VOL. XVII.

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

NUMBER 14.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

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 Sloux 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

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. Placed 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

ments to vacancies on several committees and the House adjourned until Friday. In the Senate on the 24th Mr. Edmunds of-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 Presiding Officer 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, de-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 Wash-

ington 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 com-menced at Washington on the 26th.

## THE EAST.

THE Government experts at Sandy Hook recently tested a new 30-foot rifled Lands the Indians had resolved to surgun. Shells were thrown fifteen miles render. 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 Gustav Larson, a laborer, lost hir

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

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

Ar a test of steel manufactured at the Carpenter steel works, Reading, Pa., a one-inch bar broke at the strain of 233,-883 pounds, being about 20,000 pounds in excess of the highest record authoritatively known. The test was made under the supervision of Government

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 at ton, and a new working scale of price. If the demands are not granted, the of 15,000 will quit wo

ISAAC B. SAWTELLE LAS been convicted at Dover, N. H., of the murder of his brother Hiram. He was sentenced to

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 Eric railroad depot at Port Jer is, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire.

THE temperature at Lyndonville, Vt. Christmas night was as low as forty de-

grees below zero.

SEVERAL vessels went ashore off Rhode Island during the storm of the 26th. 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 tided over by bankers advancing the firm \$500,000.

THE newly opened lands about Wausau, Wis., are certain to produce end-less litigation, each claim having sever-

THE Chicago board of education has voted against Bible reading in the pub-

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

# SITTING BULL's band of 150 warriors

led by Big Foot, has surrendered to Colonel Sumner, who with 200 soldiers suc-Summary of the Daily News. ceeded 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. Scorr, express agent at Portersville, Cal., has disappeared, leaving

\$2,400 shortage.

DUBUQUE, Ia., is rejoicing in the pros pect 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.

Ar a Christmas entertainment at a church at Nabb's station near Jeffersonville, Ind., Joseph Taftinger 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 Mich-

igan 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 county h: 1 \$8,000 in the bank.

The Ohio Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, has in-creased 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

THE 600 employes of the Pullman works of Chicago have been notified of 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 pois-

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

## THE SOUTH.

THE sugar house on Cartwright Eustis' fusilier plantation in Louisiana burned. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,-

GENERAL SPINNER, ex-Treasurer of the United States, is slowly dying at Jacksonville, Fla. THE schooner Mary Ellen, from Salis

bury, Md., for Baltimore, is reported ost, 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. Riggin, in Mecklenbourg County, and committed, were taken from jail

and lynched. SAN AUGUSTINE, Tex., has been seri-

ously 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 fusilade of over 100

FOREPAUGH's Theater and the Mason Temple, Baltimore, were destroyed by fire Christmas day. The loss was heavy. THE Savannah (Ga.) Fire & Marin Insurance Company has wound up its affairs. Threatened adverse legislation was the principal cause of closing up

THE Edisto phosphate and fertilizer works about three miles from Charles ton, 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 busi ness, has made an assignment of all his property, real and personal, to Reagan Houston. The liabilities amount to \$844,164, and the assets are estimated at

In a saloon row in Birmingham, Ala George Kelly and Jack Lynch, railroad en, 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 & freight train on the Vandalia near Cam-Wells' lumber mill on Black river, forty miles from Newport, Ark., two men the girl fatally injured. miles from Newport, Ark., two men were killed. Another man and a woman

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 after-ward found impaled and beheaded, near the scene of their capture. The garri-

son on the island is being strengthened. THE Powers, replying to the note of Senator Bocaghe, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he complained of the action of the British South Africa Company in Manicaland,, expresses sympathy and advises Portugal to avoid col-lision with the British Company. The theater at Portsmouth, England,

has been destroyed by fire.

DIPHTHERIA is scourging Croatia, Aus

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

THE steamer Curier from Heligoland went aground near Helsinger, 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. Not withstanding 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 hid-

ing in Bulgaria. THREE locomotives have arrived at Matadi, the terminus of the Congo rail-

THE interference of the priests in the North Kilkenny election has greatly disturbed English Nonconformist. Lib-

THE Canadian Customs Department has imposed a fine of \$90 on the German sealing schooner Adele, which was seized at Victoria, B. C. The vessel was charged with making a false clearance. HEINBICH SCHLIEMAN, the noted discoverer of ancient Troy, is dead, aged 68.

THE great National Indian Congress

met in Calcutta on the 26th. 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 (Du the seven days ended December 25 numbered 333, compared with 404 the previous week and 288 the corresponding week of last year.

## THE LATERT.

Dr. M. A. DAUPHIN, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and for twenty years president 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 public seems to be losing its fondness for Christmas pantomines.

Only one West End theater-Drury -presents this once indispensabl 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 relative failure, and is criticised as lacking dramatic fitness.

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

Eight of the jurymen have signed a petition for the commutation of the sentence of Eyraud, the strangler. CLEARING house returns for the week

anded December 27 showed an average decrease of 11.9 compared with the responding 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 un-

eservedly the proposition to cut down pension attorney's fees. MME. PATTI is going to lead 1,200 children of the schools near Craig-y-

Nos, Wales, in singing.

THE Spanish vessel Angelica was captured by the revenue ship McLane

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

the extent reported.

James W. Cain and Elizabeth S berger, while driving across the track,

SMUGGLER, the great racing stallion,

#### 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 by an armed prize crew under the combe 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 peniitentiary shows that the output of the coal mine for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was 1,735,911 bushels, and for the year ended June 30, 1890, it was 1,672,320 bushels. The mine is in excel-lent 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 en-tire history, and that one was the result of carelessness and disobedience of or-

ders 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 mar-ried 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 ninth year, which injured her head. When her husband left for his work the young wife patted him on the cheek and old 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 \$49,900 is asked for the year ending June 30, 1891, for buildings, salaries of employes, 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 adoped a resolution some time ago asking the Legislature to appropriate \$2,500 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

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." 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 rot-ted away, but all the iron parts were

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 Ca Fry, of Larned, grand bailiffs.

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 on the coast of Florida on suspicion of smuggling. At first the Angelica it was evident that he had been murlered.

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 Mid-land road. He was 26 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 val-ued 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 Mc-Lane, and has been brought into port

mand of Lieutenant P. Huberroth, 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 Mc-Lane 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 Huberroth

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 Huberroth directed the Spanish captain to accompany him to the McLane.

walked forward and secured the captain

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 Mc-Lane for safe keeping. The crew of the Angelica were quickly admonished not to attempt any thing 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 talks freely. The country, he said, unthe 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 in tolerable. 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 propo sition 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 ights it had granted every other outly ing settlement of the Government. He was empowered to offer the sum of \$14,-000,000 for the Territory and would pay it over in \$20 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 for sealing privileges. The offer, he said, was bona fide and he was sur 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 develop-

## 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, 1889, and in these families there had been 2,148 marriages, 6,038 births and 2,062 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, 1889, 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

By the President of the United States of

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 10 of an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christapher 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 25, 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 the city of the Government and of the poppie 43 that October of the same year. And in the analytic of the Government and of the poppie 43 that the constitution of an event that is pre-eminent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind by appointing representatives thereto and sending such exhibits to the mankind by appointing representatives thereto and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources and. fitly and fully illustrate their resources and their progress in civilization. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington the 24th day of December, 1890, and of the indedpendence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

By the President:

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

#### SUFFERING AT SEA. The Crew of an American Vessel Taken to

Victoria, B. C. Victoria, B. C., Dec. 26.—The coasting schooner Katie returned from West Coast island yesterday, bringing Captain Mosher and eleven men of the wrecked bark Atlanta, which went down during

the recent terrific gales.

Captain Mosher tells a story of frightful suffering by the crew of the Atlanta, which was owned by Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco. She left Port Gamble December 8 with a cargo of lumber. On the 11th, when off Cape Flattery, a succession of heavy gales which she encountered carried away all her sails and on the 15th the vessel commenced leaking. On the 16th the main topmast fell and the vessel began to settle down. On the 17th the ship broke in two, leaving the crew with nothing but a cabin to float upon. They drifted all night and on the 18th managed to reach Claquoquot, where they received every

ployed in the trading station there. While at Claquoquot Captain Mosher right of representation, has arrived and learned that another vessel must have been lost, as Indians had found part of doubtedly needed a representative in the ship's name with the letters "iswt" Congress, but if that body denied it to on it. The United States Consul. Meyers, has taken charge of the shipwrecked crew and will send them to Port Townsend to-day.

## SOLDIERS SURROUNDED:

Forced March of Major Carroll to Relieve Captain Fontaine.

DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 26 .- Major Carroll made a forced march Tuesday night with fifty-five cavalry of sixty-five miles in fourteen hours up the Cannon Ball, arriving at New England City at 8 a. m., complying with orders from Fort Yates by courier to the effect that Captain Fontaine. of the Eighth cavalry, was surrounded in Cave Hills by 500 In-

Two hours' rest was taken at New England City and Major Carrolf continued the forced march southwest in the direction of Cave Hills, fifty miles distant. His force got to Captain Fountaine's assistance yesterday morning.

Aid may have come in from the south-

vest; if not, the surrounded forces are thought to be in a position to hold off the Indians till assistance arrives. THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

A Ruling That Favors the Democrats of NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.-Intelligence of the greatest importance as bearing upon the contested Governship has just been received in this city. It is the decision of Judge Hall a Repub-lican, in a contested judge of probate case at East Lynne, thatia paster put on a blank space under the title "Judge of Probate" in a Prohibition State ticket, makes the ballot illegal under

the State ballot law. On almost all of the Prohibition ballots in this State the judge of probate names were left blank and the name was written in for each probate district. Under Judge Hall's ruling this would hrow out some 3,300 Prohibition bal-

by a large majority.

Judge Hall's decision is the more significant, as it gave the Democratic car didate the office in East Lynne district.

lots in the State and elect Morris (Dem.)

The Jewish Ritual Reformed. CINCINNATI, Dec. 26 .- The committee appointed at the central rabbinical conerence at Cleveland last July to formulate a ritual to be used by all the Jew-ish synagogues in the United States met here and has agreed upon the following plan: The Sabbath and holiday prayers will be so recast as to be in accordance with the modern conception of Judaism, so that while retaining the striking and typical sentences in the Hebrew, the greater part of the service will be in English. Special forms of prayer will also be added for special occasions, such

as marriages, funerals, confirmations, passover celebrations, etc.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

#### THE SISTERS.

[Detroit readers will readily understand the implication of this poem. To those outside it is proper to say that the sequel refers to the case of Matilda Oresch, ten years of age, who had her entire scalp torn from her head by her hair being caught by a revolving shaft. Her sister Emma, two years older, voluntarily submitted being caught by a revolving shart. Her sister Emma, two years older, voluntarily submitted to have a piece of skin, eight by five and one-half inches, cut from her side, to graft upon her sister's head, but to keep the skin alive until it should adhere it was left attached by a narow strip to Emma's body, and the two were bound together, remaining thus for four days.] and together, remaining thus for four days.]

In Pagan Rome (if read the legend right), In early dawn of Messianic light, Two sisters dwelt. Twin-born, they grew, So like to like, that next to kin scarce knew One from the other. In air, in form, in voice, In color, stature, eye, nor hair, was choice— So dwelt these sisters, matched in ev'ry grace, No less than stature, color, form and face, And equal matched in love—each seemed to share

With each, each thrill of joy, each heart-throb,

Thus sped their lives, till one, the story heard, Thus spect their lives, till one, the story heard, That told of life eternal—the cherished word That since myriad millions has been given, Anchor of hope and faith, the hope of Heaven. She was condemned, but ere the fell decree Consigned her to the beasts, she asked to see Her sister. Entwining arm in arm they came To the arena. But which? Who? Which one The name?
The herald vainly asked; "'Tis me," said one

"'tis I;
I am the one that is condemned to die."
"No, no! 'tis me, 'tis me!" the other said—
"My sister, here, would suffer in my stead."
Who shall be umpire in the strange dispute,
Where love claims sacrifice, and self is mute

Peering far upward in the azure sky, Nearer it comes, and soon appears a dove,
Messenger of hope, emblem of faith and love.
Its forward course is stayed, and circling round,
It seeks a resting place upon the ground—
Comes near, and hovers o'er the sister's dight,
Holding debate on which one to alight. The choice is made—the panting bird finds rest. Upon the hand for which it was in quest.

A hoarse shout rends the air: "'Tis she! 'tis

Let none dispute the fateful augury—
The dove, mute witness, doth the truth declar-The gods are umpire 'twixt th' accusing pair, Let her fair form to howling beasts be borne, And flesh from limb, and limb from limb, be

Yet pause: What message doth the voy'geur bring? . What fate's concealed beneath her faithful

wing?
The herald shall the silent scrip unroll,
And read the contents of the fateful scroll.
"The legions in the field this day proclaimed
A new regime—another Cæsar's named;
Henceforth the new faith may abide in peace, And bloody persecution hence doth cease.

Dispersed in rage the disappointed throng,
While converts joined in joyful praise and song;
The sisters breathed their holy love anew,
And twining arm in arm with grateful hearts
withdrew.

Change we the scene upon another stage, And find the heroine in our modern age. Here is no dread of persecution grim— No beasts ferocious rend the quivering limb; Yet tyrant commerce claims her coigne of

greed—
In mine and shaft her countless victims bleed—
Her engines rend the flesh and grind the bone
And wrench from tender youth kind nature's

If Roman maiden would her sister save By suffering for her, no less grandly brave Is she who yields her tender flesh, to mend sister's hurt-her blood with hers to blend. A sister's hurt—her blood with the laim,
If the patrician may her guerdon claim,
The humble heroine holds an equal fame.

Few dramas have a pathos more intense Than this we write—the day and night suspen Where lie the sisters, bounden side by side, Awaiting issue of a thing untried. Not twins by birth, yet new-born twins ar

they—
Their mingling blood marks later natal day—
The cords that bind them are their matrice

A love thus nurtured never can grow cold.

—S. B. McCracken, in Detroit Free Press.

## THE SCAPEGRACE.

One Who Lives by an Ingenious System of His Own.

We who earn our living by hard work naturally regard with a good deal of interest those who manage to dodge this

seeming necessity. What are these mysterious mortals, we say, who toil not, neither do they steal, who have no property, nor any apparent source of income, yet they wear clothes, eat meals and sleep under s good roof like the rest of us?

We have a habit of speaking with contempt of these people, as though they were beneath us in the social scale. Are we not really in secret a lit tle envious of their originality and courage?

If one should, for example, try the simple rule of "put yourself in his

You, now, who make a living by some occupation, commonplace but reliable, suppose you were to wake to-morrow in a strange place, without money or friends, and with all work prohibitedwhat would you do? How would you arrange about breakfast, and, subsequently, about dinner, and supper, and bed, and then numerous meals and beds thereafter? Would you not be frightened? Would you not be at a loss what to do? Well, that is where you would show your inferiority to those of

whom we speak.

It must be admitted that they could, if they wished, earn a plain, honest living as we do; whereas could we, by the exercise of all our wits, exist a week after their fashion? En effet, there you have the whole matter.

Before I undertook a study of these singular beings, I had always thought of them as a class by themselves, pursuing, for the most part, similar methods. To live without work constituted in my mind a profession-like law or the ministry. I wronged them. 1 did not appreciate their fecund originality! There is no profession that is common to them all, but each has his own, complete in itself, unique and delicate as the miniature carved-work of the

To tell of them is to tell of individu-

als, not of the class. There was one who recently came to live at the very respectable boardingplace of the present writer. He was, as

a low habit of making a pretense of earning a living. They will maintain an office with "Real Estate," or "Commission," or something of that kind, on the door. To no such stupid vulgarity did Mr. Richard Kerth descend. Not ity did Mr. Richard Kerth descend. Not even a suggestion of work cast a cloud

upon his title of "gentleman." I had known something of the pre-vious career of Mr. Kerth, and when he took possession of two of the best rooms in the house I hastened to make his acquaintance. He treated me with easy condescension, and soon offered to bor row money of me.

I did not loan Mr. Kerth any money. It was indeed for a long time a source of quiet satisfaction to me that while a number of others, in plain view on all sides, were being taxed for the support of this American peer, I was exempt. But one day, when I was being measured for an overcoat, my tailor asked me what I knew about Mr. Richard Kerth, and told me that he owed fifty dollars on a suit of clothes. I answered Shearsby that I thought he had better charge it up to profit and less. He immediately proceeded to do so. The overcoat which I ordered was more expensive by five dollars than I had expected, and possibly about nine other of amount of indirect taxation.

As time passed, I gained more and more of Mr. Kerth's confidence. 1 knew just enough about his past performances to make him think that my silence was a useful commodity, and he sought to purchase it with frankness. He was, however, loth to betray his secret all at once, but prepared me beforehand by various significant hints to appreciate better its mysterious na-

One evening, when he was smoking one of my cigars before my fire, he said: "I am getting very hard up; I must

raise some money."

I said: "How will you do it?" "I have a method of my own," he anin need of ready cash.'

"What is it like?" He smiled with the smile of a sphinx, as he replied:

certain places at certain times." Further, he would not explain.

About this time his creditors, of whom the crop seemed to be perennial, began to press him close, and it was evident that unless the ready cash should presently come to his rescue, he was lost-that is, lost in the same way that he had been lost many times before. In the nick of time the money came hoewver, and he proceeded, with the skill of a practical debtor, to make a small stream of cash irrigate a vast area of credit. This being accomplished, he was at ease again; and one night, over a bottle of wine and cigars, he told me how he had raised the money.
"It wasn't much," he said, carelessly

-"five or six hundred. I manage to If you understand how to make it gogood as twice that, you know. Now, I'll tell you. I have, back East, a number of relatives-rich, respected and all that. Money comes from them. Easy enough, you think? Well, I wonder. I am the black sheep of the outfit-scapegrace, you know. And do you imagine bloody layout is so mean, and they hate regular just the same."

He flicked the ashes from his highpriced cigar into the fire-place with an impressive gesture. Then from his desk he produced several letters and a large

"'Richard Kerth's Ready Letter Writer, or the Art of Holding Up Our in the book first-the last batch of letters copied there. I always copy 'em so as to keep track of what I'm doing.' I opened the volume at the place where he indicated, and began to read aloud: "'Hiram Griffin, Cleveland, O .-

My Dear Uncle-"My mother's only brother," interpolated

the scapegrace-"Presbyterian elder-hardware merchant-moral citizen."

I read on: "'I suppose you will be devillsh glad to learn that I have at last decided to turn my face homeward. I'm tired of wandering, and it's mighty poor picking out here. I expect to start Then he waited. The katy was as dumb in a couple of weeks, unless I hear from you in as a sealed fruit jar, and wouldn't say a the meantime. A lot of California stock will be entered at the fall meeting at Cleveland, and I think I can fix for both of us to get let in on the ground floor, so that we can make a good thing out of it. How are Bill and Jimmy !-

sheep, rolling up his eyes; "his sons, whom he is bringing up in the way they should go-pious youths of sixteen or thereabouts.

"I expect they would enjoy the races and some of life that I could show them. I plan to spend a month in Cleveland, and perhaps may locate there. Some of the fellows are making up a party to go to China. If I had a couple of hundred more I would go with them, but I have only just enough to take me home. Your affec-tionate nephew, RICHARD."

"Cold chills ran down his back when he read that letter," said Mr. Kerth. "Here is his reply. He prays for the salvation of my soul, and incloses a check for two hundred. See? Read the next one."

It was addressed to "S Van Doosan Kerth, The Beauchamp, New York City," and began: "Dear Uncle."

"Father's brother," the scapegrace He never saw me, and has an idea that I am very wild and woolly, like every thing west of the Croton aqueduct."

I read as follows: "'DEAR UNCLE-Respected brother of my

of will take me in for two hundred dollars. Please look for me at the depot in the emigrantcars. Your nephew, RICHARD.'

"Imagine Uncle Van Doosan reading that epistle at his club," said the scapegrace; "I wonder it didn't give him a stroke of apoplexy. However, it was not the first of its kind. He always comes up. I don't have to whistle twice to him.

The next was addressed to "Mrs. Elizabeth Pennington, Germantown, Philadelphia."

"Van Doosan's sister," said the scape grace; "they have quarreled and won't compare notes. She is a widow, with a fine income and an elegant place. Two lovely marriageable daughters.'

The letter set forth the intended visit of Mr. Richard Kerth to the East and his plan to spend some time at Germantown-at his aunt's residence, if stalling an electric motor plant with she wished it so; if not, with some which to drive his presses. The profriends of his there by the name of Boggs. There were various gallant references to Mr. Kerth's cousins, and a delicate insinuation that he would prob-Shearsby's customers suffered a similar ably fall in love with one of them during his visit. There was also a casual reference to the sum of one hundred trifled up to a height of about 100 yards, and fifty dollars.

> the writer of the letter, aloud; "only the distance from the earth. The negasent a hundred. Strike her deeper next

There were two more letters in the batch-both to cousins living in Chicago. They were full of mysterious hints about good times to be enjoyed when he should visit that city shortly. Each demanded a plain loan of fifty dollars. "I send them to their houses," said

read 'em first. Good for fifty any time." I noticed that the book was written nearly full, and that Mr. Kerth's "visitswered, "which I apply whenever I am | ing list"-if so it might be called-contained some ten or fifteen names. Each letter was dated, and underneath was entered the result achieved. The latter

was generally favorable. "I call it a system of absence."

On several occasions he made use of rusty," said the scapegrace, "which phraseology similar to the above. For happens every four or five years, I take example, once he said to me: "I get a a trip East and lubricate things. After good enough living out of not being in that," he added, with a wink, "it runs

> I do not know whether I have done wisely in making these facts public. For there are many people who might easily sell their absence at a good figure-if they only understood the art. -Fred Bayham, in San Francisco Argonaut.

#### AN ENDLESS DEBATE.

Whether Katy Did or Whether She Didn't Will Never Be Decided. There is one crop of early autumn that grows on trees which doesn't vary much, and that is the katydids. Climatic influences are favorable to the growth of this fruit. It is a singular thing that on the same trees where forty years ago, as little elms, these chantraise that sum about four times a year. ing insects lived, they now stay. They are never known to change from one tree to another. There may be several elms of equal size on one street, but two trees will most likely hold all the katydids, and from the first chosen greenery they never budge.

The same way one yard will have its number, or one tree in a yard; the next | tion with this form of diver's dress, a they would ever give up a bean for me, person's grounds, although just as cool respirator has been devised, fitted also if I did not come at 'em with something | and shaded, will have none. Those in the same trees or yards have good manners, never interrupting each other, but me so, that, I give you my word, if I listening intently for their turn to exwas roasting in the lowest depths of press their belief as to whether Katy Sheol, there isn't one of 'em would loan did or didn't. The outside world, after you a fork to go and see if I was done. listening for years to the debate, is di-No sir! That's the kind of citizens they vided as to opinion. Just the same as are. But I notice they come up pretty our more important subjects, it judges in accordance with the sentiments of its own consciousness.

change their opinion. For year after male loveliness is unfortunately someyear they belong to the dids or didn'ts, what transient, no doubt owing in large book labeled "journal." and by no mistake alter their saying.
"Here it is," he exclaimed, throwing One may tramp around the trees where the book down on the table in front of they live, may sit beneath them, talk, laugh or indulge in any noise, and Katy chants on in undisturbed monologue. Relations.' And here are sample returns," he added, dropping the letters on the table. "But you had better bettied it, and their notes are instantly gin at my end of the transaction. Read hushed, remaining quiet until the hand is removed. In darkness, when one creeps safely up to an elm tree where, above in the branches, is taking place a loquacious dialogue, and gently rest the palms of the hands against the bark, the silence is painfully sudden.

There was once a man visiting Rhode Island whose ambition was to possess some elm trees, and in them katydids. He had the elms for the katydids, but no katydids for the elms. So he came from his distant home and got possession of one, which he carried back and put well up in the greenery of the elm. Then he waited. The katy was as dumb word. He wrote back to inquire why the thing wouldn't open its mouth and sing. He was informed, first, that the thing didn't speak the sentence with "William and James," said the black any mouth, but with its legs; second, that although the divorce laws of Rhode Island were often brittle enough to sever knots tied by ministers, still he need not expect any garrulous hilarity from one katydid separated from its mate and alone in a strange land. Then another was sent and put in the tree, and in true marital style one said Katy did, and got contradicted in about a second. They've kept it up ever since .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Provident Squirre'. Squirrels are systematic and thoughtful providers for the emergencies of a long winter, and not only stow away their favorite food in one grand storehouse, but make deposits at other places, so that in case the chief nuttery should be destroyed or become exhausted the sub-store can be fallen back ground late in the spring holes may be seen at various places in the woods where the squirrels have dug down through it to reach the stores of nuts the naturalists would say, an excellent specimen—rather young, good looking, well dressed and correctly mannered. There are some of this class who have

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-America has 1,000,000 telephones; the world 1,200,000 -Madrid now has an electrical system.

The English own it. -Church lighting by electricity is making headway in England.

-Storage batteries have displaced primary batteries in the Berlin offices. -Electric motors are being introduced on the underground railway in London.

-It is proposed to establish near Dresden an electric station to furnish light and power to 168 small towns.

-In Germany iodoform is being made by use of the electric current. An alcoholic solution of iodide of potassium traversed by a current of carbonic acid is subjected to the electric current, and iodoform is produced in the shape of small yellow capsules.

-The proprietor of the Chicago News is considering the advisability of inposed plant will have a capacity of 500 horse power, one-half of which will be a duplicate plant to be held in reserve.

-In observations with kites and balloons, Prof. Leonard Weber has found that the atmosphere is negatively elecbeyond which it is positively electrified "She was short this time," remarked in a degree increasing very rapidly with tive electrification of the lower strata of the air is attributed to the presence

of germs and dust particles. -It has been suggested, in view of the serious loss suffered by the electrical companies from time to time by the hasty and clumsy cutting of their wires by firemen, that it would be worth their while to keep a corps of men with waghe, with a villainous grin; "their wives ons equipped with appliances for cutting wires, who should go to fires and watch and handle the wires in the interest of the companies. A still more practical idea is for the companies to keep a man at each engine-house, who shall go with the engines to fires and direct the wire cutting operations.

-There are not many electric light installations in Spain, but an important central station has been erected in the Calla de las Mozas. Seville. The mains are all placed underground, and branches are taken off at suitable intervals. The cables consist of copper wires, insulated by several layers of pure vulcanized india rubber, the whole then being placed in a leaden pipe. The glow lamps vary from 10-candle power to 100candle power, and the arc lamps from 500-candle power to 1,000-candle power.

-A new diving dress has been adopted by the French navy. It contains but three pieces-helmet, collarette and body-the helmet being fitted to the collarette by a screw spring adjustment, by which the necessity for all loose pieces in the way of nuts is obviated. The helmet is fitted with an incandescent lamp, inclined forward at an angle which enables the diver to derive the fullest advantage from it, and fitted with protector and mirror. At present the battery is carried in a boat, which remains near the scene of operations, but it is proposed to equip the diver with a water-tight knapsack, fitted with cells, somewhat after the fashion adopted for ballet girls when special light effects are required on the stage. In conjuncwith an electric lamp, for use in ascertaining the seat of a fire in a ship's hold. when as yet there is more smoke than fire.

## LIFE IN HELIGOLAND.

The Patriarchal System Still Exists and Is Rigidly Observed.

The women of Heligoland are, generally speaking, small and gacefully formed and present a remarkable contrast to These little green chanters never their tall and strapping mates. The femeasure to the inferior fare and rough work with the nets. No idea of female suffrage is ever likely to enter a Heligolander's head. His idea of the relation of the sexes is the old one that the man is the head of the wife and that women, take them as you like, are an inferior order; they are kind and courteous to their women in all respects, but there is no doubt who is lord and breadwinner. The patriarchal system has scarcely died out. Each lus-

broad-shouldered son, though may have passed twenty-first birthday, is required to give all or nearly all his earnings to his father so long as he lives in his father's house. When he marries and takes up house for himself then only does the patria protestas come to an end. Heligolanders as a rule marry young; there are more women than men, and it is not difficult to find a mate. Housekeeping is not an expensive job, and there is plenty of money to be earned if a man is intelligent and industrious. It may be some time before the young husband has a boat of his own, for a boat costs £25 (they are all built in the island). but he can always hire one, paying for its hire about 35 per cent. of the payment he himself charges.

#### One of the Bravest Deeds. An incident of the battle of Waterloo,

heard from the great Duke himself, was told by Lord Shaftesbury, the philanthropist, to the late Sir George Burns, in whose biography it is given by Mr. Edward Hodder. At one moment in the battle the Duke of Wellington was left alone, his aids-de-camp having been dispatched with messages. A gentlesaid: "Can I be of any use, sir?" The of the nine Muses. Duke looked at him and instantly said: "Yes; take that pencil note to the commanding officer," pointing to a regiment in the heat of the engagement. The note was taken and delivered, its bearer explained; "old bachelor-great swell. upon. When the snow has lain on the galloping through the thick of the fight to execute its commission. After the battle the Duke made every inquiry, but | the best o' me. - America. never could find out to whom he was indebted for this brave service. He told which they buried months before. The Lord Shaftesbury that he considered this one of the most gallant deeds that spots, covered as they are with proba- had ever come under his notice, seeing that it was done without prospect of honor or reward .- London News.

"DO YOU WANT THE EARTH, OR A PIECE OF IT?"



ness is gone forever, transformed into an agricultural region of inestimable

This story has been told over and over again upon the American continent, and is now being repeated once more upon the great fertile prairies of Western Canada, where the millions of acres of valuable lands open for settlement are attracting an ever-increasing army of colonists from every civilized portion of the Globe.

Only a few years ago the prairies of Western Canada were simply a vast game range, yet to-day towns, villages, settlements, farms and ranches are dotted all over what is unquestionably one of the very finest agricultural sections of this continent. The prairie region of Canada extends from the eastern boundary of Manitoba westward to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, a distance, roughly speaking, of about one thousand miles. Within this vast expanse are comprised the great wheat province of Manitoba, the fat lands of Assiniboia and the noble pastures of Alberta, offering homes to all who choose to claim them, and unrivalled facilities for following every branch of agriculture with profit. The official crop returns for 1890 are splendid testimony of the capabilities of these natural grain fields and pastures, and no matter whether the new-comer prefers horse, cattle or sheep raising, wheat growing, mixed or dairy farming, he can easily find land admirably suited to his purpose within these broad limits and simply for the trouble of selecting for himself what appears to be the most desirable locality.

## SIOUX COURTSHIP.

The Sighing Swain Sometimes Lies in Walt For a Week.

The Sloux method of courts in ins ils Is that scrofulous humor in your in a love-lorn buck the virtue of patience, if nothing more. When a young paints his face in many colors, envelops himself so completely in a blanket, that nothing of him but his eyes are visible, and lets his breach clout drag along or Sioux warrior seeks a sweetheart he and lets his breech clout drag along on the ground behind him. This breech clout, by the way, is the most extravagant piece of the young warrior's raiment. It is often made of many colors, and is bespangled with looking glasses, small coins, bells and beads.

Arrayed in this attire, the young man takes his position where the shy maidens of his tribe are sure to pass him. He may stand there half an hour before he receives any encouragement and then again he may have to wait there for a whole week. But he never despairs. The g rls know why he wears that cloak, and and why he peers at them from beneath its folds. Usually there are from two to five squaw hunters together. If one of them is not ced favorably by a young girl he immediately joins her and beg ns to make the nost ardent love. If, after his story has been told, the girl rejects him, the next young buck leaves the party, with his breech clout jingling behind him, and tries his hand.

Thus the lovers follow one another until the girl finds a promising buck who has either done some great deed or who is rich exough in ponies or steers to reimburse the father for the loss of his child or who is in a position to earn some sort of fame in war or in peace. The agent usually ties the marital knot. Whatever may be said about the barbarous practices and the uncleanliness of the Soux and Cheyenne women, it is nevertheless a fact that they are, with rare exceptions, industrious and virtuous. When they have married white men they have proved to be economical wives and good mothers.-Chicago Herald.

Persian Staves.

The supply of Persian slaves, male and female, has been very much diminished by the subjection of the Turcomans of Russia. Formerly the raids into Persia, and especially the garden Province of Khorassan, were as regular as seasons, and every year saw hundreds of that peace-loving race borne away to serve as the tools and toys of the Mussulmans, the Persians not being regarded as orthodox followers of the Prophet by the remainder of the Mohammedan world. Persian slaves were for sale in every Moslem mart, from Mecca to Salonica, and they brought, as a rule, good prices; their comparative docility making up for any physical inferiority to the races of closer European affinity. The Persian villagers near the borders looked upon these annual raids much as the people in mythology who had to supply a victim every year for the dragon-as a matter of course.-Washington Post.

Upstart Must Take a Back-Seat. Architect-Now, in this hall I think it would be very pretty to have nine man in plain clothes rode up to him and niches, in which we will place statues

Mr. Mushroom-Yes, that sounds all

right. Architect-The idea is similar to the one I suggested to Upstart. He has the nine Muses in his hall. Mr. Mushroom-Well, give me an even dozen, then. Upstart ain't going to get

Human Nature. Rambo-Let's go on the other side of

the street. Pompous-This is much pleasanter. Rambo-I know; but they are hoisting a safe on the other side. Let's

walk under it .- West Shore.

Yes, take your time for it is better late than never, and if you will not at once try the proper remedy to restore your health wait until your doctor says you can't live and then try it. Doctors make a mistake quite often and doctor symptoms instead of diseases. A patient complains of mysterious aches and pains, sleeplessness, gloomy forebodings, nervous disquietude, etc. He is given a liniment for his aches, a narcotic for his sleeplessness, whisky to make him IS simply marvelous how rapidly the development of a new territory follows a public knowledge of its resources in these go-ahead days. A given portion of country may be seemingly a howling wilderness to-day, yet twelve months hence the hardy pioneers of settlement will be firmly established in it, and five years hence the wilderness is gone forever, transformed into and erroneous treatment.

Walt a Little While.

THERE are lots of people in this world who wear silks and velvets on top, with a a carefully covered garment of sackcloth and ashes underneath.—Atchison Globe.

#### Map of the United States.

Map of the United States.

A large, handsome Map of the United States, mounted and suitable for office or home use, is issued by the Burlington route. Copies will be given free when it can be done without expense for transmission; or they will be mailed to any address on receipt of six cents in postage by P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Is women are as sweet as they would like to have the men think they are, why is, it that they have such a keen fondness for confectionery!—Somerville Journal.

IF every woman in this land knew for herself the actual quality of Dobbins' Electric Soap, no other washing soap could be sold. Millions do use it, but other millions have never tried it. Have you! Ask your grocer

THE color line, as applied to the sugar problem, is a matter of refinement.—Hutchinson News.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

If you wish to have your portrait taken on ivory, face an enraged elephant—Texas Siftings.

If you are tired taking the large old fash-ioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

"You devote a great deal of your time to pedestrianism." "Yes, it is my sole diversion."—Washington Post.

# Your Worst Enemy

manifests itself in festers every time the skin is scratched or broken, or in hives, pimples, boils, and other eruptions, causes salt rheum, or

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

# 100 Doses One Dollar BLOOD.

But do not use the dangerous alkaline and mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The vegetable kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agents. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients

are vegetable. He gave it the name of Prickly Ash Bitters! a name every one can remember, and to the

present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIDNEYS and for the STOMACH. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that arguments as to its merits are useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name-PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. Cured of Sick Headache. W. D. Edwards, Palmyra, O., writest Whave been a great sufferer from Costiveness and Sick Hendache, and have tried many medicines, but

Tutt's Pills

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.



IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, BEECHAM'S PILLS For Bilious and Nervous Disorders. "Worth a Guinea a Box" but sold for 25 Cents, BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"WAIT DES A MINIT."

I have a callant 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 glee
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 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 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 de-

velopments 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 foller him out of the cellars 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, leave no stone unturned, but as Reyhe's no more guilty of that crime than | man's trial was to come off in about ten his poor little baby is."

As he spoke these words-whether intentionally or not-his glance wandered all he could about Velasquez's recent towards Velasquez, who was in the actions. room, and it struck him that Velasquez

Then he crossed over to Anton and heart. If there's any justice in these this immediate neighborhood." 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

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 re gard to Delaro's estate, and after several disputes a settlement was agreed

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 ears and was immediately prepared to law and business than Mrs. Delaro act as obsequiously as an obsequious would have been a pliable tool in the man possibly could, under such circumhands of so unprincipled and crafty a stances. man as Velasquez.

lars and every thing else connected being a matter of public gossip, and with it, was sold, and, after all the the little lynx-eyed broker thought he final details were settled, Velasquez received a check for very nearly the same of course surmising that the millionaire amount he had agreed upon with Mario | was on the lookout for an investment.

Delaro on the night of the murder.

toward his old haunts in Frisco. His stay there was not of long duration, for he became fearful that Anton town, Mr. Crandall?" Now, the Reyman might be acquitted of the broker and Velasquez were "bosom

pleasant for him, if his whereabouts

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 terms and he had a good word or a it'll knock a big hole in what you got out of the sale o' 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 days he must go to San Francisco and interview the brokers, so as to find out

"That is the clew I must follow," he said to the widow. "In the meantime, you, of course, will keep your eyes said: "Cheer up old boy and keep a good and ears open to all that transpires in

> 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 of-

fice 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

For Joel Wilcox was a well-known The estate, including the wine cel- man in Frisco, his enormous wealth was in for a good stroke of business, he

In this, as we know, he was doomed He lost no time in bidding "Good- to disappointment. The broker foresaw bye" to the Valley, bending his steps what was coming when Mr. Wilcox

event the impetuous Joel Wilcox would, and sometimes shady deals together. undoubtedly, make matters rather un- Still, the broker was by far the shrewder of the two men, and while Velasquez brought the lambs to the



"YOU WERE INQUIRING ABOUT MR. VE-LASQUEZ?"

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 occurance," was the rejoinder. Joel Wilcox continued: "The week before that mur-

Wilcox muttered to himself: "Well, I recorded in their books and published wonder how much more money the vil- in the papers-all are calculated to lian has scraped together. There is no bring the public in to back him, peraccount of that money being paid to haps up to the position of first favorite. Delaro on his books, at least I couldn't find it if there was. The yaller-skin- able mutual dependence between racing ned 'possum tried his best to clean out and betting. Racing, of course, is the 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

"You were inquiring about the trans-

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

"Then appoint a meeting with me totion 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 thereof they look to "getting on" at are you stopping at?"

"Expect me there to-night at nine o'clock, then," said the clerk, who then mous sums won by 'the stable" over left the room, not a moment too soon, for

at that moment Crandall returned, his proximately true, must cut considerwalk out to the other broker's office ably into the profits of the ring.—G. having been merely a "blind." Without waiting until he was seated tury. 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 derer. 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 | dy for that."-The Jury. the shortness of the present visit (entirely upon the part of the broker, how-

ever), the two men parted.

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 to \$200 each, black bear as high as \$75.

An exchange is authority for the ten months.

An exchange is authority for the ten months. good eigar when you try one, so help yourself out of that box on the table; and I know you can drink a glass of choly in your eyes to-night, and your But suppose, instead of calling you Mr. row. Have the buffetings of this cruel Percy Beaufort Lovel, we drop part of world cast a gloom over your soul?" "Do you know if Leon Velasquez is in that dime novel title and call you plain "Well, not exactly; but, you see, I am

The Englishman made no demur to pinch my feet dreadfully."

charge of murder, following which cronies," having worked many quiet any of these suggestions; so the wins AGRICULTURAL HINTS. 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 New and Simple Method of Fore-Short-

that kind of business. Don't 'Sir' me any more," said the plain-spoken Yan-

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 Paola 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

"Yes, I did hear of the sad occurance," 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 was the rejoinder. Gometral ties 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 unison with the possession of such secrets, when the served provided in 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 unison with the possession of such secrets, when the same time by rumors and thus enables the doubletree pin bushes or trees, if for nothing more intended to the tongue whether the lattended to the tongue whether th

There is, at the same time, consideractions of Mr. Velasquez with this the betting element were abolished have it, it is not difficult to see the efnight and I will give you some informa- fund suffers, the prizes that are given If part of their re-imbursement is dea good price; and this they are only able "The Palace," was the answer. "Room | to do through the existence of a free market for betting. Vague rumors are from time to time affoat as to the enorsome big handicap, which, if even apably into the profits of the ring .- G. Herbert Stutfield, in Nineteenth Cen-

A Job's Comforter. "You ought to be glad that you will

be electrified instead of hanged," said a prison visitor to a convicted mur-"Why?" asked the felon in great sur-

"You suffer greatly from rheumatism, and electricity is the best known reme-

TEN years ago a good buffalo head sold from \$15 to \$40. The price now ranges nal, and the mother the world over Punctually at the hour of nine Crandall's clerk put in his appearance at the Palace Hotel and was shown up to Mr.

The all-the-year-round cow is the paying cow. The real dairy cows all it runs along the face of the plank pairs, when the taxidermist has saved tend in this direction, and a cow that makes long, sharp splinters, which in the whole animal, and they sell for \$350 goes dry longer than two months ought rain and shine soon warp up and ena pair. Elk heads sell from \$35 to \$300 to be got rid of unless she is a heavy danger the feet, and tear the dresses

bound to wear my new shoes, and they

A PRACTICAL DEVICE.

In this possession and started East.

Nearly a month classed the tens was suddenly spraing upon enactment of the vineyard tragedy and the time of Leon Velasquez from the Sonema valley. With the assistance and advice of Joel Wilcox, Mrs. Delare was preparing to imess to betray any undue agitation.

"Mr. Velasquez Ah, yes, I remember the sale to keep her in confort for a number of years. Still she was analous to be rid of the house also.

In any case she would have been completed tosell tishortly sforewards, foron on the covenitors of the classed to the offect that a note for (550,000) fifty-thousand dollars drawn in favor of Loon Velasquez and discounted by him in San Francisco, was due and must be paid in three days.

This shrews are wight on affairs, and Erancisco was a due and must be paid in three days.

This is three and was presented for aid.

This is whereabouts of the text and the same of the text of the sale to keep her in confort for a far between, I like angles' vely the sale to keep her in confort for a far between, I like angles' vely the sale to keep her in confort for a far between, I like angles' vely the sale to keep her in confort for a fund to be rid of the house also.

In any case she would have been completed to self the house also.

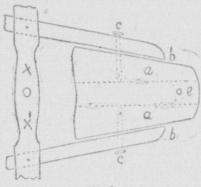
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In any case she would have been completed to self the house also.

In any case she would have been completed to self the house of the sale to keep her in confort for a fund to be rid of the house also.

In any case she would have been completed to self the bound of the polarical probability of the sale to keep the inconfort the sale to keep the inconfor



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."

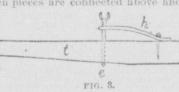
The next day the millionaire and his new-found friend, the poor English clerk, started off to San Paola together and forged links of friendship that were only snapped by death, while Crandall lost a good clerk who was too honest for his questionable service.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The straight and narrow way to the back of the shed. When the wagon was clear back, the man drew the drawpin part way up, started the horses a little, and presto—the tongue pulled out and dropped upon the ground. After unhitching, the doubletree was thrown into the wagon, the tongue bounded 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 greatest value in cultivation. By selecting the very dwarf varieties we may cultivate them in rows as we do goose-berries 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 cane 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 run that villain to earth and I'll see the straight and narrow way to the





to come into the room with a bundle of be idle to suppose that the crowds nary jaws of a wagon tongue, but need so that a standard of the yield was sepapers in his hand. As soon as this individual got close enough to Mr. Wilcox he whispered:

which throng the stands at race courses pay their guineas for admission in the same way as they might take tickets tongue is shod with iron on all four varied very little from day to day. By for a theater, simply to see a show. If sides to strengthen and prevent wear. and by I found the returns of sales

have it, it is not difficult to see the ef-fect such a charge would have in the property of the meetings of the meetings and if the meeting of the meetings and if the meeting and if the meeting of the meetings and if the meeting of the meetings and if the meeting of the meet receipts of the meeting; and if the race fund suffers, the prizes that are given at meetings must suffer too. The body the hammer, taking only a few seconds the milk yield in the man's handwriting, and the milk yield in the man's handwriting, and the milk yield not account for the short. of time, the team is removed and and he could not account for the short other link between racing and betting. hitched to one side, thus removing all returns, I recovered judgment against obstruction. A wagon tongue not only him. Then the other fellow confessed rived from prizes or stakes, for the bulk takes eight feet additional room, but to me he had been induced to keep back is always in the way, especially on a every day so much money. Had the barn floor, and the ability to withdraw men not left a witness in their own it and lay it under the wagon would writing they could not have been connot only economize room, but save victed of the stealing. This hint may many a sore shin and muttered curse.-L. B. Pierce, in Ohio Farmer.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

erate calculating judgment. MANY more cows are worn out by underfeeding and poor care than by over-

MILK should be strained immediately butter making, not be distributed until the plank to decay quickly. It will 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 mater-

from \$75 to \$400. Rocky Mountain sheep needs shelter, warmth, comfort and

#### CHESTNUTS FOR PROFIT.

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The nuts are sweet and tender, even more delicate, than our common chest-

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 feet high, even when it is old and the

to be more variable than our common greatest value in cultivation. By select-

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.

BOOK-MAKERS' TRICKS.

Fig. 1 is a portion of front axle, x, with hounds, 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, c, for the rear of the tongue. A porfacilities for unearthing unsuspected.

The farm needs business habits as much as a store does. I was once running a dairy with a large and valuable milkroute. Two men were employed to demilking, weighed the milk and recorded looks facts in the face can fail to see that racing derives a great deal of reciprocal support from betting. It would ment is slightly heavier than the ordinary and the weight on a sheet hung in the barn, and changed weekly. Occasionally I watched the milking and the weighing watched the milking and the weighing A prominent commission firm in much shorter than the yield of milk. from the race course, as some would Akron often has occasion to load and The difference made \$65 in one month. be valuable to owners of milk routes .-N. Y. Tribune.

## SOME USEFUL HINTS.

It is not luck that counts, but delib- 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 after being drawn, and if intended for and hold the rain water, which causes



milker for the ten months.

An exchange is authority for the rotting out the planks so much quicker. statement that in Detroit, Mich., there Now turn this same plank over, as wine, else you ain't English. So sit cheeks seem blanched." "Yes, George, of milk supplied to that city, and Dr. its fellow, and all liquids percolate you down and I'll call for some of the I am far from being happy." "Confide Coventry, who has conducted the ex- through the loose grain and drain away, genuine article, then we'll have a talk. in me, dearest; let me share your sor- amination, reports that seventy-are allowing the plank to dry quickly, per cent. of the milk received was while the splinters are nowhere to be found to be adulterated, and says that seen. Planks and boards should thereif the milk peddlers continue to sell in- fore be laid properly as in Fig. 2, and ferior milk, prosecution will be made not as in Fig. 1.—American Agricultationes.

The Chase County Courage W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday. afficial Paper of Chase County.

The Legislature of the State of Kansas will convene at Topeka, on Tuesday, January 13th, instant.

ordinance promises to cause a big law suit at Leavenworth. It requires a wery little thing to stir up a very big fight at Leavenworth. - K. C. Star.

----The Nutional Democrat which was established in Washington one year age by Edmund Hudson, with the indersement of many of the great les ers of the party, has entered upon sseend year, with a circulation of 40. \$00 copies, each week. This is pertained by a weekly newspaper during the first year of its existence. National Democrat occupies a field of its own, and one that too long remained antilled. It gives a complete re-serd of political information, including the most important speeches that call. was delivered by Democratic leaders in Congress and on the stump. It is readering the party an important ser vice, and should be read by all who wish to keep fully informed in regard to public affairs and who mean to defeat the wicked scheme of the Republican leaders to secure per manent control of the Government in spite of the fact that they are, and must remain, the minority party i this country. You can get the No. Monal Democrat and the CHASE COUN TY COURANT for only \$2.25 a year.

THE OLD RELIABLE. Among our most valued exchange for this year is the "Old Reliable Kansas Farmer published at Topeka Kansas. It was established twentyeight years ago and has survived al the hardships incident to newspapers in the west, and is to day not only the pioneer agricultural journal of th west, but compares favorably with the best farm journals of the United States in every way. It is devoted worth the small subscription price of one dollar per year. It is issue every week on toned book paper, nice ly trimmed and pasted, and contains from sixty-four to eighty columns of matter devoted to discussions of the farm, field, orchard, home circle an atatecraft. The Kansus Farmer the recognized authority on west agriculture and every farmer who d sires to improve or prosper in work, needs the paper.

Its special departments are Live Stock, Husbandry, Dairying, Horticul ture, Poultry and Bees, Veterinary Home Circle, and Young Folks. Market Reports are a feature bein specially prepared, full, reliable an

The Alliance department w tain all official matter of the Alliane Grange and F. M. B. A., as well as in Grange and F. M. B. A., as well as important State and national news of the "Farmers Movement." Send for sample copy of the Kansas Farmer. Topeka, Kansas.

We will furnish the Kansas Farmer and Chase County Courant, both papers one year for \$2.25.

WOOL AND THE TARIFF. To-day, England, France and Germany enjoy practically a menopoly of the trade of the world in woolen manufactures. They are the only countries of the world that export wooles manufactures in excess of their imports of raw wool. In other words, these countries, by admitting wool free, have created a demand for their home wools in excess of the total amount of all wools required to clothe ports of raw wool. In other words, these countries, by admitting wool free, have created a demand for their home wools in excess of the total amount of all wools required to clothe their people; and, after giving their laborers additional employment, export more wool than they have imported. The United States, on the other hand, by putting a high tariff on raw materials, has not merely destroyed our export trade, but so throttled sar manufacture as to ruin the tled ear manufacture as to ruin the market for domestic wool, and give to the English, French and German man-Minnesota and ufacturers the cream of our markets for cloth. Our tariff, therefore, at eace deprives our farmers of their market for wool, and gives to English. French and German operatives the employment that naturally belongs to American workmen.-John De Witt

THINK OF THIS A MOMENT. New Mexico presents peculiar at tractions to the home seeking farmer. What are they? Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and It is not an uncommo thing lumbar interests causes a continually increasing need for food. For instance Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion. Irrigation, which is It has all of the advantages practiced there and costs little, insures a full crop every year. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter making plowing possible every day in the year. For full information, apply to H. F. Grierson, Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. B. R., 600 Kansas Aye., Tepeka, Kansas.

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"For oungest Readers at Home 1031 and in School"

Each number will be very fresh and lateresting. A strong attraction will be the beautiful twelve-chapter Serial Story, "Lady Gay," by Mrs. George Archibaid, illustrated by Virginia Gerson. "Lady Gay," is a real intle girl, with many deligntful cousies and friends, boys and girls.some big, some little, but all real children, living to-day.

There will be several other sets of stories. The Little Freighter, by Jennic Stealey, as story about twe "little mon" in the far Southwest; Kitle's Papa, by Anna Hannah, true stories told to Kittle by her papa's mother; "Fruits of Sunny Lands, by Mrs. Anna M. Henderson, who has seen the fruit she tells about growing in their own clime.

Besides, there will be short stories, little articles in history, natural history, botany, etc., and poems and lingles—all beautifully pictorial January begins the new volume. One dollar a year, postpaid.

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ing or reducing one of the Worldlist of principal Nos.

1 Fevers, Congestion, inflammation 25

20 Worms, Werm Fever, Worm Colle. 25

3 Crying Colle, or Teething of Infants 25

4 Diarrhen, of Children or Adults. 25

5 Dysentery, Griping, Rilious Colle. 25

6 Choiera Morbus, Vomiting. 25

7 Cougas, Cold, Bronchitis. 25

8 Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. 25

9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo 25

10 Dysepsian, Billous Stomach. 21

11 Seppressed or Painfal Periods. 25

12 Whites, too Profuse Periods. 25

13 Crosp, Cough, Difficult Breathing. 25

14 Sail Rheum, Erystpelas, Eruptions. 25

15 Recumatism, Rheumatic Palus. 25

16 Fever and Agrie, Chills, Malaria. 36

17 Pites, Blind or Bleeding. 36

20 Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs. 36

24 Manarrb, Influenza, Cold in the Head 34

26 Wheoping Cough, Violent Coughs. 35

27 Kidney Disease. 35

28 Nervous Debility. Physical Weakness 35

28 Nervous Debility. Wetting Bod. 37

29 Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation 1.07

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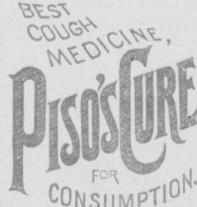
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A well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Underwear, Shirts, Overalls, and Comforts, Etc.

Maranda E. Pearman will take notice that she has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas; that the title of said cause is Wm. A. Pearman, plaintiff, vs. Maranda E. Pearman, defendent; that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, charging you with abandonment, and praying that plaintiff be divorced from defendent; that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, charging you with abandonment, and praying that plaintiff have the custody of his child, Ada Bell Fearman; Therefore, you must answer plead or demur to said allegations, on or before the 24th day of January, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

WM A. PEARMAN, Att'ys. for plaintiff. Attest; Geo, M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court.

WOOD & Grisham, Att'ys. for plaintiff, volity covered from defendent; that plaintiff have to the custody of his child, Ada Bell Fearman; Therefore, you must answer plead or demur to said allegations, on or before the 24th day of January, 1891, or said down: it the vile? "Oh!s made of the vile." The almost decounty, Kansas; that the title of said cause is wm. A. Pearman, plaintiff, vs. Maranda E. Pearman, defendent; that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, and praying that plaintiff be divorced from defendent; that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, and praying that plaintiff be divorced from defendent; that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, and the bonds of matrimeny, and that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, and praying that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, and praying that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, and praying that plaintiff's petition is now on f

Notice for Publication.

STATE OF KARSAS, | 88.

Chase County. \ 88.
Tiney Mann, plaintiff, \ \ 78.
L. @. Mann defendant, \ In the District Court of Chase County,

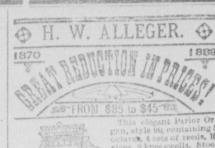
In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas,
L. O. Mann is hereby notified that he has been sued in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas by his wife, Tiney Mann, plainthetiff, vs. L. O. Mann, defendant; that her petition is now on file in said Court, charging him with aba-donment, and praying that she be diverged from him and from the bonds of marrimony, and that she be restored to her maiden name of Tiney Shipley.

Therefore, L. O. Mann must answer, plead or denur to said petition on or before the 30th day of January, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered in accordance therewith.

Tiney Mann.

Wood & GRISHAM, Att'ys for plaintiff, Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court

This permanently cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but used PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents, D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.



sure to write me, and save money, Bo where this "AD" is seen. "GR \$45.00



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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS





have to be. My wife can make a little go further than anyone I ever knew, yet she's always surprising me with some dainty contrivance that adds to the comfort and beauty of our little home, and she's always 'merry as lark.' When I ask how she manages it, she always langhs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've discovered her 'secret.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful, but she madeone condition: she would have her Magazine. And she was right! I wouldn't do without it myself for double the subscription price. We read it together, from the title-page to the last word; the stories keep our hearts young; the synopsis of important events and scientific matters keeps me posted so that I can talk understandingly of what is going on; my wife is always trying some new idea from the household department; she makes all her dresses and those for the children, and she gets all her patterns for nothing, with the Magazine; and we saved Joe when he was so sick with the croup, by doing just as directed in the Sanitarian Department. But I can't tell you haif?" "What! Why that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"Well, my friend, that's where you made a grand mistake, and one yon'd botter rectify as soon as you can. I'll take your 'snb.' right here, on my wife's account: she's bound to have a china tea-set in time for our tin wedding next month. My gold watch was the premium I got for getting up a club. Here 'a copy, with the new Premium List for clubs, —the biggest thing out! If you don't see in it what you want, you've only to write to the publisher and tell him what you want, whether it is a tack hammer or a new carriage, and he will make special terms for you, either for a club, or for part cash. Better subscribe right off and surprise that in six months. Or send 10 cents direct to the publisher, W. Jenniugs Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a specimen copy containing the Premium List."

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let he chips fall where they maj.''

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.

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

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#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Businesslocals, 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. Fogs and gloomy weather this week. Mr. Wm. Studer has our thanks for

A little rain, yesterday, also some A store room for rent. Apply at

Be sure you get the date right, as 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.

a visit to Lawrence. Mr. Tom Roberts, of this city, has

been grant a pension. Mrs. J. L. Cochran arrived here, last night, from Topeka.

Mr. W. F.Rightmire 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 To-

peka 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 Tope ka, 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 Colorad o City, Col. Mr. Geo. McGovern, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. Capt. H. A. Ewing, of Wonsevu, has been appointed a Notary Public.

The pension of Mr. Wm. L. Simpson, of Elmdale, 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

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. Blenkharn, of Strong City, spent Christmas at Mad-Mr. F. B. Hunt returned, last Thurs-

day, from his business trip to New Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, spent ast Sunday on his farm, on Spring

creek. Mr. James O'Byrne is building an ddition 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. Groyer, 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 To-

peka, for the winter. Born, on Saturday night, December 27, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Y. Hamil,

of Clements, a son. Mr. J. H. Mayville, of Emporia

spent Sunday with friends and relaives, at Strong City. Mrs. Chas. Hagans and daughter, of

Strong City, are spending the holidays at Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Grace Crawford, of Dunlap, was visiting at Mr. James O'Byrnes.

Strong City, last week. Dr. J. W. Stone and his mother and sister are making preparations to soon move back to Kentucky.

Mr. Bert Mallyain and mother, of had to be sewed up. 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 Newspar Union, of Kansas City, was in town, Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry spent Christmas at the home of Mr. B. Lan-

try, 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. Doo-little have bought of Mr. J. S. Wier-man 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

ear, between Newton and La Junta. While playing at school, Beatrice Nowlan, of Matfield Green, fell and roke 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 lown 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 was given, in the Strong City Opera isiting at the Lee ranch, South Fork, House. Tuesday night, under the Mr. W. V. Hilton has returned from have returned to their home in Tope-

Misses Rida Winters and Minnie Johnston, who are attending school at Emporia, are at home during the holi-

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,

Hutchinson, are visiting at their fathr'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, Decem-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 & Mrs. C. C. Watson returned, last

Thursday, from Leadville, Col., where he was visiting her brother, Mr. E.

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, Sedgwick 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 near the center of the town-site. will be ready for travel as soon as the

approaches are graded. Thunder, lightning, rain and snow tirct Court, by his wife, for a divorce, visited these parts, last night; and a was granted a divorce, last Monday, on

lington, Oklahoma, assisting Mr. C. W. Jones in settling up the estate of privilege of visiting each other. her deceased husband.

Mr. L. A. Lowther and wife, Mrs. Hattie Dart and Misses Nannie Pugh and Maggie Breese 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.

of subscription. Sample copies can be had by addressing Live-Stock Indscator, Kansas City, Mo.

The following petit jurors have

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 re-turned home, Wednesday afternoon, bringing his wife back with him. Mr, J. W. Holsinger having pur-

chased 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 brot-

er, Mrs. T. S. Jones and Mr. Edgar W Jones. Married, in the parlors of the Eu reka House, on Tuesday evening, De-cember 30, 1890, by Judge J. M. Rose, Charles Underwood and Mrs. Mattie

Cragon. The wife of Mr. A. F. Fritze, Strong City, presented him with twin boys, Christmas morning, 1890, the first be-ing born at 5 o'cleck, 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 Ce-

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

The Rev. R. E. Maclean and Mr. J F. Kirker, of Strong City, were at Quenemo, the latter part of last week. Quenemo, the latter part of last week to pay this, perhaps, last tribute of a attending the District Convention of ection to her memory. Requiescat is the Epworth League.

Messrs. W. Cortright and Fonn In win, of Americus, were in town, yesterday, the former on business and the latter visiting at his brother-in-law's, Mr. S. A. Breese.

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 Mand, and Misses Martha and Temp Wells, of Sisterville, 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 at home. 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

auspices of the Knights of Pythias of that city. The supper, a grand affair,

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 | Dead Letter office. nights ago, he was run against by some parties on horseback and kicked by one of the horses, and quite badly

The following newly elected officers of Zeredatha I.odge No. 86, A.F. & A. M., were installed, last Friday night, W. M., J. M. Tuttle; S. W., J. W. Mc-Williams; J. W., Chas. P. Gill; Treasurer, W. H. Holsinger; Sec'y, J. P.

Twin City Lodge, No. 60, Knights of Pythias, are out with handsome, printed invitations to their first annu-Mr. Arch Miller's son, John, got his face badly burned by the expession of a powdar horn while out hunting a few days ago,

Mr. Arch Miller's son, John, got his face badly burned by the expession of a powdar horn while out hunting a few days ago,

I al entereainment, to be given in Music cine, and deflicted with programme will consist of music, speaking, recitations, a play, supper For farm 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

regular blizzard is prevailing as we go his cross petition, for abandonment, to press this morning. (his wife being rofused a divorce), and Mrs. Dr. F. M. Jones is now at Bur-ngton. Oklahoma, assisting Mr. C. mother and the children having the

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. Regle, 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. Rogler, W. R. Myers, F. M. Gaddie, of Bazaar; Ernest Pracht, L. C. Umbarger, F. W. Ahnefeldt, of Diamond Creek. mond Creek.

Died, at the residence of her niece

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 reusefulness 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 af-

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Chase County Teachers' Association will meet in the High School building Cotton wood Falis, on Saturday January 10, 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m.

PROGRAMME.

Music—Opening chorus by pupils of the High School.

Recitation—Miss Mattle Sheehan.

Premature Promotion—Paper—Gee. Swainhart.

Discussion—J. M. Warren and B. W. Jeffrey.

Recitation—Miss Anna Hackett.

Music and Recitations—by pupils of the Primary Department.

"Trials and Triumphs of a Country School Teacher"—Paper—J. W. Brown. Carried over.

over.
Discussion-J. R. Vanderpool and H. A Rose. tecitation—Miss Eva Tuttle.

Recitation—Miss Eva Tuttle.

Music.
Recitation—Miss Stella Breese.
Rducational Meetings—T. B. Moore.
Miscellaneous Business.
Closing.
J. C. Davis, Secretary.

COURT PROCEEDINGS. F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

The District Court met, on Friday, December 25, ultime, and disposed of the following cases:
F. Burnhouse vs. W. F. Dunlap et al.

eport of commissioners set aside, and new report or commissioners see 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.

Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It Monday, at which meeting they will settle up the business of the present is 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 will settle and sandar 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, Deming, El Paso, Galyeston, Houston, Lampasas, 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 1.5.

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Corronwood Falls Kansas.

Cortonwood Falls Kansas.

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LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Decem ber 31st, 1890: Brown, Henry A., Bouman, James Barron, Jennie Clark, J. L.
Bromfield, J. A. Harclerede F. R.
All the above remaining uncalled

for January 15th, will be sent to the S. A. BREESE, P. M. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood taken on subscription. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell J. W. McWilliams wants town loa

large and small. FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson,

Roland Roberts guarantees that h 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.

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.

membership now so your lot will be lear the center of the town-site.

Mr. J. L. Cochran, of this city, who was sued in the Shawnee County Dis-

Mr. J. L. Cochran, of this city, who was sued in the Shawnee County Distirct Court, by his wife, for a divorce, was granted a divorce, last Monday, on his cross petition, for abandonment, (his wife being rofused 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 Court ANT 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 stock of the District Court.

Stephen M. Barr, defendant, Stephen M. Barr.

To said defendant, Stephen M. Barr.

You are hereby notified that you have been suiced by the above named plaintiff, Elizabeth Barr, in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas.

To said defendant, Stephen M. Barr.

You are hereby notified that you have been suiced by the above named plaintiff, Elizabeth Barr, in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas.

To said defendant, Stephen M. Barr.

You are hereby notified that you have been suiced by the plaintiff, Elizabeth Barr, in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas.

To said defendant, Stephen M. Barr.

You are hereby notified that you have been suiced by the above named plaintiff, Elizabeth Barr, in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, To said defendant, 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 an ever said petition, alled by the plaintiff in said Court, on or before February 13th, 1891, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly, divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant, and dissolving the plaintiff and defendant, absolutely and forever, and for costs and for such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Rilizabeth Barr.

Altest: Geo. M. Hayden, Clerk of the District Court. Hose, Tricot, London cloth, Water proof, All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's, dresses reduced from 65c

# paring,

For our Annual invoice and we want to Invoice as few goods as possible. All odds and ends and remnants will be disposed of. 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 enjoyreted to this country. 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 freatly 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 \$2.78 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.

THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM.

Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank

Practices in all State and Feder 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 Opercent

Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c; 25c " 50c. Present Table linen reduced 5c per yard. Iberdown, " 10c" Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, form-

er price 55c; reduced to 50c. All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to

Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c. All Wool Yarn, redc'd from 80 to 75. " 18 " 121 Buntings, Alapaca Lusters, " " 50 " 45. Debage, " 15 " 121 " 40 " 35. " 1.25 "1.00 . 60 " 45 " 50 " 45 " 35 " 30. All Wool Flannel

to 50c. J. M. TUTTLE, Cottonwood Falls,

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, be-sides all the news of Kansas and the Capital City. No Kansan should be without it.

#### PHYSICIANS.

A.SM. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side of city.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES. IST OF PHINCIPAL NOS. CURES.

1 Revers, Congestion, inflammations. 25
2 Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 25
3 Crying Colic, or Techning of Infants. 25
3 Diarrheas, of Children or Adults. 25
4 Diarrheas, of Children or Adults. 25
5 Dysentery, Griping, Billous Colic. 25
6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting. 25
7 Coughs, Cold. Bronchitis. 25
8 Neuraligla, Toothache, Faccache. 25
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25
10 Dysepesia, Billous Stomach. 25
11 Suppressed or Painful Periods. 25
12 Whites, too Profuse Periods. 25
13 Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing. 25
14 Sailt Rheum, Ersylpelas, Eruptions. 25
15 Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 25

# PECIFICS

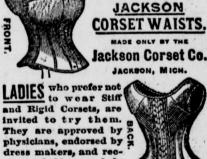
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1 Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys'
Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and
care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
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MEDICINE Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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ommended by every lady that has worn them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, 66 RICHARDSON BLOCK.

Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOOGA, TENM.

Just as Good as the Frazer" alors offer cheap stuff, because sey in it to them. Do not be impo

THE FRAZER. saves your horse labor, and you too. It receives t medal at the Centennial and Paris Expensions. Sold everywhere.
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WANTED-LADY Active and intelligent,

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Residence; and office, a half mile north e Toledo. . W. STONE, M. D. J. M. HAMME, M. D. STONE & HAMME PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS Office, Corner Drug Store.

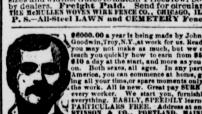
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL at ention to the practice of Medicine in all ts branches—Extracting

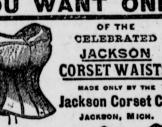
Cottonwood Falls. - - Kansas

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Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' Manual, (14 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free, Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St, N.Y. JIO JEZRH HOTIW CURES PILES.

ROW'S YOUR FENCE?





#### SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

TAXING LAND VALUES.

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

All taxes which increase prices are mecessarily taxes in favor of monopoly. since the more capital it requires to go anto any business, or to make any improvement, the smaller the number of indirect taxation, upon every thing that greneral characteristic of the taxes we would abolish, many of these taxes are specially designed to foster monopolies. It is, moreover, evident that when a all over the United States taxed higher large part of the produce of labor and than unimproved land of the same qualcapital of the community is taken in ity, but the taxes which so largely raise rent by those who do nothing to aid in the prices of all the farmer has to buy do production (for land owners as land not, and can not, so long as we are exowners in no wise aid production), there porters of agricultural produce, raise the is not merely created an unnecessary and unnatural inequality in the distri- And, further than this, to put taxation bution of wealth, but this primary in-equality gives rise to a tendency to fur-weight of taxation from the sparsely ther inequality. "Unto him that hath settled agricultural districts to those shall be given, and from him that hath populous centers where land has a real not shall be taken away," is the expres- and a high value. As it would destroy sion of a universal law. To take from one and give to another is, both by decreasing the relative power of the one no taxes at all to pay, for, no matter and increasing the relative power of the what might be the value of his improveother, to put them upon unequal foot- ments, no farmer would have more taxes ings in treating future divisions. If we to pay than could be collected from untrace to their cause the major-ity of great fortunes, we shall and situation. Manifestly it would be find it in monopolies of some kind—the primary and most im-portant of all being the monopoly of the upon his improvements and his conundue proportion of the wealth that it upon the value of bare land, which is helps to produce (though capital in some always higher in populous centers than of its aggregations which involve in agricultural districts, and in sparsely monopoly does), that, in spite of all the settled agricultural districts hardly exenormous advances which invention and improvement and the growth of populato the minimum that will support life. With the advance of the arts and the progress of society, interest-which 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 his children grew up, it would be very labor creates. With relation to the factors of pro-

duction 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 that in time those who 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 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 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 mere 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 off 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

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 rot be capital, according to the use to which they are put. But it is not necessary, in an arti-cle like this, to draw the distinction between capital and wealth, since under the change proposed all wealth would be relieved from taxa-tion, whether it were merely wealth or also capital—that is to say, whether it were used erely 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 those who can do so. And, besides this 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 prices of what the farmer has to sell. very greatly to the relief of the farmer land. It is not because capital gets an sumption, and substitute for them a tax ists at all, except as the result of speculation. And from the effects upon the tion have made, and still are making, in diffusion of population the farmer would productive power, labor gets but such a greatly gain. Just as the city populascant living, and wages tend constantly tion would gain from the destruction of the system which now builds tenement houses and vacant lots, so would the agricultural communities measures the return to capital-does not 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 | nails. land to cultivate, a purely nominal and intangible loss, to offset which there would be great and actual gains; and, as 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 use it will be compelled to pay them for it. But there are few, if any, individuals who belong excu-sively 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, as is any workman in his employ; and we have probably no land owners who 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 there are certainly a large majority who 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 nonuser. 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.

> Ir 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.

> UNEQUALED opportunities and unequal burdens have made the million-aire and the pauper. An equality in opportunities, 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 Combi-Foreigners.

A Pennsylvania nail manufacturer is nail mills have a capacity of 9,000,000 varies from 40 to 75 per cent., but on all, kegs per annum, but that our home con- the extra discounts quoted above are sumption is only 4,000,000 kegs. Not- given to the foreign trade-that is, for withstanding the great development of tacks listed at \$10 (two dozen papers of the nail industry, it is still treated by tinned iron tacks, weighing 24 ounces the high tariff McKinleyites as an "in- per paper), the American consumer is fant industry" and a prohibitory duty of charged \$2.65 and the foreigner only one cent per pound, which is now equal \$2.20. Similar favorable prices to the to about 50 per cent. ad valorem, is export trade are given on cut nails, levied on nails.

iff folly when it is remembered that we sale merchants in this country who exported last year 13,400,000 pounds of takes large lots, but to the foreign trade nails and spikes (including cut nails, the prices are given whether the quanwire nails, he-shoe and wrought tity taken be small or large. Abroad

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 ma-120 firms, including many of the leading establishments of New England. He told how the high freights on coke and new mills were built East and West and coal from Pennsylvania had made it the producing power of the country was necessary for the New England manu- nearly doubled; but consumption infacturers 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 mak- the purpose of restricting production; ing nails. During the hearing the following dialogue took place:

Mr. Gear-Your production is in billets. Are you in favor of a reduc-

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

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

nails free? Mr. Tobey-I think I would rather

have the duty on them. Mr. Gear-How much reduction would you favor?

duty upon them is large, so we do not thread up to 13 cents a pound now pays import any at all; and they cost so much 6 cents per pound (equivalent to 46 per for transportation. I mean nail plates. cent. on thread worth 13 cents and cor-At present they are not imported. Mr. Carlisle—It is a prohibitory duty

Mr. Tobey-Yes, sir; practically so.

to build up an export trade for plates? The same thing applies 'to cut nails, some two years. I must differ from my friend Mr. Toby in thinking we could stand a reduction in duty. There are 25 per cent. ad valorem would sufficientsome nails made in Canada. Certainly ly protect the mills we represent." any thing that would make the nail

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 McKinof iron or steel, but left the duty the same on all wrought iron and horseshoe 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 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

Pennsylvania and the rich mine-owners of Northern Michigan.

But that the nail makers are offering extra inducements to the export trade counts" which they make to foreigners. forth by the exhaustive study of the subject by Mr. J. A. Lindquist, the tariff expert of the New York Reform 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 of 25 per cent. ad valorem on type; and carpet tacks of Swedes iron or steel or if the trust is formed it will be but an-American iron, blued, tinned or cop- other addition to the already large fempered, are 70, 10 and 2 per cent. To ily of tariff trusts.

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 disfor the statement that our count, both for home and export trade, finishing nails and other varieties. This looks like a wanton piece of tar- These are the prices charged the wholenails), and this year 14,400,000 pounds. our tack manufacturers must meet com-The largest buyers of these nails are petition from those of England and the Mexico, Chili and Cuba. It is thus seen | Continent; at home, protected from forthat our nails are able to meet the com- eign competition by tariff duties, they petition of the world in neutral mar- 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. No. 8, per lb. No. 10, " Lyra Horse Nails, No. 6	\$0 17 15 14 121/2			
No. 8	11	9 1-8		

It has been pointed out by David A. Wells in his "Recent Economic Changes" terials from the New England manu-facturers, a petition signed by more than nail business from 1851 to 1884, many establishments increased their capacity, and some more than doubled it. Many creased 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 in this way prices were again in atmeas-

ure 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

## A THREAD MILL LOCK-OUT.

An "Imported Industry" With High Pro-tection Turns 3,000 Operatives Out of

Employment. When McKinley took hold of the tarfree raw material; would you make iff-making business he found that there absurd than the organs of his party 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 Mr. Tobey-I could not tell that. The raised the duty considerably. Linen respondingly higher on cheaper qualities), and on thread valued above 13 cents the duty is fixed at 45 per cent. ad valorem.

After Mr. Tobey had been heard, Mr. Last January J. R. Leeson & Co., William H. Morris, of Pottstown, Pa., claiming to be "the largest importers a manufacturer of "billets, ship and of linen thread in the United States," tank plates and cut nails," was heard and representing themselves as the by the committee. The following dia- "selling agents of the flax mills of logue reflects the high tariff Pennsylva- North Grafton, Mass., manufacturing Mr. Breckinridge-Would you expect | Major McKinley on the subject of the duty on linen thread. They said they Mr. Morris-Not at the present time, were "consistent advocates of the polalthough we may come to that later on. icy of protection;" but they admitted "as the agent of American producers which have been at a very low ebb for that the existing rate is satisfactory to us." They also said that if the duty on dressed flax were removed, "a rate of

But there were other men who wanted business worse at present would be a 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 50 per cent ... was not increased; but the duty on some ley made a slight reduction on cut nails 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 indus tries rather than products." McKinley said enthusiastically in his speech last that Mr. Morris confesses to a "deplor- May in opening the tariff debate: "Let able state of affairs" in the nail busi- them bring their factories right over ness. Considering the figures of ex- here. Bring \$25,000,000 over here and portation already given, the lesson for sit down among us and employ our the nail makers is obvious: Let them 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 on the sea coast may enjoy their natu- this country before the McKinley law ral advantages for the export trade, was passed. The Clark Thread Compawithout being made to pay tribute to ny'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 may be seen from the "export dis- market, and to enjoy the high protection which we tax ourselves to give to our The recent discussion of this whole sub- thread manufacturers. But notwithject of "export discounts" was called standing 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

foreign consumers the discount is 70, 10, | 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 cam-

paign. 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 Mc-Kinley 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 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 be cause 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 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 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 d 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 de clared 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

munism as wild and pernicious as any that has heretofore cursed the world. Its present ma festations will prove of great value, and an estimable 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, 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.

#### TREASONABLE ASSERTIONS. I Republicans Assailing the Rights of a

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 it-

self. "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 politician 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

In pressing the force or bayonet bill an issue is raised which threatens existing peace, and which, if persevered in, will sting 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

## PITAY PARAGRAPHS.

-Mr. Blaine is busy trying to get up a reciprocal trade. He has been scared 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 at-

tention 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 scored 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 erattack, by saying:

In its secrecy, its oaths and its press censors
It is non-American, both in its organization and its methods. Its tendency is toward a com
Mr. Blaine materially changed his erroneous, un-American opinions? Why should he now pose as the Moses of desperate, lost, itinerant Republicans?" should he now pose as the Moses of

#### 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 pres ently 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, has 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 tygs 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 the familiar maze without the smallest and natural aptitude existed. But there suggestion of a plan. All the world are a few districts to which peculiar interest attaches; these were seats of between the workshops, wherein the to keep the bottom of the pan well cov 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



PACKING AN OVEN.

disposed of by unscrupulous dealers as genuine Siegburg ware.

In the year 1614, it appears that the Earl of Isenbourg, with commendable sagacity, made grants of land and gave exemptions from taxation, with other tempting privileges, to one Bartrain Knodtgen, a potter of Siegburg, by way to transfer their art from its old home and to settle in this locality. The men of Siegburg and of Raeren thus encouraged flocked into the new country, and found there the peace and the protection for which in their old homes they had sighed in vain. Their art thus transplanted has survived many vicissitudes, at times has been well-nigh extinguished, but has happily revived. and it flourishes to-day in greater volume than ever, the name of Knodtgen being still borne by many of those who are associated with its fort-

In the earlier days of which we have spoken the stonewear of the Kannen-bacherland had no special character of its own sufficient to make it easily distinguishable from the productions of tne 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 steams and branches incised in the clay. Often enough a medallion portrait or heraldic panel occupies the 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 serve. enamels, in deference to the rather gaudy taste of the age; harmonious add three tablespoonfuls sugar, a little blendings of purples and blues are the nutmeg, or any flavoring you like, fill principal characteristics of the ware.

The Kannenbacherland of to-day comhausen, give a common title to the Blade. whole district. Hohr has between two and three thousand population, and The process of manufacture is often carmaster employers. AtGrenzhausen chemical utensils and drain pipes are among the special goods manufactured. Grenzausen's greatest fame, however, rests on the making of a certain jug and mag Brounbach, Rousbach, Hilgert, Mayendorf, Wirges, Hillscheid and Arzbach. I'ne last place chiefly produces mineral water bottles, of which millions are disposed of annually. At the Staffordshire otteries, where the Wedgwood ware is material is brought from a distance, the clay and marls found at hand a century and over ago having been exhausted. In the Hohr-Grenzhausen country, to the contrary, raw material is contiguous and abundant. In general appearance the factories or Hohr-Grenzhansen suggest a comparison with the small potteries that might have been built in Staffordshire in the far-



away pre-Wedgwood days. There is the same absence of architectural design, the same look of haphazardness, 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 volition, 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

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 Hohr-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 of inducing him and his fellow-workers 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 seatskin sacque 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 soot in all its parts. A hot-air passage clogged up with soot will prevent the oven from baking well.

-- If one wishes to cool a hot dish in hurry, it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold, salty 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. Cet the tops from several small French center of the piece, but such always has colls, scrape out the inside crumbs, and fry them brown in butter. Now fill the empty rolls with a mixture of oysters, bread-crumbs, salt, pepper and butter, set in a hot oven a few minutes, and

-Bread Pudding.-Beat three eggs, add three tablespoonfuls sugar, a little your dish to within an inch of the top with sweet milk. Put in fine dry bread prises nine busy villages, of which the crumbs one pint and bake one hour. A wo most populous, Hohr and Grenze three pint tin dish is the best.-Yankee

-Salmon a la Mode.-Take two teacups of milk, add two tablespoons cornsigns of the craft obtrude on every hand. starch, one beaten egg and a large tablespoon butter; boil until thick. Heat a ried on under the public gaze. There can of salmon, throw the oil away, put are about fifty ovens in which ware is the hot salmon on platter, pour over the fixed, and these belong to fully as many dressing and cover with slices of hard boiled eggs; garnish with cresses. - Detroit Free Press.

Fruit Cake.-Raisins and spices to taste, one cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, one cup shortening, two eggs, two that are the joy of every beer-drinker in Germany. In general appearance the town is much like Hohr, as are also to the toy of the t 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 produced, the whole or nearly all the 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 tablespoonfuls butter; add two teaspoonfuls sage, one spoonful sale 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 gravj of the right thickness. Strain, add the chopped giblets and salt and pepper.— Boston Globe.

-Poultry should be picked and draw as soon as possible after killing, then day or night should elapse before it fit for cooking. Rinse out the fowl sev eral times with clean water, dissolve teaspoonful of soda in that which is use last. Rub a little soda over the skin let it remain about ten minutes, the wash off in clear water. Any strong o unpleasant taste will thus be prevented Prepare a dressing for turkey by mixing bread-crumbs with butter, pepper, sal pulverized sage and a dozen oyster chopped fine and stirred into it if yo like. Wet the whole with sweet crean milk or water. Rub the turkey wit soft butter and dredge with flour. Th giblets may be cooked separately, chor ped and added to the gravy. Whil roasting baste the turkey every fiftee minutes, renewing the water as require ered, then dredge with salt, pepper an flour .- N. Y. World.

## WEALTHY BEGGARS.

Several weeks ago two plainly dressed middle-aged women appeared on the 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 the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the most doleful specimens of harmony imaginable, and to the accompaniment the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the most doleful specimens of harmony imaginable, and to the accompaniment the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the most doleful specimens of harmony imaginable, and to the accompaniment the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the most doleful specimens of harmony imaginable, and to the accompaniment the streets here as the streets had accordeons as the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the most doleful specimens of harmony imaginable, and to the accompaniment the streets here as the streets they sang in high, cracked voices. With characteristic American careless generosity, the crowds contributed nickles 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 harping 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

## 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 'swarthy 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 dimes 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 transfer of the other ways. er 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.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, 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 their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo.
Walding, Kinnan & 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 guage, 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 de not, as a rule, have a bead for business, and so, paradoxical as it may seem, they do not get ahead.—Somer-ville Journal.

Paysicians 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 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.

Tue man who doesn't think his baby is the prize baby hasn't got any baby.—Bing-hamton Leader.

Those of you who are weary and heavy adened 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 gofur.—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. R., Chicago, Ill.

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

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a	THE GENERAL MA	ARK	ET	S.	
is	KANSAS (	TTV	Do		90
7.	CATTLE-Shipping steers				35
-	Butchers' steers				
a	Native cows				80
d	HOGS-Good to choice heavy			3	
1,	WHEAT-No. 2 red				90
n	No. 2 hard	81	0		84
r	CORN-No. 2	42	a		453%
	OATS-No. 2	421	20		431/2
1.	RYE-No. 2	631	80		631/2
g	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 30	@	2	45
t,	Faney	2 10	0	2	15
8	HAY-Baled	7 50		9	50
u	BUTTER-Choice creamery				22
0	CHEESE-Full cream				91/2
a,	EGGS-Choice				18
h	BACON-Hams				11
e	Shoulders				61/2
p-	Sides		@		8
	LARD				678
le	POTATOES	75	0		90
n	ST. LOUIS.				
d	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	0	4	60
v-	Butchers' steers	3 00	@		60
d	HOGS-Packing	8 60	@		75
	SHEEP-Fair to choice				50
	FLOUR-Choice			3	
	WHEAT-No. 2 red				941/
	CORN-No. 2				

Street Musicians Who Have Grown Rich in Real Estate Booms.

Several weeks ago two plainly dressed BUTTER—Creamery 22 @ OATS—No. 2..... 

CATTLE—Common to prime. 8 50 @ 4 95 HOG8—Good to choice...... 3 55 @ 3 75 FLOUR—Good to choice...... 4 40 @ 5 10 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... 1 044@ 1 06 CORN-No. 2...... OATS-Western mixed...... BUTTER-Creamery .....

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 sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, head-aches 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 com-mend 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. 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 it 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 sequence 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." "Weil, 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. Gents:—The bottle 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. TIBBEE, Miss., Oct. 6, 1886.

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 candles taste good. dies taste good.

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

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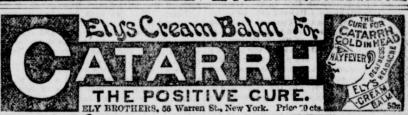


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The "Campaign of Education" Won Spite of Republican Sneers and Buried the G. O. P. Beyond Resurrection

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 suppos I have a correct understanding of what is meant by "The Campaign of Education." As-suming this to be so, I desire before going further to acknowledge the valiant services in this campaign of the organization whose invi-tation brings us together to-night. I may be permitted, I hope, to make this acknowledge-ment 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 zampaign has thus far proceeded a cardinal 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 dong 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 thonest help from any quarter when a struggle is pending for the supremacy of Democratic principles. Indeed. I have an indea that in the Campaign of Education it was deemed important to appeal to the reason and fudgment of the American people to the end that the Democratic party should be reinforced as well as that the activity and zeal of those 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 not help it. I have come here to-night, among other things, to rejoice in the numerous accessions we have received in said of Democratic endeaver and to give credit the numerous accessions we have received in aid of Democratic endeavor and to give credit wherever it is due for the work of conversion. The grand and ultimate object of the Cam-

paign 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 subordinate and accessory 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 glyocacy of which the party should be act-

the dvocacy of which the party should be active and aggressive.

Let it be here confessed that we as a party fad, in these latter days, been tempted by the successes our opponents had gained solely by temporary shifts and by appeals to prejudice and selfish interests, into paths which avoided too much the honest insistence upon definite and clearly defined principle and fundamental Democratic doctrine. To be sure, some earnest anen in the party could but ill conceal their dissatisfaction with the manner in which cardinal principles were relegated to the rear and expediency substituted as the hope of success; but the timid, the heedless and 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.

the firm and solid ground of Democratic creed.

If these things are confessed, let it also be conceded that when the time came and the eries of a suffering people were heard, and when for their relief agenuine Democratic remedy was proposed, the party easily recognized its duty and gave proof of its unconquerable Democratic instincts. As soon as the Campaign of Education was inaugurated, the party was quickly marshalled as of the olden time, was quickly marshalled as of the olden time, asgressive, courageous, devoted to its cause and heedless of discouragement or defeat. Day by day and hour by hour expediency and time-serving were thrown to the winds. Traitors were silenced, camp followers fell away or joined the sourry band of gloaters, while the standy personal or the standy pe sounce the sourcy band of gosters, while the sturdy Democratic host confidently pressed on 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 three should cease when in the light of the last three These are the weapons we have used in our years, it is seen how gloriously it springs to the Campaign of Education. It is a cause of conof its duty obedience to the summons of party loyalty and

Thus the education of the campaign mean as related to the Democracy, its awakening in response to the signal for its return to the propgandism of Democratic doctrine.
The thoroughly aroused enthusiasm and de-

termination of the party, and its allied thou-sands of good and earnest men drawn from the mon-partisan intelligence and honesty of the land, saw no obstacle too formidable for attack In a sublime confidence, almost amounting to audacity, they were willing to attempt the education of those high in the counsels of the Republican party and those who formulated that arty's policy so far as such a thing existed. I am afraid, however, that if this task may

considered a step in the Campaign of Educa-tion, 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 unregenerate men as leads them to flee from the wrath to come.

But even in this unpromising field we are able to report progress. No one who remem-bers 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 submis-sion to Congress of the question of tariff reform, sundry 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 to-day contains a big curiosity in the shape of a Democratic Gover If the junior Senator from New York de

At the junior Senator from New York de-clared that his party would carry this State by the largest majority ever known if they could be given the platform proposed, the reply will some when in a few days a Democratic col-deague 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 mean-

so diligently endeavoring to find out the mean-ing of the word Reciprocity? If a New Hampshire Senator believed that

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 to-day 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 soon gives 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 streas-

After all, more in the hand than he cared to see. If the present Speaker of the House Areas-tically said: "It only shows what fools all the other Presidents have been," he may well be excused, since he has lately so thoroughly learned that in the sight of the people infallibility is not an attribute always to be found in the Speaker's chair.

the Speaker's chair.

If the Representative from Ohio whose name is associated with a bill which has given his yarty considerable trouble of late, said "if the Democratic party had hired Burchard to write

Democratic party had hired Burchard to write a stump speech it could not have suited us better," it must be that circumstances leading to his approaching retrement 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 then, have become insubordinate and discontented, and at times actually disobodient to party orders. Some have left the ship. One approach and weather wise navigator has clam-

bered off, and, in a frail bark, with the word bered off, and, in a frail bark, with the word "Reciprocity" painted on its stern, was last seen hovering near, prepared to climb aboard again, or sail away, as wind and wave would appear to make most safe. At the present stage of the campaign the unwieldy party hulk of Bourbon Republicanism is still afloat, but damaged and badly leaking. On board, some are still working at the pumps against the awful odds of opening seams; many, muthous and discontented, short of provisions and of grog, are loudly and angrily disputing as to whether bad seamanship or overloading is the cause of their wretched plight, while accusations of guilty responsibility are 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 glad-ly welcomed. I can not, however, keep out of my mind the story of the plous deacon who, hav-ing, in his efforts to convert a bad sinner, be-come so excited by his incorrigibility 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 before their present predicament was reached, and in their first battle with us, the enemy rained a victory over tariff refers. This is

gained a victory over tariff reform. This is confessed; and we may here only refer to the methods by which that victory was gained for the purpose of saying that we thoroughly understand them, and that if the beneficiaries of those methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought, we also are not without compensation. That we have cause for satis-faction, even in the remembrance of temporary defeat, is evidenced by the fact that among those who ought to rejoice in success there is quite a general sentiment "that the least said

of it the better."

I have spoken of the Campaign of Education as it has affected the two great party organizations. It remains tomention another and a more important and gratifying feature of its progress. I refer to 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

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 assumption tion of superior learning formulate political doctrines suited only to those favored with advanced educational opportunities. It recognized the fact at the outset of the Campaign of nized the fact at the outset of the Campaign of Education that it was not the ignorance of the people which had led them to submit to the evils of bad Government, but that it was partly owing to the busy activity of their occupa-tions, and the consequent neglect of political subjects and partly to the rigidity of their party ties and their unquestioning confidence in party ties and their unquestioning confidence in party leadership. Having once settled upon their political affiliations they had been wont to turn from a watchfulness of public affairs to the daily routine of their labor with much virtuous satisfaction in the reflection that they were not

Therefore, the labor of their education in the campaign has consisted in persuading them to hear us; to examine 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.

which their condition could be improved.

Never was more intelligent, honest and effective effort made in a noble cause than that made by 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 frandulent nictures of the British gold; not by fraudulent pictures of the ruin of American industries if the justice of governmental 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

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 of its merits.

For the purpose of such examination we have put before the people plain and honest expositions of the justice and beneficence of our principle. This has been done by the systematic and industrious distribution of tariff-reform literature, by the effective and conscientions of the purpose of examination and any arrangement. tious arguments of a well-informed and unsubsidized press, and by an extensive discussion on the platform of the question involved.

done in a manner so decent, and in its best sense so purely American.

Need I speak of the result of our labors? This 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 suc cess and the manner of its achievement, but as American citizens we will especially rejo 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 the

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 shaneful, and a pitiable disgrace, if by over-confidence, 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 entrench-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 where it has not been seen, 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 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. Then, when 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 can 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: "Bub, do you live here?"
"Yes, sir." "I see that the place is for "Yes, sir." "Ever hear your sale?" father say what price he wants?" "Yes, 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'

-"Is that your sister over there Miss Rosalie?" 'Sir! That is my mother." "Why-ah-goodness! I dian'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 a

#### 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: The sentiment of the toast to which I am invited to respond is one of surpassing interest from both an economic and

political standpoint.

Its importance when considered with refer ence to the Nation at large, is intensified 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 as well present the condition in the district referred to as can be done in the time at my command

According to the most reliable statistics at

tainable at this time, nearly fifty per cent, of the male 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, pro-

tected 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 col umn of States as a producer of the best quality of beef, pork and dairy products; in other re-spects she is not behind the most favored of

her sisters 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 per 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 to our Commissioner of Labor Statistics 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.

during each of the five years last past.

Out of the same number an equal portion 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 harvested, saving nothing whatever of incom from the capital invested in the land require

to produce it.

It is estimated by those making these reports that the cost of producing an acre of corn ready for market is \$8.00; that the average crop for five years has been 33% bushels, and statistics show that the average price of this corn in our local markets, soon after harvest, during such period, has been 23 cents per bushel, making the entire value of the crop when marketed \$7.33, or sixty-seven 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 all the great staples raised on her farms. When we consider the immense capital invested in the farms of single State and are told that for five whol years it has not paid enough to compensate the labor employed, it is apparent that no other business in this country could have withstood such a condition of adversity during so pro longed a period; and it is equally certain tha had it been practicable for the farmers of the country to withdraw their capital from this 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 ecessity of their situation they have contin a business burdened with loss instead of yield ing 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 which it has been able to preserve a balance of trade in its favor that has constant added to the aggregate of our Nationa 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 rich, there must be some flagrant error in the industrial system that produces such a result.

With the facts demonstrated by statistics as

they are, that the Nation's wealth is being con-stantly increased; that it is largely derived zess at a loss instead of a profit, is it 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 as many different pursuits, and 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 profits of their labor, the Nation as such may grow rich, but its wealth will be concentrate in the hands of its favored few, while the many, robbed of their share of the wealth which the labor of all has produced, must of

necessity remain poor.

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

No plea for 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

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 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 lines of 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 requires no stretch of the imagination to forese that under such a system time alone is neede to divide these classes in this the proudest Re public on the globe, as the human family is al ready divided in the most aristocratic mon archies 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.

No dream of a theorist could conceive of condition more perfect than one which would divide and could maintain, with equal effort or the part of individuals, an equal distribution of a nation's wealth among all its citizens.

This is impracticable, but what can be said

in favor of a system that strikes the very root of this equality; that aids by artificial means in preventing the nearest approach to such equality that the human family is capable of attaining? Certainly nothing if men are just.

If this is the result of a protective tariff the

argument is ended.

Let us consider further its effect upon the

Let us consider further its easet upon the farmers of his toountry.

It is a self-evident proposition that a tariff levied upon products which a nation produces largely in excess of its own wants, which it is constantly sending abroad because its own markets will not take or use them, can have no possible effect upon the price of such commodities, and hence it follows that so long as we are producing annually hundreds of millions in value of agricultural products in excess of our own wants, no tariff levied upon like products can benefit the farmer.

Legislators may spread such laws upon the statute books, but they should be as 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 man

strated so many times, that a tariff upon manufactured goods increases their cost and the cost of like goods produced at home, because of such goods we produced ess 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 a 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 ing 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 re-

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 contradic-tion that there is no State in this Union where

the great staples of agriculture, the productions that supply necessary food for man and beast, can be more cheaply produced.

I want now to say to the business men of this Nation, and to politicians as well, that some plan must be devised to get this industry on a different basis, or this Nation must prepare for different basis, or this Nation must prepare for a storm, the consequences of which—in both a political and economical sense—no man can measure

I want to say further that the men engaged in this industry are not g ing to wait for a home market to grow up around them that is large enough to consume the enormous surplus they 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 success-ful prosecution of diversified industries, and they will go as far as any class in giving to our manufacturers free raw material and in extending 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 destroyed that others may at-tain phenomenal success.

They are already thoroughly aroused. They are fast becoming as thoroughly organized. The law-making power of this Nation must revise the tariff in their interest or they 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 add they represent an industry as old at least as the civilization of man, as laborious as any that has ever fallen to his lot, without the successful prosecution of which the whole hu-man family would lapse into barbarism and end in decay. A business that forms the base of every other, without which the channels of trade would run dry, the cities of the earth molder into 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 calloused hands they have produced the bulk of its wealth; in times of war they have been its sturdy defenders, in times of pe promoters of its welfare.

Who shall set the limit of their rightful de-

mand upon a country they have made and pre-served? 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 discrimi-

nation 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 be economically expended; that all property bear its just portion of that burden; that markets broad enough to consume the products of their labor and capital at compensatory prices be as carefully looked after and nurtured as those that consume the productions of labor and capital employed in other lines of business. They may also demand that a currency which is good enough for one man shall be made good enough for all others and plenty enough to preserve a just equality between its value and the value of the products of labor in all legitimate kinds of business. That both the Nation and the State shall exercise 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 such value of successions but once broken in a third of a ntury has ignored their reasonable demands aces has called attention to the most essen ial 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 assembled 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 com CHARACTER IN UMBRELLAS. Peculiarities of the Individual Comm

The precise umbrella has an erect rigidness 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 reston-oars 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 oh-fuss, what's-the-hurry loll. The shy umbrella has a forward dip, like a hat pulled over the eyes. The absent-minded umbrella pro

trudes comfortably from under the arm, while its owner's head acts as a substitute. The sweet sixteen umbrella has snug, "chummy," equipose, that sug-

gests a web and woof of "Isn't he just lovely!" confabs, with acid drop inter-The forlorn woman umbrella has a vigorless, broken poise, first one side,

then another, like a shifted burden. The chivalric umbrella has a come and-be-sheltered hospitality of poise, held upward, outward, with a strong right-hand grip, neither in ostentation nor selfishness, but with a glorious ring

The heedless umbrella is a klepto maniae. It gets into trouble with fringes and laces, obliviously carries off somebody's vail, and never even halts for the injured spirit who gazes after it with a scathing "well, I never!"-Bos-

round brace of protection.

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 labors and has made its report to Gov-

ernor 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 Linn.

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 "leaded," and the width of the printed matter on the session laws is made greater. Provision is made for enrolling and engrossing all bills by printing them. This will do away with the small army of engrossing clerks necessary for each Legislature, which cost the State last session

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

A most remarkable feature of the report is a bill combining the State Li brary 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

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 Washing every four years instead of giving him a life position.

The Department of Agriculture i 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 cul-

ture.

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

The bill providing for the re-apportionment 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 geolgist, commissioner of labor statistics and the State board of pharmacy shall be abol-

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 equaliza-

vices 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 Ngan-Hoei, on the Yang-tze-Kiang,

Disaster in China.

LONDON, Dec. 28 .- According to ad-

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, Dis-

covers a Remedy For These Pests—Result 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

ehinch bugs.

In June, 1889, a letter was received by Prof. Snow from Dr. J. T. Curtiss, 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 healthful bugs when placed in the same jar with the dead bugs from Morris County were sickened and killed within ten days. A Lawrence newspaper reporter learning of this fact published 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 "disseased and deceased" bugs with which to inoculate the destroying pests with a fatal disease. Some fifty packages were sent out during the seasan of 1889, and the results were in the main highly favorable. It was Prof. Snow's belief that sick bugs would prove more ser-viceable 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 from 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 por-tions 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

The next point to be attained was the presevation 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. Thes 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.

very generally exterminated in Kansas in 1889, and only three applications for diseased bugs were received in 1890 up to the middles 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 exper-

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 of 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 eason of 1890.

Number of boxes of diseased bugs ent out, thirty-eght. 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, ninéteen 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.

Undesirable Foxeigners. 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 them-Nine of them were detained by selve. 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 forchead. They will be returned.