Chase

County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

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NO. 11.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Annual Respects to Congress.

dent on foreign and domestic affairs are as follows:

dessage to the congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the con-gress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, to statement and well supported recommending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statement and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this companying time as much fort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced there and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate. While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which joined with consistent fairness characterizes a truly American foreign policy. foreign policy.

Foreign Affairs.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing boundary disputes, tendered to the president by the Argentine republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special enverse comprisioned by those states to lay beenvoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interest of our citizens in that country with which we carry on important commerce. which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration. I have failed to see that the administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerants. This far the position of our government has been that of an attentive but an impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. In passing, our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs, as now exists, I deem it necessary to disallow in a manner not to be misunderstood the unau-thorized action of our late naval commander in

States and the deportation of all not comply-ing with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of the Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the supreme court and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time of registra-tion, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus af-forded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain and that thereby the ne cessity of enforced deportation may be to a

It is devolved upon the United States min-ister at Pekin. as dean of the diplomatic body and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaires at Tong, but this question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the in-

Our relations with the French republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extra ition treaty with that country, as amended by the senate, will soon be

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the birth have arisen in our inter

course with Germany our relations with that co ntry continue satisfactory. The questions affecting our relations with

Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of tween the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring sea tribugal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the ac-complishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discrimination folls imposed in the Welland canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable sched-ule of charges and my predecessor thereupon suspende his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit th ough our canals. A equest for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under con-

During the past year an American citizen emploved in a subordinate commercial position in Hayti, after suffering a protracte; gling was finally liberated on judicial examina

Unon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steam r touching at the port of Amapaipa because her captain rejused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Guatemala upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras, our min ister to that country, under instructions, pro-tested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras actuated by a sen e of justice and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, promptly disavowed the

ill conduct of its offic rs. The extradition treaty with Russia signed in March 1887 and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last was duly proclaimed

It is hardly necessary for me to state that ent administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the

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island and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James A. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commission to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all the conditions change of government and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representatives to that g vernment and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United Seates which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practically the status existing at the time of our the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representatives to that g vernment and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United Seates which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practically the status existing at the time of our the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representatives to that g vernment and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United Seates which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United Seates which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our mini representing us and to restore as far as prac-ticable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any change of conditions, brought about our unjustifiable interference-our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus ar no information of the accomplishment of any definite result has been received from him Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will promptly be sent to congress together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all material, events leading up

The Treasury.

to the present situation.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 39, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$459,374.674 29 There was collected from customs \$295,355.016.73 and from internal revenue \$161,037,623 93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421 856,711, an increase of \$12,453, 907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounting to 414,544,211. a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the

Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$94,720,260.55; og manufactured tobacco, \$31,889,711.74, and on fermented liquors, \$32,-548,983.07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,645.194, a decrease of \$182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by amount exported during the preceding year by \$58,485,517. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,131.88, an increase

over the preceding year of \$2,033,053 09.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the governrevenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 33, 1894, will be \$43.121,365.36 and its expenditures \$458.121,-365.38, resulting in a deficiency of \$25,000,000. On the 1st day of November, 1893, the amount of monev of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,423,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$5.49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$96,637,273, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$126,-261,533.

thorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolutionist Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrections

The legislation of last year known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complyStates and the deportation of all not comply
States and the deportation of all chinese and the deportation 1st day of March, 189', and the 1st day of November, 1893, the government purchased under all laws 5)3,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of \$516,622,918. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 189), numbeen connect under the seigniorage arising from such coinage was \$497,909.8 39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,761 fine ounces of silver

which cost \$126,758,218

Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 997,230,875 pieces valued at \$43,683,178.80, of whi h there was \$3,-038,149 in gold coin, \$3,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,221.90 in subsidiary silver coin and \$1,08%.
103.90 in minor coins. During the calendar year 1892 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1.956.375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$30,000,0 0 and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$50,750. 000 and of the coinage value of \$74,9 \$9, \$40).

It is estimated that on the first day of July

1593, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion an to \$1,218,559,169 of which \$597,697,685 was gold and 4615,861,484 was silver.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1893, with a capital of \$11,230,000, forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and 158 sus-pended. Sixty-five of the suspended banks were insolvent, eighty-six resumed business and seven remain in the hands of bank ex miners with prospects of speedy resumption

Of the new banks organized 44 were located in the eastern states 41 west of the Mississippi river and 34 in the central and southe, n states. The total number of banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1893, was 3,795, having an aggregate capital of \$695,554,120. The net crease in the circulation of these banks during the year was \$35,886,872. The recent repeal of provision of law requiring the purch silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ul imate result of this action will be most salutary and far

In the nature of things, however, it is impos sible to know at this time precisely what condi-tions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may in the light of such conditions, appear to be es sential or expedi nt Of course, after the re-cent financial perturbation time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding laces is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporar away from alturing and temporary expedients, determined to be contented with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with the su ject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of

I desire to carnestly suggest the wisdom of

amending the existing statutes in r gard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the gov rnm n both as to the

time of maturi and rate of interest. The superintendent of immigration through the secretary of the treasury reports that durthe questions arising from our relations with lawaii have caused serious embarrassment.

Just prior to the installation of the presnot permitted to land under the limitations of Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney-general contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceed-ings of the department of Justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations support. as to needed legislation on various subjects. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorney, marshals, clerks of federal courts and United States commissioners should be abolished with as little delay as possible It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of the courts both civil and criminal shall be as small

and as inexpensively conducted as the ends of justice will allow.

The system is, therefore, thoroughly vicious which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business and thus create a conflict between a proper execution of the law and private gain, which canceution of the law and private gain, which can ecution of the law and private gain, which canecution of the law and private gain, which cannot fail to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizen an 1 an irresistible temptation to the unjustified extaditure of public funds. If in addition to the reform another was inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of m sdemeanors, especially those coming under the internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more decent administration of the criminal law. the crimin .1 law.

Post Office Department.

The report of the postmaster-general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the post office department during the last fiscal year and much information touching this important branch of the public service. The business of the mails indicate with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depressions in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal reveevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the post office receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the depressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the postmaster-generally report.

at's report.

At a date when better times were anticipated it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1893, would be but a little over \$1,500,000. It amounted, however, to more than \$5,000,000. At the same time and under the influence of like anticipation setting the way made for the humans of the same time and under the influence of like anticipation setting the way made for the humans face. tion estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$872,-245.71, but now in view of the actual receipts and expenditures curing that part of the cur-rent fiscal year already expired the present postmaster-general est mates that at its close instead of a surplus there will be a deficiency of nearly \$3,000,000. The post office receipts for the last fiscal year

The post office receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,806,933 16 and its expenditures to \$81,074,104 90. This post office deficiency would disappear or be immensely decreased if less matter were carried free through the mails, an item of which is upward of three hundred tons of seeds and grain from the agricultural department. The total number of post offices in the United States on the 31th day of June, 1893, was 68,404, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year, and of these 3,361 were presidential, an increase in that class of 2)4 over the preceding year, and of these 3,361 were presidential, an increase in that class of 2)4 over the preceding year, and of these 3,361 were presidential, an increase in that class of 2)4 over the preceding making a total of 600, and ten cities and towns provided with free delivery on June 31, 1893, ninety-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment. I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the preceding year. The number of Indian government schools open during the year was 195, an increase of 12 over the preceding year. Of this total 170 were on reservations, of which 73 were boarding schools and 67 were day schools. Twenty boarding schools and 67 were day schools. Twenty boarding schools and five day schools on reservations. The total number of Indian children enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138 an increase of 1,231 over the enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138 an increase of 1,231 over the enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138 an increase of 1,231 over the enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138 an increase of 1,231 over the enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138 an increase of 1,231 over the enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138 an increase of 1,231 tablishment. I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permits as general introduction of this feature of mail service as is necessary and justifiable and that it ought not to be extended to smaller com-munities than are now designated.

The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than \$11,000,000 and under the administration now existing there must be a constant increase in the item of expenditures. There were 6,401 additions to the domestic money order offices ditions to the domestic money order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 13,300,785 money orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,240,293, and the value of these orders amounted to \$127,376,433.65, an increase of \$7,-509,632 58. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,903,076.73.

During the year 195 international mon v order offices were added to those a ready pro vided, making a total of 2,407 in operation on June :0, 1893. The number of international mo ev orders issued during the year was 1.055, 999, an increase over the precding year of 72,-525, and the value was \$16.341.837.86, an increase of \$1,221,506.31. The number of orders paid was 300,917, an increase over the preceeding year of 13,503, and their value was \$5,283,375, an increase . f \$91.091.83 From the foreg ing statements it appears that the total issue of money ord rs and postal notes for the pear amounted to \$156,821,348.24.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,375,-693, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent. The special delivery stamp used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$337,569 30 and the messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$256,592.71, leaving a profit to the government of \$9.976 59. The railway mail service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices, but it is the especial instrumentality which puts the smaller and way places in the service on an equality in that regard with the larger and terminal offices. This branch of the postal service has, therefore, received much attention from the post-master-general, and though it is gratifying to know that it is in a condition of high efficiency and great usefulness. I am led to agree with postmaster-general that there is room for its further improvement. There are now con-nected with the post office establishment 23,321 employes who are in the classified service, and the head of this great depart rent gives conclusive evidence of the value of civil service reform when, after an experience that renders his judgment absolutely reliable, he expresses the opinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossible to conduct the vast business intrusted to him.

The Interior Department.

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his meports are of special value and interest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89.-94 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. these there were seventeen widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, the survivors of the war of 1812, 5,425 widow of soldiers of that over, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars. 284 army nurses and 475,845 surviv-ors and widows and children of deceased sol-diers and sailo s of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting ease widespread and more dangerous to human

The number of persons remaining on the rolls | Investigations have been made during the past June 30, 1893, a ho are pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on acof June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on actuard the method of its correct diagnosis, count of death and disability not chargable to Much progress has been made in this direction

years was 12,334 and the humber dropped was 33,59. The first payments on pensions allowed to 153,754,549,98 ger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to 153,754,549,98 ger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

The number of animals arriving from Canada during the the time of actually granting the certificates, although the law of 1891 permits pensions for disability not related to military were found among the imported animals. The

tary service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants
"from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a

Execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true inten ion, but toward the close of the last ad-ministration an authoritative construction was given to the statute and since that time this construction has been followed. T is had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purposes. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments. upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long t me prevailed in the pension bureau, but after entering upon these recent investigations the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed experted. had been fixed at a rate higher than that au-thorized by law. I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension office should not be why frauds in the pension office should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Fivery name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen: affidavits to support of a pension have made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensions rob the people not only of their money but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war fought for the p eservation of the union ought to inspire. Thousands

\$156,740,467.14. The commission estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Or Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reser ations containing 36,116,521 acres f and. About 110,000 of these Indians have to a large degree adopted civilized customs Lands in severalty have been all tted to many ϵ f them. Such allot ments have been made to 10,600 individuals during the ast fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres. The

tions, aid this consummation. It seems to me, however, that allotments of land in severalty ought to be made with great care and circumspection

with the year preceding it of \$387.131.95.

The vast area of land which but a short time ago constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the beneficent intention of the government to supply from its domain homes to the industrious and worthy home seekers is often frustrated. Though the speculator who stands with extortionate purpose between the land office and those who, with their families, are invited by the government to settle on the public lands, is a despicable character who ought not to be tolerated, yet it is difficult to thwart his scheme

The recent opening to settlemen of the lands in the Cherokee outlet, embracing an area of 5,500,000 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations and notwithstanding the pres ence of United States troops, furnished an exhibition, though, perhaps in a modified degree of the mad scramble, the violence and the fraudulent occupation which have accompanied previous openings of public lands. I concur with the secretary in the belief that these out rageous incidents cannot be entirely prevented without a change in the laws on the subject, and I hape the recommendations in that direct tion will be favorably considered.

Department of Agriculture.

The report of the secretary of agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupations. On the 9th day of March, 1893, there were upon its pay rolls 2,430 employes. This number has been reduced to 1,850 persons. In view of a depleted public treasury and the imperative demand of the people for the economy in the administration of their government, the secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing ex-penditures by eliminating from the pay rolls all persons not needed for an efficient con duct of the affairs of the department. During the first quarter of the present year the ex penses of the department aggregated \$345,876.76 against \$402,912.42 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ended June 3), 1:93. The secof the fiscal year ended June 3), 1893. The secretary makes apparent his intention of continuing this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by \$991,380 than those for the present year. Among the heads of divisions in this depart

ment the changes have been exceedingly few.

Three vacancies occurring from death and resignations have been filled by the promotion of assistants in the same divisions. These promotions of experienced and faithful assistants have not only been in the interest of efficient work, but have suggested to those in the de parment who look for retention and promotion that merit and devotion to duty are their best reliance. The amount appropriated for the bu-reau of animal industry for the current fiscal year is \$850,000, the estimate for the ensuing year is \$70 ,000.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stock yards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional 1 cal outbreaks have been largely such as could have b en effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle

ease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. army service was 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the years was 123,634 and the number dropped was

total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542.

The exports show a falling off of about 25 per

cent. from the preceding year, the decrease occurring entirely in the last half of the year. This suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of Amerlargely due to an increase in the price of American export cattle. During the year ended June 30, 1893, exports of inspected pork aggregated 29,677,410 pounds as against 38,152,874 pounds for the preceding year. The falling off in this export is not confined, however, to inspected pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 being 605,49,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only 527,338,69 pounds.

I join the secretary in recommending that hereafter each applicant for the position of inspector or assistant inspector in the bureau of

spector or assistant inspector in the bureau of animal industry be required as a condition pre-cedent to his appointment to exhibit to the United States civil service commissioner his diploma from an established regular and repa-table veterinary college, and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterin ary science as the commission may prescribe. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of \$800,000,000 in round numbers, being 78.7 per cent. of our total exports.

In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but, nev rteel ss, reached 8615,000,000, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported. A review of our agri-cultural exports ith special refere ce to their ces ination will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion. Of cattle the total exports aggregated in value for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, \$23,000,000 of which Great Britain took considerably over \$25,00,000. Of beef products of all kinds our total exports were \$28,000,000, of which Great Britain took \$21,000,000.

tion of the union ought to for eighborhoods have their well known that the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to establish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who ought not to be condemned to such associations.

The work of the statistical division of the department of agriculture deals with all that relates to the economics of farming. The main purpose of its monthly reports are to keep the farmers informed as fully as possible of all matters having any influence upon the world's in which their products found relate especially. matters having any influence upon the world's markets in which their products found sale. Its publications relate especially to the commercial side of farming.

sale. Its publications relate especially to the commercial side of farming. It is therefore of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the United States who represent nearly one-haf of our population, and also of direct interest to the whole country, that the work of this division be efficiently performed and that the information it has gathered be promptly diffused. It is a matter for congratulation to know that the secretary will not spare any effor to make this part of his work thoroughly useful. this part of his work thoroughly useful.

In the year 1839 the congress appropriated \$1,000 to be taken from the patent office funds for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for prosecuting cultural investigations and procuring cultural statistics, and from this small beginning the seed division of the department of agricult-ure has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions.

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$6,548 61. The remainder of an appropriation of \$135,000 was expended in put-

ting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase grow large appropriations for the purchase The appropriations on account of the Indian bureau for the year ending June 3, 1-94, and distribution by members of congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs and cuttings whi have commount to \$795,4982 93 a decrease as compared mon in all the states and territories and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices. In each state and territory an agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations. by their very character and name, are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds; and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuitous seeds at public cost.

Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the agricultural de cabbage seed to plant 19,20) acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 acres beet seed enough to plant 2,506 acres, swee corn enough to plant 7,800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2,025 acres with vines and enough muskmelon and watemelon seeds to plant 2,675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than nine million packages sufficient if planted to cover

89,595 acres of land. In view of these facts this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a communication so manifestly in the interest of good legislation more than \$100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895, and the secretary recommends that the remaining \$35,000 of estimate be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seed and that these be distributed through experiment stations. Thus the seed will be tested and after the test has been completed by the experiment station the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common

War Department.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of Sepember last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2,144 officers. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending June 3), 1893, amounting to \$51,933,078.89. Of this sum \$1,992,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses. \$23,377,828.33 for the support of the military establishment. \$1,077,033.18 for miscellaneous objects and \$20,518,631.41 for public work. This latter sum includs \$15,296,876.46 for river and harbor sum include \$15,996,876.46 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,256,141.20 for fortifica-

tions and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the spection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interes and marked progress are apparent in the dis-cipline and efficiency of the organization Neither Indian outbreaks or domestic vio

ence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, elicit ing the warm approval of the civil and militar

authorities of both countries.

The operation of wise laws and the influence of civilization constantly tending to relieve the country from the dangers of Indian hostilities together with the increasing ability of the states through the efficiency of the national guard organization to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the time is fast approaching when there should be a reorganization of our army on th lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates neither increase in number nor added expense, but a redistribution

rifle of modern type with orders to replace the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service, completed its labors during the last year and the work of manufacturing is now in ress at the national armory at Springfield is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our inf. ntry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

The work of the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment.

The reports of the military academy at West Point and the special schools for special in-struction of officers show marked advance in the education of the army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the country.

The Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our

navy. He presents a satisfactory account to congress which has been made in the construction of vessels and makes a number of recommendations which is especially invited.

During the past six months the demands for arming vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels are protect. American interests in Nicaragus to protect American interests in Nicaragua. Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy it became necessary in order to make up a sufficient fleet, to patrol the Behring sea under the modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain to detail to that service one ves-sel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as was constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in navaiship building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver a rmore as agreed. The difference is the serious delays to deliver a rmore as agreed. tractors to deliver a rmor as agreed. The diffi-culties seem now, ho wever, to have been all overcome and armor is being delivered with

satisfactory promptness

The method of employing mechanical labor at navy yards through boards of labor, and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and continued, is producing the best results, and the secretary is earnestly devoting himself to its development. Attention is invited to the statements of his report in regard to workings of the system.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow itizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our mandate of the people After full discussion our country men have spoken in favor of this reform, ane they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solplishment to the hands of those who are sol-emnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really servants of the people and if political promises and professions have any binding force our failure to give the relief so lo g awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staun hly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limite; by strict economy, we capnot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in jus-ti e and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually

Manifestly if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantially seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw terials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity

and enterprise.

For their goods soon fill the narro to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a lischarge of employes and distress in th homes of our workingmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to dis-cover that their steady employment permitted by free raw materials is the important factor in their reation to tariff egislation. a measure has been prepared by the appropri-ate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the gov-

The committee, after fuil consideration and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments. These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity

of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel of the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good of the local interests affect-ed by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that it all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably

In conclusion my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold in-terests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country. Grover Cleveland.

Cheap Italians Preferred.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4. - About 650 men, employed as packers of exhibits at the world's fair, will be discharged and their places taken by Italian laborers at much lower wages. They have made threats that when the change shall take place they will use force in preventing the foreigners from works

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

- "Walk into my parlor."
 Said the spider to the fly.
 In kindly voice and cheery,
 And he winked his wicked eye;
 "Thank you." droned the hornet
 As he took an extra hitch
 In his wire spinal column.
- In his wiry spinal column,
 And gave his dart a switch.
 "Tis a pleasant thing to mingle With the ones that use you well,
 But, though thankful for your kindness,
 Please excuse me for a spell."
 "That are resulting the prior
- That ever you did spy.'
 Chestnuts," (sotto voce),
 And the hornet winked his eye;
- Then he took a little header
- To limber up his joints
 And cogitate a minute
 On a few important points.
 "He will make a regal banquet,"
 Mused the spider in his den,
 "And I'll try to do it justice,
 As I've beard it said by more
- As I've heard it said by men. He is sleek and strong and lusty, But I cannot say with truth
- That I ever saw a fly so large, So noisy and uncouth. Pray be seated, Brother Musca,"
- Bowed the spider to the floor, As the hornet flew in sight again, And stepped within the door.
- A moment passed in silence, And I hesitate to say Which one was the aggressor
- In the sanguinary fray. But when that hornet left that parlor There was dangling from his claws A lank and limber spider. And a little bit of gauze, Wound around about his body.
- A relic of the room Where the hypocrite and schemer Had met his timely doom. MORAL.
- When you start to steer a bunco, Size your victim up with care, And ascertain the fact that He's not loaded up for bear -Detroit Free Press.

THE CENTURY FISH.

A Legend of Fort Fury as Told by the Bandmaster.

> RY J. H. YOXALL. [Copyright, 1893, by the Author.]

Where the Atlantic rollers fret the head of Ballyfoil, Fort Fury has stood three hundred years or more, its turrets crowning the foreland, its bastions braving the perpetual onset of the sea. Again and again the waves of Irish hatred have dashed against the fortress with an onset as fierce and as vain.

Time only has been strong enough to sap the freestone; but time, in recompense, has given the place a history, and the cobwebs of tradition are gathered dustily upon the walls. Years, and the quick imagination of the western Celt, have made the fort a O'M assey himself. museum of the unearthly. Of all that is eerie and flesh-creepy, of all that can touch the fancy into morbid action, the legends of the Ballyfoil peasantry are

There, of course, a banshee wails; they know the very spot; you must shun at night the southern glacis, where the last McDiarmid fell, in the great revolt of O'Neill.

There, too, the Red Hound ravens on the phantom bones of martyred kernes; and fay and leprechaun, and merely human apparitions, beset the place by scores.

But the prime tradition of Fort Fury. the tale the cottiers most shudderingly delight to tell, is the tale of the Century-Fish-a huge, flam&belching monster, a local sea-serpent, part shark,

part snake, all dragon.
Once in a century of slumber in submarine caverns it wakes, to rage along the shore at winter midnight, destroying every living thing within its reach! Woe, then, to the Sassenach sentries on the shoreward rampart; for the fish is a political fish, a scaly Fenian, delight ing most to harry the foreign oppressor and all his works

At the first building of the fort, so long ago as 1536, did the dragon sweep the headland clear of Saxons, grinding alike the Ulster masons and their handiwork between its jaws? History may not record it, but from sire to son and grandson's son to son the cottiers have chronicled the deed.

For a century the monster slept, and the fortress rose again, the lonesome outpost of an alien heartless rule, in face of human enemies only.

But when the hundredth year came round, for six successive nights the shoreward sentries vanished; perishing -who can doubt it?-in those sharky jaws.

It was then the local sibyls first foretold that once a century, so long as Fort Fury should shelter a Saxon redcoat, the terrible fish would return.

Again the hundred years went by, and in 1736 the prophecy fell true. Were not the coast guard on his beat, the men on sentry-go and the gay subalterns fishing in the offing, all food for the beast-a dragon which Sir George himself, or even his brother champion the Holy Patrick, slayer of canteen, relieved and laughing. reptiles, must in vain have ridden out

"Such is the legend," said the bandmaster. "Such was the legend I heard in the year 1835, when my father, the company sergeant major, was quartered at Fort Fury, and I a hobbledehoy of fifteen or so, lived in barracks with him there. With that year the fish's century was to close, and all the Ballyfoil peasantry-and most of the garrison, too-waited in fearful expectation for Christmas and the fish to come. From Christmas night to New Year's Eve was the mon- rack room floor; the next, my father receive cards, letters, etc. During the ster's appointed time of appearance, himself stood guard, but nothing eerie afternoon the bell rang and shortly but he was unpunctual that same year, visited the glimpses of the moon. All afterward the servant appeared at her and March had begun before we saw

the beast. 'Saw it? We surely did. Mine is a queer beginning to a story, but, take the dreaded spot was found unsentithe word of an old musician for it, nelec, its sentry missing—devoured, from her sewing and then fell into a there is not a scrap of a lie in the rest said most; deserted, thought a few.

of the yarn.

ish Isles. Col. Owen was then our com- The day had been dry but murky, and manding officer, and it was as teacher of music to his little daughter that I became a part of the story I have to tell. Four times a week I went to the colonel's quarters to play, and teach upon a spinet-like old pianoforte belonging to the colonel's half-sister,

Lady Emily Dunbar. "Let me describe her ladyship, for hers is a principal part in the drama. At twenty-seven-her maid said thirty -Lady Emily was still a most beautiexotic flower of comeliness which blossoms fast and early, and quickly cools gaze.
and withers. Nothing short of sheer "The with the regiment, flitting away once a lent a human horror to the scene. year for a dip into the London season.

at Fort Fury her life was nothing but a yawn.

"Indeed, the days at the fort were dull enough for all of us. Almost the Ensign Allen, of the Blue marines, had more like hate than dread. nearly blown out his few brains because of her; how Maj. Evan Jones, of and just as Lady Emily threw herself, the fusiliers, had volunteered for the shricking, against him, he fired. fatal Gold coast-all for love. Why, even now (said the stern moralists of man would not look at him because he

was only a brewer's son. "The captain was going mad about her, they said, and, by George, it was a shame, for a better officer and a freer-handed gent never lived; but by the time this point of the oft-told tale was reached the interest in it was exhausted and the talk would veer to the

century fish again. "A soldier is every whit as superstitious as a jack tar, and the full private will easily swallow a yarn that should by rights be told to the horse marines; so that there was much more than fun in what was said of the fish in the bar-

rack-rooms at the fort. "My father and his fellow non-coms. thought it dignified to treat the topic with disdain, but six out of ten of their subordinates believed it to be Gospel; some of the officers were not quite easy about it; and, so I think, was Massey

"Massey O'Massey, of Castle Massey, was the only Irishman of rank then resident near the fort. He had rank, but little else. Handsome enough and genial he was, but, even for a young bachelor, pitiably poor. Shooting on the bog near the ruinous windmill of a place that was called Castle Massey, Capt. Vyse had made the young Irishman's acquaintance, and had brought him to mess. From the mess to the colonel's quarters was but a step, and

"Jealous Capt. Vyse saw the ripening and cursed himself for the introduc- one day, and as he was coming away tion, the peasants saw the friendship, Mr. Vanderbilt came out on the lawn and muttered that O'Massey's forebears and stopped him, saving: 'Do you would never have foregathered at the know where I can get a good cook for

New Year's day was past; March was leave to-merrow. Can't you get me at hand, and still no fish. A sense of one?" relief was evident among the rank and file, and they could even joke old and then Mr. Vanderbilt said: 'I don't Mother Flanaghan, the local witch. Yet Mother Flanaghan shook her grizzled shock above her dudheen.

'Th' baste 'ull come,' she said. "And sure enough, on the night of the 1st of March a chalk-faced sentry burst into the canteen, his hair on end. his mouth agape but dumb till the third nip of whisky neat unglued his tongue. And then the air was thick

with questions. "Fwhat had ta callant seen, hech?" "'What has tha' heeard, tha' fooil?" "'Warnt it the red dorg, now? Be

jabers, ut's th' banshee!' "'Not it,' yelled the poor fellow at last. 'It's the fish—the devil!'

"The thing was coming up the sands, he said, straight up towards the fort. rattling alligator jaws! Fire was shooting from its saucer goggles!

shoreward ramparts, I following in his the sands, the white waves lipping was about to leave for New York for them shyly. There were the boats, the the winter, and he said: 'I'm much staith of nets, the reach of gloomy cliff. | obliged to you for sending me that cook. The moon was full and cloudless; we I have had a good time. I've had the was in view. So we returned to the many a year."-N. Y. Advertiser. "'Twass a choke of the lad's,' said

Color Sergeant Ap Thomas. "Maybe he saw the smoke and fire of a passing coaster,' my father thought. But there by the stove-side quaked the seer, in a perfect ague of

terror. "Nothing should force him on that ly she engaged a girl from the country beat again, he swore-not even if the colonel begged him on his bended commenced training her. One of the knees; and a corporal, who was skeptical about incorporealities, had to volunteer to take his guard.

beat and foamed in fits upon the bar- with her when she answered the bell to the fourth day an equinoctial tempest mistress' door, saying: "If you please, blew, and the night was thick with ma'am, the vegetable man is at the door rain. At the hour for relieving guard, and wants to know if you want any

"I well remember that 5th of March. ing, as she had been taught, holding "It was in the previous autumn that Afternoon found me engaged with the silver tray with three large potathe drums and fifes had marched us, little Eva Owen on the scales. Lady toes on it in the most proper manner. most out-of-the-way billet in the Brit- closed without O'Massey passing in. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

dusk beginning early put an end to our strumming.

"Just as pretty Eva rose from the piano I heard from outside, faintly, what sounded like shrieks and Irish interjections.

"A minute later, 'The fish!' 'The fish!' was shouted in the quadrangle, nearer and clearer.

"With my heart in my mouth, I scurried towards the hall door. Behind me, bare of hat or wrap, came running ful woman, though beautiful with that Lady Emily, and as we sped to the seaward ramparts a strange sight met our

"The west gate looked upon the necessity had brought her to the fort. shore. By the half-light I could see She was orphaned with narrow means, the tide running in wrathfully. Midand it was as much a matter of con- way between it and the gate the ugvenience for her as for the colonel that liest of monsters was crawling up the she should house with him and mother beach. Before it fled a brace of stumhis motherless bairn. From one garri- bling, screaming fishermen, whose son town to another Lady Emily moved oaths and supplications to the Virgin "The scaly beast was gaunt and

But season after season passed and black, of awkward gait and lanky left her Lady Emily Dunbar and single | build. Great fin-like wings drooped on still-too proud to marry a commoner, its wrinkled flanks; smoke came in puffs too poor to marry rank. I am sure she from its jaws; it gave out a continuous was tired of it all; and if life for her strident jarr-r-r, like the roll of a giant was dull at Chatham or the Curragh, at Fort Fury her life was nothing but a reptile dragged itself; not forty yards away it rose on its hind legs and clumsily leapt towards us. "Wonder enough I felt but, strange

only subject of excitement was the fish, to say, no fear, and beside me Lady and whenever it was mentioned the Emily stood fearless also-calm, silent, talk in canteen and barrack-room smiling. But louder grew the threatflagged a little less. The topic of sec- ening jarr-r-r. The brute was hardly ond importance there was Lady Emily twenty leaps away, when Capt. Vyse herself. Again and again I heard the abruptly pushed himself beside me. story of her haughty conquests; how His teeth were set in a look that was

"He lifted a rifle, took steady aim,

"The reptile screamed, staggered, fell prone and groveled in the sand. the canteen) everybody knew that Lady Emily ran towards it, cast her-Capt. Vyse of Ours was eating his self beside it, tore off the grinning heart out for her, and the proud mad- mask and revealed to the gathering crowd the livid features of O'Massey.

"If ever I read a face aright I read a mad delight and sated vengeance in the captain's awful countenance. If ever murder was done in the cowardly guise of seeming misadventure murder was done that day on the poor young Irish squire. Shot through the lung! Such was the tragedy of that hairbrained farce.

"Secretly O'Massey and Lady Emily had planned the masquerade, their foolish joke upon the local superstition; and how the insanely jealous Vyse had divined the plan none now can tell. But there the dead man lay, a bullet in his chest. Misadventure! Though all the coroners in Ireland had called it misadventure, I call it murder, most foul and most premeditated!"

"And what of Vyse?" "Died by his own hand a year later in a madhouse." "And Lady Emily?" "Married a Dublin doctor in the end. Did you think she would die single for the sake of O'Massey?"

WHAT VANDERBILT LIKED. Doughnuts and Indian Puddings He

Had Cooked for Him in Newport. Down in Newport the other day this anecdote of the late William K. Vanderbilt was told: "The husband of a woman, who for many years annually nelped the housekeeper at the Vanderbefore long between Lady Emily and built summer house pack the goods friendship that was ripening into love. to the winter home, said he went down to the Vanderbilt place to meet his wife four weeks? I am going to stay here a "Meantime the months went on. month longer, and the cook is going to

"I said I didn't know. I would try, want any French, fancified cook. I'm going to be here almost by myself, and I want one who can make old-fashioned things. I've been just longing for some Indian pudding, some doughnuts and cheese, and some brown bread.' knew where there was an old cook, and although she had given up the business I got her to go for the month. She said she got orders to cook all old-style things. One day she told me Mr. Van derbitt sent for her, she went in, and he said: 'Do you know how to make doughnuts?' She said she did, and then he said he wished he could have some such as his mother used to make. Then he said he wanted an oldfashioned Indian pudding, with that amber-colored jelly all round the out-It was dragging an endless tail, and side of it. He used to invite other elderly men to come to aine with him and would praise it all, and ask them if "My father headed a rush to the it didn't make them think of old times. "Said the Newport man: 'One day I

wake. There lay the silver sickle of met Mr. Vanderbilt again, just as he could see it all; but nothing unusual best things to eat that I have known in

Etiquette of a Practical Sort.

A housewife of the East end conservant-girl problem was to teach a something, with no success. Accordingwho professed to know nothing, and new servant's duties was to attend the many ways to impress upon her mind "Next night a second sentry fled his the necessity of taking a tray or salver good potatoes." The lady looked up fit of laughter. The servant was stand-

SANS ARMS OR LEGS.

Maimed Veterans Are Numerous in Washington.

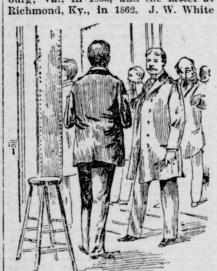
Old Soldiers Who Hold Good Government Jobs-How Uncle Sam Provides for the Boys Who Were Crippled in the War.

[Special Washington Letter.] There are not so many armless and legless veterans of the civil war to be seen on our streets nowadays as formerly. Day by day, as the years speed away into the past, the armies of having their ranks thinned by the bursting of the shells of time and mortality. Whole battalions are being swept away. Not very long ago one could scarcely walk a single block on Pennsylvania avenue without meeting with at least one veteran on crutches or wearing an artificial leg: In the executive departments at all of the doors there used to be messengers and watchmen who gave ocular demonstration of the fact that they had been stricken in battle. But their places are gradually being taken by younger men; while they are sleeping under the daisies and wild flowers, beneath the shade of the trees of Arlington, and above then the pure breezes of heaven flap the folds of their beloved

When congress is in session, however, the statesmen of the north and the south assemble, bringing with them their heroes. Maj. Stone, of Kentucky, one of the noblest and most beloved of men, stands upon one leg; and with the aid of crutch and cane has easily solved the problem of loco-motion. He is one of the finest physical types of Kentucky manhood, and is also a man of superior intellect. Col. leg at Shiloh, but he wears an artificial substitute which he manages with such ease and grace that his great loss

is seldom noticed by his friends. There are other maimed veterans from the great sections of our country who now represent the people in congress, and the men upon the soldier rolls of the senate and house are here also when congress is in session. Their presence reminds us of those days after the war when we saw so very, very many injured survivors of the terrible fratricidal grappling of four years which resulted in the encirclement of the south with a wall of fire and steel. Of all the crippled veterans now living, the most fortunate are those who are employed at the capital in Washington. Several of them are on the employment list of the senate, which never thinks of dismissing servants who conduct themselves properly. Fourteen more serve as messengers for the house of representatives, and a law was passed by the Forty-eighth congress declaring that they shall not be discharged save for cause, which must be reported to and approved by vote of the house. The messengers serve as doorkeepers for committeerooms and for the entrances to the house when it is in session. 'Their duties are light and they get \$1,800 a year each, though they do not work

between sessions. Of the heroic fourteen Private S. H. Decker is the most remarkable, inasthe fine young Irishman sprang up a which it was intended to take back much as he has lost both arms. He lost them at Perryville, Ky., by a premature discharge of artillery, and the ac-cident entitles him to \$100 a month pension. At present he guards the doors of the press gallery. Hugh Lewis, a private, lost one arm at the last battle of Bull Run, in August, 1862. Private John Stewart lost one of his arms by a musket bullet at Chancellorsville, his other hand being considerably damaged. Fernando Page was compelled to relinquish both legs by the explosion of a shell. James J. McConnell and John R. Whitaker have both lost a leg, the former at Stevensburg, Va., in 1863, and the latter at



PRIVATE DECKER GUARDING THE DOOR.

abandoned one of his arms at Jonesboro while accompanying Sherman's march to the sea. The missing arm of John Rome was left upon the field of battle in the Mexican war. E. S. Wilcluded that the only solution of the liams was mustered out of the army of the Potomac with one leg less than he green girl herself. She had experience had when he entered it. Gen. W. T. with girls who thought they knew | Fitch holds the courtesy rank of brigadier, though one of his legs has been rendered entirely useless by a gunshot wound. Col. William Irving was serving in the Thirty-eighth Ohio regiment when he had one leg shot off and the door, and the lady of the house tried in other permanently disabled. Capt. John Ryan and Capt. John A. Travis have each lost a leg. Maj. J. P. Wilson had his entire lower jaw shot away at Fort Donelson. He draws \$50 every five years as an equivalent for an artificial arm. Anyone would rather lose an arm than a jaw. Seven of the men of the maimed soldiers' roll in the house have been appointed by republicans and seven by democrats.

The law which was passed by congress in 1870 declared that every soldier or sailor who had lost a limb or the use of it in the service of this country should be supplied with an the Onety-Oneth first battalion, into Emily was in her parlor, the next The servant's sense of the fitness of artificial one to replace it once every things was evidently undeveloped.— five years at the expense of the government of the government of the servant's sense of the fitness of the government of the government of the servant's sense of the fitness of the government of the government of the servant's sense of the fitness of the government of the gove mert. Crit was provided that, if the gain .- Vogue.

beneficiary did not wish to take the limb, he should be paid its cash value instead. Now an artificial limb is a very costly thing, and many an old soldier prefers to stump around on a wooded peg and put his \$75 in his pocket. That is the sum given as 'commutation," so called, for a leg, \$50 being the amount paid for an arm.

It must be remembered that the law covers not merely limbs lost, but also limbs rendered useless. A man whose hand has been disabled by a contraction of the fingers, resulting from disease or injury incidental to service, is entitled to an artificial arm. If his foot has been amputated above the American soldiers, north and south, are ankle he is entitled to a whole artificial leg. Of course there are many very poor old soldiers who have lost them, and they draw the money. Thus you will find that out of 18,000 veterans who receive this bounty from the government every five years only about 800 call for actual arms and legs, the rest accepting cash instead. They prefer to go without the artificial legs they need as a measure of economy, using stumps or crutches instead. When the law was first passed nearly as many arms were called for as legs, but the cripples soon discovered by experience that, while an artificial leg is a most useful piece of mechanism and a very fair substitute for the real article, the best false arm is hardly more than a thing for ornamental purposes. So it came about that there have been few applications for arms since, 99 legs being made at government expense for every arm.

The men who become accustomed to the use of these scientific adjuncts to their injured bodies become very impatient whenever delays in the war department indicate to them that the surgeon general is dilatory in his duty. It is surprising how men can adapt themselves to the ready use of arti-David B. Henderson, of Iowa, lost a ficial limbs; and it is very commendable



THE SURGEON GENERAL'S DREAM.

to the inventive genius of the age that since the war, which necessarily created an enlarged demand for artificial limbs, there has been such vast improvement in their manufacture. Legs are made so admirably now that one can walk with two artificial ones so well as to exhibit very little difficulty in the gait. Willow or basswood is the material used. The lumber is most carefully sawed into blocks eight inches square and four feet long. Holes are drilled through these blocks lengthwise with an auger and they are allowed to season for three years. Then they are ready for use. The block is carved and sandpapered into shape as exactly like a real leg as possible. Next it is hollowed out to the desired thickness, after which it is covered with, and the surface rendered waterproof by, a coating of peculiar varnish. The lower part of the limb is connected with the upper by an ingenious knee joint, and the whole interior of the leg is filled with mechanism in which a spiral spring plays an important part. Rubber, with a wooden core that is of the same piece with the lower leg, is the material of the foot. It is vulcanized upon the wood, layer after layer, and gives a natural spring to the step. The arm is made pretty much the same way, but with comparatively little mechanism. The hand is of rubber, with a wooden core and flexible wires extending through the fingers, so that the latter can be bent in any desired position for grasping or other purposes. A glove covers the hand always, because it is impossible to make it look life-like in tint. The way to learn how to walk with an artificial leg is to accommodate the motions of the living member to those of the imitation, and not to the opposite, as is commonly

done. The statistical clerks in the office of the surgeon general say that out of all legs lost by men 33 per cent. are amputated because of war and only 15 per cent. on account of disease; 31 per cent. of the causes being due to railways, which are thus seen to occasion the loss of almost as many as battle. This percentage of losses by railway accidents during the late war in this country is phenomenal. It was occasioned mainly because of the vastness of the empire traversed by the troops. Those in retreat destroyed railroads, and even their roadbeds. The armies of invasion were obliged to hastily rebuild and then travel upon improvised and unsafe roads and often in shattered and unsafe cars.

As was remarked above, when the veterans do not receive their artificial limbs or their cash promptly, they assail the surgeon general through the mails. As the time for distribution is now drawing near, the mail of the surgeon general is daily growing in volume; nearly every letter being a reminder of the rights and needs of a reteran who is anxious to avoid de-lays. The surgeon general, meanwhile, is doing his best with a very limited clerical force.

SMITH D. FRY.

Love Up to Date.

Penelope-Ah! there is to be a clearing sale of English lords at Mrs. Van Millione's to-night.

Her Mother-Indeed? We must drop around and see if we can find a bar-



NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"After a sunstroke I suffered with nervous prostration. I lost all appetite, and my strength failed me; I was on the point of giving

strength failed me; I was on the point of giving up. I had read much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and concluded to give it a trial. Before I had taken half a bottle my appetite became so voracious that I would be compelled

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
to eat between meals. Hood's Sarsaparilla has now fully restored my strength and general health. That terrible nervousness is gone. I feel as hearty and vigorous as ever." EDWARD-SCOLLIN, 1532 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, aundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

"August," Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.®

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THE NASBY LETTERS

IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her the seemed to the seemed to the seemed to the seemed to the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind. Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed ree. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, G2.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff.) It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.)

BETTER NOT TAX IT AGAIN. The Income Tax Experiment of the Late

The threatened revival of the income tax makes it pertinent to recall the way in which it formerly operated, and the attitude of the people toward it. This is important, because a large proportion of the men active in busi-

have forgotten it. There was no tax incident to the war tion, which was most annoying to the people, and a disclosure of the details men recognized it as necessary to the effective conduct of the war, and submitted with little complaint to its exactions, but in the years after the war closed it was regarded with increasing animosity, until its collection became searcely more than a farce.

The popular discontent with the tax had by 1970 become too serious to be disregarded, and in 1871 it was repealed. Gen. Pleasonton, commissioner of internal revenue, sent to the house a letter in which he said that "the tax was one of the most obnoxious to the people, being inquisitorial in its nature, and dragging into public view an exposition of the most private pecunjary affairs. Such an unwilling exposition can only be compulsorily effected through the maintenance of the most expensive machinery." * * So, finally, the obnoxious tax was repealed

Unless public sentiment has changed marvellously during the past quarter of a century, the reimposition of this odious tax in times of peace will be received with execration.

Tax Reform Meetings.

Mr. W. B. Estell has been holding meetings in this county for five weeks, and has addressed the granges in the different towns. Eighteen meetings have been held, all of which have been well attended, and the interest manifested by the farmers has been very encouraging. Mr. Estell's talks have been listened to with attention, and the numerous questions asked indicates that the farmers of this section are alive to the importance of the question of taxation. His efforts are bent in the direction of the passage of the ly increased taxation if such became Farquar bill or some like measure, which will give the cities and counties the right to decide for themselves what kind of property shall be taxed for not watter to real extent. strictly local purposes.

taxation of personal property by providing for home rule on this subject. The report of the committee on equalization of the board of supervisors shows the inequality which exists in the assessment of personal property throughout the country, and the consequent injustice done to those least able to bear the burden of taxation.

To illustrate this fact, Mr. Estell called attention to the towns of North Norwich and Pitcher, in which the number of acres is about the same. In North Norwich the assessment on real estate is \$28.73 per acre, and in Pitcher \$14.68. The greater value of real estate in North Norwich naturally indicates a greater amount of personal property, but the supervisors' report shows that while personal property in the town of Pitcher is assessed at \$24,550, that in the town of North Norwich is assessed at only \$10,850, showing conclusively that the tax payers of the town of Pitcher bear a greater proportion of the taxes than the relative wealth of the town warrants. This injustice would be removed if taxes were assessed only upon real estate, easily ascertained value of which would be a safe and sure guide in the equalization of taxes. The injustice shown in the above illustration exists in a still greater degree as between the rural and city counties of the state, the rural more than their just share of the bur-

Mr. Estell will go into Broome county, where he has made arrangements to lands which are or could be used for After leaving Broome county he will mental grounds, and open spaces vested go into other counties of the southern in local authorities, gardens attached question with the farmers will win extent, farm houses and farm buildings, their support to a just system of taxation .- Chenango Union.

Weeks Became Extravagant.

West Superior secured the great steel barge works by giving them a fine site on the water's edge and also by parting with \$200,000 in money. The securing of the ship yard set the speculators crazy, and in a few weeks a real estate boom that left the first one in the shade was started, and prices all over the forty square miles laid out as a town site went up.

(In our town we would have taxed the barge works instead of giving them money. -ED.)

Fatal to Income Taxes.

The fatal objection to the income tax is that it does not and can not touch the owner of unimproved land, who, without doing anything, will make a profit from its sale. It is from this been derived.

Who Gets the Benefit?

It is a vulgar error, common even with some "professors" of political economy, that good government increases the value of all property. This is but a half truth. Good government increases the value of land, and of land alone, and tends rather to decrease the value of other property. If it were true that personal property is enhanced in value by reason of good government, the absence of good government ought fallen foe, but to rejoice "over the exto depress its value; yet, during the altation of a great American principle." war, when government was not in a the principle of general spoliation by position to give as good security to the tariff device for the benefit of the personal property as it gave when at peace, personal property from the farm principle" was American, although and the factory was higher in value, as compared with land, which fell in value edge of history knows that it was a in proportion to the inability of government to protect it.

In cities and villages. it is said. police regulations and courts and officials | tice in this country only after the benness have had no practical experience are mainly for the protection of per- eficiary interests had acquired a prewith such a tax, and others apparently sonal property. It is concluded from this that personal property should bear the burden of taxation. But, after all. of the rebellion which was more odious taxes must be paid in personal propthan this. It involved proceedings on erty. There is nothing else that govthe part of the agents of the national ernment will take. The question in government intrusted with its collec- dispute is, which is the most expedient way in which to take it? Since the benefits of government are more largeof business and profits which business ly enjoyed in cities and villages, permen shrank from making. Perhaps no sonal property in cities and villages, (if law on the statute books was ever the the theory were true that governmental occasion of more perjury. During the protection adds value to personal propearlier years of its imposition patriotic erty,) ought to be of a higher value than personal property on the farm; but is the value of corn, clocks, potatoes or chairs any higher in cities and villages than on farms? Is it not rather the land which is more valuable?

New York city has the best organized machinery of any place in the United States for the protection of property; yet farmers and mechanics from all over the union find it to their advantage to make their purchases there. But a lot 18x50 feet in New York city

is worth two country farms. Why? Because the protection of government is so perfect that personal property from everywhere gravitates to the city, and the competition among the owners of it reduces its value to the lowest possible point; while the competition of the same people for land on which to traffic in their personal property sends its value up to an inordinately high figure .- Benj. Doblin.

Should We Exempt Buildings?

Ex-Mayor Hewitt's argument that personal property will so add to the of protection logic: concentration of wealth in New York that real estate values will rise, applies with much greater force to the proposition to relieve buildings from taxation. There seems to be a studied design under the existing system to discourage building operations by taxing them at a higher proportionate rate than vacant lots, but, notwithstanding this, the numerous buildings erected during the past fifteen years have had to bear the whole increase in taxation. Is it not, therefore, clear that a reversal of this policy would, by stimulating building, make the land easily able to bear large-

When the whole area within the city not matter to real estate owners whether the taxes are levied on lands The idea is to remove the constant bickering between the cities and farming communities on the question of the growth, it is a matter of serious constant and houses or on land alone. Meanwhile, during the period of the city's we can get them for less than the growth, it is a matter of serious constant and houses or on land alone. growth, it is a matter of serious concern to the community that nearly the them for the same products of our thrown on those who have the enterprise to engage in building operations. Such a system is unequal and unjust. It puts a fine on enterprise and encourages sloth and inaction. It promotes to liberty. It is to say also that we no good end, and, in the interest of a ought not to be at liberty to dispose of very few, militates against the obvious interests of the business men and the working people. All these things can be remedied by the simple expedient of exempting buildings from taxation. This change would open new opportunities for the safe and beneficent investment of capital. It would give employment to a numerous body of mechanics and laborers. It would lower the taxes of the man who lives in his own house and reduce the rents of all who hire houses, flats or stores. It would tend to the destruction of rookeries, and, by scattering population over a wider area, it would relieve overcrowding. At a time when public attention is directed to the incidental results of taxation it ought not to be difficult to secure consideration of the effect of exempting houses from the taxes now levied upon them.

What Makes Wages Low in England.

This is the proportion of taxation counties in every instance bearing borne by land and other property respectively in England. In this calculation it must be borne in mind that the term "lands" includes "not only appear before the different granges. agricultural purposes, but also ornatier. An intelligent discussion of the to houses when exceeding one acre in tithe-rent charges, Easter offerings, surplice fees, and other dues and money payments to the church, and so on. The following are the figures:

Rates borne by Rates borne by Houses
Lands. and other Property
Year Amount. Per cent. Amount. Per cent.
£
£
1817 . 6,730,000 . 66-66 . . 3,370,000 . . 33-33

.. 5,5 0,000 .. 23-33 .. 11,000,000 .. 4,260,000 .. 15-31 .. 23,560,000

A Showing Uninviting to Investors.

"Throughout Kansas and Iowa the custom is to assess property at from one-third to one-sixth its real value."-Cyclopedia of Temperance and Prohi-

(Of course this is not only stupid, but utterly illegal.)

Tax Dodgers.

bition.

Much of the talk about enforcing personal property taxes is the dodge of the real estate speculators to divert atthat most of our great fortunes have | tention from the gross undervaluations of his vacant lots.

AN ILLOGICAL CANDIDATE.

The Creat American Principle Perverted

by Maj. McKinley. McKinley, the republican "logical candidate," and two or three illogical candidates, including McKinley, were the stars at a grand jollification meeting in Boston the other evening. They were duly jubilant, dogmatic and sophistical.

McKinley wished it to be understood that he was there not to exalt over a everyone who has a respectable knowl-European principle which the founders of this republic did not regard with favor, and which was reduced to pracponderant political influence. . It is a principle of class favoritism which had its birth and now has its natural home under a system of political absolutism. It has no logical place where the government is professedly based on the principle of equal rights before the aw. It is not an American but a despotic principle which every people who claim to be free must reject before they can be truly free.

McKinley remarked that "capital must have faith in the future" or it would go into seclusion and refuse to employ labor. "It must be certain that no legislation is to intervene which will injuriously affect the goods it makes or the market in which they are sold." The protectionists are the only men who propose and enact legislation to affect in any way the value of goods and the market in which they are sold. They have been legislating for more than thirty years to increase the value of some kinds of goods for the benefit of those who produce them at the expense of other people who do not and cannot enjoy any like benefit.

All that the most radical free trader roposes to do is to repeal this legislation of class favoritism. All that he proposes is to stop licensing the favored classes to levy contributions upon the masses. All that he proposes is to give all classes an equal chance in the industrial race, showing no favor by law to any. That is, or ought to be, "a great American principle." No people can be truly free unless they accept and apply that principle.

McKinley favored his Boston audithe abandonment of the attempt to tax ence with the following condensation

There will be less to do at home the more we have done abroad. The more free trade we have the more foreign goods we will have, and the more of such goods we have in competition with our own products, the less we will make at home, and the less we make at home the less labor will be employed at home, and the less labor employed at home the less wages will be paid at home, and the less wages paid at home the less wages will be spent at home.

The fallacy of all this lies in the assumption that when we buy anything abroad we do not have to produce anything with which to pay for what we buy. The truth is that we must pay for everything we buy abroad with a domestic product. It follows that the more we have done abroad the more we must do at home in order to pay those

who do for us abroad. "The more free trade we have the more foreign goods we will have." Yes, if we can get the foreign goods products of our own labor, or more of whole burden of increased taxation is labor. But why not? Why are we not entitled to get as much as anyone anywhere is willing to give us for the products of our labor? To say that we are not is to say that we are not entitled our products so as to realize the most for ourselves, and therefore the most for the whole community. The more we can get for what we produce the more surplus we will have for the employment of labor. Therefore, if the freest trade will give us the most for what we produce, it will give the fullest employment for labor at the best

wages. The whole bottom drops out of protection logic the moment we supply the missing link, which consists in the simple and obvious fact that we must pay for what we buy with what we produce. If we buy more we must necessarily produce more, and if, we produce more labor must be employed in the production. Free trade would involve some change of employment, no doubt, but it would involve no loss of employment, while it would result in no small increase in the enjoyments which are the end and aim of labor .-Chicago Herald.

A TRIANGULAR TILT.

The McKinley - Harrison - Reed Wrangle About to Begin.

Gov. McKinley made his speech at Boston the other evening. As it is the same one he has been making during many years, and the same that he will make for at least three years to come, it does not call for particular attention now. Mr. McKinley had nothing to say about Hawaii, and declined to be interviewed on that subject. The reason for such studious silence is not far to seek. The tariff is the McKinley war-cry for 1896. Hawaii is the Harrison (and Ried) war cry. What may happen to be the Tom Reed war cry is not yet very distinctly made out, although Reed was present at the dinner and made a brief speech. He dwelt upon republicanism in general and upon the necessity of enforcing the rule of the majority in particular, having reference to the policy of obstruction in congress. This is doubtless a good war cry and one which we shall hear more of in the coming session when the tariff bill reaches the senate. It is not impossible that Mr. Reed may then be found advocating closure and McKinley advocating obstruction. We shall see. Meanwhile the American people may watch the presidential zame of McKinley, Harrison and Tom Reed. All three should be reminded of the fowler spread his net in the sight of publican to congress from this Miching bird."—N. Y. Post. gan district.—Washington Post.

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTER.

Motives and Principles Which Move the Champions of the People's Rights.

Self direction is a quality of the democratic mind. A democrat never feels like himself when working under political orders. He must feel that the orders come from him as much as from any body.

In that characteristic the democrat is the American. It is democracy which makes the American political character. If the country had only the federalist we would have purely British institutions and British political habits.

The democracy always contains a majority, but the majority cannot be handled like the federalist minorities.

Republican leaders can be corrupt, nconsistent, treasonable to the constitution and contemptuous of platforms without gemoralizing the organization of those who vote the straight ticket under orders. They can repudiate today what they glorified yesterday. The democratic party must stick to the straight path. It must consult the individual voter every time or the voter will break loose.

The democratic party could not have declared in 1875 that pensions would never exceed \$35,000,000 and have in 1893 sneered at \$200,000,000 as niggardly. It could not have run a free trade presidential candidate in 1880 on a tariffreduction platform and have in 1890 adopted a policy of prohibitive protection. It could not have denounced the other party in 1888 for demonetizing silver, have passed in 1890 a cowardly makeshift to relieve its president from signing a free-coinage bill, and have in our manufacturers were not handifor having all the time heroically maintained a single gold standard. It could kets where we now have no trade, and not have sold the naval power of the nation to a pack of adventurous conspirators in the Sandwich islands when it was pretending to reproach England for a denial of Irish home rule.

When the democratic party is placed in power to carry out principles the democratic voters will not be satisfied with the power. They are looking for

There is but one organization for the democratic party-that of ideas and prove.' principles, and with them little machine organization is needed. If the idea or the law is right the voters will

The democratic characteristic teaches the kind of tariff laws which will be supported. It teaches the rules which must be adopted to insure action by must give unreserved opportunity for discussion around the country stores and post offices. It teaches that if the leaders and representatives will take better be met without unnecessary de-

organization of the party next year will be all right. -St. Louis Republic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-Benjamin Harrison was very prompt in putting forth his secondterm feeler, but he found the country decidedly chilly,-N. Y. World.

-It is well enough to remembe that Benjamin Harrison has not pledged his support to either William McKinley or Thomas Brackett Reed .-Davenport Democrat.

-The answer of the ways and means committee to McKinley's presidential boom has been carefully prepared. It is in line with the verdicts of the people rendered in 1890 and 1892.

-- Happily there is a decided majority in both house and senate for tariff reform, and it may be consummated very early in the coming year. It is a good omen of its speedy enactment that its foes as well as its friends desire an early conclusion .- Baltimore Sun.

--- McKinley and the rest of the prohibitory tariffites have been banqueting in Boston. They held high wassail and assumed much merriment, but the knowledge that the ways and means committee was even then at work in Washington cutting the vital organs out of Mr. McKinley's pet bill must have operated in the nature of a large and grisly death's head at their Belshazzaresque board.-Chicago Times.

-When the democrats bring forward a revenue tariff bill based strictly upon old principles by which democratic tariffs have heretofore been formed, we believe that it will be such a law as will stand upon the statute books for many years, and be the source of such an era of prosperity to the whole country as few persons now living have ever seen -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

--- It is rather stretching things to attempt to show that all of the late elections were in the nature of protests against the democratic tariff policy. In New York and New Jersey the people united regardless of politics crushed out great political evils. None of the officials elected has anything to do with the tariff. In the state of Michigan, however, there was a special election for a member of congress to succeed the late Representative Chipman, and in this the democrats were successful. Had the people desired to do something practical towards exhibiting their disapproval of the tariff measure they have not yet inspected the Scriptural proverb: "Vainly does they would have sent a high-tariff re-

THE FALSE SHEPHERD.

Some of the Peculiar Statements Which Mr. Theodore Justice Adroitly Uses to Lead Wool · rowers Astray—Reply to His Onslaught on Proposed Free Wool in the American Economist.

The American Economist of November 3 devotes four pages to the wool question. It tells a story of how a "wandering sheep" "that strayed almost into the lion's lair" was brought back into the fold of protectionist shepherds.

First comes a letter from Mr. E. H. Giesy, of Lockland, O., to Mr. Theodore Justice, of Justice, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, editors of a wool trade circular. Mr. Giesy says he is a 'republican and a protectionist" but that he is "not sure that American wool would not be better protected by being placed on the free list than by any import duty that might be placed on foreign wool." He gives very good reasons for his belief. He thinks that "American labor, though dearer per man, is cheaper than foreign labor cause more is produced per man in this country." It is in this way that he accounts for our ability to "export locomotives, watches, small hardware and many other things composed almost entirely of raw material." He thinks that with free wool, so that our manufacturers could combine foreign and domestic wools, they could make fine goods, that must now be imported, and that there would be no decline in the prices of American wools, while more people than ever would be employed in our woolen mills. He thinks that if even compete 'in many foreign marwe would use more American wool than we are now raising.'

Next comes the reply of Mr. Justice, which the Economist terms "the clearest exposition of fact in regard to the wool-growing industry that has ever been published." In the last act Mr. Giesy admits that he has been misled by the "false claims of democratic free the appearance of the principles in the traders" and that a "fool can make an assertion in a few lines that will take tariff walls. many pages from a wise man to dis-He slinks back into the fold just as the curtain drops.

It may be worth while to examine some of the statements in this wonder cent. of the duties paid on his imported rally as soon as they find what it is. If letter. It begins by telling Mr. Giesy it is wrong they will melt away and the unwise leaders will be alone with their fore it follows that your conclusions botchwork.

The desired by tetting all. Greek it was material." We export these articles but he will not find any record in our treasury reports of draw backs paid on these articles because none London value from the time of the passage of the tariff law in 1867 up to January 1, 1893, was 50 per cent. below the American price." It adds: "If protecthe majority in congress. It teaches tion doubled the American price would that our leaders and representatives not the removal of that protection must deal candidly with the people and cause the price to fall to the level of the markets of the world, which from 1867 to 1893 were less than half of the American price, as you will see by examining the following table?" This care of principles and measures the table assumes to compare the prices of ganization. It teaches that when a cent., with Australasian medium fleece democratic belief is settled in favor of (New Zealand cross-bred grease), offices for democrats under a democrat- shrinkage also 40 per cent. The aver-

sponsive to an appeal, but not to a parison-and Mr. Justice is probably four classes and, on July 15, 1889, quote don't you know. as follows: For "greasy," "extra," 1s to 24 cents), and "inferior to average" or" at 15 to 19 cents. On July 7, 1891, "extra," was quoted at 29 to 31 cents; "superior," 25 to 28; "average," 20 to 28; has often strained a few points. Thus, in 1880, he quotes it at 55 cents. According to Mauger & Avery's table, tion of Wool Manufacturers for December, 1891, Ohio medium sold for 54 cents in February, 51 in April and for 481/4 for the remainder of the year 1880. In 1881 he quotes 49, while Mauger & Avery quote 491/2 in March, 441/4 in June and August, and 46% in September and December. Mr. Justice quotes 37 for 1891, while Mauger & Avery's average is 36.

These are some of the peculiarities of | by the Providence manufacturers: Mr. Justice's protection-to-wool tables that has made them valuable to political wool growers but has brought them into disrepute with business men and wool dealers and experts. The latter say that sometimes Mr. Justice beprotection, becomes "tricky" 'juggles" his statements.

That he meant to be tricky in this Mr. Justice says the difference beprotected raw material under the Me- terial" Kinley law is "only 90 cents in a fine

derwear and should go bare-headed and bare-footed and taking no account of the 40 to 50 per cent. duty which the manufreturers are licensed to collect on each suit to cover the difference in labor cost of foreign and domestic goods.

Mr. Justice says that "if wool be put on the free list the American wool growers will have to submit to the disadvantage of raising wool in this climate on even terms with his foreign rivals who do not have such difficulties to contend with. Sheep will be fattened and then sent to market as food, and flocks will disappear forever." will examine statistics he will find that our flocks have been disappearing in a frightful manner under protection. In 1878 after ten years of high protection, Ohio, Michigan and all the great wool-growing states had only about half as many sheep as they had in 1867. Before 1867 the number of sheep had been increasing more rapidly than our population; since then the reverse has been true. If he will examine some of the last reports of ex-Secretary Rusk he will learn that in nearly every state where the number of sheep is increasing under McKinley protection the increase is for food and not for wool purposes. In fact mutton is now regarded as the main object in this country and wool as a wool by-product. Thus Mr. Joseph H. Hagan, near Lebanon, Ky., this year sold wool from eleven stock ewes for \$17.78 and the lambs for \$80.70.

If our corn, cotton, and wheat growers and our hog and cattle raisers can compete with the cheap labor and allthe-year-round pastures of Australia 1893 claimed the gratitude of the nation capped in raw materials they might and South America, why cannot the same producers compete with the same countries on wools? That they can do so is attested by the fact that they sell some wool abroad and that during this month we have exported pulled wools. If nature does not intend for us to compete in some kinds of wool, then let us admit such wools free and give our manufacturers and our consumers the benefits nature has intended for all and given to all who do not alienate themselves from the rest of the world by

Mr. Justice tells Mr. Giesy that we can export locomotives and watches because "the exporter of locomotives and watches gets a drawback of 99 per We export raw material." have ever been paid. This is one of the slips likely to occur in a remarkably strong protectionist letter like this

Mr. Justice says: "The McKinley law provides that exported goods made of imported wool shall entitle the exporter to a return of all such duties paid on such raw material save one per cent. Thus, for export purposes, the American manufacturer has free raw material. Now, why don't he export democratic voters will take care of or- Ohio medium fleece, shrinking 40 per his cloth? Because the labor he employs costs from two to three times the labor of his free trade competitor, making his product dearer and more costly. ie administration the expectation would age difference is shown to be 51 per- It is true that McKinley has provided for a drawback duty, intending there-Admitting that these two wools are by to permit our manufacturers to sell The typical democratic voter is resimilar and in every way fit for com- their goods cheaper to the foreigners, sponsive to an appeal, but not to a parison—and Mr. Justice is probably who so kindly pay our tariff taxes, command. That gives us certain ad- the only wool expert with protectionist than to Americans. This drawback, howvantages and certain disadvantages as a proclivities sufficiently pronounced to ever, has been ineffective on woolens, fighting body. When the democracy is make him hazard a comparison—there until Alexander Smith & Sons began a aroused it is irresistible. When it is is yet good reason for believing that few months ago to export moquette apathetic it looks as if it had forgot- the tables are misleading. Thus Mr. carpets to England. The drawback ten its name.

Justice quotes Australasian medium at enables our good friend, John Bull, to Put enough democratic principle into 18 3-5 in 1889 and 20 2-5 in 1891. Hel- purchase these carpets at fourteen the legislation of the session and the muth, Schwartze & Co.'s Wool Report, cents per yard less than we have to pay of London, England, the highest au- for them at home. This treatment of thority extant, mentions no New Zea- John Bull is consistent with the attiland cross-bred, but quotes cross-bred tude of most McKinleyites toward him. Australian wool. This they divide into It is a part of their "American system,"

But even after getting back 99 per 3d to 1s 31/4d (30 to 31 cents per pound); cent. of the duty paid on raw wools "superior," Is 1d to 1s 21/d (26 to 29 how can Alexander Smith & Sons pay cents); "average to good," 10d to 1s (20 two or three times as much per day for labor as English manufacturers and at 71/2d to 91/2 (15 to 19 cents). On Feb- then undersell the latter in their own ruary 26, 1891, "extra" was quoted at 30 markets? This is explained not only to 32 cents; "superior," 26 to 28 cents; by ex-Secretaries of States Blaine and "average," 21 to 24 cents, and "inferi- Evarts, who found that American labor was about as cheap as foreign labor when quantity and quality of product is considered, but more recently by the "inferior," 14 to 18. From these figures | woolen workers themselves. In a petiit is evident that Mr. Justice's "medi- tion presented to congress in April, um" means the lowest price for the 1892, many of the textile workers of third or "average" grade wool. In Kensington (a suburb of Philadelphia). quoting Ohio medium he has not only in asking for free wool, stated that taken the highest prices possible, but wages in many branches are even below English rates. A strike is now on at Olneyville, R. I., against a reduction of wages in the large woolen mill in the bulletin of the National Associa- there. Mr. Fletcher, a worsted manufacturer who has 700 looms, announced that it would be impossible for him to compete with English goods made by operatives who were paid much less than American operatives. The striking operatives, through their executive committee, issued a reply to Mr. Fletcher's statements. They gave a list of prices paid for weaving in Huddersfield, England, and the list offered

> "Providence list-Picks, 68; price, 10.0. Picks, 100, price, 13.0. Huddersfield list-Picks, 68; price

12.3. Picks, 100; price, 17.3. "It will be found that the prices paid in Huddersfield are 23 and 26 per cent. comes over-zealous in the support of higher respectively, this, too, on looms and running from eighty to ninety picks per minute, as in Fletcher's mills

"It is not the high wages paid to table is evident from what he said in factory operatives that places the 1889 when arguing for the senate bill. American manufacturer at a disadvantage with their foreign competitors. tween free raw material in London and but the high cost of their raw ma-

Space will not permit a consideradress suit of broadcloth." Also that tion of more of the remarkable statethe protected raw material in a suit of ments in this "clearest exposition of workingman's clothing would not ex- fact in regard to the wool growing inceed 75 cents." This being true, why dustry that has ever been published." then did McKinley grant our manu- It is evident from a consideration of all facturers a "compensatory" duty on the facts that free wool would not mathese finished goods of from 381/4 to 491/4 terially change the prices of American cents per pound-amounting to from wools, and that it would remove the about \$1.00 to \$1.50 per suit-contain-only handicap-except the slovenly ing three pounds of scoured wool? If methods of manufacture into which Mr. Justice will allow two suits a year protection has gotten them-that preto each of us, and suppose that our man- vents our manufacturers from competufacturers collect only the 75 to 90 cents | ing in all the markets of the werld. To per suit, he will then have a sum nearly the workingmen free wool means twice as great as is paid in wages to all | steadier employment, cheaper and betemployed in our woolen industry; this ter clothes, better food and happier supposing that we should wear no un- homes.

By ROS W. HOLT. W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Complete returns from the 105 counties of Kansas show that the Republicans carried the State by only 3,000 majority over the combined opposition vote. It was not such an ENORMOUS landslide after all.

A Georgia paper says, even Kansas has nothing like this: "A drummer who drove out to a saw mill in the vicinity of Cordele recently, declares that he got onto a road which was so People's party. Many of them are meeting themselves coming back.

The Salina paper mill has demonstrated that paper can be made from sunflowers superior to that made of straw. This dooms the sunflower. Heretofore, nothing has been able to kill it out. It has withstood drouth, grasshoppers, fire and the efforts of man to eradicate it. Now that a valuable use has been found for it, bugs and blight will come along and destroy it at least three years out of five .-Troy Chief.

There is an established practice in all our political parties in distributing State and national patronage that only men that are ex-Governors, ex-Congressmen, ex-Senators, ex-Judges or ex-Ex's can and will be recognized. Young men, regardless of their superiority of qualifications, have to stand back and fight the battle fer stereotyped party fossils.

Yours truly, A WERTERN MAN.

One of our exchanges says: Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence it is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own will be safe from violence when built.

stop their foolishness, bury the hatchet and get down to business. Let them settle their differences as soon as possible and go to work as one man for the appointment of Judge Earle to fill the position of Federal Judge. There is no doubt but at the convening of Congress Judge Foster will be retired. Some Democrat will be se lected to ful his position and why should not McPherson county have make just as good in a higher capacity. When Judge Foster is retired there will spring up a host of candithe appointments to important places have been made in the northern and eastern part of the State, the center and western part having been ignored, and it is about time this part should e recognized by the administration. This appointment is for life and what worthier thing could the Democracy do than to elevate a worthy citizen of this county to such a position of trust and honor. There is no doubt whatever but such an appointment will be made and everybody knows the successful man will come from the ranks of the Democratic party. Democrats of McPherson county, what do you think about it? Will you work to this end?-Inman Review (Ind) Nov.

We heartily endorse the foregoing sentiments concerning Judge Lucien Earle, of this Judicial District, and hope the Democrats of this county will go to work as a unit for his appointment to this position. While Judge Earle is an unflinching Democrat, he was elected as a non-partisan to the bench of this Judicial District, and so well has he filled the high office to which the people elevated him that it is in the mouth of even those who opposed his election that he is as fair as the noonday sun in his decistrict Judges that ever sat on the filiations, would with the greatest of pleasure hail his appointment as successor of Judge Foster as a Federal Judge.

COMMUNICATION. on a letter written by Hon. W. C. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic

call Col. Jones a man of "exceedingly which there are nineteen chances to small brain" and considers him a be- one that they will win. coming applicant for the lunatic asylum, because Col. Jones predicts a partial Democratic victory in Kansas | thing they have gained by three years

in the next State election.

Now, Mr. Editor of the salvation this: paper, I will endeavor to call your attention to the fact that the 82,000 party. Republican majority was whipped Experience is a dear teacher but we down in 1892 by Democratic votes, and have already paid the tuition and all if the Democrats at large had not we have left to do is to profit by the swallowed the Populists' pill no I ew- lesson.

The Chase County Courage, elling would have been Kansas' Governor in '93, no Bridenthal Bank Expipe and smoke it every day before went to pieces breakfast—no Populist would have become a Chase county Sheriff, Surveyor, County Clerk or County Com-

Remember, further, that if it had not been for the Democratic votes of Chase county Mr. John Doolittle Populists. In place of that, however, would never have been termed an the Populists lost practically every-

in this last county election not one vote, two out of every 100. Populist would swing his sceptor as a In some of your leaders would like for shows the Populist party really weak-me to know. I have knowledge of er than in Ohio. certain campaign correspondence, that in many respects, would let the "cat out of the bag," but I will not expose anything at present, hoping that our cratic ballots. - Pacla Spirit. Populist opponents, as well as our Republican antipodes may indulge in their old worn out theories and leave to the Democratic party the redemption of their pledges, nationally, as this man's or that man's Democracy well as to solve varied questions arisbecause previous to 1894 he voted the ing in our State.

questions regarding our State, the female suffrage and the prohibition the Democratic party will be an honfemale suffrage and the prohibition question. If the editor or the intel-lectual originator of the Col. Jones article in the last issue of the Reveille result of our next State election, he may have, after election, as long a face as our brother Republicans had, after their 82,000 majorlty was reduced down to a minority,

Yours truly, A WESTERN MAN.

PASSES FOR NEXT YEAR. The Santa Fe has already begun the work of issuing passes for 1894. General Manager Frey has an extra clerk who will work until January on these coveted little bits of pasteboard. Over 5,000 passes are sent out the first of every year by the Santa Fe. Of course many of them are to the officers of eastern roads and are never used, but a large majority of them see some service. The little square which has been in the center of every Santa Let the Democrats of this county top their foolishness, bury the hatcht and get down to business. Let star order, but very elaborate. The change was made to defeat the plans of the counterfeiters who were able to duplicate the other design. The passes are all printed in Chicago and are models of the engraver's art.

A. P. A. PROSECUTIONS.

The grand jury which met in Bufthe honor. As a District Judge falo, N. Y., took up. on the 29th of Lucien Earle has made a good one last month, the first of the conspiracy and we have no doubt but he would cases brought against seventy five of cases brought against seventy-five of its citizens. All of the accused are alleged to be members of the "A. dates and among the candidates there P. A." It will be in the nature of a will be many good men; men who have had experience in official life; men who have a following that it the courts as to whether the society would be hard to work against. One comes within the scope of criminal thing should be remembered, that all conspiracy and its literature under the ban of the law as matter tending to incite riot. The fundamental principles of the order is stated in the order's official literature in this lan-

"As all Catholics hold a mental Democracy, I can only speak as an reservation in favor of the Pope, individual Democrat for myself, and while swearing allegiance to the upon information received through United States, these men should not a continual correspondence with leadbe permitted to hold any office within | ing Democrats in every county in the the gift of the American people," etc. State.

ONIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA. "Why don't they use onions! For goodness sake why don't they use onions! Where do they live? I will

go up there to-day and tell them to no true Democrat can afford to aban-use onions!" Such were the exclama-don that great political organization the Danvers Mirror, when we reported one day at dinner that a child of Mr. ly a century, and the existence of G. W. Dudley was dead and that the which will only be measured by the whole family, including himself, were alarmingly sick with diphtheria. Mother was moved to these earnest tion that NEVER can have national theria, one being our sister. In these twenty-eight years of Republican miscases raw onions were placed in a rule. bandage and beaten to a pulp, the cloths, containing onions, juice, and believe, will early in the spring of all, being well bound around the throat 1894, meet in State convention and and well up over the ears. Renewals nominate a clean, strong Democratic may be made as often as the mass beticket of able, capable and conservacomes dry. In the cases noticed the tive candidates whose Democracy is ions, an honor to the judiciary of result was almost magical; deadly beyond question, upon a platform with Kansas, in fact, one of the best Discomfort. The editor adds the wish bench in Kansas; and the people of this District, regardless of party af-

LEARNED SOMETHING. The following from the Eureka

Messenger hits about right: Some fellow says: "Well, we've broken the power of the hated Republican party." Broken fiddlesticks! We haven't broken anything of the CLEMENTS, Kan., Dec. 4, 1893.

DEAR FRIEND TIMMONS:—The infallible editor of the "world-moving Reveille," a one-half made paper of the tion that can combate Republicanism Chase county, indulges in comments permanently. Their temporary de-on a letter written by Hon. W. C. feat has been a benefit to the Republicans. It has enabled them to get State Central Committee, to W. P. rid of a lot of barnacles that were dis-Tomlinson, editor of the Topeka Dem- graceful and dangerous. They will graceful and dangerous. They will red in Kansas. Within the last two ocrat, in regard to future actions of the Kansas Democrats.

This inspired Populist pleases to battle of their history and a battle in the great struggle will be between the

> of folly is a little information. It is You can never help your own

Knowing Populists said before the aminer, no Populist would enjoy the blessing of fat State patronage, no Mary E. Lease would be a public official, and above all—put that in your pipe and smoke it every day before went to pieces in Virginia, Ohio, lowa

The break-up in Colorado was more significant than elsewhere because it was heralded by polititicians of all parties that the repeal of the Sher-

Remember, further—as according to your article you desire the people Populist party polled only 17,000 votes to come to their wellto come to their political senses - that | - barely two per cent. of the total

Virginia, where the Populists crooked that he met himself coming back." That is like some of the Democrats here in Kansas who joined the I personally probably know more than to the Democratic party, the outcome

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

In next year's Democratic convention the questions will not be raised upon because previous to 1894 he voted the Populist ticket, the Republican ticket, Col. Jones has chiefly reference to the Prohibition ticket or no ticket.

est, square answer to the question "Do you intend to yote the Demo cratic ticket in the coming election? thinks himself capable to foretell the if he says "Yes" then his Democracy result of our next State election, he is established. Of course, this is predicated upon the man telling the

The voter who has not voted the Democratic ticket but who says candidly to a well known Democrat: the main I believe with you and intend to vote the Democratic ticket" is entitled to the confidence, respect and support of all true Democrats just as though he was born a Demccrat.

The man who is ready to cast his first vote or leave any other party for the party that upholds the principles "That the government is the best that governs least" is a good Democrat if he honestly keeps his word.

A man may have voted the Republican ticket for years or the Populist ticket or any other ticket; he may have bitterly opposed Democratic measures and Democratic tickets; he may have derided the name and character of the Democratic party-and Fe pass, whether time, annual or trip. yet, if he faithfully steps into Demo-

> Therefore, we confidently assert that no old line Democrat will now or in the future, in this county or elsewhere. neglect or refuse to extend to every new comer all of the courtesies, honors and accommodations of the Democratic household. The latch-string is out and "Welcome" carved in big let-ters over the big fireplace of the old Democratic homestead.—Paola Spirit.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. OPINION OF COL. W. C. JONES,

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CEN-TRAL COMMITTEE, AS TO THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE PARTY.

IOLA, Kans., Nov. 10, 1893. Hon, Wm, P. Tomlinson, Editor of the Democrat, Topeka, Kans .:

MY DEAR SIR-In answer to your esteemed favor of recent date regardng the future action of the Kansas

The Democracy of Kansas, as in all other States, recognizes that the national Democracy is just upon the threshold of a long series of Demoeratic national administrations; and no true Democrat can afford to abantions of our mother, says the editor of that has passed unshaken through the political storms and sunshine of nearand interested expressions by a firm existence, or a political party whose belief that she knew several lives lasting name is perpetuated by its saved by the use of onions in diph- records of crime and corruption of

female suffrage and sumptuary legislation, and strongly in favor of the repeal of the present liquor law, and a horough endorsement of the national platform of 1892. Strong nomina-tions for Congress should also be made in every Congressional district in the State.
With such State and Congressional

tickets in the field, upon such an in-spiring platform, I do not have the least doubt but that the Democracy in Kansas will elect a majority of its nominces for Congress and will be a very close second, if not the leading, State ticket at the finish of the cam

paign.
I think we will see the most exciting campaign in 1894 that ever occurone that they will win.

The Democrats begin over again ficance of all other political organizawhere they were in 1876. The only

Very respectfully, W. C. Jones.

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Other departments of the magazine are to be broadenest and enlarged partment of "Anticle of the contributed in Managazine are to be proadenest and enlarged partment of "Anticle of the contributed in the contrib

BEFORE RUNNING AWAY:

From cold weather, inquire of local agent of Santa Fe relative to cheap rates for a winter tour to Texas. New Mexico or Old Mexico To follow the sunshine may prove cheaper than buying bard coal. It don't cost much to try.

BABY'S CORNER.

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Notice of Appointment of Executor.

STATE OF KANSAS, (SS.

County of Chase, (SS.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Collett, deceased, late of Chase county Kansas.

Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1893, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as executor of the state of Catharine Collett, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

RICHARD CUTHBERT, Executor.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS., 19018
Oct. 26, 1893
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler bas filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk,
of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on December 7th,
1893, viz: Tillman B. Cressman, for the 8½
of sw 4 of section 18, township 19 south, rames of swi4 of section 18, township 19 south, range

He names the following witnesses to prove

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultiva-tion of said lands, viz: Henry Shubert, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. August Klemna, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Harry Collett, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Phelix Bentz, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. nov2w6

J. M. HODG E, Register.

Notice of Appointment of Guardiav.

STATE OF KANSAS, Ss. County of Chase, In the matter of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, late of Chase coun-ty, Kansas.

ty, Kansae.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 21st day of November, 1893, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as guardian of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, tate of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ANNIE POWERS, Guardian.

Notice for Publication.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk, of the District Court of Chase County. Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on Jan. 16, 1894, viz: Zereida Pratt, widow of Jehial T. Pratt, deceased, for the west 3/6 of southeast 3/6 of section 12, Township 19-south, of Range 6 east. She names the following witnesses to prove

Sine names the following witnesses to prove be reontinuous residence upon and cultiva-tion of said land, viz: John Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas. Samuel Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas. William H. Triplet, of Elmdale, Kansas. Thomas R. Wells, of Elmdale, Kansas. J. M. HODGE, Register.

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Cedar Grove	. 125	11 01	1 26	12 09	10 13
Clements				12 21	10 23
Elmdale	. 1 53	11 23	1.45	12 37	10 36
Evans				12 43	10 40
Strong	2 10	11.35	1 56	12 55	10 48
Ellinor	. 2 23	11 43	2 03	1 11	10 57
Saffordville				1.18	11 03
				COLX	rex.x

Safford ville... 6 12 5 37 2 16 2 40 Ellinor... 6 17 5 43 2 22 2 47 Strong... 6 25 5 51 2 28 3 05 Evans 6 32 5 57 2 36 3 15 Elmdale 6 36 6 601 2 10 3 20 Clements 6 47 6 12 2 51 3 31 Codar Grove 6 55 6 20 2 59 3 44

	& W. R		
KAST.	Pass.	Ftr.	Mixed
Hymer	12 10am	6 45pr	n
Evans	12 31	7 15	
Strong City	13 31	7 30	3 00pm
Cottonwood Fal	is.		3 10
Gladstone			8 25
Bazaar			4 10
WEST.	Pase.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar			4 20pm
Gladstone			4 50
Cottonwood Fa			5 15
Strong City	3 20am 8	30am	5 20
Evans	3 30	8 45	
Hymer,		9 15	

CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS

Nothing like it before and nothing like it will come after. All goods going at Wm. Blosser has bought the restaurant of M. Quinn, and will continue the business at the old stand. Manufacturers' cost, some less. Men's hats at a little more than half price. Men's county on Coffins. J. W. Blown,
Strong City, Kans.
Talkington & Son, of Matfield
Green, have a large stock of hats
which they wish to close out at cost.
Wrs. Lottie Milburn, of Toledo,
Ohio, has left her daughter, Nettie
Hildebrand, with her grandmother,
Mrs. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City,
while she (Mrs. Milburn) is teaching fore. Boys' clothing

The A., T. & S. F. steel gang were making improvements on the track and switches at Strong City, last Elmdale, was burglarized, Sunday Shoes that were \$2.00.

Mrs. Sands, of Peabody, visited the families of W. W. Sanders, Robert Clements, and C. C. McDowell, last week. 10W Only \$1.00 per pair. County Attorney F. P. Cochran was down to Topeka, the fore part of the week, attending the United States about \$65 worth of razors and pocket knives and a pistol was taken from it.

As Mr. and Mrs. Arch Miller and Children's shoes that were Court. \$1.25, NOW ONLY 85C. The done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper STOCK MUST DE CLOSED OUT hanging.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vestering, of Wichita, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. McCabe, by January 1st, 1894. Adam Greiner has sold his hay and corn to Orlando and Willie Romigh, and, with his family, will soon leave for Erie, Pa.

The street cars running between this city and Strong are now furnished with stoyes, and are very comfortable.

Adam Greiner has sold his hay and the local to the local t chance to get your winter's SUPPLY at Wholesale prices.

On cold days.

Mrs. John O'Byrne and daughter,
Mrs. Henry Plumberg, of Topeka, visited relatives and friends at Strong

of \$250. You can't please so many friends for so little money. Come now, while the weather is fine and before the holiday rush, and I will give Yours respectfully,

CARSON SANDERS, last Friday night.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KAN_

We must insist on having the names of correspondents, not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any items, no matter how important they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefore, write your name at the bottom of any items you send in for publication, and write whatever cognomen you want to appear in the paper.

think we need money.

Miss Mary Rettiger, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit of several months to relatives in St. Louis and Leavenworth.

Mrs. T. M. Gibson, of Rice county, with two of her children, who were

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

W. A. Morgan visited in Emporia, ian Church intend giving an entertainment on New Year's evening, and last Friday. Joe Harrison is building a large liv- they promise something novel. ery stable at Bazaar.

Emporia, yesterday.

L. Franz, of Strong City, was at Emporia, one day last week.

A widow's pension has been awarded Mrs. Willey, of this city.

with his parents, in Emports

C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was lown to Emporia, this week

T. M. Gruwell was down to Emporia, last Friday, on business. B. S. Arnold took two car loads of

cattle to Kansas City, last week. E. F. Bauerle has been laid up the past week with a sprained ankle.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Misses Dora Hayden and Sadie For-

ney visited in Emporia, last week.

J. L. Cochran, the druggist in Strong funeral of his mother.

pay all.

Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, left, Monday, for the Lantry works in

Mrs. S. P. Watson, of Strong-City, has returned from her visit in Pennsylvania. Mrs. M. A. Watson, of Emporia, nearly all of our delinquent subscrib-

visited at J. A. Lucas', Strong City, 1 49 last week. Wm. Sullivan, of Elmdale, took three

2 21 | car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night.

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. The District Court Clerk is having

Miss Emma Kilgore write up his journal entries. John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, vill pay eash for butter, eggs, poultry,

nides and furs.

Matfield Green. J. C. Petty and family, of Strong City, spent Thanksgiving in Florence, at W. G. Marlin's.

S. A. Breese went down to Kansas City, Friday night, on business, returning home, last night. Born, on Wednesday, November 29, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Gaddie, of Bazaar, a son.

J. V. Sanders and T. H. Grisham

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, row by his many friends. attended the Degree of Honor of Emporia, Tuesday night of last week.

he and his family will soon move.

A very pleasant dance was held at the residence of W. C. Handy, near Bazaar, Tuesday night of last week. Chris. Hofman and John Deeds moved their household goods from Strong City to Emporia, last week.

I will knock any one's price in the county on Coffins.

J. W. Blown, Strong City, Kans.

you ever saw it beGeo. O. Hildebrand, of the Soldiers' a class in china painting, at Emporia.
Home, at Leavenworth, visited his old friends at Strong City, last week. take her kiln to Emporia to do that

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood

hanging. jy20tf
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vestering, of Wichof Bazaar, last week, the parents of Mrs.

Adam Greiner has sold his hay and corn to Orlando and Willie Romigh,

with stoves, and are very comfortable on cold days.

City, last week.

younger children left, last week, for Southern California, where they will spend the winter. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gregory, Nettie Cartter and Dr. J. M. Hamme attended the masquerade ball at Emporia,

Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not

think we need money.

Mrs. T. M. Gibson, of Rice county, with two of her children, who were visiting her sister. Mrs. J. M. Warren, returned home, Monday. The Ladies' Guild of the Presbyter-

Drs. C. L. Conaway and J. M. Miss Mandie Joh Al. Brandley, of Bazaar, was at Hamme and J. B. Smith were down W.S. Geren. W. W. Newton. to Kansas City, Thanksgiving day, J. D. Minick is at Kansas City vis- taking in the game of foot ball.

Dennis Madden attended Court at Council Grove, last week.

J. I. Hey, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Attend. Colored Colored Court at Court at Council Grove, last week.

Attend. Colored Colore

J. I. Hey, of Strong City, has gone to Brad- drug store, and receive all the infor-I Mrs. Willey, of this city.

Chas. V. Evans spent Thanksgiving ith his parents, in Emports.

J. I. Hey, of Strong City, has gone to Bradford, Kansas, to take charge, as general salesman, of a stock of merchandise, lately purchased by E. P. Hickman, of Strong City.

J. I. Hey, of Strong City, has gone to Bradford, Kansas, to take charge, as general mation in regard to these cures from salesman, of a stock of merchandise, lately purchased by E. P. Hickman, of Strong City.

A. M. Conaway, M. D.

Photographic and receive and the line of the strong City, has gone to Bradford, Kansas, to take charge, as general mation in regard to these cures from salesman, of a stock of merchandise, lately purchased by E. P. Hickman, of Strong City.

A. M. Conaway, M. D.

Please mention this paper. oct19-16t

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the Mary Hester, wife of O. B. Eldred, dress goods line, as also in other lines, departed this life November 28, 1893,

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes, Mr. and 71 years and 19 days. Mother Eldred Mrs. C. M. Gregory, Miss Nettie Cartwas in poor health for about two ter, Miss Stella Breese and Bruce weeks. Her physician saw no reason

make arrangements to do so.

aught fire from a lamp, and did several have since resided. ollars' worth of damage before the fire was

he last of the year is almost here and

ers are turning a deaf ear to our appeals. Are their hearts made of stone? Miss Winnie Kirwin, of Strong City, has gone to lewa for a winter's visit with relatives, and her many friends here and in Strong City wish

Bro. Buckner, pastor of M. P. Church, her much pleasure during her absence

from them. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn;" and we do not want to be one of the mourners; therefore, we ask our delinquent subscribers to pay us a part, at least, of what they owe us.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in S. F. Jones and family, of Strong and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. City, on account of Mr. Jones' business interests in Kansas City, have moved back to that city for the time being; but it is hoped they will re- within two days, and the next followturn to Strong City in the near future.

The following are the newly-elected officers of the K. of P., of Strong City: Geo. U. Young, C. C.; C. A. Robinson, V. C.; A. P. McMinds, Prelate; W. R. Richards, M. of F., J. F. Kirker, M. of E.; E. Wilson, M. of A.; Bert Dunlap, M. of W.

the week, on law business.

C. M. Gregory enjoyed a visit, last week, from his cousin, Bruce Mc-Pherson, of Detroit, Mich.

HIS. A. B. Bruze, of Strong City, has received the sad news of the death of her brother, Edward Beson, of Paulding. Ohio, who was well known in Strong City, and the news of his death was received with sor-

rented a residence in Topeka, to which sion Examiners, and persons suffering be prudent to prepare against possible to consult him, as he makes a spe-cialty of such afflictions.

of this period. About the 7th and 8th the cold will moderate, and anoth-

about \$65 worth of razors and pocket Fortune.

As Mr. and Mrs. Arch Miller and to success. on were going home from the funeral of Mrs. Collett, and while going down the hill east of Rettiger Bros.' quarry, the team ran away, throwing the occu-pants out of the buggy, breaking one of Mrs. Miller's collar bones, Mr. Miller and son escaping uninjured. One wheel of the vehicle was broken, and the team was stopped by running into the fence on the side of the road.

That which boom

Water-proof Photos, at the small cost you the finest work that ever left my Mrs. W. H. Holsinger and her three Gallery, at Cottonwood Falls.

ARTHUR JOHNSON,

Photographer.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

which you would do well to call and at her home on Cahola creek, Chase county, Kans., of heart failure, aged

J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was down to Kansas City, last week, with cattle.

4° below zero, Wednesday night of last week, and 6° below, Saturday from Manitowoc, Wis., where Mr. Kuhl had been called to attend the functional from the following the first matter of the f

Mary Hester Goodrich was born City, is now occupying his new store room.

We need money; therefore pay us a part of what you owe us, if you can't consin until 1856, when they moved Sunday night last one of the bed rooms in to Minnesota. On December 22, 1876, the residence of C. I. Maule, in Strong City, they moved to the farm, where they

She was a consistent Christian, havwe are beginning to mourn because ing been converted early in life, and remaining steadfast until the end.

She leaves an aged companion, three sons and three daughters, and other sorrowing friends to mourn her death. from these words: "Thou shalt be

of which she was a member. Her remains were laid to rest in the new cemetery near Toledo M. A. L.

· DECEMBER FORECASTS. Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the weather prophet, gives the following forecasts for December, in his paper, Word and Works:

"December comes in on the central ing the center of a Venus equinox on November 29, we are to expect very active disturbances between the first as the storm conditions develope and move eastward. The barometer will fall to low readings in westerly re-gions in the beginning of the period, Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, ning and thunder to the south, and of his death was received with sor- A sudden and severe cold wave will ttended the Degree of Honor of Emboria, Tuesday night of last week.

Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, has member of the Medical Board of Pentonia, Tuesday night of last week.

Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, has member of the Medical Board of Pentonia, Tuesday night of last week.

Tush in behind the storms, and by the end of the period, say the 4th to the fifth, the whole country will feel at touch of the wintery blast. It will be in the city, every Wednesday, as a member of the Medical Board of Pentonia, Tuesday night of last week. with nervous diseases would do well blizzards northward during the storms We are in receipt of the initial number of the Madison (Greenwood county) Index, a neat and newsy six-column folio, edited and published by our young friend, E. O. Trask, late of the Matfield Mirror. Mr. Trask knows how to get out a good paper, and we wish him much success in his new field of labor.

Sth the cold will moderate, and another storm development will appear in the west and move to the east. The centre of this disturbance will hinge on the 8th, or within fifteen hours of the time of the new moon. Heavy gales, especially on lakes and seas, with much tendency to southern cyclones and northern blizzards, will be natural and probale. Great cold is almost sure to follow. almost sure to follow.

WHAT IS AN AD?

A lever of trade. An infallible bait for customers.

The dealer's sure road to success. The life blood of modern business A money maker, getter and saver. The electric power controlling trade. A helpmate to prosperity in business

A medium for the increase of busi-A flash of information to all the

The corner stone of the Temple of The "Limited Express" on the road

The power that starts and keeps trade in motion. A mine that yields pure gold in

large dividends. The key note of progress and the A notice that brings best returns

That which booms the place and The indisputable medium to suc-

A means of communicating items Personal and public benefits are derived from its judicious application.

An intelligent message to the people, profiting both sender and receiver. An electric current that propels the wheels of commerce. - Cincinnati Tri-

HOW IS THIS? Something unique even in these

days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Maga-zine, a New York monthly of home

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Nov. 30, 1893:

Miss Mandie Johns.
W. W. Seren.
W. W. Newton.

All the above remaining uncalled for, December 16, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Hing a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackery and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy If, after you have read this paper, you don't think we need money, please to call at this office and convince us of the fact and we shall be happy.

Attend Coleman's Sale on Peyton creek next Thursday, December 14, if you want Horses, Implements, Household Goods, Corn or Oats, at auction.

If the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

RELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF COLD CURE

for drunkenness and opium and to-bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above disheld Goods, Corn or Oats, at auction.

If the Dead Letter office.

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RELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF COLD CURE

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Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2264.

District Court Proceedings,

O. H. Lewis vs N. Gosler, case dismissed with prejudice at cost of plaintiff. Marion K. Southwick vs John Jesse. et

al, case dismissed for service. ter, Miss Stella Breese and Bruce McPherson spent Thanksgiying in Emporia.

Sugar is reported 23 pounds for a dollar in Kansas City. Are the high railroad rates responsible for the difference here?

Weeks. Her physician saw no reason to be alarmed. She herself seemed to have no hepe of getting well. She retired on Monday evening at her usual hour, 10 o'clock, p. m. About 2 o'clock, a. m., her companion noticed that she was breathing heavily. He attempted to arouse her, but she dants and a sale without appraisement.

Isaac Alexander ys S. F. Perrigo. The clerk is ordered in this case to turn over all the money turned in by the receiver in this case to the plaintiff, except the amount necessary to pay the costs of reference and all costs growing out of that matter. The report of C. M. Gregory, referee, filed and approved; allowed in full for services at the rate of \$4,00 per day. Judgment for the plaintiff on the report of referee against defendant in the 'sum of \$1172.54. Execution to be witheld for six months. Certain financial statements filed in the case withdrawn.

G. W. E. Griffith vs J. M. Banerle, et al, default judgment for plaintiff against Her funeral sermon was preached two Bauerles for \$190.65. Foreclosure and sale without appraisement.

The Eclipse Bicycle Co. vs Geo. Jernigan, et al, motion for new trial overruled. Judgment on verdict for defendant for costs. Upon application plaintiff given 60 days to make and serve case for su preme court, 20 days to suggest amend-

ments; case to be settled on 5 days notice. Minnie D. Myers vs F. L. Drinkwater, et al; judgment for plaintiff for the sum of \$240.96 and foreclosure and sale of mortgage premises declared a first lien; for C. N. Beals, a second lien; for Bolenger and Hostetter a third lien as shown by their answers in this case.

Geo Storch vs Godlieb G. Miller, et al. a finding that there is no balance in the hands of the sheriff to be applied. Appliand fourth. It will grow very warm | cation for a new trial overruled with exceptions, Motion for a new trial overruled with exceptions. Plaintiff given 60 days to make a case for supreme court; 10 followed by storms of rain, with light- pays to suggest amendments; case to be settled on 5 days notice.

Scottish American Investment Company vs Alex Newby, et al; default judgment for plaintiff against Alex Newby, Malinda H. Newby and Hiram W. Newby for rush in behind the storms, and by the \$3460; foreclosure and sale without ap-

> ease for defendants. Attachment dissolved and held for naught and the forth coming bond released.

Benjamin T Swan vs Samuel Granger;

sale confirmed and deed ordered to pur-Elisha Cook vs Stephen C. Hinshaw, et

al, sale confirmed and deed ordered. Chas A. Strack vs Ester L. Perrigo, et al. Default judgment for defendant W. G. Hait on his cross petition against A. S. Manhard and Nettie Manhard, for \$1744; foreclosure an sale without appraisement,

Margaret Weidman vs Geo W. Cosper, et al, leave given by plaintiff to file a re uly in this case instanter.

Jacob V, Edge vs Stephen Scheidell, et al, sale confirmed and deed ordered to

Henry N. Dickinson vs Martin Barry, sale confirmed and deed ordered to pur-Anna M. Layman vs Joseph F. Culver,

et al, sale confirmed and deed ordered te

purchaser.

Carrie Berry vs Albert Berry, et al. Proceedings in addition to that heretofore published. Motion for judgment in special findings overnled and excepted to, Motion for new trial overruled. Judg-ment on verdict of jury. Upon application of the plaintiff she is given 60 days to make and serve a case for supreme court. 20 days to suggest amendments. Caes to be settled on 5 days notice of either par ty. Receiver's report filed and approved and he is discharged. Ordered that clerk turn over to plaintiff all money received from the receiver less the costs of the suit and attorney fee of \$60 to F. P. Cochran. Clerk ordered to pay that to him by consent of all parties. The money in this case is to be turned over to plaintiff provided a supercedias bond is given to be ap proved by the clerk within 85 days from this date. If such bond is not given then the money to be turned over to the parties to whom the same belongs under the judgment of the Court. Supercedias bond in the sum of \$1800 to be given, plaintiff to recover her costs to the amount of \$40 against Albert Berry and defendant W. L. Patterson & Terry recover their costs against the plaintiff. Stay execution for

85 days. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of productry in the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer, a 26 to 20 payerfarm journal which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premium of the proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar. It is an offer which office and subscribe for the Chase Coursy Courant and the Kansas Farmer, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

LETTER LIST.

The proposition is to send the Magazine and general reading.

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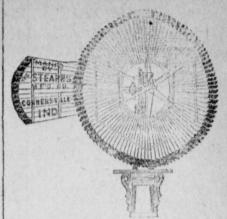
The proposition is to send the Magazine and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two do to prove the magazine and in addition to s solute in the defendant free and clear of liens and demands of the plaintiff, except her lien of \$500 on the 97 acres Mercer homesteaded and if the sum is not paid lien. Plaintiff to remain in house she now is in free of rent for six months or superior to all others. Thousands until \$500 is paid. Costs charged to de-



THE Climax Wind Mill.



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

seen built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable from felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

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

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

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

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., IL. S. A.



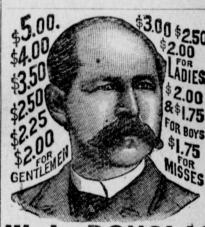
The Rocker Washer 100 PIECES IN ON ROCKER WASHER CO.

WORK FOR US

that can be found on the face of this earth, \$45.00 profit on \$875.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arrises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Mo.

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Bost Calf Shoe in the world for the price.
W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere.
Everybody should wear them. It is a duty
you owe yourself to get the best value for
your money. Economize in your footwear by
purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which
represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify. By Take No Substitute.

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Lock for it when you buy. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE MER-



Scientific American

COD'S CIFT,

ELECTRICITY Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express,

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are have been cured of RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female

Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use. DEAFNESS.

We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

Send 10 cents for our 160-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention

PAST AND FUTURE.

I saw thee in thy bridal hour;
A throng the ancient temple filled,
And thou didst wear the orange flower—
So lovely that all hearts were thrilled.

Twas night and brilliant was the scene And music's strains had died in air, When to the man of God serene We heard thy meek responses there

Then, when all symbol rites were o'er, From fearful friends we watched thee glide Away as one who leaves the shore Of home for ocean sunsets wide

A few short years have flown; and now Slow through those stately aisles again We see thee pass:—ah, no! not thou: It is thy weeping funeral train.

Mas! for life, for hopes and joys: No more can we behold thee here; Oh, surely, life which nought destroys There must be in some loftier sphere

And thou art there! The soul forgets, Unerringly, that death is thine Thy life immortal life besets: And rays thee in its light divine -W. Dearden, in Springfield (Mass.) Repub



published by special arrangement.]

II. -CONTINUED.

Then it was that old Brax came down and took a hand. Riding to where Minor still sat on his patient sorrel, the senior bluntly inquired: "What the devil's the matter?"

"I don't know," said Minor. "Who does know?"

"Well, Drake, possibly, or else he doesn't know anything. He's been trying to get Cram to dress his battery

"Why, yes, confound it! he's a mile ahead of the line," said the colonel. and off he trotted to expostulate with the batteryman. "Capt. Cram, isn't there room for your battery back of the line instead of in front of it?" inquired the chief, in tone both aggrieved and aggressive.

"Lots, sir," answered Cram, cheer-"Just countermarched there." "Then I wished you'd oblige me by moving back at once, sir; you're delaying the whole ceremony here. I'm told Mr. Drake has twice ordered you to

dress to the right." "I've heard it, sir, only once, but have dressed twice, so it's all right," responded Cram, as affably as though he had no other aim in life than to gratify the whims of his post commander.

"Why, confound it, sir, it isn't all right by a da-good deal! Here you are 'way out on line with Maj. Minor, and your battery's-why, it isn't dressed on our rank at all, sir. Just look at it."

Cram resumed the carry with the saber he had lowered in salute, calmly reversed so as to face his battery, and with preternatural gravity of mien, looked along his front. There midway between his lead drivers sat Mr. Doyle, his face well-nigh as red as his plume, his bleary eyes nearly popping out of his skull in his effort to repress the emotions excited by this colloquy. There midway between the lead drivers in the left section sat Mr. Ferry, gazing very best to keep a solemn face, though the unshaded corners of his boyish mouth were twitching with mischief and merriment. There, silent, disciplined and rigid, sat the sergeants, drivers and cannoneers of famous old Light Battery "X," all agog with interest in the proceedings and all looking as though they had never heard a

"I declare, sir," said Cram, with exasperating civility, "I can see nothing out of the way. Will you kindly indicate what is amiss?"

This was too much for Ferry. In his effort to restrain his merriment and gulp down a rising flood of laughter there was heard an explosion that sounded something like the sudden collapse of an inflated paper bag, and old Brax, glaring angrily at the boy. now red in the face with mingled mirth and consternation, caught sudden idea from the sight. Was the battery laughing at-was the battery commander guying-him? Was it possible that they were profiting by his ignor-ance of their regulations? It put him on his guard and suggested a tenta-

"Do you mean that you are right in being so far ahead of our line instead of dressed upon it?" asked he of the big blonde soldier in the glittering uniform. "Where do you find authority

"Oh, perfectly right, colonel. In fact, for six years past I've never seen it done any other way. You'll find the authority on page 562, Field Artillery Tactics of 1864."

For a moment Brax was dumb. He had long heard of Cram as an expert in his own branch of the service, but presently he burst forth:

"Well, in our tactics there's reason for every blessed thing we do, but I'll be dinged if I can see rhyme or reason in such a formation as that. Why, sir, your one company takes up more room than my six-makes twice as much of a show. Of course if a combined review is to show off the artillery it's all very well. However, go ahead, if you think you're right, sir, go ahead! I'll inquire into this later." "I know we're right, colonel; and as for the reason, you'll see it when you open ranks for review and we come to 'action front;' then our line will be exactly that of the infantry. Meantime, sir, it isn't for us to go ahead. We've gone as far as we can until your adjutant makes the next move.'

Eut Braxton had ridden away disgusted before Cram wound up his re-

marks. "Go -a Mai. Minor; just run this thing without reference to the battery. Damned if I understand their methods. · Let Cram look after his own affairs; if

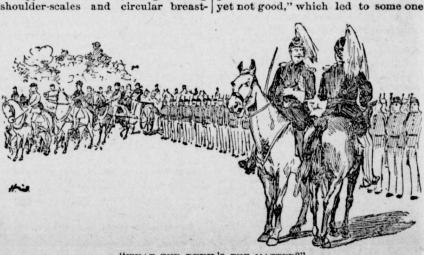
to Mr. Drake, and presently the whole soon gained on the rear of column, command made its bow, so to speak, to Minor as its immediate chief, and then ful order and with most accurate salute he drew sword and his untried voice on the part of himself and officers, and, became faintly audible. The orders: observing this, Minor took heart, and, "Prepare for review" and "to the rear recovering his senses to a certain exopen order" were instantly followed by a stentorian "action front" down at | in abundant time to see that the new the left, the instant leap and rush of guides were accurately in trace, theresome thirty nimble cannoneers, shouts by insuring what he expected to find a of "drive on!" the cracking of whips, the thunder and rumble of wheels, the the commands for which movement he thud of plunging hoofs. Forty-eight gave in louder and more confident mettlesome horses in teams of two tone, but was instantly nonplussed by abreast went dancing briskly away to seeing the battery wheel into line to the rear, at sight of which Minor the right and move off in exactly the dropped his jaw and the point of his opposite direction from what he had sword and sat gazing blankly after expected. This was altogether too them, over the bowed head of his placid | much for his equanimity. Digging his sorrel, wondering what on earth it spurs into the flanks of the astonished meant that they should all be running away, at the very instant when he expected them to brace up for review. But before he could give utterance to his thoughts eight glossy teams in almost simultaneous sweep to the left about plain matters. Minor presumed that came sharply around again. The black muzzles of the guns were pointed to blunder and was only enabled to corthe front, every axle exactly in the rect it by a countermarch, and so rode prolongation of his front rank, every little group of red-topped, red-trimmed ter of the reforming line, convinced cannoneers standing erect and square, that at last he had caught the battery the chiefs of section and of pieces sit-ting like statues on their handsome horses, the line of limbers accurately down to make his criticisms and comcovering the guns, and, still farther ments upon the conduct of the review, back, Mr. Pierce could be heard shouting his orders for the alignment of the caissons. In the twinkling of an eye the rush and thunder were stilled, the battery without the twitch of a muscle stood ready for review, and old Brax, rear before coming up on the line. He sitting gloomily in saddle at the realmost peevishly declared that he viewing point, watching the stirring wished the colonel, if he proposed sight with gloomy and cynical eye, having a combined review, would aswas chafed still more to hear in a sil- sume command himself, as he didn't very voice from the group of ladies the care to be bothered with combination unwelcome words: "Oh, wasn't that tactics of which he had never had pretty!" He meant with all his heart previous knowledge. Being of the

And so Minor had nodded "go ahead" | Cram, who, following at rapid walk, passing his post commander in beautitent, gave the command "Guide left" beautiful wheel into line to the left, sorrel, he darted off after Cram, waving his sword, and shouting:

"Left into line wheel, captain. Left into line wheel."

In vain Mr. Pierce undertook to exthe artilleryman had made an actual back to his position in front of the cencommander.

When Braxton, therefore, came Minor was simply amazed to find that instead of being in error Cram had gone exactly right and as prescribed by his drill regulations in wheeling to the right and gaining ground to the to pull in some of the plumage of those same opinion, Braxton himself took confounded "woodpeckers," as he hold, and the next performance, called them, before the day was over. though somewhat erroneous in many In grim silence, therefore, he rode | respects, was a slight improvement on along the front of the battalion, tak- the first, though Braxton did not give ing little comfort in the neatness of time for the battery to complete one their quaint, old-fashioned garb, the movement before he would rush it insingle-breasted, long-skirted frock to another. When the officers assemcoats, the bulging black felt hats bled to compare notes during the rest looped up on one side and decked with after the second repetition, Minor skimpy black feather, the glistening growled that this was "a little better,



"WHAT THE DEVIL'S THE MATTER?" found it in front of the left section. "Where is Mr. Waring, sir?" he

"I wish I knew, colonel. His horse came back without him, as you doubtless saw, and, as he hasn't appeared, I

am afraid of accident." "How did he come to leave his post, sir? I have no recollection of authorizing anything of the kind."

"Certainly not, colonel. He rode back to his quarters with my consent before adjutant's call had sounded, and he should have been with us again in abundant time."

"That young gentleman needs more discipline than he is apt to get at this discipline than he is apt to get at this Drake was already silently inditing rate, Capt. Cram, and I desire that you the summary note to the culprit Warpay closer attention to his movements than you have done in the past. Mr. Drake," he said to his adjutant, tillery when reviewed with other who was tripping around after his chief afoot, "call on Mr. Waring to ex- still be some point on which to catch plain his absence in writing and without delay. This indifference to duty is something to which I am utterly unaccustomed," continued Braxton again, | had formed with his leading drivers on uncompromising serenity of countenance; and with this parting shot the of the two methods of forming into colonel turned gruffly away and soon battery would then have got his guns retook his station at the reviewing where they belonged. Cram's interpre-

point. wheel into column of companies without closing ranks, whereupon every captain promptly cautioned "Stand fast," | colonel shut it with a disgusted snap and thereby banished the last remnant | and tossed the offending tome on the time prefacing with "Pass in review," and still the captains were implacable. tried to make the major hear "Close order, first." But all the time Brax was losing more of his temper and "Why on earth, Mr. Drake, didn't you Minor what was left of his head, and look up that point, instead of making Brax came down like the wolf on the such a break before the whole comfold, gave the command to "Close mand?" himself; and was instantly ber to the rear," followed by "Pieces | turbed young man. left about! Caissons forward!" Then, in | where else to look." the rumble and clank of the responding battery, Minor's next command Ferry or Mr. Pierce. The Lord knows was heard by only the right wing of you waste enough time with 'em." the battalion, and the company wheels were ragged. So was the next part of was what Drake wanted to say, but the performance when he started to wisely did not. He bit the end of his march in review, never waiting, of penholder instead, and bridled his course, for the battery to wheel into tongue and temper.

plates, the polish of their black leather, suggesting in low tone that the major belts, cartridge and cap boxes and bay- got his positives and comparatives onet scabbards. It was all trim and worse mixed than his tactics, and insoldierly, but he was bottling up his quiring further "whether it might not in the left section sat Mr. Ferry, gazing sense of annoyance for the benefit be well to dub him Minor Major." straight to the front over the erected of Cram and his people. Yet, what ears of his handsome bay and doing his could he say? Neither he nor Minor Major." nor had ever before been brought seniors, and so Brax never let up on into such relations with the light the command until the review went artillery, and he simply didn't off without an error of any appreciaknow where to hit. Lots of things ble weight, without, in fact, "a hitch looked queer, but after this ini- in the fut or an unhitch in the harse," tial experience he felt it best to say as Doyle expressed it. It was high nothing until he could light on a point | noon when the battalion got back to that no one could gainsay, and he barracks and the officers hung out their moist clothing to dry in the sun. It was near one when the batterymen, officers and all, came steaming up from the stables, and there was the colonel's orderly with the colonel's compliments and desires to see Capt. Cram before the big batteryman had

time to change his dress. Braxton's first performance on get-ting into cool habiliments was to go over to his office and hunt through the book shelves for a volume in which he never before had felt the faintest interest-the Light Artillery Tactics of 1864. There on his desk lay a stack of mail unopened, and Mr. ing. Brax wanted first to see with his own eyes the instructions for light artroops, vaguely hoping that there might his foeman on the hip. But if there were he did not find it. He was tactician enough to see that even if Cram addressing Cram, who preserved a most | line with the infantry, as Braxton thought he should have done, neither tation of the text was backed by the Then came the second hitch. Minor custom of service, and there was no use had had no experience whatever, as citicising it further. And so, after dishas been said, and he first tried to contentedly hunting through the dustcovered pages awhile in hopes of stumbling on some codicil or rebuttal, the of Minor's senses. Seeing that some- farthest table. At that moment Brax thing was wrong, he tried again, this could have wished the board of officers who prepared the Light Artillery Tactics in the nethermost depths of the The nearest one, in a stage whisper, neighboring swamp. Then he turned on his silent staff officer-a not unusual

expedient. "Why on earth, Mr. Drake, didn't you

"I couldn't find anything about it in echoed by Cram's powerful shout "Lim- | Casey, sir, anywhere," replied the per-"I didn't know "Well, you might have asked Mr.

"You might have asked Capt. Cram,"

he goes wrong, why—it's none of our column of sections. This omission, however, in no wise disconcerted a mounted battery, by George!" said to them."—Judge. "The next time I have a review with old jokes generally have a good point

the post commander, finally, bringing his fist down on the table with a crash

"I just-won't have it!" He had brought down the pile of letters as well as his fist, and Drake sprang to gather them, replacing them on the desk and dexterously slipping a paper cutter under the flap of each envelope as he did so. At the very first note he opened Brax threw himself back in his chair with a long whistle of mingled amazement and concern, then turned suddenly on his adjutant. "What became of Mr. Waring? He wasn't hurt?"

"Not a bit, sir, that I know of. He drove to town with Capt. Cram's team -at least I was told so-and left that note for you there, sir."

"He did!—left the post and left a note for me! Why!—" But here Braxton broke off short, tore open the note

and read: "MY DEAR COLONEL: I trust you w'll overlook the informality of my going to town with-out previously consulting you. I had purposed, out previously consulting you. I had purposed, of course, asking your permission, but the mishap that befell me in the runaway of my horse prevented my appearance at the review, and had I waited for your return from the field it would have compelled me to break my engagement with our friends the Allertons. Under the circumstances I felt sure of your complaisance.

"As I hope to drive Miss Allerton down after the matinee, might it not be a good idea to have the dress parade and the band out? They have seen the battery drills but are much more desirous of seeing the infantry.

"Most sincerely yours,
"S. G. WARING."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DID NOT RECOGNIZE GEORGE. American Naval Officers Who Were Nonplussed by a Statue in Europe.

An American man-of-war put into a Mediterranean port for several days in the course of a cruise not long ago, and several of the officers taking advantage of a bright, cool Sunday made up a party to explore the town. They enjoyed themselves immensely in ferreting out all the notable sights, but according to the Kansas City Times there was one thing that puzzled them. Occupying a conspicuous place in the statue, in heroic size. A Washington violinist, who, if it were necessary, could read music in half a dozen different languages, translated the inscription. No name was given; that doubtless would have been purely a work of supererogation, but the individual was described as the pride of his countrymen and the ornament of his century. Hyperbole struggled with euphemism in an effort to do justice to his greatness. The Americans, all men of wide reading and considerable information, were completely mystified. They recalled scores of portraits of famous men to compare them with the features and general makeup of the hero in bronze in vain. Rather disconcerted at their failure to place so exalted a personage, they trudged back to the hotel and ordered all the guide books available to be sent up at once. The page at which the first book that was taken up fell open contained a cut and voluminous description of the statue in question. The inquiring traveler was therein informed that the monument had been erected by the citizens of the town as a witness of their admiration of the nobility and unselfish patriotism of George Wash-

PEERS AND THEIR PERQUISITES They Show Unwillingness to Tell of Sala-

Monkswell recently to assent to a return showing the amounts they severally draw from the public exchequer for salaries, pay, pensions or allow-ances of any other kind, says the London Daily News. They did assent in the long run, when they were told that it would be perfectly easy to make the same motion in the house of commons, but it was with evident uneasiness of mind. Peer after peer rose to ask Lord Monkswell what he meant to do with the information when he got it. One bitterly insinuated that it was perhaps for the use of the county council. This went on until another noble lord tried to cure his colleagues of their terror by the well-known expedient of a shock. He suggested the dread possibility of "The Financial Reform Almanae"-and in a tone of approval which must have made the blood of his hearers run cold. Some pleaded for the right to put down what they paid, as well as what they received-as though "horses, servants and subscriptions" would be taken as a sort of offset in the form of contributions to the welfare of the country. It will be a useful return to have the drawer, or the lords would never have made such a fuss about it. We hope it will give no encouragement to low radical politicians by showing that the system of "paid members" already flourishes in rank luxuriance in the upper house. The only course leftand most of the lords may take it with perfect sincerity-is to plead that they are not paid for anything they have done, but only for what their fathers did of old time.

Dogs of the Mines.

Many of the hills about Pittsburgh are pierced with horizontal shafts admitting to the rich deposits of bituminous coal, and for many years there has been a race of hardy dogs employed as beasts of burden in these mines. A team of two dogs will gallop out of the mine, dragging after them over the narrow gauge tramway a little car laden with many hundred pounds of coal. To the stranger who visits one of these mines it is somewhat alarming to hear behind him the rumble of the car, accompanied by the quick steps of the dogs, for the creatures are sometimes fierce, and the man who should find himself in the way might fare ill. The guide, however, always finds a place of refuge, and the invisible team rolls by in the darkness, leaving the stranger unharmed.

That Is Why They Survive

"I flatter myself that this is a very good joke," said Snickers as he hand ed a witticism to the editor.

"Yes," replied the latter, "these very

FARM AND GARDEN.

A MATTER OF FINANCE.

Construction of Good Roads Valuable for Both Labor and Capital.

All civilized and semi-barbarous nations recognize the fact that the laborer must have employment. A people's prosperity is based on man earning something. Wars have been waged to give idle men something to do. This republic, by engaging in legitimate enterprises alone, has been able to furnish employment to its great mass of workingmen. But has not this continent come face to face with the labor problem which the old world has sought in vain to solve for centuries? Have not the larger enterprises, such as railroads, mines and the leading industries, nearly reached the limit of their capacity and profitableness? While the nation may continue to pros per and grow in wealth and population, is it not reaching that point when something besides the natural course of things is essential to furnish employment to labor? As the country emerges from the crisis which has left a mass of meritorious workingmen on the shoals in compulsory idleness and made their lot the most unendurable of all who have suffered from the business depression the great truth confronts us that the problem now to solve is how best to furnish them employment.

While I do not claim to lay before your association a solution of the question in its entirety, I believe the plan that I have to suggest is of that feasible nature that it can be carried out to accomplish grand results in that direction. Conservative and reliable statisticians estimate the cost of bad roads in this country at more than \$250,000,000 per year. This vast sum somebody must lose. Probably it is divided quite equally among all the people in proportion to each individual's expenditures. For this reason it is no less a loss, and for this reason the necessity is all the greater for stopping the loss. Add to a scheme for saving heart of the city was an excellent that amount another for furnishing employment to the idle million, and here is a project worthy the advanced

civilization of the age. It is not a question of increased taxation, but one of using to the best advantage the money annually contributed by the people for road purposes. It is within bounds to put the sum spent each year in the maintenance of country roads at \$80,000,000. As a rule the \$80,000,000 goes each year to keep company with the \$250,000,000 devoured by mud. Undertaken at an early day in twenty-five years every mile of road commonly used by the public and made a thoroughfare by law, save perhaps in the thinly-settled portion of some of the far western states or in the more mountainous regions, could be built with stone or gravel, made durable and permanent, always in condition every day in the week, upon which a full wagon load of produce or merchandise could be hauled and without the pay ment of a dollar additional tax. Skillful financiering and intelligent investment of the taxes now paid will do this and the cost, principal and interest, be liquidated inside of five years, putting the rate of interest at 31/2 per cent. Employment will be furnished the surplus labor of the land, the money of the people kept in circulation, and unprecedented thrift and prosperity go hand in the triangle. hand with the prosecution of the work, followed by perpetual benefits to every | inch hole in each end of a board, four business interest. This plan, embody-linches wide and six or eight feet long. increase of taxation and will bring ex- and place the tree in the notch. The pected results. With the plas now in time when there shall be less taxes



ly levied and use it as is now the custom give this warning every year. in all the states and in seventy-five years there will be no more to show

seventy-five years. should not contribute something to the destruction of the bacteria. each mile of road built within its limits. I would not, however, have either the government or the state build the pay them to construct cold storage roads. This should be done by the coun- houses, and not sell their butter at

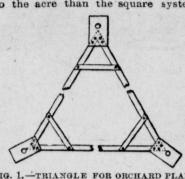
the intervention of the state so far as

necessary to secure the state contribu-

The time is rapidly approaching when the saving made by good roads may be essential for stopping the dismal cry of "overproduction" and enable America to continue to furnish food and raiment to foreign countries. Rob mud of the millions it levies on the people and conduct that vast sum into the farmer, the wage-earner, the producer and the consumer, and the republic will add to its annual resources a wealth equal to one-half the mineral products of the land. With good roads traversing every school district and where most of the butter is marketed leading to the villages and towns the we don't feel so elated. There is just serious question how to prevent the de- about as much poor butter tumbled population of the country and the con- into stores and bartered for goods as gestion of the cities will be settled to there was ten or fifteen years agothe advantage and welfare of every in- that is, in some parts of the country terest known to American genius and at least. The farm paper, the farmers' American enterprise. — Judge E. H. institute and progress do not reach all Thayer, Clinton, Ia.

LAYING OUT ORCHARDS.

Growing Popularity of the Triangular or Alternate System. Three objects should be considered in laying out the orchard: Symmetry of appearance, economy of space and facility for future care. In California, where millions of trees are planted annually, various methods are used. Many are now planting in what is known as the triangular or alternate system. This method gives more trees to the acre than the square system,



IG. 1.—TRIANGLE FOR ORCHARD PLANT ING.

and in case of apple trees every other row can be planted to peaches. As the life of the peach tree is short, several crops of fruit may be gathered before any serious damage is done the apple trees, and before crowding the peach trees can be removed. In laying out an orchard to be planted in this manner, take three pieces of timber one by two inches, and of the length the trees are to be apart. Miter and fasten the corners together with pieces one inch thick and six by eight inches in size. These should be fastened firmly with two-inch screws. To make the triangle strong, the pieces should be turned on edge. After the triangle is fastened together, measure off the exact length it is desired to have the trees apart, and bore an inch hole through each

FIG. 2.—PLANTING BOARD. corner of the boards, being careful that the holes are exactly the same distance apart. Place the three braces across the corners, and the triangle is completed.

Stretch a line or a wire on one side of the track to be planted, the proper distance from the fence, place two corners of the triangle exactly on the line and set a stake through each hole on the line, also one in the third cor-ner. Move the triangle along the line, placing one corner over the stake and the other corner on the line, and drive the stakes as before. After the first and second rows are staked off,



ANGULAR SYSTEM.

only one row is set at a time, while the two corners of the triangle are kept over the last row of stakes. There should be a person at each corner of

After the stakes are all set, bore an ing the borrowing of money on bonds Cut a notch in the center, place it issued by counties or their subdivisions, against the stake, drive a stake through will meet with but slight opposition each hole in the end of the board, and when the voter is convinced that the remove the center one. The hole is money will be judicially and economic- then dug, and when ready to set the ally expended; that it does not mean tree lay the board over the stakes same plan can be used in laying off an vogue no person can look ahead to the orchard by using a square instead of a triangle. All the measurements must levied for road purposes than now. be exact, or the triangle will not fit when placed over the stakes. In this way it is no trouble to keep the rows straight, no matter what length they may be. The stakes should be fifteen to eighteen inches in length, and somewhat smaller than the inch holes in the triangle, so that they will work easily. (The illustration, Fig. 1, shows an orchard planted in the triangular form; Fig. 2, the triangle used in laying it off; and Fig. 3, the board used to set the trees by.)-I. H. Fickel, in American Agriculturist.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

THE value of the dairy cow depends upon the quality and the quantity of her milk through the year.

IT will not be long now before the nights will be too cold for the cow to remain out doors. If she is left out in cold nights she will shrink her milk, and the flow cannot be restored. We

WE have been asked several times recently how to sterilize milk. It is heated for the taxes paid than there is now to to 155 degrees for about 10 minutes, show for the taxes paid in the last then cooled rapidly to 80 degrees and then the heating and cooling are re-Nor do I see any reason why the state peated. The process has for its purpose

THOSE having dairies of considerable size will learn after awhile that it will ties or their subdivisions, permitting summer prices. The house, portions of which can be made useful for other things than butter, need not cost very much, and ice in the north costs nothing at all, except the labor of harvesting it.-Farmers' Voice.

Two Sides of the Pieture. Somebody writing about the great improvement which recent years has brought about in butter-making says: "We feel encouraged when we go to fairs and dairy exhibitions and see the excellent quality of butter exhibited. But we felt encouraged ten, fifteen and twenty years ago at these exhibitions. When we go to the country stores [Copyright, 1893, by the Author.] ARRY in haste, repent at leis-

ure, my dear." Socroaked the aunt of Edith Brandon when her lovely niece "threw herself away" upon Paul whom she had fallen violently in love, after attending a "pi-

anoforte recital" of his own compositions at St. James' hali.

Paul Vaughan gave music lessons, and had a flourishing connection in Bayswater. Young ladies under his tuition took to playing Wagner three hours a day, to the infinite distress of their friends and neighbors within earshot

Fortunately for himself he possessed, also-inherited from Scandinavian and Teutonic ancestors-a pair of dreamy blue eyes and an immense amount of wavy auburn hair. The hair and the eyes brought him pupils and disciples which no amount of musical lore and academic training could have procured him, and among them was Edith Bran-

She was a charming girl; not at all clever, but so highly educated as to pass among her own immediate circle for a marvel of artistic and scientific achieveme nts.

She had a charming slender figure and a charming rose and cream complexion, and while secretly loving lawn



HE LAID DOWN HIS PEN.

tennis and waltzing, barrel-organ tunes and afternoon tea parties, she was consumed by a desire to sacrifice her life and her little fortune on the shrine of

Paul Vaughan was the nearest approach to anything in that direction which she had ever met, and she promptly fell in love with him.

She insisted upon receiving pianoforte lessons from him, a desire which her indulgent aunt gratified, with the result that in three weeks' time, moved out of himself by the lovely Edith's sympathetic appreciation of his work and his aims, Paul Vaughan informed her that she was his ideal-the only woman for whom he had ever entertained any feeling warmer than æsthetic admiration.

The result of this declaration was that his pupil at once drooped from the music stool into his arms, and that Miss Brandon, senior, entering inopportunely at that moment, her niece announced her intention of marrying no one else but her dreamy-eyed musicmaster; and a conventional Bayswater wedding, with white brocade, Brussels lace, Buszard's cake, six bridesmaids, two pages, and gifts of checks, butter-knives, paper-cutters, candlesticks, and volumes of Tennyson bound in morocco leather, together with a honeymoon trip to Norway, followed in due course with bewildering rapidi-

Edith's aunt and guardian, a pleas ant-tempered and sensible old maid. disapproved of the whole thing. "Paul is a genius," she said, "and

geniuses oughtn't to marry. Look at As the sage of Chelsea had been dead

some years that was impossible. But looking at Mr. and Mrs. Paul Vaughan they seemed happy enough. Miss Brandon still maintained that

all this was a mistake. Edith ought by rights to have married Harry Denison, a good-looking young stock broker, who for three years had been so much in love with her as to be unendurable when in her society.
"Edith wants a lot of affection and

attention," Miss Brandon said, "and Paul, with his head full of figures and major fifths, won't be able to give it. She won't let him go on giving music lessons, because she is jealous of him. Consequently, with all necessity for mere money-grubbing removed, he will be more devoted to his Art—with a big A-and less devoted to anything else than ever. And in time even a woman tires of all give and no take in the matter of affection."

Miss Brandon was not far wrong. At the end of a year of matrimony Edith and Paul had a fragile, grayeved infant, upon whom the father gazed wonderingly, and in whose honor he composed a charming rhapsody, in the invention of which he entirely forgot the subject, and was both annoyed and troubled by the "infant seraph's" squeals.

At the end of a second year the grayeyea infant faded out of this world altogether in the course of some prosaic childish ailment, and beautiful Edith nearly broke her heart in dryeyed agony.

Paul was more easily consoled. He wrote a requiew upon the baby's He makes more money than he can death, which greatly increased his want and commissions pour upon him. The subject, moreover, suggested to him a cantata on the "Judg-

which she would sit for hoars, moistening the unresponsive earth with her

At length, one day as Paul sat in his study surrounded by musical instru-ments and musical books of reference, with the manuscript of his precious cantata, now within a few lines of completion, beside him, his wife tapped

at the door. Paul did not want to be bothered by anybody at that moment. He had just finished a most admirable air, in which the feelings of a mother over a lost babe were suggested with marvel- or five hours. ous delicacy and truth. Nevertheless, Vaughan, with he laid down his pen in a resigned manner on his wife's entrance.

She had come to tell him that she was going away from him, for a long time, perhaps.

"I don't think you quite know, Paul," and hard, "how difficult it is for me to go on living here as nothing in your life. I am only twenty-one, you know, just a selfish young woman, I suppose. housekeeping and spare you all the if baby had lived and-"

She stopped abruptly. Her face looked gray and old.

Paul was greatly distressed. It was him; while as for him, he had scarcely even looked at another woman. Still, he wished she had not interrupted him just when he was in the vein of compo-

He was very kind and gentle in his speaking to her, his eyes went back to his manuscript upon the table, and at sight of this Edith's long pent-up re-

sentment and jealousy broke out. "You think of nothing in the world do such men as you want with wife or your meals are cooked and your clothes in any way. Love and affection are nothing to you, less than nothing!"

He gazed at her with a gentle, wondering resignation, which irritated her still more. The very next day she would leave him, so she said, in order to travel about and try to forget her adding two slices of lean boiled ham. loneliness and grief. Then she left the room, and Paul, after running his fingers several times through his long and spread between thin slices of buthair, decided with a sigh that he must put aside his work for the day and consult Miss Brandon concerning her niece's extraordinary behavior.

He took the next train to London in order to do this, but only arrived at the Bayswater home to find that Miss Brandon had left for Italy.

Tired, dispirited, and annoyed at having wasted a day away from his beloved "score," Paul journeyed home, arriving at the station nearest to his cottage at eight o'clock in the evening. A short cut through the woods would bring him to his own door in twenty minutes, and as he strode over the first fallen leaves of September, with his hands clasped behind him and his head full of unfinished melodies, he noticed a curious, red, flickering light in the sky ahead of him, through the interlaced branches of the elms and

Too soon he was to know the cause of this. Sounds of hurrying feet, of shouts and cries, mingled with the crackle of burning wood and the fall of masonry, appraised him of the scene of masonry, apprais of riot and ruin awaiting him where,

chestnuts.



SAFE WITHIN HER ARMS WAS THE PRE-CIOUS MANUSCRIPT.

few hours ago, his peaceful, rose-em bowered home had stood.

A lamp, accidentally overturned by a careless servant, had been the cause of the fire. The local fire brigade had arrived too late, and the cottage was enveloped in a cloud of smoke, through which jets of flame shot up into the quiet evening air.

"My wife! Edith!" Paul cried, in frenzied anxiety, as the meaning of the scene burst upon him. His housekeeper, Martha, wringing

her hands, cried out to him that Mrs. Vaughan had been standing where he now was, sound and unhurt, only a few short minutes before; but that as though suddenly remembering something, she had dashed forward, before her intention could be divined, and had disappeared within the burning

Her husband, distracted with alarm, would have precipitated himself into the building in Edith's track, but that strong hands restrained him. He, as well as all present, had given the unhappy girl up for lost, when, right through the black smoke, puffing in columns from the front entrance of the doomed house, a slight form staggered forth. Safe within her arms was the precious manuscript-her rival in her husband's love-to rescue which she had risked her life!

Paul Vaughan is a great man now. His cantata: "The Judgment of Solomon," was the first of a series of brilliant successes in the musical world.

But although he dearly loves his art, every spare moment of his time is dement of Solomon," upon which he at voted to his wife, whom he cannot enonce set to work with an artist's dure to have out of his sight, so dear fervor, while poor Edith, her lovely has she become to him. And his tenface and figure wasted by grief, betook der care is needed now, for since that them didn't know a bark from a bark herself every day to that little green terrible night of the fire Edith Vanghan entine. -N. Y. Weekly.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Queen Cake.-Two and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, milk enough to make it the proper consistency. Flavor to taste.

-Spiced Pear.-Three and one-half pounds of pear, two pounds of brown sugar, one-half pint of vinegar, onehalf teaspoon each of cinnamon and mace. Cook at back of range for four

-Cream Tomato Soup. -To one pint canned tomatoes, or four large raw ones, cut fine, add a quart of boiling water and let boil till tender. Then add a teaspoonful of soda, when it will foam, immediately add one pint of fresh sweet milk, with salt, pepper and she said, with a painful effort to be plenty of butter. When this boils add calm which made her voice sound cold eight small crackers, rolled fine, and

sieve.—Detroit Free Press. -Prairie Chickens.-These should be dressed the same as domestic fowls, and washed quickly in cold water, and I didn't quite know what marrying a if old dissolve a little soda in the wamusician meant. I think you will do ter. Fill with poultry dressing and your work quite as well and even bet- steam until tender. Remove to a dripter without me. Martha will do the ping pan, cover with butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with trouble. It would have been different flour, and baste with butter until roasted a nice brown.-Housekeeper.

-Silverware should never be put in the bottom of the dish pan and allowed to grind around till the white dishes evident to him that she did not love are washed. The pieces lose their plating and beauty very soon. Wiping them by handfuls is not a good plan for the same reason. A box or drawer in which are placed knives, forks and spoons is to be avoided, as the constant turning wears the most prominent manner. But ever and anon, whilst parts very quickly .- Rural New Yorker.

-Pumpkin Pie.-Pare the pumpkin and cook in but little water, so that when done it can be sifted quite dry. Add sugar to taste, 1 egg for each pie but your work," she sobbed. "What and milk enough to make of required stiffness. A tablespoonful or two of child? Just a housekeeper to see that cream to each pie, is an improvement. Flavor with nutmeg, cinnamon and a mended, and that you are not troubled little ginger. Have ready a nice crust made light with a little baking powder. Bake well in quite deep tins or pie plates.-Orange Judd Farmer.

-Veal and Ham Sandwiches.-Chop fine the remnants of cold roast veal, using any bits of crust or stuffing, and Mix to a smooth paste with a tablespoonful of butter rubbed to a cream, tered bread. An easier way is to calculate the quantity of butter required to spread the desired number of sandwiches, and, instead of spreading the bread, cream the butter and mix it with the filling. The result, as far as taste is concerned, is the same and the process much easier.-Harper's Bazar.

-A good way to amuse a sick child who can not sit up or entertain itself in ways ordinarily dear to the infantile soul is to arrange a mirror on an easel in such a way as to reflect the objects to be seen from the window. If no easel is procurable, an upright stick fastened to the back of a chair will answer the purpose, and the mirror con be tilted at various angles and moved backward and forward to bring different portions of the outdoor scene into view. If the child is too weary to care for the moving panorama of the street, the glass can be made to reflect the restful blue of the sky or the billowy cumulus clouds, which will generally have a soothing effect and make tired what he meant and was he drunk, crazy eyelids droop and tired little bodies re- or both. His face fell. Coming close v into health-giving slumber

An Eyewitness Describes the Scene in the Chicago Wigwam.

and reporters on the stage had from boss; ain't heered a word for twenty the beginning of this ballot confined years.' themselves to the tally of a single column, the totals of which they had in hand as the call went on. The last call-the District of Columbia-had hardly been answered, when from half him a dollar and select another table a dozen seats came the report, "Lincoln, 231/4; he lacks a vote and a half." Ohio had still a reserve of fifteen votes that had been given to Chase, and Missouri eighteen that had gone for Bates. In an instant there was a scramble to get in on the winner. The stuttering Cartter was ahead. As soon as he could be heard he changed four votes from Chase to Lincoln. Everybody was on his feet, and everybody apparently shricking a change of votes; none of which except Ohio's was ever recorded. Everybody? No, not everybody. In the New York seats everybody sat dumb. Michigan made no stir, and only a part of the Massachusetts delegation contributed to the din-oasis of silence in a Sahara of sound.

I thought I had heard noise and seen wild excitement before, but this was the grand climacteric. On the platform near me Henry S. Lane was executing a war dance, with some other dignified delegate as partner; the In- of the birds spoil them. Of late years diana men generally were smashing hats and hugging each other; the Illinois men did everything except stand on their heads; hands were flying wildly in the air, everybody's mouth was open and bedlam seemed loose. The din of it was terrific. Seen from the stage it seemed to be twenty thousand mouths in full blast, as if that startling figure of La Guerre on the Arc de Triomphe had been kindled into life. and, repeated twenty thousand-fold, poured out upon this arena. I have seen conventions carried off their feet before and since, but never anything like that. I was so overcome with the spectacle that the contagion of it took no hold. I could not shout, I simply caught my breath and stared at it. It seemed as if it never would stop.-Isaac H. Brownley, in Scribner's.

Disgusting Ignorance.

First Waterman-You had some city boarders at your place last summer,

didn't you? Second Waterman-I did, and a greener lot o' land lubbers you never saw. Why, durn my eyes, you mayn't believe it, but its a actual fact some of

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder Has All the Honor -In Strength and Value 20 Per Cent. Above Its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class -greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined-wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the clove, one-quarter tablespoonful of Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal wife." Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made by this Department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength, thus tested, contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesome-

ness, could not be measured by figures. It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

WHY HE BLUNDERED.

He Had a Secret to Conceal Both from Guest and Head Waiter. "I had registered at a Detroit hotel at dusk," said the drummer, "and being hungry went at once into the dining room, picked out a com ortable corner table and ordered soun and fish as a starter. My waiter, a big, gray-haired negro, eyed me intently as I did so.

When he appeared with his tray, I was somewhat surprised to find that neither the soup nor the fish was what I had ordered. But they were both good, so I made no complaint, and told him to bring me some lamb with mint sauce, peas and potatoes. I noticed, while giving the order, that he thrust his head over my shoulder and was apparently trying to follow my eyes as I glanced over the bill of fare.

"Well, he went off to the kitchen and came back with roast beef and every blessed vegetable upon the menu, placed them on my table and planted himself in front of me, the eyes in his round, black face staring at me in an intense and appealing fashion. I was more than surprised this time, told him that he had made a mistake and repeated my order.

'It's no good to-day, boss,' he said. "The explanation sounded right enough, so I let it go at that, and as the beef was excellent I went on with my meal. I next ordered a bit of chicken and lettuce, the waiter meanwhile gazing at me in such an anxious and appealing manner that I almost felt uncomfortable. But when he reappeared with ice cream and strawberries I was angry, and asked him sharply

" 'Say, boss, don't get mad, and please THE NOMINATION OF LINCOLN. don't speak loud or the head waiter will hear you and I'll get bounced, sure. I done the best I know how and brought you what I thought you ordered by The experienced press correspondents watching your face. I'm stone deef,

"Yes he was as deaf as the pyramids. And when he went on to tell me of a sick family and no other way to make a living, what else could I do but give when I came to breakfast next morning?"-N. Y. Sun.

Ostrich Farming in Africa. South Africa furnishes the bulk of the ostrich plumes for the markets of the world, and it is calculated that there are 20,000 domesticated ostriches HOGS-Heavy...... 4 5) @ 5 45 eight months, the yield from each being one pound weight of feathers. Many farmers pluck only sixty feathers at a time, so as not to cause irritation and injure the health of the birds. The ostrich lays from eighteen to twenty-four eggs in a nest which has been scooped out by the male bird in some sandy soil, and both birds assist in the incubation, taking turn about. During the plumes in the plume in the plumes in the plume in ing this period of incubation the plumes are at their best, but the long sittings are at their best, but the long sittings of the birds spoil them. Of late years artificial incubation has been successfully resorted to. Fewer eggs are spoiled by this method, and the young thus hatched are as vigorous as those brought up by the birds themselves. The value of the feathers exported rom Cape Colony during the past rom Cape Colony during the past thirty years is estimated at \$50,000,000, and the total weight at 1,200 tons.— Golden Days.

Love in Marriage.

Don't marry a man simply because you are in love with him. If he doesn't care quite as much for you, you had better break your heart grieving over what you have not got than wear your heart out in sorrow because you are bound to a man whose indifference is perpetually before your eyes. The idea of teaching a man to love you is a most mistaken one. A woman is much more likely to learn to love her husband after marriage than the man to learn to love the wife, and the reason for this is evident: The woman in the quiet of her home has her thoughts directed constantly toward the husband. The man in the whirl of business has a thousand things to dis-tract his attention, and the woman who can win from his business thoughts the harassed man possesses rare at-tractions.—Womankind.

TRUE LOVE IN GREENLAND.

How Marriage and Courtship Are Brought About in the Far North.

Since the Danish missionaries have gained the confidence of the natives of Greenland, marriages in the far north have a bottle. are celebrated by the representatives of the church. In a recent issue of one of the Danish papers one of the missionaries gives the following account of the way courtship and marriage are brought about:

says: "I wish to take unto myself a

"Whom?" asks the missionary. The man gives her name.

"Have you spoken with her?" As a rule the answer is in the negative and the missionary asks the rea-

'Because," comes the reply, "it is so difficult. You must speak to her." The missionary then calls the young woman to him and says: "I think it is

time that you marry.' "But," she replies, "I do not wish to marry. "That is a pity," adds the missionary,

"as I have a husband for you." "Who is he?" asks the maiden. The missionary names the candidate for her love.

"But he is not worth anything. I will not have him."

'However," suggests the missionary, "he is a good fellow and le attends well to his house. He throws a good harpoon and he loves you.".

The Greenland beauty listens attentively, but again declares that she will not accept the man as her husband.

"Very well," goes on the missionary, "I do not wish to force you. I shall easily find another wife for so good a fellow."

The missionary then remains silent, as though he looked upon the incident as closed. But in a few minutes she whispers, "But if you wish it-

"No," answers the pastor, "only if you wish it. I do not wish to overpersuade you." Another sigh follows, and the pas or

expresses the regret that she cannot accept the man. "Pastor," she then breaks out, "I

fear he is not worthy. "But did he not kill two whales last

summer while the others killed none? Will you not take him now?" "Yes, yes; I will."

"God bless you both," answers the pastor, and joins the two in marriage.' -Iowa State Register. You Feel Ready to Go to War

With all mankind when your liver is out of order. Drastic cathartic pills will neither regulate your liver nor sweeten your temper. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, though, will bring comfort and calm, relieve your bowels pleasantly, and disperse all the symptoms of biliousness. Incomparable is it too for ma-larial, kidney and rheumatic ailments, dys-pepsia and nervous debility.

HE was a young poet, in love with a girl, and speaking of her he said to his friend: "She is a perfect poem. If you don't think so just scan her feet when you meter."—Rochester Democrat.

Brown's Bronchial Troches relieve all Throat irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice. Sold only in boxes.

MOTHER—"Now Violet, can you give me any reason why I should not punish you?" Violet—"Es, I tan; ze doctor said 'oo mustn't take any vi'lent ex'cise,"

A LAZY man is necessarily a bad man; an idle is necessarily a demoralized population.

—Draper. A rown blot-the scrub chicken.-Rural

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 4.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

CATTLE-Best beeves	9 19	CO :	0. 27
Stockers	2 00	@	3 10
Native cows	2 20	0	3 00
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 25	0	5 35
WHEAT-No. 2 red	55	0	551/2
No. 2 hard	525	600	53
CORN-No. 2 mixed		@	301/4
OATS-No. 2 mixed	27	0	271/
RYE-No. 2	47	@	4714
FLOUR-Patent, per sack		@	2 (0
Fancy	1 90	0	2 75
HAY-Choice Timothy	8 50	@	9 50
Fancy prairie	6 50	@	7 00
BRAN	58	0	60
BUTTER-Choice creamery		0	26
CHEESE-Full cream		0	91/4
EGGS-Choice		200	20
POTATOES	50	(0)	60
ST. LOUIS.		Signal .	
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3 60	@	5 00
Texans	2 50		3 0)
	3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4.5	

CORN—No. 2. 35 @ 35 %
OATS—No. 2 28 @ 28 %
RYE 46 @ 47
BUTTER—Creamery 23 @ 28
LARD 8 15 @ 8 20
PORK 12 75 @ 13 00

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL A PERFECT CURE PROMPTLY, OF LUMBAG

ASTHMACURED DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn

\$100 A MONTH, Live, Energetic and Responsible Salesmen WANTED in every county. For full particulars and free descriptive explanation, address NATIONAL MFG CO., 515 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

NATIONALIST PAPER; 3 months, 10c.; sample free,

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cure thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take It is the best cough syrup.

Sold everywhere, 25c. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K .- D 1477 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

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

GRIEF is so far from retrieving a loss that it makes it greater; but the way to lessen it is by a comparison with others' losses.-Wycherley.

the way courtship and marriage are orought about:

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says:
"Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bod." Write-wife."

JILLSON, whose eyesight is undimmed, says the only opera glasses he has any use for are those he is compelled to go out after between the acts.—Buffalo Courier,

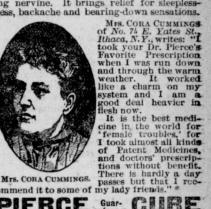
FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar-Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It is all right for a man to take a rest, just so it is not some other man's rest he takes.

—Galveston News.

CAST OUT.

the disorders, diseases, and weaknesses peculiar to women—by the prompt action of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic, and a strengthening nervine. It brings relief for sleeplessness, backache and bearing-down sensations.



PIERCE antees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

Harry Willard French.

"The Lance of Kanana," "Out of the Night," etc., is contained, complete, in

Lippingott's Magazine For January (published Dec. 20). Also, The beginning of a serial story by

CILBERT PARKER, Entitled THE TRESPASSER THE PENINSULA OF LOWER CALI-

FORNIA. By JAMES KNAPP REEVE. FRENCHY. (A Story.) By MOLLY ELLIOTT SEAWELL. RECOLLECTIONS OF FANNY KEM-BLE AND OTHERS. By MRS. M. E.

W. SHERWOOD. Also poems, essays, stories, etc., by favorite authors LIPPINCOTT'S originated the complete story feature, and, with its varied and interesting miscellany, is one of the most attractive Magazines now published. For sale by all news and book dealers. Single number, 25 cents; per annum, \$3.00. (Sample copies sent, post-paid, upon application, if you mention this paper.)

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia. The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age. KENNEDY'S

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common

pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is war-ranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week

after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Read the Label. Send for Book.

HARTSHORN'S SHADE ROLLERS NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price and the supplied of the suppli

DON'T FORCET Louis & Nyman, of Timn, Ohio, make first-class Machinery

and Tools for Boring and DRILLING WELLS.

CONGRESS CONVENES.

Members Not Looking So Jaded as a Month Ago.

Assembling of the Senate and Hou Senator Voorhees' Seat Decorated-Turple and Stewart Re-

BRIGHTER FACES AWAIT EVENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The first regular session of the Fifty-third congress began at noon yesterday pursuant to the constitutional provisions.

In the senate brighter faces greeted one another than when thirty odd days ago, tired from the parliamentary struggle unequaled in the history of the government, the members left the national capitol. The chamber had been thoroughly renovated. On some of the desks were floral designs and flowers. On the desk of the vice president reposed a basket of roses, while a handsome floral horse shoe awaited Mr. Voorhees, the gift of admiring Indiana friends, who also remembered his colleague, Mr. Turpie, while Mr. Stewart was the recipient of a basket of beautiful Marechal Neil roses.

In the galleries a large crowd had gathered to witness the opening of the session, and bright colors of ladies' gowns and bonnets were conspicuous.

As the clock over the main entrance announced the hour of 12 o'clock, the blind chaplain was led to the vice president's desk, and after an eloquent prayer, while all senators present in the chamber remained standing, Mr. Stevenson called the senate to order.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, the roll was called and fifty six members responded. The usual resolutions notifying the house of representatives of the meeting of the senate and the resolution for a committee of two senators to join a similar committee of the house to wait upon the president of the United States were offered and agreed to. The chairman appointed Mr. Mc-Pherson, of New Jersey, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, as the committee. After a resolution that the hour of daily meeting of the senate shall be 12 o'clock. meridian, a recess for an hour was taken.

THE MESSAGE IN THE SENATE. At the expiration of the recess the senate resumed its session and a message was read from the house of representatives informing the senate that a gnorum of the house was present and that a committee had been appointed to join a similar committee of the senate previously appointed to wait upon the president. Then another recess of twenty minutes was taken upon motion of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee.

Promptly at 1:33 the senate resumed its session, and Mr. McPherson, of the committee to wait upon the president, appeared at the bar of the senate and announced that the president would immediately communicate with the house in writing. Secretary Pruden at once stepped forward and delivered the message and it was laid before the senate by the vice president, who directed closed the fact that the pensioner was its reading.

The secretary of the senate, Mr. Cox.

to overflowing with spectators when with the five civilized tribes the report Speaker Crisp ascended the rostrum at says: "The act of congress approved high noon and rapped the regular session of the Fifty-third house to order. Fully 300 members were in into negotiations with the Cherokee their seats. floor were the two vacant chairs of asaw nation, the Muskogee or Creek Representative O'Neill, of Pennsyl- nation and the Seminole nation for the wania, the father of the house, and his purpose of extinguishing the national colleague, Mr. Lilly, the representative at large from the Keystone state. Their desks were draped in black and all of such nations and tribes, either by covered with floral tributes. Among the distinguished visitors on the floor when the house convened were ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan.

Rev. Bagby in his invocation referred feelingly to the death of "Father" O'Neill and Mr. Lilly.

According to the rule at the opening of the session the speaker then directed the clerk to call the roll in order to officially ascertain the presence of a quorum, after which Chairman Sayers, from the committee on appropriations, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill appropriating \$50,geo to pay the salaries of officials engaged in the enforcement of the Chinese deportation and registration act of last May and the amendment to that act passed at the extra session. Mr. Baker. of New York, objected, but later withdrew his objection and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Hines, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimou consent for the consideration of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Lehigh Valley railway strike, its causes, the loss of life and property, and to recommend any feasible general legislation for the prevention of strikes in the future. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas. objected and the resolution was referred under the rule.

At 1:25 the committee appointed by the house marched down the center aisle and, facing Mr. Wilson, the chairman, announced that they had dis-charged their duty and that the president had said that he would communicate a message in writing.

At 1:35 p. m. Mr. Pruden, the White house executive clerk, appeared with the president's message, and Speaker Crisp immediately laid it before the house. Clerk Kerr read it in a clear. firm voice. The galleries remained silent and the members, leaning forward in their chairs, listened attentively to Mr. Cleveland's views as they fell from the lips of the clerk of the house.

Soon after, as a mark of respect to the memories of deceased congressmen, the house adjourned.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Joseph Power, Roman Catholic bishop of St. Johns, N. F., died recently, aged 63. He died INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary - The Pen-sion Question and the Cherokee Outlet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The annual report of Secretary Hoke Smith is quite lengthy. The operations of the general land office, the pension bureau, the census office, the bureau of Indian affairs, patents, geological survey, education and Pacific railroads are all reviewed and a number of important recommendations made.

In discussing the subject of pensions the secretary calls attention to the frauds discovered by the special examiners at Norfolk, Va., and in New Mexico and Iowa. He states that the pensions in the first two instances had been allowed upon testimony, manufactured and forged by claim agents. In Iowa the examining boards had been systematically tampered with the claim agents. The report shows that the stoppage of these illegal pensions in the three places has saved to the government an amount equal to the expense of the entire force of special examiners. When it is remembered that this work of the examiners has been in progress but six months, and that payment of pensions would have continued for an average of nearly twenty years, the enormous saving to the government can be realized. It adds: "Besides, these pensions were being obtained through fraud, and how can public money be better spent than to prevent dis-

Referring to the act of June 27, 1890, the report reviews the decision of Assistant Secretary Bussey in the Weike case, and also the decision rendered May 27 in the Bennett case. Referring to the order revoking rule 164, the report says: "In pursuance of this order a board of revision was formed of the ablest and most experienced men in the pension bureau, with instructions to examine the cases allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, and call out such as had no legal basis to rest upon .. In cases where it was believed that the pensions could not be sustained and another medical examination was thought necessary the payment of the pensions was ordered be suspended pending into vestigation. This was done by the commissioner of pensions in pursuance of the uniform practice of the bureau as it had existed almost from the organization thereof. The pensioner was not dropped from the rolls, but the payment of his pension was suspended, and the usual sixty days' notice was given to the pensioner in which he could ask for a medical examination or supply further evidence of his right to a pension. The examination of his proof, having disclosed that he was not entitled to a pension, he was told that the payment of his pension was sus-

pended until he could put on record a case which would authorize payment according to the terms of the act of congress. "It was found that many thus suspended were able to supply the proof when notice was given that proof was required, and to these payment was at once resumed. The former practice in regard to suspensions was also modified

to the rating which had been allowed."

March 3, 1893, provides for the appointment of three commissioners to enter Conspicuous upon the nation, the Choctaw nation, the Chickor tribal title to any land within the Indian territory now held by any and cession of the same, or some part thereof, to the United States, or by the allotment. This important commission has been appointed, and consists of Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Hon. Archibald S. McKennon, of Arkansas, and Hon. Meredith H. Kidd,

> of Indiana. "The thickly settled condition of the country immediately contiguous to the Indian territory has rendered it impossible to keep the intruders out. In the Chickasaw nation alone there are over 49,000 whites and only 3,000 Indians. The territory is traversed by railroads. The progress of civilization has crossed its borders, and the time must soon come when, for the protection of the people within its limits, the laws of the United States must be made applicable thereto. It is earnestly to be hoped that the commission may be able to reach satisfactory terms of agreement with the respective nations for the pur-

pose of speedily accomplishing a result so much to be desired." The condition of the territories-New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oklahoma and Alaska-is carefully reviewed. It commends Arizona and New Mexico for statehood. Referring to Utah, it says: "From a careful study of the conditions in this territory I can see no reason why the privilege of statehood should be longer withheld, and I cordially support the application of Utah for admis-

sion to the union." Referring to Oklahoma, it says: "The soil of Oklahoma is rich and the resources great, and the development marvelous. It is to be hoped that at an early date this territory may assume

the responsibilities of statehood. Dun's Report. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Weekly Review of Trade says: It cannot be said that business during the past week has grown better or worse. For some days the ga n in demand and in transactions which had been previously noticed evidently continued. But afterward tariff uncertainties were thought to effect some branches of business, and, whatever the causes, the state of trade was less clear. Money was everywhere abundant, with rates comparatively lower, and commercial demand was remarkably small, while the demand for speculative uses appeared

to be increasing.

The volume of trade has been somewhat in-

COMMENTS.

Considerable Interest Manifested in the Message.

CONGRESSIONAL IDEAS PUBLISHED.

As a Rule Each One Echoes His Pari Views-The President's Hawalian Policy Mostly Criticised.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-It is not often the public awaits a president's message with the intense interest which has been manifested in the document yesterday sent to congress. The message was listened to with close attention ir both bouses, and the views of the members on the document are pertinent and interesting just at this time. Here

are some of them:
Ex-Speaker Reed-I dislike to comment or the message because it would not be seemly to do it in adequate terms. It is exceedingly dis-appointing both in matter and manner. It is largely made up of a wearisome resume of

the reports of his secretaries, which they have hardly improved by condensation. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the last committee on ways and means, and of the banking and currency committee of the present congress—In reference to the tariff, the message is clear and forcible. In this the message will receive the cordial commendation of every democrat in the land, and of many others who realize that our present protective system is injurious to the best interests of the people. In reference to the currency, the president very hopefully anticipates that a survey of the situation after public confidence is restored will lead to a permanently sound currency. This view of the subject excludes definitely and forever the policy of a return to the alluring and temporary expedients of state banks of issue. The president is evidently opposed to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of state banks. In reference to Hawaii, the president takes the only course consistent

with international honor and comity. Holman, of Indiana-It is an able and forcible document. The earnest expectations of economy contrast strongly with the messages here

Creary, of Kentucky, chairman of the foreign affairs committee—It is an able and appropriate document. It furnishes much valuable information. He presents our foreign affairs, monetary matters and the tariff with great ability, and I think his recommendations are generally and I think his recommendations are generally

good.
Oates, of Alabama-I listened attentively. It abounds in details and is full of information about the departments, but makes few recom

mendations. Dolliver, of Iowa-The message is in most respects formal. In the matters of public in-terest that are in dispute, the message lacks any satisfactory expression His views on the tariff are well known and his ardent support of the proposed Wilson bill surprises nobody. Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee—The president's message is all right. He is especially right on the tariff

Cobb, of Missouri-I am heartily in accord with the message and its conclusions.

Tracey, of New York-I am satisfied with it It is a good message.

Gear, of Iowa, a member of the committee on ways and means—The president says he will restore Liliuokalani, gives the majority of the ways and means committee away on the income tax, and agrees with Hancock that the tariff is a local issue and asks the people not to

Bynum, of Indiana, member of the ways and means committee-It was . very concise but clear statement of the multitude of questions congress will be called upon to consider. The principal views presented meet my unqualified approval. I am especially pleased with the tariff question and the courageous manner the president came to the support of the commitin cases where the proof on file distee, as tariff reform could not be accomplished without the support of the administration.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio-The presi ent indi

cates that every pensioner received his pension The house at work.

The encircling galleries of the house, except those reserved for the president and the diplomatic corps, were filled to overflowing with spectators when the diplomatic corps, were filled to overflowing with spectators when the diplomatic corps when the diplo of the workingmen, but increase the cost of the product to the consumer.

-Mr. Bou'elle, of Maine—It is the first execu-

tive document which directly impugned and charged malfeasance in office and practically treason upon a United States minister, against whom nothing was charged by the administra-tion up to the time his resignation was ac-

Payne, of New York, member of the ways and means committee—The message is a re-markably disappointing document. It is mainly devoted to a resume of the reports of the everal departments, to which the president

Dingley, of Ma'ne said-The message is voluminous in its resume of the details of the work of the several governments, and weari-some in its capitulation of the smaller incidents of the affairs, but on one great foreign ountry, ought to know the exact situation, to wit: our relations with Hawaii, the message is as silent as the grave, beyond a repetition of the announcement made by Secretary

Hepburn, of Iowa-The message is usiness paper. devoted mainly to the business of condensing the statements and recommendations of the secretaries. Necessarily it is

tedious and dreary.
Senator Voorhees—In the main the message is a sound, strong document. I have not exam ined it critically and can not go into details I think it will be well received by the country. Senator McPherson—It is excellent all the way through. I was especially well pleased with the re ommendatio s with regard to the general finances and the tariff and as to the principles involved in the tariff bill. Senator Murphy-It is a good message.

Senator Paimer-The president goes more into detail than usual with him. The surgestions are generally in the line of democr tie thought. The paragraph relating to Hawaii merely showed the president's intention to take the question up again. I have no special ejection to what he says regarding pensions but I have an idea his impressions are wide of the mark concerning fraudulent pensions. I d not know how it is among the colored ex soldiers of the south, but my information leads me to believe that in the north not 2 per cent of he pensions are fraudulent.

Senator Kyle-There was nothing striking in the message, though it contained some good points. Senator Morrill-The president's indorse ment of a tariff bill not yet acted o by the committee was very unexpected and remark

Senator Hoar-It is a most remarkable messenator Hoar-It is a most remarkable mes-sage in several respects I: treats the most important questions feebly and briefly. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon-I was very much surprised to learn from the president's reference to Hawaii that the proposition is re-ally entertained of restoring the queen.

FOREIGN CENSUS FIGURES

In Vienna the Jews number about 10 per cent. of the entire body of inhabitants. ENIGRATION from European Russia

to Siberia is on the increase and reached 100,000 in 1892. THE annual average of criminals tried in Germany for all offenses is 222,694; in Italy, 127,372; in Great Brit-

ain. 78,438. the exchanges for last week showing a decrease of 36.5 per cent, compared with last 900,000 in 1892,

COL. W. A. PHILLIPS DEAD.

Sudden Death of the Noted Kansan-Brief Sketch of His Life.

SALINA, Kan., Dec. 2.—The sad information has reached here that Col. William A. Phillips, of this city, ex-congressman from the Fifth congressional district of Kansas, died very suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Fort Gibson, I. T., where he had gone a few days ago on business. For several years he has acted as attorney for the Cherokees. He was identified prominently with the early history of Kansas. BIOGRAPHICAL

In 1856 was published by Mr. Phillips' "Con-quest of Kansas, by Missouri and Her Allies" —the most authentic as well as minute history of the free state troubles of the years 1854, 1855 and 1856. He was a staunch supporter of free-dom and the strength of his convictions and his earnestness are found in the flery character of the language of the work.
In 1857 he founded the city of Salina.

During these early years of his residence in Kansas Col. Phillips was also taking an active part in politics and other matters concerning he territory. He was present at a meeting held in Lawrence November 19, 1857, where stirring resolutions were passed against the Lecompton constitution movement and de-nouncing the election of state officers "as a farce and a swindle" He was also present at the free state convention which convened at Lawrence the following month and served as one of its secretaries. The resolutions passed by this convention repudiated the Lecompton constitution and each and every member took a solemn oath, with uplifted hands, that he would never submit to its provisions. During the same month the free state convention reassembled at Lawrence and the two days' session was the most exciting the free state party ever held. He was one of the members of the committee named to draw up a solemn protest to congress against the ad mission of Kansas into the union under the Lecompton measure, and when the same party held its convention at Topeka in April, 1888, to name state officers under the Leaven-worth constitution, he was named as the cauworth constitution, he was named as the can-ddiate for supreme judge. The resolutions of this meeting gave stern notice that if congress should admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution without its submission to a vote of the people, the Leavenworth constitution would be put into active operation and . ould be supported and defended "against any opposition, come from whatever quarter it may." In May, 1859, the republican party was started at a meeting at Osawatomie, and Mr. Phillips was named as a member of the first republican territorial central committee As a member of the committee on platform he as sisted in formulating this historic doct sisted in formulating this historic document. He was chairman of the republican state convention held in Topek, in October, 1859, the secretaries serving under him being John A. Martin and the late Senator Preston B. Plumb. At the republican convention at Lawrence, in April, 186), he was named a delegate to the national convention and was the author of the resolution adopted indorsing William H. Seward as the first choice of Kansas republicans for president, as against Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Phillips was also appointed a member of

the state central committee. When the war broke out he at once enlisted and raised the 'hird Kansas and when it was tendered t President Lincoln it was at once accepted. On its consolidation Mr. Phillips was appointed major of the First Indian registrative to the consolidation of the First Indian registrative to the consolidation of the first Indian registration. ment, and at once joined the force which was then marching to the front. In July, 1862, he was pri moted to the colonicy of the Third In-dian, a Cherokee regiment. A month later he was in command of a brigade of civilized ns who had been orga ized, uniformed drilled after the same rules a the white soldiers The brigade contained two regiments of Cherokees, one of Creeks with battalions and companies of Seminoles, Oches, Natches, Shawnees, Delawares and Osages At the close of the year, acting on instructions from Washington, he reorganized the Indian forces on a new and more intelligent plan. In January, 1833, he was appointed by Gen Sco-field to the command of a division in the field including the Indian troops, parts of the Sixth and Ninth Kansas volunteers. Hopkins' battery, the First Arkansas battery, the First Arkansas cavalry, the First and Second infantry and several other commands. The same year he was given two divisions and continued in command of a sepa-rate army in the field until the close of the war. He took part in nearly all of the engagements fought in Kansas, west Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian territory.

He was born in Scotland 67 years ago.

CONGRESS AND DISTRESS.

Not Likely That the National Legislature Can Be Relied Upon for Assistance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-Letters received here and inquiry among senators and members indicate that there are many people throughout the country asking themselves whether congress can be counted upon during the approaching session to do anything in the interest of communities which have suffered unusual hardships because of disasters or dull times. In the western agricultural regions the low price of grain and live stock; in the south the cotton depression; in the Rocky mountains the shutting down of many of the silver mines; in the towns of New England and the eastern and middle states the closing of manufacturing establishments and in the reduction of forces are reported, while all these causes have had the effect of driving numbers to the large cities, thus increasing the quota of idle people, unusually large this season because of the general and local causes in the larger centers of population.

Many people seem to think that at such a time congress ought to furnish assistance in some way, either by gratuitous distribution in special marked cases or by means of public works.

Congressmen, when requested to express their views of the probability of such assistance, say this is not a paternal government and each community will have to depend on its own resources

Thanksgiving in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Dec. 2.-The American colony held its annual Thanksgiving ball for the benefit of the American hospital. The attendance was 400 of the leading Americans in Mexico, with the elite of the Mexican circle. The grand march at 9:30 o'clock was led by President and Mrs. Diaz. followed by members of the Mexican cabinet and the diplomatic corps. The net receipts for the hospital fund were over \$f, 100.

A Mercenary Manager.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.- Every effort is being made to keep the news of the death of Miss Brunton, the actress, in London, on Tuesday, a secret from her sister, Mrs. Kendal, who is now playing at the Columbia theater, Brook lyn. Capt. Riddell, the manager of the Kendals, says that if Mrs. Kendal should hear of her sister's death she would not play, and he could not afford the loss the closing of the theater would entail. Reporters were refused permission to see the actross, both at the theater and at the St. George hotel, where she is stopping.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The state board of canvassers met at in the several judicial districts of the state:

State:
Tenth district—E. B. Gill, populist, 1,731;
Sperry Baker, republican 1,583; John T. Burris, democrat, 3,494; plurality for Burris, 1,753.
Fifteenth district—Cyrus Heren, pop., 6,038;
F. J. Knight, rep., 5,658; Charles H. Nicholas, dem., 743; plurality for Heren, 378.
Sixteenth district—Fred S. Hatch, pop.-dem., 1,297; S. W. Vandivert, rep., 3,351; majority for Vandivert, 54.
Seventeenth district—A. C. T. Colon.

Seventeenth district-A. C. T. Geiger. Seventeenth district—A. C. T. Geiger. pop., 3,853; George A Spaulding, rep., 3,313; G. Webb Bertram. dem., 1,319; plurality for Geiger, 540.
Nineteenth district—J. E. Haskell, pop.-dem., 2,100; J. A. Burnette, rep., 2,132; majority for Burnette, 32.
Twentieth district—John H. Bailey, pop.

dem., 3,453; Ansel R. Clark, rep.-ind , 3,855 jority for Clark, 39).

Twenty-first district—W. H. Polack. pop. Twenty-first district—W. H. Folack, pop., 3.646; R. B. Spillman, rep., 4.93); Samuel Kimble, dem., 1,641; plurality for Spillman, 1,284. Thirtieth district—R. A. Lovitt, pop., 2,506; & F. Thompson, rep., 2,974; Charles A. Hiller, dem. 411; plurality for Thompson, 468. Thirty-first district—F. M. Davis, pop. dem., 480; F. C. Price, rep., 728; majority for Price.

440: F. C. Price, rep., 726; majority for Price Thirty-second district—T. W. Marshall, pop., 445; W. E. Hutchinson, rep., 573; A. B. Reeves, dem., 59; plurality for Hutchinson, 13).
Thirty-third district—J. E. Andrews, pop., 1,779 J. S. Caldwell, rep., 1,686; majority for

Andrews. 93. Thirty-fourth district - W. S. Wilanxson Thirty-lift Charles W. Smith, rep., 2,594; M. E. Thorpe, dem., 179: plurality for Smith, 150.
Thirty-fifth district—J. W. Fitzgerald pop., dem, 4.90: William Thomson, rep, 5,447; ma jority for Thomson, 547.

Miscellaneous. The next state encampment of the

G. A. R. will be held at Newton February 20 to 22. Pat Campbell, son of Postmaster Campbell, of Scranton, had his leg ent off by the cars at that town the other

The Kansas railway commission has granted a rehearing im the Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota pissenger train

Two colored hotel waiters quarreled at Topeka the other day when one, named Landers, stabbed and killed the other, Alexander Howard.

Attorney-General Little states that he is preparing to compel the M. K. & T. railway to return its general offices to Parsons or forfeit its charter:

An enterprising reporter took a turkey census at Topeka and discovered that 1,147 turkeys were eaten by citizens of the capital city on Thanksgiv-

At a game of football played at Kansas City on Thanksgiving day between the Kansas university and Missouri university teams the Kansas boys were defeated by a score of 12 to 4. Charles J. Byles, freight agent of the

Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwest-

ern railroad at Leavenworth, is reported to be a defaulter for over \$1,500, and has left for parts unknown. W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka, has is ned a call for a conference at St. Louis March 20 to organize a new party.

at Cincinnati which gave birth to the people's party. The Kansas board of world's fair commissioners recently shipped that portion of the Kansas exhibit, which can be preserved, to Topeka, and it will

Rightmire called the conference in 1890

be placed in a room adjoining the Goss exhibit in the state house. The state board of election commis sioners decided not to issue a certificate of e ection to John L. Cook, who received a majority of the votes for representative to the legislature in Gove county, because no special election had

been called by the governor. The Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways have notified the railroad commissioners and other state authorities that no more seed wheat will be carried to Western Kansas farmers unless the regular charges are paid. The companies claim that the time for sowing heat is now passed.

Judge Riner has decided that the adjournment of the October term of the Inited States district court at Leavenworth by Judge Foster, to meet jointly with the circuit court at Topeka, was illegal, and unless a special session is called none of the criminal cases pending can be tried before the April term.

George Klockson, the Fort Scott mer-Knights of Honor of Kansas, who myshospital at San Francisco, Cal. He had been injured in a railroad wreck and mystery as his mind is apparently a

The Missouri Pacific railroad company has notified the state board of us. ailroad commissions that it will comply with the recent rulings of the board reducing the rate on agricultural implements from 3214 cents per hundred. to 231/2 cents per hundred from the Missouri river to Wiehita. It is thought that the action of the Missiouri Pacifile will force the other roads to a compliance with the order.

Crazed by the continued dissipation of her husband, Mrs. John Stover, of Argentine, attempted to end her life the other night by swallowing rough on rats. She also gave some to her two-year-old daughter. Neighbors discovered the woman's condition shortly after she had taken the poison and promptly summoned medical aid. The physicians found the victims writhing in agony and the husband lying on the floor too drunk to realize what had happened. There were hopes of saving the mother and child.

Col. William A. Phillips, of Salina, ex-congressman from the Fifth congressional district, died suddenly at Fort Gibson, I. T., on November 30, where he had gone a ww days previous on business.

James Williams and Roy Lucas, colored boys 2 and 3 years old, were burned to death by the destruction by fire of their parents' home at Kansas City, Kan., the other evening.

Dan Dougherty forged a cheek at Atchison six years ago and fled. The other day he returned to visit his parents and was promptly arrested. His ly connected

THE WILSON BILL

A Comparison with the McKlaley Law-

Sweeping Reductions.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The follow-Topeka and made the following official ing table, making a comparison be-declaration of the result of the election tween the duties in the Wilson bill and those in the McKinley bill, will give a fair idea of the character of the revision of the tariff made by the Wilson bill:

Wilson McKinley Bill. Law.

Unstemmed	\$1.00 1.25	\$2.00 2.75
Unmanufactur'd tobacco	40	75 50
Snuff. Cigars, cheroots, cigar ettes, etc.	\$3.00 & 25	\$2.50 & \$4.50
	ad val	\$2.50 & \$4.50 & 23 per cent ad val
Wool, hair, etc	Free	647,46 & 31 Pper cent
Woolen and worsted yarns	30 & 35 n c	
Cloths, shawls, etc	40 per cent	103 p c 92 to 85 p o 82 per cent
Blankets	per cent	ez per cent
Women's and children's dress goods, etc	40 per cent	98 per cent
dress goods, etc	15 per cent	79 per cent 82 per cent
Webbing, suspenders, braids, etc		90 per cent
Carpets-		
Wilton, etc	30 per cent	59 per cent
Velvet tapestry	25 per cent	74 per cent
Tapestry Brussels Three-ply ingrain	25 per cent 25 per cent	76 per cent
Two-ply ingrain Druggets, bocking, etc.	20 per cent	64 per cent 80 per cent 74 per cent 76 per cent 64 per cent 64 per cent 84 per cent 85 per cent 86 per cent 86 per cent 86 per cent
Cotton plushes, etc	5 per cent	69 per cent 54 per cent
		6) per cent 35 per cent
rashioned stockings	40 per cent	40 per cent
Braids, lacings, etc Jute yarns	35 per cent 20 per cent	40 per cents 40 per cents 30 per cents
Cables and cordage Hemp and jute carpets	10 non cont	91 mar conti
Black nettings and nets.	25 per cent	of per cent
Flax, yarns and threads.	25 & 30 p c	15 per cent
Lacings, edgings, etc	35 per cent	60 per cent
Undecorated chinaware.	40 per cent	5 per cent.
Plate glass	30 per cent	b) per cent
Cutlery	35 & 40 p c	81 to 95 p c
Bar iron	25 per cent	35 per cent
Wire for fences, eto	30 per cent	15% per ct
Beams, girders, joists, etc	35 per cent	68% per ct
Nails	25 per cent	18% per ct
Hemp and jute carpets. Blaok nettings and nets. Oil cloths. Flax, yarns and threads. Collars and cuffs, etc. Lacings, edgings, etc. Castor oil Undecorated chinaware. Decorated. Plate glass. Cutlery Pig from. Bar iron. Steel rails. Wire for fences, etc. Anvils. Beams,ginders, joisis,etc Files Nails. Needles. Type metal. House or cabinet furni-	15 per cent	25 to 42 p o
ture	25 per cent	33 per cent
Spectacles and eye glass- es	35 per cent	60 per cent
Boots and shoes Ladies' and children's gloves	100	
Lamb gloves	48.55 per ct	6 percent
Umbrellas, and parasols		
- silk or alpaca Other materials	35 per cent	55 per cent 5 per cent 25 per cent
Blacking	18820 nor of	131 MA ner et
Ink	33.6) per cent	50.48 per ct 30 per cent 40 to 468 p c
Oil of peppermint	25 to 84 p c	10 to 168 p c
Sal soda	12 per cent	24 per cent
Cut glass	35 per cent	6) percent
Sage	69 per cent	208 per ct
ChampagnePrinting paper	12 per cent	15 per cent
Playing cards	40 per cent	10 to 468 p c 64½ per ct 24 per cent 29 per cent 59 ½ per ct 308 per ct 34 to 57 p c 15 per cent 299½ per c 146 per ct 50 per cent
Bone buttons	20 per cent	50 per cent
Matches in boxes Silks—Thrown silk and silk threads or yarns	23 per cen	3) per cent.
Spun silk	35 per cen	35 per cent
containing loss than 75	15 per cent	75.55 per o
per cent. of silk	45 per cen	62.32 per ct
Webbing, gorings, braids,	STATE OF STA	50 per cent
Laces. embroideries. wearing apparel chief-		
ly of silk, not special- ly provided for		60. 10 per ct
Composed in part of In- dia rubber		95.74 per ct
Silk manufactures, not specially provided for.		
-	RMY.	
I'TE A	- I	

Summary of the Report of the Secretary of: WASHINGTON, Dec. 1:-The annual

report of the secretary of war, which a very voluminous document, containing about 15,000 words. It gives theusual review of condition and operations of the army and in addition is dewoted especially to the progress of the work on seacoast defenses. Following: is a synopsis of the report:

Secretary Lamont reports that it may be assumed that Indian warfare is practically at an end in the United! States; that demands for the employment of the army to preserveorder within the states must become infrequent, as state authority, on which that obligation properly rests. demonstrates its complete ability to discharge it, and that, in consequence, thegradual concentration of the army on. the seacoast and the frontiers is prechant and grand treasurer of the scribed by the conditions of the time-Any considerable increase in the numteriously disappeared from home two bers of the army would not meet with months ago, has been identified in a popular favor and is not suggested by any contingency, immediate or remote; but the work of fortification at thirteen was taken to the hospital for treat- of our large seaports, already begun or ment. How he got to California is a projected for the near future, renders. the conversion of a portion of the infantry to the artillery arm a manifest; necessity of the period directly shead!

> The total strength of the army on September 30, 1893, was 2,144 officers and 25,779 enlisted men. For various, causes, discharge, purahase, desertion, etc., the army lost 9,456 enlisted men during the year and gained 9,074; reeruits. Transportation was furnished 367,577 persons, 6,948 animals and 99,-692 tons of freight. The new quarters, barracks and buildings at army posts. compare favorably with military structs. ures abroad. The discipline, health and general condition of the army are reported good.

> The secretary recommends strongly the repeal of the law fixing ten years. as the maximum period of enlistment, and favors a reduction of the period of first emlistmen's to three years instead of five The prosecution of the experiment of enlisting Indian companies will be continued only on the present scale until its success or failure has beam proved

An Italian Horron

MILAN, Dec. 1 .- The Milan express from this city to Venice, collided a few minutes before midnight with a freig at train at Limitro station, resulting to the death of thirteen persons and severely wounding many others. A heavy freight train from Verona was forty-five minutes late in arriving at the station, owing to a fog, and was ordered to go on a siding and let other trains pass. As the train was about to do so the Milan express train came along and dashed into the engine of arrest caused a sensation as he is high the freight train with a mighty and terrific shock.