

# Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

NO. 12.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

The second session of the Fifty-second congress assembled at noon on the 5th. The senate was called to order by Vice President Morton, seventy senators being present. Mr. Proctor appeared as the successor of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and was sworn in. A committee to call on the president was appointed and a short recess taken. Upon reassembling the president notified the senate that he would send in his message to-morrow.

The house was called to order at noon and the chaplain offered prayer. A committee was appointed to join a committee of the senate and inform the president that congress was ready for business. Several new members that had been elected to fill vacancies were sworn in. Mr. Hooper, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to change the time of the meeting of congress to the first Monday in March after election and Mr. Durburrow, of the world's fair committee, introduced a bill to open the fair on Sunday.

Mr. Payne (N. Y.) presented the petition of John L. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections for the southern district of New York, for a hearing before the bar of the house of representatives, "he having been denied a hearing by a committee of the house." It was referred to the select committee to investigate the administration of the United States election laws in New York. After the committee that called on the president reported the house adjourned.

When the senate met at noon on the 6th the president's message was received and read. At the conclusion of the reading the votes of several states were received and placed on file. Senator Peffer presented a petition from citizens of Kansas in regard to the alleged combine of millers and elevators to reduce the price of wheat. ... Soon after the house met the president's message was received and read. The death of Representative Warwick, of Ohio, was this announced at the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 7th the treasury report was received, also a message from the president transmitting information as to the agreement with Great Britain in regard to maintaining naval vessels on the lakes. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 4, 1890, directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon. Several resolutions were referred to the select committee on the death of Representative McDonald, of New Jersey, and the senate adjourned.

In the house a bill in effect repealing the law which provides for reduction in the force of the engineer officers of the navy to 120, was brought to the attention of the house. Should the bill become a law the number of officers would be fixed at 191. Although the measure received a majority vote, a motion to reconsider was interposed and no final action was taken. The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of a long senate bill relative to public printing and binding.

The senate held a brief session on the 8th. A petition from the Chicago Woman's club for a repeal of the Sunday closing provision in the world's fair act was received. The senate bill for a bridge across the Mississippi river above New Orleans for the Southern Pacific railroad was passed, and in executive session the treaty with Chile was ratified and the senate adjourned Monday.

The house passed in the printing bill, Mr. Catzings, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution amending the rules so as to provide that business coming over as unfinished from one session of congress may be considered immediately at the meeting of a subsequent session of the same congress. Adopted. The following committee appointments were announced by the speaker to fill vacancies. Judiciary: Pelton (N. Y.); military affairs: Scott (Ill.); chairman: naval affairs: Brown (Md.); military affairs: Gorman (Mich.); education: McLaughlin (S. C.); enrolled bills: Olinger (O.); invalid pensions: Cadmus (N. J.); militia: Sipe (Pa.); war claims: Hillborn (Cal.); expenditures in the post office department: Sipe (Pa.); militia: McLaughlin (S. C.). Adjourned until Monday.

**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
CHAIRMAN HARRITY has been in Washington for the purpose of smoothing over the difficulties concerning the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland. The postmaster-general's report shows a great increase.

CABINET speculation engrosses the attention of democrats who are now in New York to the exclusion of almost everything else.

It is reported that Senator Hill has been offered a remunerative position with a life insurance company and that he is giving it favorable consideration.

The president, in answer to a resolution, transmitted to the senate a report holding that the agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerning armament on the great lakes was still in force.

The minister of marine has given notice of the adherence of the Spanish government to the conclusions of the Washington maritime conference with regard to the prevention of collisions at sea.

It is officially announced that there will be no social events of any kind at the executive mansion, Washington, during the present winter.

REPRESENTATIVE HARTER, of Ohio, is the author of a bill to discontinue purchases of silver, sell \$100,000,000 worth of bullion now in the treasury and invest the proceeds in gold.

AMONG recent senate confirmations was that of Ed C. Little for consul-general at Cairo, Egypt.

G. M. LAMBERTSON, of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed as assistant secretary to succeed Mr. Nettleton.

JUSTICE HARLAN, of the United States supreme court, will sail for Europe about the 20th of this month, as one of the arbitrators in the Behring seal fisheries dispute.

JUDGE GRESHAM has rendered a decision in the Illinois Steel Co.'s case which practically makes the inter-state commerce law of no effect.

THE army bill is ready for the house. It makes an appropriation of \$24,202,739.

SENATE democrats will endeavor to treat the immigration restricting bills in a non-partisan spirit.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WAGNAMER has issued an order to go into effect January 1, 1893, reducing the fee for each piece of registered mail matter from 10 cents to 5 cents.

#### THE EAST.

THE police of Chester county, Pa., are excited over the presence in the hills of a ferocious black bear. The animal was one of a pair owned by gypsies, which escaped.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND returned to New York on the 5th from his hunting trip to Virginia.

MEMBERS of the grand jury which indicted Lizzie Borden say that the evidence against her is of the strongest kind.

A WEALTHY widow of Reading, Pa., named Lizzie R. Bechtel has gone insane with an idea that she could build a bridge from New York to London.

PROF. LOUIS E. HEILPHIN, of Philadelphia, is projecting an Arctic exploration, as a rival to Peary's.

THE remains of Jay Gould were laid to rest in his mausoleum at Woodlawn, New York, on the 6th. The services were simple.

THE office of the Philadelphia Ledger was recently destroyed by fire.

THERE has been a break in the price of silver, the New York quotation being within one-half cent of the lowest on record.

THE will of Jay Gould has been made public. Most of his property is to be divided equally among his six children.

THE prize fight at Coney Island was won by Joe Goddard, of Australia, who knocked out Peter Maher, of Ireland, in three rounds. The fight, though short, was savage and bloody.

PROF. J. S. NEWBERRY, the geologist, died in New Haven, Conn., on the 7th. He was born in 1822.

THE Australian middle-weight pugilist, Jim Hall, has arrived at New York. He is to fight Bob Fitzsimmons for a purse of \$40,000 at New Orleans.

THE Bessemer rail mill, of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Co., has shut down because of lack of work. The armor plate and gun construction for the government in the ordnance works will not be affected.

It is said that a vote has been taken on the first charge against Prof. Smith and that he was acquitted on it.

EASTERN silversmiths have incorporated to the amount of \$13,000,000.

THE faculty of Harvard has forbidden public concerts and theatricals by students.

THE New York Stock exchange will be closed December 24.

EMPLOYEES at Ellis island, New York, will be discharged by the immigration commissioners. Because of the quarantine no head money is coming in to pay salaries.

#### THE WEST.

THE cattle barons who are making a desperate fight against the opening of the Cherokee strip are hoping to kill the measure by insisting that the intruders should be paid for their improvements.

NEAR Kirkwood, Ill., Miss Florence Curtin was killed by a train. She was walking on the track with a girl friend, and had plenty of time to get out of danger, but fear paralyzed her.

LAKE SHORE engineers and firemen have had their wages advanced. They have promised to have nothing to do with the projected switchmen's, brakemen's and conductors' strike during the world's fair.

CONVICTS at the Chester (Ill.) penitentiary have been in revolt. Seventy-four of them were punished by being handcuffed in an unbearable condition until they gave in.

MUNCIE, Ind., has been invaded by burglars and highwaymen.

NICKEL ore has been discovered near Keokuk, Ia.

MARTIN BURKE died in the prison at Joliet, Ill. He was in for life for the murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago. He made public nothing whatever concerning the crime.

DR. P. H. HOY, a noted physician and naturalist of Wisconsin, is dead.

TOWNS in Nevada are said to have been depopulated, the low price of silver making mining unprofitable.

AT Wenatchee, Wash., railroad graders and Italians fought over a woman, and blood flowed freely in the pitched battle.

THE railroad men who have been working in Chicago have made a new agreement, to take the place of the transmission, and the headquarters will be retained at Kansas City.

DR. THOMAS OCEL, of Chicago, was arrested in New York for prescribing for a sick man without securing a New York permit.

THE London Chronicle says that the British government has practically decided to adopt penny postage throughout the empire.

Two children of Ole R. Albertson, of Benson county, N. D., were smothered to death by a fire which broke out in the house while the parents were absent.

Gov. BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, is indignant because Supreme Judge Turney appointed a substitute for himself.

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

WILLIAM JONES was killed and Luck Foggy terribly injured while blasting refuse iron ore at Alice furnace No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.

THERE was a severe windstorm at Paragould, Ark. Several residences were destroyed, twenty-six in all being damaged.

FOUR men—two white and two colored—were hanged together at Louisville, Ky., for separate wilful murders.

CONVICTS revolted in the Austrian prison at Koenigsgratz, setting fire to the building. Troops suppressed the revolt.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London News says that it is reported that Prince Albrecht has resigned the regency of Brunswick, owing to ill health.

BRITISH agriculturists met at London on the 7th and formulated their grievances in a resolution asking a tax on foreign breadstuffs for their benefit.

AN earthquake accompanied by prolonged rumblings occurred in the vicinity of Tunis, north Africa. No damage was done.

JESUIT fathers discredited the story of \$21,000,000 being buried in an old monastery near the city of Mexico.

THE Commercial Cable Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. The company will also redeem \$500,000 of debentures.

In the trial of the Jerez anarchists at Madrid twenty-nine were acquitted and the others were sentenced to terms ranging from twelve years to life imprisonment and solitary confinement.

THE Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Co. announces that on and after December 15 it will sell 1,000-mile tickets at \$30, a reduction of \$5 from the old rate.

GAIL HAMILTON says that Mrs. Maybrick, convicted of poisoning her husband, is dying in a British prison. Gail Hamilton speaks bitterly of the government refusing to release her.

THE annual report of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system for the year ended June 30, 1892, shows its gross earnings to be \$47,347,225; net earnings, \$15,117,455.

HERBERT SPENCER, the English philosopher, was reported very ill in London on the 8th. He was in his 73d year.

THE British government will not send another embassy to Morocco.

PRINCE BISMARCK is said to have invested \$50,000 in Milwaukee street railway stock.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended December 9 showed an average increase of 18.3 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 18.2.

THE Paris correspondent of the London Times says the French republic was barely saved from destruction during the recent exciting events over the Panama scandal.

INFLUENZA has broken out again in Berlin.

COL. DODGE, general manager of the Rio Grande Western, says that the report telegraphed from Salt Lake that the Southern Pacific had secured control of his road was absurd.

THE populist members of the California legislature hold the balance and they vow that they will never vote for either a republican or a democrat.

NEARLY a thousand indictments have been returned by a United States court against citizens of Oklahoma, presumably those who entered the country before they had a right to do so.

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

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

BUT little was transacted in congress on the 12th. Action on the anti-opium bill was postponed in the senate. The discussion of Mr. Vest's resolution on the Indian territory took some time. An incident in the house was the enthusiastic reception accorded Speaker Crisp, who was thought to have been slighted by those managing the recent Reform club banquet at New York.

VENEZUELA has forbidden importation of American oleomargarine and cottonseed oil.

DR. THOMAS OCEL, of Chicago, was arrested in New York for prescribing for a sick man without securing a New York permit.

THE London Chronicle says that the British government has practically decided to adopt penny postage throughout the empire.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Morton county jail is full of wheat.

About eight inches of snow fell at Emporia on the night of the 6th.

Benson, the Mettmann murderer, will be taken to Topeka to again have the sentence of death pronounced upon him.

John Horton died at Wichita the other day from wounds inflicted with a knife by Artie Cates. Cates fled but was arrested.

On the night of the 6th a heavy snow storm prevailed in northwestern Kansas. It seriously interfered with railroad traffic.

In the list of Congressmen published Charles R. Curtis, of the Fourth district, is classed as a democrat, which is incorrect. He is a republican.

Southern Kansas towns, including Wichita, Arkansas City and Caldwell, are making organized effort looking to the opening of the Cherokee strip at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Rosenthal, the straightout democrat elected from Haskell county, but who failed to get his certificate, declares that the returns were falsified by the county clerk, who is his personal enemy. It is said the clerk has disappeared. There seems to be but little doubt that Mr. Rosenthal will finally get his seat.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage association, at its late session at Enterprise, elected officers as follows: President, Miss Laura M. Johns; vice president, Mrs. Annie C. Walt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hopkiss; attorney, Miss Ella M. Brown; librarian, Mrs. May Belleville-Brown.

George O. Sharp, postmaster at Kickapoo, is the oldest postmaster in the United States, having served Uncle Sam for over fifty years. He first held office in Virginia in 1837, and has been postmaster at Kickapoo continuously since 1857. He has been justice of the peace for Kickapoo township for thirty-two years and was again elected November 3 last. He is over eighty years of age and scarcely knows what it is to have an ache or pain.

The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the lower court by which C. A. Benson was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Theresa Mettmann on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. Benson sought to escape on the plea that he should have been tried in the state and not in federal courts, for the reason that the land on which the murder was committed was used for farming and not for military purposes. Benson will, therefore, hang.

Gov.-elect Lewelling declares that he will pay no more attention to appointments until after his inauguration. He said, in a late interview: "My time will be fully occupied now on in making arrangements for my family in Topeka and in preparing my inaugural address. My correspondence has been so voluminous that it has been impossible for my office to catch up with the work, so we will let all matters pertaining to appointments severely alone, and I would like the public to be informed why replies are not received to their appeals."

During a quarrel about a dog the other morning on the farm of J. B. Smith, colored, in the north bottoms a mile from the limits of Kansas City, Kan., Smith was shot in the shoulder by Louis Whitfield, also colored, with a load of buckshot, and Whitfield was soon after shot by Malcolm Courtley, a colored farm hand who worked for Smith. Courtley used a musket and the charge took effect in the back of Whitfield's head, neck and shoulders. He will probably die. Smith's wound was not dangerous. Smith is pastor of the colored Christian church of Kansas City, Kan., and very popular with his people.

Ellsworth Wyatt, a member of the Dalton gang who was arrested in Terre Haute, Ind., was jailed at Topeka the other night while being taken to Oklahoma. Sheriff Bessall, of Kiowa county, Kan., and Sheriff Hixson, of Guthrie, Ok., both of whom had requisitions for him, accompanied him. Wyatt is charged with the killing Deputy Sheriff Balfour, of Kiowa county, July 4, last, and a reward of \$1,200 was offered by the state and friends of the murdered man for his arrest and conviction. The complaint from Oklahoma was for horse stealing and \$1,400 had been offered for his arrest and conviction. When Oklahoma gets through with him Kansas will take him in hand.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage association met in Enterprise in annual session on the 8th with about 150 delegates present. The convention was called to order by Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the association, and the welcoming address was delivered by Hon. C. B. Hoffman and responded to by Mrs. Belleville-Brown, of Salina. Mrs. Johns, in the president's annual address, said: "This is the hour to strike. A session of the legislature will be held this winter in Topeka. The situation holds to us peculiar difficulties, yet particularly good advantages. In both parties are avowed suffragists, and the life of political parties depends upon the one first to make the fight for suffrage in Kansas." In concluding she said: "The matter of greatest importance, and that to which all other matters must give way, is the compelling of the legislature this winter to submit an amendment allowing women the elective franchise."

## THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Vote of Kansas For President and Governor as Declared By the Board of Canvassers.

Following is the vote of Kansas for president and governor given by counties:

Counties.	Hamilton R.	W. Weaver, P.	Smith R.	Lewelling P.
Allen	1,509	1,398	1,007	1,423
Anderson	1,828	1,478	1,628	1,490
Atchison	2,047	2,718	2,888	2,679
Barber	822	1,436	956	1,365
Barston	1,841	1,816	1,423	1,712
Bourbon	2,803	2,853	2,753	2,925
Brown	2,522	2,529	2,580	2,508
Buier	2,648	2,705	2,654	2,702
Chase	890	972	885	969
Chautauque	1,408	1,292	1,408	1,299
Cherokee	2,297	2,291	2,297	2,291
Cheyenne	505	486	500	482
Clark	328	308	326	305
DeSoto	1,846	2,036	1,999	2,114
Cloud	1,815	2,208	1,931	2,254
Coffey	1,099	1,898	1,786	1,880
Grant	296	310	293	310
Cowley	3,825	3,896	3,900	3,877
Crawford	3,053	4,164	3,087	4,158
Decatur	819	881	827	897
Dickinson	2,419	2,647	2,456	2,640
Doniphan	2,122	1,185	2,189	1,191
Douglas	2,114	2,174	2,156	2,179
Edwards	359	472	369	473
Ellis	1,235	1,369	1,234	1,370
Ellisworth	846	1,099	860	1,093
Ellsworth	1,622	1,697	1,622	1,696
Finney	478	528	477	527
Franklin	448	465	448	465
Franklin	2,308	2,431	2,317	2,424
Garfield	102	69	103	69
Geary	828	1,163	865	1,192
Gove	327	348	324	351
Graham	438	546	434	553
Gray	131	131	148	134
Greely	274	229	276	227
Greenwood	241	114	245	111
Hamilton	1,723	1,723	1,723	1,723
Harper	1,288	1,596	1,299	1,608
Haskell	2,927	1,766	2,966	1,922
Haskell	177	111	178	110
Hodgeman	383	322	382	324
Jackson	1,828	1,894	1,890	1,924
Jefferson	2,026	1,973	2,043	1,992
Jewell	1,991	2,225	1,997	2,223
Johnson	2,979	1,822	2,967	1,898
Kearney	219	141	214	144
Kingman	1,223	1,564	1,211	1,560
Labette	393	376	410	370
Lane	284	322	287	319
Leavenworth	3,478	2,869	3,478	2,869
Lincoln	878	1,348	890	1,348
Linn	2,046	2,063	2,038	2,070
Linn	426	426	426	426
Lyon	2,591	2,623	2,623	2,611
Marion	2,309	1,682	2,238	1,662
Marion	2,536	2,487	2,536	2,487
McPherson	2,394	2,393	2,392	2,392
Meade	381	211	385	211
Meade	2,348	2,286	2,294	2,230
Mitchell	1,467	1,855	1,469	1,864
Montgomery	2,739	2,514	2,730	2,509
Morton	1,417	1,323	1,429	1,323
Morton	106	76	107	76
Nemaha	2,322	2,194	2,238	2,171
Nemaha	2,002	2,170	2,014	1,693
Neosho	495	599	531	558
Norton	1,034	1,090	1,020	1,078
Osborne	2,628	3,170	2,627	3,182
Osborne	1,163	1,280	1,158	1,288
Ottawa	1,444	1,441	1,461	1,518
Ottawa	1,444	1,441	1,461	1,518
Phillips	1,532	1,469	1,354	1,461
Pottawatomie	1,108	2,101	1,103	2,087
Reno	947	1,170	927	1,154
Reno	591	736	581	701
Reno	2,166	3,397	2,198	3,388
Rice	1,274	1,821	1,221	1,826
Riley	1,873	1,847	1,881	1,823
Riley	811	847	823	846
Rush	579	616	576	615
Russell	1,008	733	1,004	715
Sedgewick	1,817	2,173	1,857	2,183
Scott	112	162	144	193
Sedgewick	4,768	5,254	4,391	5,413
Sevier	136	145	137	149
Shawnee	6,761	4,296	6,729	4,189
Sheridan	323	464	325	451
Sherman	571	748	586	74

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

RECALLED.

I would not call thee back with all
Thou couldst return in just the guise
Thou ever wastest to my eyes

I would not call thee back with all
That radiant luster on thy brow
That would but make me conscious how

Not with the halo round thy hair
Not with the splendor in thine eyes
That dazzle souls in Paradise

It would but only make me know
That farther than the farthest star
The mysteries of thy being are

Oh, couldst thou only come, beloved,
As when we parted—heart a-thrill
With all the thousand memories still

—Margaret J. Preston, in S. S. Times.

A QUEER CASE

ONE of the most anomalous
cases known to Kentucky
criminal procedure was
tried at the September
term of the Lewis county
circuit court in 1836.

The particulars of this odd case (that
have furnished amusement food for
several generations of lawyers) were
gathered from an interview with ex-

In the spring of 1836 Larkin Lyles
and Edward Campbell, two prominent
citizens of Lewis county, engaged in a
rough-and-tumble fight at Vanceburg.

The jury, after listening to the testi-
mony, retired, and, after a prolonged
consultation, returned a verdict of
guilty.

"Hello, friend Larkin!" shouted the
sheriff, riding up to the rail fence, a
few steps away from the prisoner (2).

"Hello, Buck! Good mornin'."
"Hard at work, I see?"
"Yep! gittin' my hand in, ye see, so's
it won't go ser fox-laked hard wem
when I git ter Frankfort."

"Er, how, haw, haw, haw!" merrily
shouted the sheriff. "When do you
think you'll be ready to start, Larkin?"

"All right, friend Larkin! I don't

want to discomode ye no way, shape
or form or fashion. That nint's no big
burry fer ye down thar ter Frankfort
that I kin see. It's got along very well
so far without ye, an' I guess it can do
a leetle while longer.

"I'll do it, Larkin, fer I hear ye son
John killed a fine fat deer yester-
day, an' ter git a few mouthfuls of it
is mostly what brought me over to-
day."

"You'll have to make mighty good
time, Buck, ef ye do."
So sheriff and prisoner started for
Frankfort, each taking a separate
route. On the way through the hills
Lyles killed several deer, and arrived
at Frankfort before the sheriff got
there.

He reported at once to Gov. Clark.
When the latter entered the waiting
room Lyles arose and extended his
hand.

"Be ye Gov. Clark?"
"I am, sir. What can I do for you?"
"Put me in the penitentiary," was
the laconic reply.

"Put you in the penitentiary?" ex-
claimed the bewildered executive.
"What do you mean?"
"Jist what I sed. I wuz tried in Lew-
is county fer bitin' off a durn cusses lip,
an' wuz tried fer it, and the judge sen-
tenced me. Ain't Sheriff Parker never
showed up yit?"

"No, sir; I know nothing about your
case. I've no authority to put you in
the penitentiary. Where is the sheriff?"

"Why," returned the astonished
Lyles, "hain't he never cum? He start-
ed the same time I did, and as I walked
through, an' he took the stage, I'd
think he orter be here. I'm kinder un-
easy about him."

While they were discussing, and the
old governor was puzzling over the
strange case, the sheriff came in.

"Well, now," spoke the governor,
"let's understand this business. Was
this man sentenced to the penitentiary
for mayhem?"

"No," returned the sheriff, "not for
May hens—it was for bitin' a piece
outen the inside of Ed Campbell's
lower lip. An' now, I want ter tell ye,
governor, there never was a better man
than Larkin Lyles, an' I want ter say
further, that Ed Campbell is a heap siff
better lookin' man than he wuz before.
His lip wuz a heap too thick, governor,
an' Larkin jist trimmed it down to
about the right size."

"Well," returned Gov. Clark, laugh-
ing, "isn't this rather strange conduct
in an officer leaving a man sentenced
to the penitentiary to come alone? Did
you know you were responsible for
him?"

"Sartinly, governor, I knowed all
that. I know'd jist what I wuz doin'.
Ef you know'd Larkin as well as I do,
you wouldn't a-been afeared ter trust
him either. I hope you'll pardon me,
governor, for this little irregularity."

"Yes, I will," returned Gov. Clark,
"and I'll pardon him, too. You can
both go home."

So ends the account of the most cele-
brated criminal case of this section.
The truth of it can be substantiated by
the records of the Lewis circuit court,
and by men of the highest veracity,
who, though old, still retain a vivid re-
membrance of this remarkable case.—
Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

FREE WOOL SURE.

That is What the People Demanded at the
Recent Election.
Whatever else the popular voice may
have said in the late election it pro-
nounced unmistakably and unanimously
for free wool. There has never been
any excuse for the duty upon wool ex-
cept that the wool-growers desired it.

The woolen manufacturers have not
wanted it, and their industry has been
not merely handicapped, but nearly
stifled by it since the McKinley law,
with its additional rates, went into ef-
fect. But all protests of the manu-
facturers have hitherto been unheeded,
because the republican legislators be-
lieved the assurances of those political
shepherds of Ohio—Lawrence, Delano
& Co., of the Wool-growers' association

—that the republican party would lose
the votes of the Ohio sheep raisers if
they reduced or abolished the duty. So
the duty was put up in the McKinley
law, and the sheep raisers gave
very plain notice that they do not want
a duty on wool. The question arises,
who does want it? If there be any-
body in the land except the political
shepherds who will answer in the af-
firmative, now is the time for them to
be heard. Even the shepherds are si-
lent just at present, and it may be that
they are thinking of retiring from busi-
ness. It is time for the manufacturers
to assert themselves and demand that
their business be relieved from the in-
tolerable and most unjust oppression
which the shepherds have subjected it
to for many years.

The folly of the American govern-
ment's course in regard to wool was
strikingly shown by the Dry Goods
Economist a few weeks ago, when, in
denouncing the political shepherds for
the harm they had been permitted to
cause, it said of their avowed intention
at that time to ask for still higher
duties:

"In view of this brazen attempt at
further oppression of manufacturer
and consumer alike, it may be inter-
esting to note what other nations do in
regard to the admission of wool grown
without their own borders:

Great Britain.....Raw wool free
Austria.....Raw wool free
Denmark.....Raw wool free
Italy.....Raw wool free
Sweden.....Raw wool free
Roumania.....Raw wool free
Turkey.....Raw wool free
Spain.....Raw wool free
Germany.....Raw wool free
France.....Raw wool free
Belgium.....Raw wool free
Greece.....Raw wool free
Norway.....Raw wool free
Holland.....Raw wool free
Serbia.....Raw wool free
Portugal.....Raw wool free
Switzerland.....Raw wool free

"The figures are taken from a re-
port of the French tariff commission.
All these countries have practically free
wool, despite the fact that for the most
part their hard-pressed governments
want every cent of revenue which they
can possibly squeeze out of taxpayers.
Are McKinley, Lawrence, Delano & Co.
right and foreign nations all wrong?
Or are we a nation of 'chumps' for tol-
erating these greedy parasites upon our
woolen-manufacturing industry?"

We shall surely be a "nation of
chumps" if after the protest of the wool-
growers themselves we consent to the
continuance of this oppression.—N. Y.
Evening Post.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO MEXICO
MAKES SOME IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.
Minister Ryan is our diplomatic
representative in Mexico. He is a repu-
blican and a protectionist, but he has
discovered something during his resi-
dence in Mexico. He says that the gov-
ernment of that country will not make
a reciprocity treaty under the McKinley
law. The restrictive character of the
reciprocity clause of the act is in the
way. It is full of articles on which
duties will be placed by a presidential
decree if the foreign country does not
consent to place our own products on
their free list does not embrace the im-
portant products of Mexico, and Mr.
Harrison has felt himself debarred
from entering into any reciprocity
treaties not contemplated by the act of
congress.

The trade between this country and
Mexico ought to be very valuable to
the people on both sides of the border.
Minister Ryan has so far opened his
eyes that he thinks it ought to be ab-
solutely free. He does not understand
why American manufacturers should
not be ready to compete in Mexico with
British goods that have been charged
with the freight and insurance of a long
transportation.

A strong bit of evidence of the sound-
ness of Mr. Ryan's theory and of the
deception which has been generally
practiced by the protected industries in
strenuous campaigns is furnished in an
editorial published in a recent number
of the Iron Age:

"Our transatlantic friends (says this
organ of protection) will make a se-
rious mistake if they rely on the easy
possession of any considerable portion
of our markets through the coming re-
vision of tariff duties. The American
manufacturers were never before so
well equipped for a successful contest,
since they have for years encountered
the fiercest domestic competition. Many
of our manufacturing establishments are
admittedly the finest in the world, and
our engineers have succeeded in attain-
ing a larger output per man em-
ployed than was deemed possible but a
few years since. The national re-
sources in raw material and skilled
labor are beyond those of any other
country in the world, and American
energy, enterprise and pluck will for-
bid the surrender to outside competi-
tors of any considerable part of the
home market now under American con-
trol."

This was precisely the position as-
sumed by the opponents of the McKin-
ley bill at a time when the Iron Age
and its protection contemporaries were
wailing and gnashing their teeth over
their own predictions of the ruinous
effect of what they called "free trade."
Then they affected to believe that the
Americans were unable to hold their
own in the markets of the world. Now
they tell the truth about their country-
men, their "skill, energy, enterprise
and pluck."

Still another testimony to the sound-

ness of Mr. Ryan's conclusions is the
statement that the tin plate works at
Elwood are to be increased in size. So
it seems that even tin plate can be made
without robbing the consumers.

The truth is coming out, now that
the election is over, and we are learning
that the manufacturers themselves are
not afraid that a lower tariff will de-
stroy their industries.—N. Y. World.

THE TRUSTS SAFE.
The Present Senate Will Do Nothing to
Relieve the People From the Grasp of
the Trust Deans.

The farmers of the west, with the
factory hands of the east, have de-
clared that the democratic platform
contained the right kind of a tariff
plank. "Republican protection is a
fraud" and a farce, and the people
want no more of it. They made this
decision in 1890 and emphasized it in
1892. For two years the millionaire
senate, at once the agent, servant, and
tool of the monopolists, have blocked
progress and defied the express will of
the people. Unfortunately they can
prevent the lowering of duties for an-
other year. Will they dare do it? It
is fair to presume that they will do so.

It is only in this way that they can
show their appreciation of the millions
of dollars contributed by the trusts to
the republican campaign and corruption
fund. They are under obligations to
these American infant trusts—all born
under republican rule during the last
twenty years. This respite of one year
will return to the coffers of the trust
tenfold more than was taken out of
them for use by Quay, Carter, Hackett
& Co. The Carnegies and Fricks in the
steel rail industry are getting at least
\$3 a ton more for their rails than they
would get without a duty. This means
\$10,000,000 a year extra profit to them.
They have invested only about \$1,000,000
in the protection fund. The sugar
trust is making a clear \$15,000,000 a
year because of the duty of 1/2 cent
per pound on refined sugar; yet it is
generally believed that its contribu-
tion to the fund for developing patri-
otic votes did not exceed \$250,000, an
insignificant consideration when the
benefits are considered. The saw trust is
selling saws all over the world. It
would not need a duty if it sold at
the same price everywhere. But it
does not. Its export price is from 8 to
20 per cent under its price to genuine
stay-at-home Americans. The duty
prevents re-importations and is prob-
ably worth \$500,000 a year to the trust;
yet the Distons are publicly credited
with but \$10,000 of the \$2,000,000 Pen-
nsylvania fund. The window, flint and
plate glass trusts are enabled by their
100 per cent protection to draw an-
nually on the American people for
\$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year, yet
they are down for but a few thousand
on Carter's books. It is evident from
these figures that our trusts are in the
hands of conservative and safe business
men—men who seldom make bad
investments; and unless their interests
are betrayed by their employes in the
present senate their few millions will
have been well spent, even though in-
vested in a losing cause. They have no
fear of betrayal and expect the senate
to continue to pigeon-hole all the tariff
reform bills presented to it.—Exchange.

TO AVOID HASTE.
An Extra Session of Congress Necessary to
Avoid Hasty Tariff Revision.

"There must be no haste." That is
the plea now urged by Congressmen
Wise and others against the holding of
an extra session.

The plea is perfectly sound, but its
application is absurdly wrong.
The work of reforming the tariff is
delicate and difficult. It requires the
utmost deliberation and care. For that
very reason there should be an extra
session.

Time is needed, and the extra session
will give congress the necessary time.
Deliberation is necessary, and congress
can deliberate much more effectively in
an extra session called to consider this
single subject than in the rush of a
regular session burdened with a multi-
tude of other duties to be done.

The fifty-third congress must recon-
struct the tariff upon the lines indi-
cated by the votes of the people. If it
is to do the work well and wisely it
must begin it early. The regular ses-
sion will not occur for more than a year
yet. If a beginning is not made before
that time hurry must ensue, and with
it are likely to come the mistakes in-
curred in the present session.

An extra session is necessary to avoid
haste.—N. Y. World.

Urgency of an Extra Session.
The people have been examining the
tariff question for years. The members
of the new house have been in the
thick of the debate, and will be as well
prepared to act next spring as they will
be six months or more later. The pres-
ent ways and means committee has
been engaged in the practical work of
revision and will be ready to go on with
it next month. It will have to take
some action for the replenishment of
the treasury, which the republicans
have gutted, and while they are about
it they may as well deal with the sub-
ject comprehensively. The more the
matter is examined the more clearly
the necessity for prompt action at an
early called session is seen. The de-
mand for it grows stronger, as its oppo-
sents admit by their pretended conces-
sions and by the artifices they suggest
for securing delay.—Chicago Herald.

Vote of Wool-Growing States.
The following wool growing states
voted for "a tariff for revenue only,"
that is, if honorably carried out, for
free wool and free goods: New York,
Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia,
Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana,
Wisconsin, Illinois. Neither Ohio nor
Michigan was solid in its support of
wool duties, though in Michigan the
free trade electors were practically
stolen by the district system which
ought either to prevail in all the states
or in none of them. Idaho, Nevada,
and Kansas threw their votes into the
fire. The Pacific slope and Montana alone
of the wool states stood for the wool
duties.—Boston Commercial Bulletin
(Rep.).

ANTS DRUNK ON INK.

Red Cedar Proves a Good Exterminator
of the Insects.
"A few years ago, while living in a
Long Island cottage," writes a corre-
spondent, "I discovered my writing
desk was inhabited by a colony of large
black ants. This discovery gave me
great pleasure at the time, for I was
dull and headachy from overwork, and
was thankful for any amusing or inter-
esting diversion.

"I had been steadily writing for some
time, and had finally paused for a rest
from continuous thought, and was idly
tracing on a scrap of paper, when, to
my surprise, I saw a large black ant
make his appearance from behind a pile
of papers and follow my pen.

"I was still more surprised to see
that he was drinking the ink. He fol-
lowed every movement of the pen, and
was soon joined by a half dozen more,
when I learned that for ants, at least,
ink was a sort of champagne dissipa-
tion, for after getting a certain quan-
tity they began a series of the most
amusing antics, showing plainly that
the ink had for them an intoxicant
quality. After their ludicrous liveli-
ness came a stupor, when they lay
curled up in little round balls wherever
they happened to fall.

"Being suddenly called away, I
brushed them in a little heap and
pushed them in a corner of the desk,
closing the lid. It was several days
before I opened the desk again, and not
an ant was to be seen, though I moved
papers and boxes looking for them, but
as soon as the scratching of the pen be-
gan they came hurrying out and fol-
lowed the paper, again going through all
the different stages of intoxication.
Being unusually busy with my pen, I
now and then pushed them aside, until
in their last stage of stupor they ceased
to be troublesome. This sort of neigh-
borliness between myself and the ants
continued for several months, when,
moving to a different house in the same
neighborhood, I made up my mind that
the ants would desert the desk, if not
able for some time to have their ink
diet. But when the house was in order
and the desk again opened they came
out as lively as ever, evidently rejoicing
at the opening of the season. But the
numbers having increased to such an
extent that they were often seen on the
floors of other rooms, extermination
was declared a necessity.

"Among the various remedies sug-
gested as 'infallible' was 'red cedar,'
and passing by a boatyard where the
men were planing planks of this frag-
rant wood, I gathered a few of the
shavings and put them among my
papers and the drawers in my desk, in
fact every nook which might serve as a
hiding place for my army of midgets.

"It so happened after this that my
desk was closed for many days, and in
the stress of more important matter I
quite forgot the ants, and when I next
sat at my writing was so absorbed in
my work that I did not for a while
notice their absence until a little piece
of shaving recalled my merry little
topers and I began a search in their
hiding places.

"I had nearly overturned everything
unsuccessfully until I lifted a pile of
old letters and found a box which had
once held pens filled to the top with
dead ants. Not one was to be found
elsewhere, and I began to wonder over
the puzzle. Did they go in a body to
escape the deadly effect of the cedar or
did they select this as a mausoleum
and the survivors carry the dead there
until the last one was left alone to seek
shelter with his silent companions?"

"Not an ant was discovered anywhere
else, and though all this happened six
years ago, no more have come. So if
any reader hears a housekeeper bewail-
ing the arrival of these tiny pests just
recommend red cedar." It is surely ef-
fective.

"Carpenters say that the presence of
black ants in a house denotes decayed
wood, and if repairs are made that will
cause them to leave. In tearing down
an old house one of the workmen struck
a portion of wood a heavy blow, and in
demolishing by its force a number of
ants a most irritating and poisonous
liquid was expelled into his eyes, and
the man was almost maddened with
pain, and for several days it was feared
he would lose his sight.

"There is no creature so small or in-
significant as to be without interest,
and even the pests have elements which
a careful study can make attractive.—
N. Y. Times.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.
CATTLE—Best heaves.....\$ 3 50 @ 4 80
Stockers.....2 60 @ 3 35
Native cows.....1 85 @ 3 10
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....4 50 @ 6 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....62 1/2 @ 61
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....58 1/2 @ 57
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....29 1/2 @ 30
RYE—No. 2.....47 @ 47 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....3 00 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 mixed.....72 @ 71
HAY—Choice timothy.....1 50 @ 1 80
Panic prairie.....60 @ 70
BRAN.....50 @ 60
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....24 @ 29
CHEESE—Full Cream.....11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice.....20 @ 22
POTATOES.....65 @ 75

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Fair natives.....2 30 @ 4 60
Texas.....2 21 @ 3 15
HOGS—Heavy.....4 80 @ 6 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....4 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Choice.....3 20 @ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....68 @ 68 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....57 1/2 @ 57 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....32 @ 32 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....47 @ 48
BUTTER—Creamery.....27 @ 31
LARD—Western steam.....9 25 @ 9 50
PORK—New.....14 50 @ 14 75

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Prime to extra.....4 75 @ 5 85
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....4 80 @ 6 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....4 50 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....3 10 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....72 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....33 @ 33 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....46 @ 46 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....30 @ 30 1/2
LARD.....9 50 @ 9 50
PORK.....14 25 @ 14 50

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers.....3 00 @ 5 80
HOGS—Good to choice.....5 20 @ 6 20
FLOUR—Good to choice.....4 15 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....78 1/2 @ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....39 1/2 @ 39 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....30 @ 30 1/2
PORK—Mess.....14 75 @ 15 00



Mr. David M. Jordan
Of Edmeston, N. Y.
"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the
gravel, and have since been seriously trou-
bled with my liver and kidneys. Three years ago I
got down so low that I could scarcely walk.
I looked more like a corpse than a living being.
I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate
nothing but gruel. Had no more color than
a marble statue. After I had taken 3 bottles
of FRODO'S SAGES PAIN EXPELLER I could eat
anything without distress. Why, I get so
hungry that I had to eat 4 times a day. I have
now fully recovered. I feel well and am
well. All who know me marvel." D. M.
JORDAN, retired farmer, Edmeston, N. Y.

FRODO'S SAGES PAIN EXPELLER
The Best Cough Syrup
That's Good. Use in Time
Sold by Druggists.

About
seven
years ago I had Bronchitis,
which finally drifted into
Consumption, so the doc-
tors said, and they had
about given me up. I was
confined to my bed. One
day my husband went for
the doctor, but he was not
in his office. The druggist
sent me a bottle of Piso's
Cure for Consumption. I
took two doses of it, and
was greatly relieved be-
fore the doctor came. He
told me to continue its use
as long as it helped me. I
did so, and the result is, I
am now sound and well—
entirely cured of Con-
sumption.—Mrs. P. E.
BAKER, Harrisburg, Illi-
nois, February 20, 1891.

THE LITTLE CHILDREN.

Ever since the time when two she-bears
ate forty-two little Israelites for making
fun of the prophet Elisha, public sym-
pathy has been on the side of the little street
Arabs who roam about and are forced to
look out for themselves. How many of
them die like poor Jo in "Bleak House",
before they have had half a chance. Most
of them are swept away by pulmonary dis-
eases. Consumption drags them down to
death by thousands. All of them could be
saved by the use of Reid's German Cough
& Kidney Cure. It is only by taking care
of the health of the smallest of the children,
that the race is elevated. See that you do
your duty and provide for the comfort of
your own child. Get this great remedy.
It contains no poison. It will cure croup.
The small bottles are twenty five cents, the
large size are fifty cents.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

ELY'S CATARRH
CREAM BALM
Cleanses the
Nasal Passages,
Alleviates Pain and
Inflammation,
Heals the Sores.
Restores the
Senses of Taste
and Smell.

TRY THE CURE
A particle is applied into each nostril and in
agreement. Price 25 cents. Druggists or by mail
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
or
Other Chemicals
are used in the
preparation of
W. BAKER & CO'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely
pure and soluble.
It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more eco-
nomical, costing less than one cent a cup.
It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY
DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Garfield Tea
Overcome
the effects of
bad eating
Cures Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,
Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever,
Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever,
Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever,
Cures Suck Headache



**The Chase County Courant.**  
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.

Mr. Stubbs, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, in Haskell county, who was defeated by Rosenthal, but was offered a certificate of election by the Canvassing Board, has refused to accept. The Coffey county man should follow his example and await a satisfactory investigation of the drawing which brought him his certificate.—Leavenworth Standard.

If the old adage that the first three days of December govern the winter months should prove true, we will have a mild winter, notwithstanding the predictions of the weather prophets to the contrary. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 1, 2 and 3, barring the fog in the morning, were ideal days, and more pleasant than any weather we had during the preceding month of November.

The United States Investor, of Boston, sometime ago offered \$1,000 in prizes, for essays of not more than one column each, or about 1,000 words, which should best enumerate the natural advantages and resources of any American town. The Investor has so far 120 of these "essays," but Cottonwood Falls and Strong City fail to appear in the list, although Pittsburgh and Springfield, Kansas, are there. The Investor will receive "essays" of this kind until December 31, 1892.

The County Clerk of Sedgewick county, in certifying up the returns of the election to the Secretary of State, made a mistake in the name of Cabell, candidate for Presidential Elector, giving it as Campbell, which cost Mr. Cabell 5,253 votes. A like mistake in Wilson county cost Mr. Cabell 1,636 votes, or a total in the two counties of 6,889 votes. Then again, by a transposition of figures in the returns from Haskell county, Stubbs, Republican, was shown to be elected to the Legislature, instead of Rosenthal, his successful Democratic opponent. It is to be presumed there was no intention of fraud on the part of these clerks, as they subsequently attempted to correct the error, but the Returning Board refused to let them do so. Such blundering carelessness is inexcusable, and the parties guilty of it are totally unfit and unqualified for the positions they occupy.

**OUR PREFERENCE.**

For Secretary of Agriculture, G. W. Glick, of Atchison.  
For U. S. Senator, John Martin, of Topeka.  
For U. S. District Attorney, Thos. P. Fenlon.  
For U. S. Pension Agent, Col. Tom Moonlight.  
For State Bank Commissioner, John W. Bridenthal.

**DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.**

**A CALLED MEETING OF THE FRATERNITY OF KANSAS HELD TO-DAY.**

[From the Topeka Democrat, Dec. 10, 1892.]  
The members of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity, met, this morning, in the parlors of the Troop hotel, and were called to order by Mr. T. McIntire, of the Arkansas City Democrat, and President of the Association.

There were present at the morning session: J. M. Mahr, of the Crawford County Democrat; A. B. Wallis, Stanton County Star; Chas. T. Smith, Leavenworth Post; Miles W. Blaine, Osage City Opinion; P. L. Jackson, St. Marys Star; C. J. Reynolds, Kaney Times; F. F. Lamb, Parsons Eclipse; E. J. Dill, Council Grove Guard; Charles T. Errett, Independence Star and Kansas; J. M. Landis, Labette County Democrat; V. J. Lane, Wyandotte Herald; Grant Herrington, Hiawatha Democrat; Timothy McIntire, Arkansas Valley Democrat; J. B. Fugate, Newton Journal; E. B. Buck, Winfield Tribune; Frank Fockle, Leroy Reporter; Frank L. Webster, Lawrence Gazette; J. B. Crouch, Hutchinson Times; A. E. Hatton, Westolia Times; W. E. Timmons, CHASE COUNTY COURANT; T. E. Litwiche, Larned Eagle; T. N. Cooper, Lyons Democrat; B. J. Sheridan, Paola Spirit; S. B. Kessler, Ottawa Herald; Dr. Neely, Leavenworth Standard.

Upon motion, the following committee was appointed, on order of business, for the afternoon session: C. K. Holliday, Jr., E. B. Buck, Barney Sheridan, Ed. Stokes and Warren Knau.

A committee, consisting of V. J. Lane, Frank Fockle, C. Smith, Frank L. Webster, F. N. Cooper and J. B. Crouch, was appointed, on constitution and by-laws.

The fraternity adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock sharp, in the Crawford opera house building.

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted as follows:

**RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT**  
WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this association, it has pleased God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, by death, that brilliant and well beloved Democratic editor, Frank T. Lynch, late of the Leavenworth Standard; and

WHEREAS, It is a pleasure to us, who knew him so well, personally and through his editorial work, to place on record our appreciation of his character as an honorable and upright man, whose influence was for the public good, and whose work is his best memorial; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cherish his memory, and that his example as a just, honorable and upright man is commended to those who shall come after us.

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and fatherless children our sincere sympathy in their bereavement in the loss of a loving husband and father, and we will never be unmindful of their claims upon this Association and the Democracy of the state and Nation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the Democratic papers of the state.

J. H. FUGATE,  
S. F. NEELY,  
GRANT W. HERRINGTON,  
Committee.

A new constitution was adopted, and a special committee was appointed to draft an address to the incoming National Administration.

It was decided to hold another meeting in Topeka, January 14, at 10 a. m., to consider the address referred to, and the relation of the Democratic

press to the party, and other matters. C. K. Holliday, Jr., was appointed a committee of one to arrange for a banquet in the evening.

**EDITORS OF WEEKLY PAPERS.**  
To the Kansas City Times:

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 1.—Presuming that capacity and character of the position are equal, should an editor of a Democratic paper have a preference? Are Democratic papers in rural districts needed or not? Surely no well informed and reasonable man can or will say no. Is an honest and competent man as editor of such a paper to be encouraged or not? Who can do more good for our party, a good paper which reaches hundreds of our people, or an individual who, at best, can devote only part of his time to political purposes on special occasions, and then only, in many instances, for personal motives. With such a fair, honest and liberal administration as we are justified in predicting that Mr. Cleveland will give us, we have more chance of making a Democratic State out of Kansas by encouraging the local Democratic press than by ignoring it. A few years ago this would have been considered impossible, but now a close observer can or will say that our prospects are better. Therefore, encourage young, intelligent, honest and faithful workers for the party.

**TRUE DEMOCRAT.**

**BAZAAR ITEMS.**

Frank Gaddy has erected a fine store room.

Mr. Thomas McCabe made a flying visit on Spring creek, last Sunday.

The young folks are preparing for a Christmas tree.

Joseph Harrison, of Greenwood county, will open a store, next week, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Gaddy.

P. B. McCabe is having a well dug on his farm.

There are no flies on Bazaar; it will have two new stores soon.

Charley Wisel, formerly known as Bridge, while en route from Africa to the Territory, stopped off here on a short visit.

Elmer Steadman returned home, last week, after a short visit here, with friends and relatives. M. E. W.

**THE CHICAGO LEDGER**

Is twenty years old and has a circulation of 140,000 copies a week. It is a combined story and family paper, fully up to the times in every particular, and handsomely illustrated. There is a Fashion Department, and also a Young People's Department, either of which alone is worth the subscription price of \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Send for free specimen copies and inducements for clubs. Boys and girls everywhere are making money selling the Ledger to regular customers. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

**THE SATURDAY BLADE**

Is the greatest newspaper wonder of the age. It is four years old and has a circulation of over a quarter million copies a week. The latest sensations and the most marvelous events are written up in the best style and fully illustrated. Subscriptions received at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Send for free specimen copies. Boys everywhere are making big money selling the Blade on the streets. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue.

**CHEAP RATES FOR A TRIP VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE.**

To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and Old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe.

Tickets now on sale good until June 1st, with sufficient transit built in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at the points on route. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lompasa, Pockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potoci, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Grand Canyon, Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted for having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stopovers, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent, or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kan.

**G. A. R. ELECTION.**

The election of officers of Jodn W. Geary Post, No. 15, will be held on Saturday afternoon, December 17, at 1:30 o'clock. Every member requested to be present.

**J. W. McWILLIAMS, P. C.**

A. U. Grant Post, No. 201, Elmdale, Kansas, will have an election of officers, on December 31, 1892, at regular Post meeting. Every comrade is invited to be present, at 1 o'clock, p. m. J. H. FREY, Commander.

**THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS**

Remark to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle FREE. Large size 50c and \$1.

**J. W. McWILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency,**

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.—AND LOANS MONEY.—COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ad27-11

**WANTED** Wide-awake workers ever where for SHEPP'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WORLD.

Age is wild with success. Mr. THOS. L. MARTIN, Centerville, Texas, created \$111 in 9 days. He sold \$23 in 10 minutes. A. A. M. BROWN, by the way, WOOTER, ARK. MADISON, 1 YOUNG, N. Y. \$101 in 7 hours; a bookcase magnificent outfit only \$1.00. Books on credit. Free light paid Ad. GLOBE PUBLISHING CO., 225 N. 3rd St., Phila., Pa., or 255 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. dec1-113

**SHERRIFF'S SALE.**

STATE OF KANSAS,  
County of Chase,

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

Michael C. Redmond was plaintiff,

vs.  
Ruth Kingdon, Ella Kingdon, Belle Kingdon and Pearl Kingdon, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas,  
at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

The southwest fractional quarter (1/4) of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21), south of range seven (7), east of the 6th P. M. Chase county, Kansas. Crops reserved at time of sale.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

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at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

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**Lion Shoe Store,**

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

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

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

We have Men's and Youths' Shoes

THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our

"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES.

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

A. MOHLER,

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

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR

—AND— CONFECTIONER!

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

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

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

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

**Fine, Artistic Photographs.**

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

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

Crayons, Pastels, Water Colors and India Ink Portraits, any size and quality, at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photographer.

**W. H. HOLSINGER,**

DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings!

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

**"Seeing is Believing."**

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp-dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

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

"The Rochester."

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (e28-1)

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM

WOOD & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

HON. J. JAY HUCK, U. S. Commissioner.

BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

**PHYSICIANS.**

A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1y11-1f

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc.

Office and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillet's.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

R. C. HUTCHESON, C. N. SMITH.

HUTCHESON & SMITH, DENTISTS.

Permanently located. Office over National Bank. Gas, Devitalized Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain.

No efforts spared to give satisfaction.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kansas.

GO TO CEDAR POINT!

call on

PECK,

and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

AND

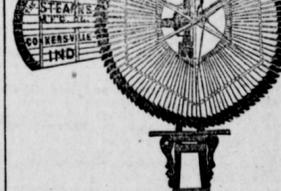
TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

mch104f

**THE STEARNS WIND MILL.**



The lightest, strongest, most durable, has been built and in constant use for years, has stood the test of time, is suitable for all classes of work; ask for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron rollers, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

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

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.

Send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

Address all correspondence to the

STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,

CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

**LEADER STOVES AND RANGES**

CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN

THE "LEADER LINE" OF

STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER COOKING STOVES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER HEATING STOVES

FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US

FOR PRICES.

COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO.</

# A Lot of Things for Christmas.

## FOR LADIES.

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

## FOR MEN.

A suit of clothes at \$2 to \$20.  
An overcoat at \$2 to \$18.  
A pair of shoes at \$1 to \$6.50.  
A pair of slippers at \$1 to \$2.  
A hat at 50c. to \$3.50.  
A necktie at 10c. to 75c.  
A pair of suspenders at 10c. to \$1.50.  
A pair of gloves at 50c. to \$2.50.  
Some linen handkerchiefs at 5c. to 50c.  
An elegant muffler at 35c. to \$3.  
An umbrella at 75c. to \$5.  
A pair of pants at \$1 to \$5.

## FOR BOYS.

A suit of clothes at 90c. to \$8.  
A pair of shoes at 75c. to \$2.50.  
A pair of boots at \$1 to \$2.25.  
A pair of knit mittens at 15c.  
A pair of gloves at 40c. to 75c.  
A money purse at 5c. to 50c.  
A piece of soap at 5c. to 25c.  
A handkerchief at 3c. to 50c.  
A cap at 25c. to 75c.  
A good suit of underwear at 50c. to \$1.50.  
A pair of suspenders at 10c. to 50c.  
A pair of pants at 25c. to \$1.50.

## FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Yours Respectfully,

# CARSON & SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

KANSAS.

## The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; ad for three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



### TIME TABLE.

EAST. N.Y. & C. M.R.R. KC. X. W.P.		WEST. Mex. & Pac. R.R. Col. Tex. X. W.P.	
am	pm	am	pm
Cedar Grove 10:37	12:43	10:13	11:37
Clements 10:41	12:47	10:17	11:41
Elmdale 10:45	12:51	10:21	11:45
Evans 10:49	12:55	10:25	11:49
Strong City 10:53	12:59	10:29	11:53
Ellinor 10:57	1:03	10:33	11:57
Saffordville 11:01	1:07	10:37	12:01
11:05	1:11	10:41	12:05
11:09	1:15	10:45	12:09
11:13	1:19	10:49	12:13
11:17	1:23	10:53	12:17
11:21	1:27	10:57	12:21
11:25	1:31	11:01	12:25
11:29	1:35	11:05	12:29
11:33	1:39	11:09	12:33
11:37	1:43	11:13	12:37
11:41	1:47	11:17	12:41
11:45	1:51	11:21	12:45
11:49	1:55	11:25	12:49
11:53	1:59	11:29	12:53
11:57	2:03	11:33	12:57
12:01	2:07	11:37	1:01
12:05	2:11	11:41	1:05
12:09	2:15	11:45	1:09
12:13	2:19	11:49	1:13
12:17	2:23	11:53	1:17
12:21	2:27	11:57	1:21
12:25	2:31	12:01	1:25
12:29	2:35	12:05	1:29
12:33	2:39	12:09	1:33
12:37	2:43	12:13	1:37
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12:49	2:55	12:25	1:49
12:53	2:59	12:29	1:53
12:57	3:03	12:33	1:57
1:01	3:07	12:37	2:01
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5:17	7:23	4:53	6:17
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5:53	7:59	5:29	6:53
5:57	8:03	5:33	6:57
6:01	8:07	5:37	7:01
6:05	8:11	5:41	7:05
6:09	8:15	5:45	7:09
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6:17	8:23	5:53	7:17
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7:13	9:19	6:49	8:13
7:17	9:23	6:53	8:17
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8:17	10:23	7:53	9:17
8:21	10:27	7:57	9:21
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8:45	10:51	8:21	9:45
8:49	10:55	8:25	9:49
8:53	10:59	8:29	9:53
8:57	11:03	8:33	9:57
9:01	11:07	8:37	10:01
9:05	11:11	8:41	10:05
9:09	11:15	8:45	10:09
9:13	11:19	8:49	10:13
9:17	11:23	8:53	10:17
9:21	11:27	8:57	10:21
9:25	11:31	9:01	10:25
9:29	11:35	9:05	10:29
9:33	11:39	9:09	10:33
9:37	11:43	9:13	10:37
9:41	11:47	9:17	10:41
9:45	11:51	9:21	10:45
9:49	11:55	9:25	10:49
9:53	11:59	9:29	10:53
9:57	12:03	9:33	10:57
10:01	12:07	9:37	11:01
10:05	12:11	9:41	11:05
10:09	12:15	9:45	11:09
10:13	12:19	9:49	11:13
10:17	12:23	9:53	11:17
10:21	12:27	9:57	11:21
10:25	12:31	10:01	11:25
10:29	12:35	10:05	11:29
10:33	12:39	10:09	11:33
10:37	12:43	10:13	11:37
10:41	12:47	10:17	11:41
10:45	12:51	10:21	11:45
10:49	12:55	10:25	11:49
10:53	12:59	10:29	11:53
10:57	1:03	10:33	11:57
11:01	1:07	10:37	12:01
11:05	1:11	10:41	12:05
11:09	1:15	10:45	12:09
11:13	1:19	10:49	12:13
11:17	1:23	10:53	12:17
11:21	1:27	10:57	12:21
11:25	1:31	11:01	12:25
11:29	1:35	11:05	12:29
11:33	1:39	11:09	12:33
11:37	1:43	11:13	12:37
11:41	1:47	11:17	12:41
11:45	1:51	11:21	12:45
11:49	1:55	11:25	12:49
11:53	1:59	11:29	12:53
11:57	2:03	11:33	12:57
12:01	2:07	11:37	1:01
12:05	2:11	11:41	1:05
12:09	2:15	11:45	1:09
12:13	2:19	11:49	1:13
12:17	2:23	11:53	1:17
12:21	2:27	11:57	1:21
12:25	2:31	12:01	1:25
12:29	2:35	12:05	1:29
12:33	2:39	12:09	1:33
12:37	2:43	12:13	1:37
12:41	2:47	12:17	1:41
12:45	2:51	12:21	1:45
12:49	2:55	12:25	1:49
12:53	2:59	12:29	1:53
12:57	3:03	12:33	1:57
1:01	3:07	12:37	2:01
1:05			

THE OLD STONE DOUGHNUT JAR.

My thoughts will sometimes wander back To things I loved in boyhood days—

There's many a time and many a place My thoughts go back to lovingly.

CHAPTER XXVI. MARRIED BUT NOT MATED.

The next morning I awoke feeling badly. I had slept none during the night, but I had wept for hours.

For an instant I reveled in the knowledge of his love, then, putting that feeling away, I contrasted what was with what might have been.

When I descended to the dining-room I found that Mrs. Lawton and the visitors had already breakfasted.

My words did not seem to express much, and the tone in which I uttered them was quite devoid of sentiment.

"I am glad to see you, Agnes, in this home, and I hope for your own sake, as well as ours, you will remain here and by good conduct try to atone for the past."

"What do you mean?" I demanded, with rising anger, sure that I understood the purport of her language.

"I only mean," she replied, "that I hope you will not bring further disgrace to our family by repeating your behavior of two years ago with that man Bernard."

A flash of hot resentment swept over me, and I came near giving vent to some wrathful expressions; but I curbed my temper in time, and when I spoke it was more in sorrow than anger.

"Yes," I said, "I know to what you refer. I have suffered enough from that man's persecutions not to forget them soon."

"I don't know, I'm sure," she replied, with a freezing coldness. "It may not have been so bad as we heard it was, but you remember the old saying about 'where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.'"

"I should be glad to think so, Agnes," I then said. "I am glad to see you."

you will welcome his coming and look upon him as a friend, while I am unrecognized at all. Is that just, Agnes?"

"I try to be just," I replied. "You evade the question," he said; then after a pause: "But no matter. It is all my own fault. I have made a fool of myself, and I have no right to complain at the consequences."

"He walked across the floor, and then came back and stood by me. 'Agnes,' he said, 'Heaven has been cruel to you and me. It has thrown us apart when we should have been drawn together. It has blasted my life, Agnes, and left it all a total wreck. I would to God I had met you a week ago, before it was too late. How different it would all be now.'"

"I do remember myself, and curse myself, too. Is it a crime to love you, Agnes, and a sin to say so?" "Yes, it is. You have a wife, and it is your duty to remain true to her. You must say nothing of that kind to me again. I cannot hear it."

"I dislike to, but I do not see how I am to help it." "Then, Mary, we cannot be friends. I can forgive deep wrongs, but that is one I cannot forgive."

"Without another word I turned and walked away. Hanley had not spoken once during our short interview, and I had no idea what his thoughts were, for I never gave him a glance while we stood there. He followed me soon, however, and coming to where I had stopped in the lane, he said:

"No, Mr. Hanley," I replied, "she will never believe in me. But it doesn't matter. I know my heart, and God knows it, and while it is cruel to be misjudged, there is a consolation in the thought of my own rectitude. Though all the world forsakes me, God is with me."

"I will not forsake you," he cried. "I believe in you, and I am a friend, or I will be if you will let me."

"No, our ways lie apart," I answered. "You misjudged me once, and I told you I could never forget."

"Agnes, he said, 'you are cruel and inexorable. I offer you all I have to give and you spurn it from you. I would to Heaven I had more to offer.'"

"No, I do not spurn your friendship," I said, "but I simply say it cannot be mine. I must go now. Good-by."

"I believed those lies, Agnes, because I was a fool and because your family persuaded me to believe them. Even your father impressed me with the idea that they were true; and if he believed you guilty how was I to doubt it?"

"I did not know then, nor did I know until I was married, that a devilish conspiracy was formed against us, and that your family and my Aunt Brown had entered into a league to marry your sister and me together. But I know it now, and Mary had a part in it. It was a deep laid scheme, and before I realized it I was trapped. I felt that you had wronged me deeply, and I married your sister partly out of revenge. I thought I would punish you by so doing and at the same time show my independence. But I never loved her, and now I know I made a complete fool of myself."

"He waited for me to speak, and when I had mastered my feelings sufficiently to proceed with calmness I did so. 'You have tried to set yourself right in my esteem,' I said, 'but you have failed. I think less of you now than ever.'"

"Agnes," he cried, "don't say that." "I must say it, Mr. Hanley," I replied, "if I speak the truth. You have shown that you can be small, and I do not think half as well of you as I did. You believe me guilty without giving me an opportunity to prove my innocence. That was unmanly. You married a woman you did not love thinking you would punish me and show your independence. That was contemptible. You have sunk yourself in my estimation and I refuse to listen to another word you say. Let me go or I shall call out."

"Not another word, Mr. Hanley," I repeated, with firmness. "Let me go, I say."

than I could bear just then. Somehow I dreaded his adverse opinion above that of anyone I knew, and I felt that to be slighted or sneered by him would wound me so deeply that I should never recover from it."

"I was going to the village on an errand for Mrs. Lawton, glad of an excuse to be away from home when Mr. Cornell came, and had just emerged from the lawn and turned down the street when I met him coming up. He recognized me at a glance, as I did him, and coming to a halt he cried:

"Miss Owens, is it possible?" I extended my hand but said nothing. "Well, well," he exclaimed, giving my hand a warm pressure, "who would have dreamed that I should have met you here?"

"I have been here two years," I remarked, feeling that I ought to say something. "Two years?" he repeated. "Why have you not informed us, Miss Owens? My mother has been very nearly distracted about you. She has imagined all kinds of evils befalling you, and has worried, fearing you were sick or unhappy. If she had known you were here no power on earth could have kept her away. She has felt hurt at your long silence."

"I wanted to write to her often," I answered, "but I thought it best not to do so. I had reasons for keeping silent."

"Yes, to be sure, Miss Owens. I know you acted for what you considered best, and we have no right to question your motives. You live with Mrs. Lawton, do you?" "Yes, sir."

"This is a pleasure, truly. I came here to meet Mr. Hanley on a matter of business, having no thought of meeting you. I am more than glad now that business called me here."

A reporter was sent at the last moment to write up an important theatrical performance in New York, says the Youth's Companion. He hurried to the theater, but did not arrive until after the play had begun. In getting to his place he was forced to disturb Gen. Sherman, who, with a lady, occupied seats next the aisle. The reporter begged the general's pardon, but the old soldier was evidently annoyed.

He said nothing, however, until after the curtain had fallen on the first act. Then he leaned over toward the reporter with a frown, and said: "Young man, you ought to know that it is a great annoyance to be forced to stand up and let a person pass while the play is in progress. You should either get to your seat before the curtain rises, or stay away from the theater."

The reporter flushed and answered quickly: "General, I am a newspaper man. I was ordered to come to this theater to-night to report this performance. I came as quickly as I could after I received my orders, and I apologized for disturbing you when I came in."

Here the general interrupted him. The old man's frown was gone. "I beg your pardon now," he said. "I didn't understand. You are perfectly in the right, sir. Always obey orders. Obey orders if you have to make a whole theater full of people get up and stand on their feet for an hour."

Then the general held out his hand and shook the reporter's heartily. They met several times after that, and the distinguished warrior always had a smile and a pleasant greeting for the reporter who "obeyed orders."

A woman recently entered a drug store in Mansfield, O., and offered some ginseng for sale. The druggist closed a bargain with her but upon weighing the article his suspicions were aroused by its unusual heaviness. A longitudinal section of one of the pieces of root showed the fraud. In the center of each piece in the lot were from four to ten spots. The woman, upon threat of exposure and arrest, confessed that her husband was responsible for the fraud. While the plant was growing it had been uprooted, a hole made in each portion of root, the shot inserted, the plant put back in the earth and its future growth completely covered up all traces of the "loading." There was absolutely no external indication of the fraud, other than the unusual weight.

In Germany hospitality is almost considered a sacred rite, and the march of modern improvement has not yet obliterated some of the honored old time customs; the lady of the house does honor to her most important guest by serving her herself. Instead of delegating this function to the servant, she rises from table and presents the salver which holds the choicest bits and the costliest wines. It seems as if this custom might be a survival of that of feudal ages when those of lower rank were subservient to those of higher, and when the service was emphasized by some almost servile act, such as the German hostess even of the present day performs.

Charles Cornell came, and I met him, though I had hoped to avoid it. I did not wish him to see me, because I thought, since everyone else believed Bernard's stories, he would believe them, too, and I felt that to be ignored or coolly treated by him would be more

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

List of Representatives-Elect to the Fifty-Third Congress—The Total Shows 317 Democrats, 128 Republicans and 8 Populists.

James Kerr, clerk of the house of representatives, has compiled a list of the representatives-elect to the Fifty-third congress. It includes all but thirty-two from Rhode Island not yet elected, and the one from the Fifth Michigan district, yet in doubt. In the following list are 217 democrats, 128 republicans and 8 populists:

ALABAMA. Richard H. Clarke, D. John H. Bankhead, D. Jesse P. Stallings, D. W. H. Denson, D. William C. Cates, D. Joseph Wheeler, D. Gaston A. Robbins, D. Lewis Turpin, D. James E. Cobb, D. ARIZONA. P. D. McCullough, D. William T. Terry, D. C. R. Buckridge, D. H. A. Dinsmore, D. Thomas C. McCreary, D. Robert Bell, D. CALIFORNIA. Thomas J. Geary, D. Anthony Caminetti, D. S. G. Hilborn, D. R. James G. Macquire, D. Eugene F. Louderback, D. Marion Cannon, D. William W. Bowers, R. COLORADO. Lafe Pence, D. John C. Bell, D. CONN. Lewis Sperry, D. D. J. P. Pigott, D. Charles A. Russell, D. Robert E. De Forest, D. DELAWARE. John W. Causey, D. FLORIDA. S. R. Mallory, D. D. C. M. Cooper, D. GEORGIA. Rufus E. Lester, D. Benjamin E. Russell, P. Charles F. Crisp, D. Charles L. Moss, D. Leo's F. Livingston, D. Thomas B. Cabanis, D. J. W. Maddox, D. Thomas G. Lawson, D. F. C. Tate, D. D. C. C. Black, D. H. G. Turner, D. IDAHO. Willis Sweet, D. ILLINOIS. John C. Black, D. Philip S. Post, R. Andrew J. Hunter, D. Benjamin F. Marsh, R. Frank Aldrich, R. J. J. McDannold, D. Lawrence E. M'Ginn, D. William M. Springer, D. Jaso T. Brown, D. Benjamin F. Funk, R. Julius Goldzier, R. Joseph G. Cannon, R. Albert J. Hopkins, R. George W. Fithian, D. H. P. Hitt, D. Edward Langford, D. Thea J. Henderson, R. William S. Forman, D. Robert A. Childs, R. James R. Williams, D. Hamilton K. Wheeler, R. INDIANA. A. H. Taylor, D. John L. Bretz, D. John H. Brown, D. William H. Hojman, D. George W. Cooper, D. Henry U. Johnson, R. W. D. Byrum, D. Elijah V. Brookshire, D. W. W. Wells, D. Thomas Hammond, D. Augustus N. Martin, D. C. F. McNaghy, D. Charles G. Conn, D. IOWA. John H. Gear, R. Walter I. Hayes, D. David H. Henderson, R. Thomas Updegraff, D. J. C. Cousins, R. John F. Lacey, R. John A. T. Hull, R. W. P. Heppner, R. A. L. Hager, R. Jonathan P. Dolliver, R. George D. Perkins, R. George W. Smith, R. KANSAS. W. A. Harris, D. Cass Broderick, R. Edward H. Burton, R. T. J. Hudson, D. Charles E. Curtis, D. John Davis, D. William Baker, D. Jeremiah Simpson, P. KENTUCKY. William J. Stone, D. William T. Ellis, D. Isaac H. Goodnight, D. Alex. B. Montgomery, D. A. G. Caruth, D. Albert S. Berry, D. H. P. Brockridge, D. James H. McGraw, D. Thomas H. Paynter, D. M. C. Lisle, D. Elias Adams, R. LOUISIANA. Adolph Meyer, D. R. C. Davey, D. Andrew Price, D. Newton C. Blanchard, D. Charles Bonner, D. Samuel M. Robertson, D. MAINE. Thomas B. Reed, R. Nelson Dingley, R. Seth L. Milliken, R. Charles A. Boutelle, R. MARYLAND. Robert F. Bratten, D. J. F. C. Talbot, D. R. W. Wells, R. Isadore Rayner, D. Barnes Compton, D. William M. McKaig, D. MASSACHUSETTS. Ashley B. Wright, R. H. Gillett, R. J. H. Walker, R. R. A. Apsley, R. Moses T. Stevens, D. William Cogswell, P. Henry Cabot Lodge, R. S. W. McCall, D. Joseph H. O'Neil, D. M. J. McElstree, D. W. R. Draper, R. E. A. Morse, R. C. S. Randall, R. MICHIGAN. J. Logan Chipman, D. James S. Gorman, D. Henry C. Burrows, R. Henry Thimas, D. D. H. Atkinson, R. S. J. R. Whiting, D. William S. Linton, R. John W. Moon, R. George A. E. Woodcock, D. John Avery, R. S. Stephenson, R. MINNESOTA. James A. Tawley, R. James S. McCleary, R. O. M. Hall, D. A. R. Kiefer, R. Loren Fletcher, R. M. R. Baldwin, D. H. E. Bone, R. MISSISSIPPI. John M. Allen, D. John C. Kyle, D. John S. Williams, D. Thomas R. Stockard, D. Charles E. Hooker, D. MISSOURI. William H. Hatch, D. Uriel S. Hall, D. A. M. Dockery, D. D. D. Burns, D. C. G. Tharney, D. A. De Armond, D. John T. Hearnes, D. R. P. Bland, D. Beauchamp Clark, R. Richard Bartholdi, R. Henry F. Joy, R. S. W. Cobb, D. Robert W. Ryan, D. Marshall Arnold, D. Charles H. Morgan, D. MONTANA. Charles S. Hartman, R. NEBRASKA. William J. Bryan, D. D. M. Mercer, R. George M. Melick, R. E. J. Hainer, R. W. A. McKelighan, P. O. M. Kem, D. NEVADA. Francis Newlands, R. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Henry W. Blair, R. Henry M. Baker, R. NEW JERSEY. Jacob Geissenhainer, D. Thomas Cornish, D. Cornelius A. Cadmus, D. Thomas D. Enclish, D. George R. Frazier, D. John T. Dunn, D. H. C. Loudenslager, R. John G. Gardner, R. NEW YORK. James W. Covert, D. John M. Clancy, D. Joseph C. Hendrix, D. William J. Coombs, D. John H. Graham, D. Thomas F. Masner, D. Francis Bartlett, D. Edward J. Dunphy, D. Timothy J. Campbell, D. Daniel E. Sickles, D. Amos F. Cummings, D. W. Bourke Cockran, D. The De Witt Warner, D. John D. Fellows, D. A. P. Fitch, D. William Ryan, D. Francis Marvin, R. Jacob LeFevre, R. Charles D. Haines, D. Charles Tracy, R. Simon J. Schmeckhorn, D. N. M. Curtis, R. John M. Weaver, R. Chas. A. Chickering, R. James S. Scherman, R. George W. Hunt, D. James D. Beiden, R. Sereno E. Payne, R. Charles W. Gillett, R. Jas. W. Wadsworth, R. John V. Voorhis, R. Daniel N. Lockwood, R. Charles Daniels, R. Warren D. Hooker, R. NORTH CAROLINA. William A. Brantley, D. Woodard, D. Benjamin F. Grady, D. Benjamin H. Burr, D. Thomas Settle, R. S. B. Alexander, D. John S. Henderson, D. William T. Crawford, D. William H. Bower, D. NORTH DAKOTA. Martin N. Johnson, R. OHIO. Bellamy Storer, R. John A. Caldwell, R. George W. Henck, D. J. F. Layton, D. J. C. Donovon, D. J. W. Sulick, D. George W. Wilson, R. Luther M. Strong, R. Byron F. Ritchie, D. William H. Enoch, R. James H. Crover, D. Joseph H. Outwater, D. D. H. Hare, D. Michael D. Harter, D. H. C. Van Vorhis, R. A. J. Peterson, D. A. D. Richards, D. George F. Hart, D. S. A. Northway, R. William J. White, R. Tom L. Johnson, D. OREGON. Blinger Herman, R. W. R. Ellis, D. PENNSYLVANIA. Alexander McDowell, R. William Liley, R. Henry H. Bingham, R. Charles O'Neill, R. William McAlister, D. John E. Reynolds, R. Alfred C. Barnier, R. John E. Robinson, R. Irvin P. Wanger, R. William Mutchler, D. C. J. Erdman, D. Marshall B. Rosier, R. J. A. Scott, R. William H. Hines, D. James B. Reilly, D. E. M. Woomer, R. Myron B. Wright, R. Albert C. Hopkins, R. Simon P. Wolverton, D. Theodius M. Mahon, R. Frank E. Beltzhoover, D. J. D. Hicks, R. D. H. Heiner, R. John Dalzell, R. William A. Stone, R. W. A. Sipe, R. Thomas W. Phillips, R. J. C. Sibley, D. Charles W. Stone, R. George F. Kribbs, D. SOUTH CAROLINA. William H. Brawley, D. W. J. Talbert, D. A. C. Lattimer, D. George W. Shell, D. E. C. Strickland, D. John L. McLaughlin, D. George W. Murray, R. SOUTH DAKOTA. John A. Pickler, R. W. B. Lucas, D. TENNESSEE. Alfred A. Taylor, R. John C. Hoock, R. H. Sneed, D. Henry McMillin, R. James D. Richardson, D. Jos. E. Washington, D. Nicholas N. Cox, D. Benjamin A. Falco, D. J. C. McPherson, D. Josiah Patterson, D. TEXAS. J. C. Hutchison, D. C. K. Bell, D. B. B. Cooper, D. D. D. Sayers, D. C. Buckley Kilgore, D. Walter Gresham, D. David H. Culbertson, D. W. H. Crain, D. Joseph W. Bailey, D. D. M. Paschall, D. J. Abbott, D. D. J. V. Cockrell, D. George C. Pendleton, D. VERMONT. H. Henry Powers, R. William W. Grout, R. VIRGINIA. William A. Jones, D. D. Gardner Tyler, D. George D. Wise, D. James F. Ebes, D. Claude A. Swanson, D. Paul C. Edmunds, D. C. R. Ferrall, D. Eliza E. Merdith, D. James W. Marshall, D. J. St. G. Tucker, D. WASHINGTON. John L. Wilson, R. R. W. H. Doolittle, R. WEST VIRGINIA. John O. Pendleton, D. John B. Anderson, D. William L. Wilson, D. James Capahay, D. WISCONSIN. H. A. Cooper, R. Bowen A. Wells, D. Charles Barwig, D. George B. Shaw, D. Joseph W. Babcock, R. Lyman E. Barnes, D. John L. Mitchell, D. Thomas Lynch, D. George H. Bricker, D. Nils Haugen, R. WYOMING. Henry A. Coffey, D. BELLETALES FROM TERRITORIES—ARIZONA. Marcus A. Smith, D. NEW MEXICO. Antonio Joseph, D. DENVER. Dennis Flynn, R. UTAH. Joseph L. Rawlins, D.

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Her Nerve Had Been Tested. It was a terrible risk. Not a man was there in all the vast throng who dared brave the dangers of hissing flames and tottering walls.

Human lives hung in jeopardy, waiting in awful suspense for some intrepid rescuer. "I will save them!" A thousand faces turned eagerly at the sound.

They saw a woman. With flashing eyes and heaving bosom she paused a moment. Fragile as she was there was that in her aspect which filled the multitude with awe. Spellbound, the people breathed not.

"Stand aside!" A burly fireman had barred the way of the heroine. "It is foolhardy," he exclaimed. "Have you no fear, girl?" She laughed scornfully. "Look you—"

She turned a withering glance upon the man. "—for ten years I have worn in public every species of dress reform garment brought out during that time. Do you imagine I am afraid of anything?" With a bound she was lost to view among the blazing timbers.—Detroit Tribune.

Climbing a Cathedral Tower. A most peculiar custom which has been preserved since the middle ages at Friburg-en-Brisgau is that of climbing the cathedral tower upon the anniversary of the birth of the reigning duke of Baden. The tower is four hundred feet high, and to scale it from the ground to the apex is a very difficult performance, attended with great danger. It is done by climbing from one projection to another, these being on the average one foot apart. A single false step means death. To descend is also no easy task. Each person who makes the climb and the descent safely receives five marks from the state and a ticket of admission to the annual dinner given in honor of that day. The seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of the present duke was recently celebrated and three men performed the feat successfully. One of the three was cool-headed enough to pause when he had climbed about two hundred feet and indulge in an acrobatic performance. He was warmly applauded by the enormous crowd of spectators which always gathers on the duke's birthday anniversary.—Chicago Tribune.

How Did He Know. A writer tells a story of a dog who seems to have a streak of financial intelligence. And the writer, like most men who tell dog stories, vouches for the narrative as "an absolute fact."

The animal is a mongrel, who some time ago, in a forlorn and hungry condition, "located himself" on the premises of a woman who lives in a flat on Gates avenue.

The other day, while rraming about, the dog found a five-dollar bill. By what process of reasoning or observation he had come to know that five-dollar bills are worth saving, it is impossible to tell. The simple fact is that he took it in his mouth, and in spite of the efforts of several street boys who tried to get it away from him, ran home and deposited it at his mistress's feet, with a wag of his tail that seemed to say:

"There, ma'am, you see I am able to pay my board." It is added, of course, that the woman would not part with the dog for ever so many five-dollar bills.—Brooklyn Eagle.

He Knew. A school inspector was examining a class in grammar and trying to elucidate the complex relations of adjectives and nouns by a telling example. "Now, for instance," said he, "what am I?" That was an easy question, and all the children shouted: "A man!" and then looked around triumphantly, as much as to say: "Ask another." "Yes, but what else?" said the instructor. This was not so easy, but after a pause a boy ventured to suggest: "A little man." "Yes, but there is something more than that." This was a poser, but at last an infant phenomenon almost leaped from his seat in his eagerness and cried: "Please, sir, I know, sir—an ugly little man!"—Boston Globe.

Sandy's Answer. "Sandy," said Mrs. Simpson to her eldest olive branch the other day, when he returned from school, "I forbid you to play or rid about wi' that Bobby Wilson any more. 'Mind that na, an' if I ever hear o' ye playin' wi' him again I'll gi' you a guid kickin'."

"What way have I no' to play wi' Bobby, ma?" queried the youngster, with some surprise. "Because he's a bad, wicked laddie," replied his mother. "Weel, ma," returned Sandy, after a moment's thought, "I dinna think I'm hat awfu' guid myself that ye need to be so fearful."—Scottish American.

The Dread of Thirteen. They have just opened a new commercial school at the city of Luxembourg, Germany. There are thirteen rooms in the building which are numbered. But the headmaster is of a superstitious turn of mind, and did not want to have the figures 13 written as the highest number in the building. The papers of the city are making fun of the good old man who, however, refuses to yield, but has instructed his painter to mark the thirteenth door 12 B, and paint the number 13 upon a little outhouse.—Chicago Journal.



CHAPTER XXVI. MARRIED BUT NOT MATED.



"AGNES, LISTEN TO ME."



"MARY, I AM GLAD TO SEE YOU."

**Origin of the Swine.**  
The swine, so dear to children, can be traced back to the festivals which took place in Pagan days in honor of Bacchus, when little figures were hung on trees, and were supposed to bring blessings on the ground as they swayed to and fro rocked by the wind. The reason of this custom is explained by the fable of Icarus receiving Bacchus in Attica, and the god was so grateful to him that he taught him the art of making wine. Icarus then gave some of the wine to his peasants, and as they became intoxicated, their friends, thinking that Icarus had poisoned them, killed him in their fury. Icarus' daughter, Erigone, went in search of Icarus, and his body was found by means of his faithful dog Moera, who kept watch over the spot where the body was buried. Erigone in her despair hanged herself on a tree, and was changed into the constellation Virgo. Icarus was changed into the star Bootes, and the dog into the star Canis.—Yankee Blade.

**An Objection.**  
Charley Seaman—There is one fatal objection to a one-act play.  
"What is it?"  
Charley Seaman—You can't go out between it.—Puck.

**"How I Wrote Ben Hur."**  
told by Gen. Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles which *The Youth's Companion* announces. It retains its place in 350,000 families by its versatility and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustrations. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for \$1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to Jan. 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

It's hard to say what the politics of the man in the moon are. Sometimes the moon is wet and sometimes it's dry. Then, again, it is periodically full.—N. Y. World.

"REMEMBER that in Garfield you have an unfailing remedy for indigestion, Sick Headache, and every attending ail that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it 25c, 50c, and \$1.00."

At a natural history examination—"What is the animal capable of the closest attachment to man?" "The leech"—London Globe.

For Coughs and Throat troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—They stop an attack of your asthma cough very promptly.—C. E. Fitch, Miami, Fla., Ohio.

"I am very popular," said the chrysanthemum. "Nearly every man that sees me wants to buttonhole me."—Washington Star.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be ward off with Hie's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Most men like to see themselves in print, but women don't; they prefer silk or satin.—Texas Siftings.

S. K. CORNER, Mrs. Charlie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

A THIEF is generally distant in his manner if he suspects an officer is after him.—Binghamton Republican.

A RESTAURANT mutton-chop never looks half so sheepish as the waiter who serves the microscopic object.

The dog who chases his tail is like many debaters—he never reaches his conclusion.



**PUT TO FLIGHT**  
—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only guaranteed remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down and overworked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or \$500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money, if they can't cure you.

**Driving the Brain**  
at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

**Scott's Emulsion**  
of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.  
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

**Now is - Your Blood?**  
I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was treated with all the best of medicine, and a half bottle of other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of **WALLACE'S MANLY** cured me permanently. WALLACE'S MANLY, 127 N. W. 1st St., Minneapolis, Minn. Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. **WALLACE'S MANLY**, Minneapolis, Minn.

**A WORD OF ADVICE.**

**Republicans Should Remember That Conditions Change.**

"It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." Mr. Cleveland said it, and all the republicans laughed. They found the phrase funny to the verge of absurdity, and they laughed over it and made jokes about it, and parodied and burlesqued it. And so they had a great deal of fun with it—for a time. It was only for a time, however; and not a very long time at that. We would not for a moment occasionally lets down the tail-board of the dictionary in places where, to our own taste, a severer simplicity of language would be preferable. It may be that there is a rotundity and a ponderosity about this particular sentence that makes it amusing to those who are easily amused. But, like most of Mr. Cleveland's utterances, it has a large amount of horse sense behind it, and it wears uncommonly well. This is shown by the fact that it is a considerably more effective and pungent sentence to-day than it was when Mr. Cleveland first made it.

Mighty funny, wasn't it, gentlemen? Mr. Cleveland stood up and said "Look here, things are not going the way they ought to go. Here's a heavy war tariff tax taking the pennies out of hard working people's pockets, and a lot of the loosest kind of legislation using extravagant river and harbor bills and dishonest pension bills to rob the government revenues of dollars and millions of dollars. This sort of thing is all wrong. It is wrong in itself and it breeds other kinds of wrong. It needs reform and it needs it immediately. It isn't a thing to fool with or to fatter with or to dawdle about. It ought to be put right at once. There is no need of any fine talk about the matter—no need of any metaphysical argument—the thing is as plain as the nose on your face. In fact, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

You thought that was mighty funny, and you laughed at it. Well, where is the laugh now? No, we are not trying to rub it in, to exult over your defeat, or to mean about it in any way. We simply ask you to speak up fair and square and admit that Mr. Cleveland was right about it, and that you might have been better employed than in laughing at him. You may be republicans, but you are, we hope, first of all, and most of all, Americans. Now, if you really think to-day that Mr. Cleveland was talking with his mouth only, and not with his heart and his brain, when he told you that the business system on which the government of this country is being run was both dishonest and dangerous, just step up and explain why you think so, and show what reason you have for your belief. Here is Mr. Cleveland coming back to office to meet a treasury deficit of no human being knows how much. He told you that such a condition of affairs exists to-day, and was brought about under your own management and in the pursuance of your own theories. You laughed heartily at Mr. Cleveland's clumsy phrase. Well, what is it that confronts you now—a condition or a theory? What do you call a treasury deficit, anyhow? You made it. Are you proud of it? You know perfectly well that the government was collecting more money than it had any rational or decent use for. You know perfectly well that millions upon millions of the money thus collected was paid out to satisfy fraudulent pension claims—not to help honest, deserving, patriotic soldiers, but to bribe worthless sneaks, who never spent powder, to vote for your party and your pensions. Now, is that so, or isn't it so? If it isn't so, let us hear from you. We don't believe that you can show us one township in the United States where some rascal is not drawing a pension who never got or could have been got by any human power within sight or hearing of the rebel forces who threatened the unity of our nation. On such rascals, and on the dishonest contractors who live on government building and dredging appropriations, you have squandered the money collected from the people, cent by cent, dime by dime, dollar by dollar, but with the thinnest kind of warrant ever devised by legislative ingenuity.

It is a condition and not a theory that confronts you. If you are good Americans you will face it frankly. Own up to the fact that long years of prosperity have made you selfish, self-conceited and disregardful of the people's needs and wishes. And then chip in and help the people that have proved that they are in the right. That's a hard thing to do, but it's a manly, American sort of thing, and well worth doing. Put your self-conceit in your pocket; remember, like the poor old prize-fighter, that if you've been licked, you've been licked by Americans, and make up your mind that, if you cannot help the democrats, you will at least offer them no hindrance when they set out to make the pension-rolls honest and honorable, and to wipe out the inequalities and unfairnesses of the tariff legislation which your party has foisted upon the country to suit its—it's a mean word, but there is no other—customers.—Puck.

**HARRISON'S LAST MESSAGE.**  
The President still Harps Upon the String of Protection.  
That portion of the president's message which is not devoted to a review of the reports from the several departments of the government is mainly a laborious and ridiculous argument designed to convince the great majority of the American people that they did not know what they were doing when they voted against the republican party and the protective tariff thievery. The very best that may be said of the message as a whole is that it is a powerful enunciation of a cardinal principle of genuine republicanism that the people are incapable of self-government and lack the ability to determine for themselves what policy of government is better calculated to advance their prosperity.

The president draws largely on the advance sheets of Commissioner Porter's census reports for figures to prove that the business, wealth and other material interests of the country have enormously increased since 1860. He speaks of this development and progress as though they had not been fully understood or properly appreciated by the people who enjoy the benefits and blessings which come from them. He cites some estimates on the subject of the tin plate industry, submitted by a special agent of the treasury department, and deduces therefrom the pleasing assurance that "if existing conditions were to be continued" all the tin plate we could use would be produced in this country at some indefinite period in the far distant future.

Professing "a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people" higher rates of wages than are paid in Europe, the president quotes liberally from "the report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York," statistics showing an increase both in the amount and the rate of wages paid in the manufacturing establishments of that state during the year following the passage of the McKinley tariff. By resorting to the pages of a discredited official, for figures to sustain his "arguments" the president betrays a lack of decency which will occasion great surprise. Statistics which it was scarcely permissible to employ in a letter to a political committee accepting a nomination for reelection are certainly out of place when used in an official communication addressed to the congress of the United States.

Mr. Harrison claims, of course, that the cause of the prosperity which the nation has enjoyed for thirty years is to be found solely in the protective tariff. "I believe," he says, "that the protective system has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and in protecting the homes of our workmen from the occasion of want." Now that the people have voted to abolish that system he expects the most disastrous consequences to follow a change of policy. If, however, it shall turn out that his forebodings are unwarranted he can afford to be disappointed.

The president recommends that the republican majority in the senate do nothing at this session toward reducing the tariff, but to refer the whole matter to the next congress, which, he intimates, should be convened in extra session as soon as possible after his successor comes into office. He renews his demand for a force bill in order, as he says, "to secure free and fair federal elections," and takes final occasion to deplore the lawless hanging of negroes at the south.—Chicago Herald.

**NOTES AND OPINIONS.**  
—The republican party is again resorting to its old returning board infamies in its desperate effort to keep the democrats from controlling the United States senate. "Once a thief, always a thief."—Louisville Courier-Journal.  
—Mr. Depew says that the republican party will "take higher ground" in regard to the civil service hereafter. It could not well get much lower than it was when one hundred and thirty of President Harrison's office-holders helped Mr. Depew renominate him.—N. Y. World.  
—There was a decrease of about one million dollars in the treasury cash balance during November, but it is still large enough to answer all purposes up to the advent of the next administration, and that is as far as the republicans are interested in the matter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).  
—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, interviews to the effect that he thinks the Illinois republicans should nominate their candidate for United States senator in open convention in 1894. The senator was disposed to laugh and be merry at this plan two years ago. It is never too late to learn, but it is often possible to learn too late.—St. Louis Republic.  
—Grover Cleveland again will be president of the United States. The manly stand that he took in regard to the tariff and other economic problems was not in vain. After a defeat, which was in reality a triumph, he has been vindicated by the people of the United States and the question of the desirability of tariff reform determined in favor of those who are compelled to bear the burden of taxation.—Buffalo Enquirer.  
—The twenty-fourth president of the United States will be inaugurated under conditions of the happiest political economy will be allowed acceptance by the people. Centralization of powers in the federal government has received a final check. Democracy has won a victory more abiding, more conclusive and more satisfactory to the people of the country than it has achieved in the century of its existence.—Buffalo Times.  
—It has been predicted that Mr. Cleveland's second term will contrast conspicuously with his first term in the respect that it will be more partisan and will follow out more closely the Jacksonian idea that to the victor belongs the spoils. There is nothing in the record or personality of the president-elect to warrant such an assumption. Mr. Cleveland has never shown himself subservient to those influences which control the average politician. His indifference to them has proved the source of his greatest strength.—Kansas City Star.  
—Mr. Cleveland, owing his election to the popular strength of his cause and the popular confidence inspired by his character, is not indebted for his success to any man or set of men. No gratitude is due from him except to a large majority of the American people. He is free to serve the country according to the dictates of his conscience and his good sense, entirely unembarrassed by any sort of private obligations. No president in American history except Washington could enter upon the duties of his high office with a prouder sense of independence and a stronger assurance of being trusted by the people.—Harper's Weekly.

**Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?**

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders. The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food. That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

"I am inclined to think," said the pig which had been taken in off the pasture, "that the pen is far better than the ward."—Indianapolis Journal.

"What have you in that little box, Mr. Muller?" "A handful of hair; a morsel of my late wife." "But your wife had not blonde hair?" "No, but I had."

ATLANTA, Ga., November 21, 1892. Messrs. Editors: My son, William, was, in 1886, entirely cured of cancer of the mouth, which had caused him much pain and suffering, by S. S. S. By advice of physicians, who were unable to relieve him, an operation was performed, extending to the jawbone (which was scraped), but the cancer returned shortly after, and commenced growing rapidly. Finally, after trying many other remedies, I commenced to give him S. S. S., and with the second bottle he began to improve; after seven bottles had been taken, the cancer disappeared entirely, and though six years have elapsed, there has been no return. My boy is now thirteen years old, in good health, and I have every reason to believe he is permanently cured of the cancer and his cure is due entirely to S. S. S. J. R. MENDOCK, 95 Factory St., Atlanta, Ga.

"QUICKSILVER is firm," is a recent announcement. The mercurial metal must have strangely changed character in these piping times.  
For indigestion, constipation, sick headache, weak stomach, d. ordered liver—take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

**SYRUP OF FIGS**  
  
**ONE ENJOYS**  
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**"German Syrup"**  
JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

**SHILON'S CURE**  
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE  
Cough Cure  
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE  
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

**RISING SUN STOVE POLISH**  
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Emulsions, and Putties which stain the flues, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass packages with every purchase.

**A-BRIDGE**  
Your work and your cares, do away with all disappointments, BRIDGE OVER the sea of troubles which is constantly encroaching upon the sands of life and aging so many bright women before their years by securing at once a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE OR RANGE.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

**DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP**  
THE PEOPLES REMEDY  
Salvation Oil Try it! Only 25c.

**OPIMUM**  
Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. OPIMUM THIS PAPER every time you write.

**FITS**  
CURED. Trial Bottle free by mail. Cures after all other fails. Address HALL CHEM. CO., West Phila., Pa.

**You Wonder**  
why Mrs. — is so enthusiastic about Washing Compounds? You wouldn't, if you knew the facts. You'll find that she is using Pearline, instead of the poor and perhaps dangerous imitation of it that you are trying to wash with. You mustn't think that all Washing Compounds are alike. Pearline is the original one, and the best. Millions of women know it. So does every peddler and prize-giver, though to sell you his stuff he has to tell you that it's the "same as" Pearline, or "just as good." It is not—be honest, send it back.  
Beware of imitations. Pearline is manufactured only by 345 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

**The Ladies' Home Journal**  
has a New Series of the Famous Brownies  
  
**"The Brownies 'Round the World"**

An entirely new series of Adventures of the funniest little men in the world will be given in their first trip around the world. The amusing little band will visit all the leading countries, exploring the London Tower, climbing the Alps, gambling across Scotland's heather and Ireland's green, repairing the sea-washed dykes of Holland, sailing up the Danube and the Rhine, and finally penetrating the land of the Esquimaux and the North Pole. Their sports and adventures in strange countries will be the most amusing in their history, and Mr. Cox has made for the series the funniest drawings ever created by him.

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You can't find what you want in your home stores, get on the train and come to our mammoth Dry Goods Establishment. If you can't come, then send for samples (no charge for samples), and order what you want by mail. We guarantee satisfaction.  
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For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD Goods only. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price list. BULLOCK & CO., 300 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. OP-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

**FAT FOLKS REDUCED**  
15 to 20 lbs. per month by harmless, pleasant, and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send for circular and estimate. Address O. W. F. SUTTER, 1000 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. OP-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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Pain's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.  
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.  
A. N. K.—D. 1426  
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

**YOUNG MEN**  
Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Seaside, Mo. OP-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

# CONSTERNATION.

### Wholesale Indictment of Supposed Sooners For Perjury.

## AN OFFICER'S MYSTERIOUS MISSION.

### Desperadoes Fob and Murder in a Wyoming Saloon—North Dakota Cattle-men and Rustlers Have a Battle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 13.—A mysteriously acting officer arrived here on the train from the north, and at once went to the United States district clerk's office and filed a huge bundle of papers.

In this bundle are 986 indictments found in a court in Kansas against men who formerly lived in that state, but are now residents of Oklahoma. A small army of deputy United States marshals will start out to-day to arrest the parties wanted, and there will be great consternation among the Kansas crowd.

What the indictments are for, or where they were found, the officers refuse to say, but it is pretty sure they are from the United States court at Wichita, and it is more than probable that the majority of the men wanted are those who entered Oklahoma ahead of the president's proclamation of opening and obtained property by perjury, either real or implied.

If the latter be the case, many of the most prominent men in the territory will be included and the arrests will be the greatest sensation of the year.

ROBBEY AND MURKEL.  
CHRYENE, Wyo., Dec. 13.—Three masked men entered the saloon of A. J. Case, at a grading camp on the Burlington road, near the Montana line, and compelled the occupants to throw up their hands, at the same time firing indiscriminately.

Daniel Sullivan and A. W. King were playing cards at the time, while A. J. Case was tending bar. Case and Sullivan were instantly killed, while King was seriously injured, and a boy, who was in the saloon at the time, had his wrist broken by a bullet. The robbers then took \$250 in cash from Case and several watches and a small amount of money from the other occupants, after which they stole a horse and saddle and, mounting their own horses, escaped.

Case has been following the graders as they advanced in their work, moving his saloon from place to place. He has been in the habit of cashing the laborers' checks, and at times had a considerable sum of money with him. There is no doubt that the robbers thought they could make a rich haul by robbing him. It happened, however, that he did not have a large amount of money at the time.

BUSTLERS AND CATTLEMEN FIGHT.  
FARGO, N. D., Dec. 13.—Advices from Billings county, west of Missouri river, state that a fight occurred Friday between cattlemen and cattle rustlers, who had been running stock off ranges.

There are no means of communication from that section except by courier to Dickinson, eight miles away. News of the fight was brought to Dickinson Sunday night by a half-breed, who said the cowboys had overtaken the rustlers and a fight ensued, in which the rustlers were worsted, but they retreated to the sand hills, where the cowboys did not dare to follow them.

Each winter, as soon as the rivers freeze up, these rustlers commence to run off stock, which is driven by owners into protected ravines, where they remain until spring opens. A thorough organization has been perfected among the stockmen and the rustlers will be driven from the country.

Five hundred head of cattle have been run off the Little Missouri valley, in Billings county, in the last six months. They are driven into Bad lands, where they cannot be found, and are sold in small bunches.

## THE ELOQUENT WOODCHOPPER.

Mr. Gladstone May Be the Orator of the Day at the World's Fair.  
CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Perhaps William Ewart Gladstone, the "grand old man" of England, will be the orator of the day at the formal opening of the world's Columbian exposition, May 1.

Mr. Gladstone's name has been seriously considered by the ceremonies committee and Secretary Kulp believes the committee can secure the famous Briton.

Some weeks ago the name of Emilie Castelar was prominently mentioned. That a Spaniard and so eminent an orator as Castelar should be chosen seemed eminently acceptable, but it was found that, although Senator Castelar left nothing to be desired in the direction of eloquence, when it came to speaking English he was at a disadvantage. Mr. Gladstone, although far past the eightieth mile post, is nevertheless still a sturdy and active man, and it is said would not hesitate to cross the ocean on an occasion like the opening of the world's fair.

Secretary Kulp said that the board of control will probably take some action on the matter to-day.

Another Old Soldiers' Organization.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—Articles of association of the National Brotherhood of Soldiers were filed with the secretary of state. The organization is democratic and its subordinate branches are to be schools of democracy. Both union and confederate democratic soldiers are eligible to membership, and in the event of the death of a member his oldest son, if a voter, is eligible to the vacancy. Of the members of the national council, three are ex-union and two are confederates. The minor organizations of the order are to be known as forts, the first of which will be organized in this city to-night.

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

## NOTED CONVICT DEAD.

### Martin Burke, a Cronin Murder Convict, Dies at the Joliet Penitentiary—He Revealed Nothing in Regard to the Mysterious Murder.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 10.—Martin Burke, one of the men sent to Joliet prison for complicity in the famous murder of Dr. Patrick Cronin, of Chicago, died at the penitentiary in this city last evening of quick consumption. His death was not unexpected, as he had been sinking rapidly for some time.

When Burke first entered the penitentiary in January, 1889, he was placed in the cooper shop. He remained there until last summer, when he contracted a severe cold, which steadily grew worse and necessitated his change to lighter work. Since his entry to the hospital Burke has steadily declined. His end came quite sudden.

As he was sitting talking to a convict nurse about his case he referred to the examination made by Dr. Fredericks and said: "Well, I guess it is all up; it's all right anyway." After some further conversation he reverted to his own approaching death and said: "If I die I want you folks to come down and take my body to my folks." Forrest is the attorney who conducted Burke's defense and has since his incarceration in prison kept up his work on appeals to the supreme court. Burke had hardly uttered these words when his head fell forward and after one or two gasps life was extinct.

When the news of his coming death was first made public last month every means was resorted to to secure a confession from him which would lift the blood stained curtain from the Cronin murder mystery and reveal the inner workings of the deadly conspiracy. He had always maintained his sentence was an injustice and it did not lie in his power to place the crime upon those who should be burdened with it. He was frequently visited by Father Daniel, who was greatly interested in the case. The priest, however, asserts that never in his hearing did the deceased refer to the Cronin case. It would seem that he has departed this life without revealing any of the knowledge he undoubtedly possessed concerning the murder of the Irish agitator.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.  
The French Government Will Co-operate With the Commission.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Panama commission considered the report of three members sent to examine Kohn's & Reinach's books. The report was to the effect that the sub-committee found records of the withdrawal from Baron De Reinach's private account of more than 1,000,000 francs in the first six months of 1888. M. Arton, who is believed to have done all the canal company's dirty work at that time, had cashed the checks for most of this sum.

M. Ribot, premier, and M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, were introduced to the commission. Both said the government was anxious to co-operate with the commission as rapidly and as fully as possible upon the canal company's affairs. The documents concerning these affairs, now in the keeping of the courts and the ministry of justice, would be communicated unreservedly to the commission. M. Bourgeois added that certain objections which had been raised to such proceedings were valid only as far as the publication of the documents was concerned. The government felt confident that the commission would safeguard all the interests of the government in handling these documents before the criminal case came to trial and would see to it that the necessary secrecy be observed.

## THE MONEY CONFERENCE.

### Disatisfaction With Prof. Andrews' Views—What the Outcome May Be.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10.—Some of the American delegates to the monetary conference are not satisfied with the statement of President Andrews to the conference that the United States would sooner part with South America or Asia than with Europe. They regard the statement as pandering to the monometallist plans of Great Britain and Germany and not as in accord with American sentiment, and likely to offend republics of South America, with several of whom the United States has entered into reciprocity treaties. One of the chief fears of the monometallists of Great Britain and the continent has been that the United States and South America might join a silver combination and ignore Europe and this apprehension has led the monometallists to make at least some show of conciliation. It is argued by a majority of the American delegates that the statement was calculated in this respect to weaken the American case.

## WRECKED BY A BULL.

### An Operator's Error Causes a Serious Disaster on the Rock Island.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—Last evening a report reached this city of a serious wreck which it was said had occurred on the Rock Island between Horton and Mayetta, Kan. Later in the evening it was learned from a reliable source that there had been a bad head end collision between a passenger and a freight train between Horton and Troy and that a number of people were badly hurt. So far as could be learned no one was killed outright, though it was stated that the injuries of some might be fatal.

## Four Men Hanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—Dennis McCarthy, Stephen Hite, Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis were hanged together in the jail yard here at 7:45 o'clock this morning for wilful murders. Only 200 people witnessed the hangings from the jail yard.

McCarthy was hanged for the murder of his wife and unborn babe September 7, 1891. Lewis, colored, died for killing George Dean November 18, 1891. Hite paid the death penalty for the murder of Albert Baumman September 20, 1891. Grant Thomas, colored, gave up his life for killing Biedie Coleman, colored, September 9, 1892.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

### The Official Count From Thirty-two States—How the Electoral College Will Stand.

The official returns from thirty-two of the forty-four states give the following figures:

STATE	Electoral	Republican	Democrat	Prohibition	Other
Alabama	13	11	2		
Arkansas	11	11			
California	12	12			
Colorado	11	11			
Connecticut	11	11			
Delaware	11	11			
Florida	11	11			
Georgia	11	11			
Idaho	11	11			
Illinois	11	11			
Iowa	11	11			
Kansas	11	11			
Kentucky	11	11			
Louisiana	11	11			
Maine	11	11			
Maryland	11	11			
Massachusetts	11	11			
Michigan	11	11			
Minnesota	11	11			
Mississippi	11	11			
Missouri	11	11			
Montana	11	11			
Nebraska	11	11			
Nevada	11	11			
New Hampshire	11	11			
New Jersey	11	11			
New York	11	11			
North Carolina	11	11			
North Dakota	11	11			
Ohio	11	11			
Oregon	11	11			
Rhode Island	11	11			
South Carolina	11	11			
South Dakota	11	11			
Tennessee	11	11			
Texas	11	11			
Vermont	11	11			
Virginia	11	11			
Washington	11	11			
West Virginia	11	11			
Wisconsin	11	11			
Wyoming	11	11			

A—Average, two fusionists elected. B—Fusionist elected. C—Fusionists won. D—Average, one elector a republican. E—Average, one elector a democrat.

The Electoral Vote.  
The electoral table as revised and corrected up to date from official returns by the secretaries of states is as follows:

STATE	Democrat	Republican	Prohibition	Other	Total
Alabama	11	11			22
Arkansas	11	11			22
California	12	12			24
Colorado	11	11			22
Connecticut	11	11			22
Delaware	11	11			22
Florida	11	11			22
Georgia	11	11			22
Idaho	11	11			22
Illinois	11	11			22
Indiana	11	11			22
Iowa	11	11			22
Kansas	11	11			22
Kentucky	11	11			22
Louisiana	11	11			22
Maine	11	11			22
Maryland	11	11			22
Massachusetts	11	11			22
Michigan	11	11			22
Minnesota	11	11			22
Mississippi	11	11			22
Missouri	11	11			22
Montana	11	11			22
Nebraska	11	11			22
Nevada	11	11			22
New Hampshire	11	11			22
New Jersey	11	11			22
New York	11	11			22
North Carolina	11	11			22
North Dakota	11	11			22
Ohio	11	11			22
Oregon	11	11			22
Pennsylvania	11	11			22
Rhode Island	11	11			22
South Carolina	11	11			22
South Dakota	11	11			22
Tennessee	11	11			22
Texas	11	11			22
Vermont	11	11			22
Virginia	11	11			22
Washington	11	11			22
West Virginia	11	11			22
Wisconsin	11	11			22
Wyoming	11	11			22
Total	276	276			552

\*Official returns not made. Result not positively decided.

## THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

### An Assertion That It Was Not Unanimous on the Rock Island System.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—The strike of telegraphers on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway was not inaugurated yesterday with the unanimity and force which Chief Ramsey expected when he sent the telegram ordering the men out Wednesday night. The strike order was effective at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but reports indicate that it fell far short of general observance, even among the members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers which is strong on the entire system. On the lines from the Missouri river to Denver a small percent of men left their keys and in many instances their places were promptly filled, the company having taken precaution to have operators within reach. On the Iowa divisions the order was more generally observed. The company declares that it has suffered no interruption of traffic beyond what the recent blizzard caused.

## CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 9.—

The battle between Joe Goddard, of Australia, and Peter Maher, of Ireland, was fought in the Coney Island Athletic club last night in the presence of 8,000 men. It was won by Goddard in the third round, when he knocked his antagonist completely out.

## To Limit Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative Caruth, of Kentucky, introduced the following bill: "That no pensioner, now or hereafter in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is or shall be entitled to the full pay or salary which an able bodied person, discharging like duties to the government, is allowed by law."

## Profits of Smuggling.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 9.—Charles Johnson, late master of the British smuggling schooner Halcyon, which was seized and sold a few days ago, says that the vessel is being elaborately refitted for smuggling ventures next season. He said the owners of the vessel realized \$50,000 profit out of one voyage last August. The British schooner Cornelius sailed from Victoria, B. C., Friday last with sixty Chinese for southern Oregon or northern California coast. The treasury department has ordered revenue cutters to patrol the coast and every effort made to capture the vessel.

## No Decision Reached.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—At to-day's meeting of the committee of the international monetary conference the plans, of Tietjen's, Houldsworth and Allard were debated and the committee adjourned without reaching a decision of any kind.

## Egan Sails For Chili.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Patrick Egan, the American minister to Chili, sailed to-day for Colon. A great many Irish friends were at the pier. Before sailing he expressed his pleasure at the action of the senate in ratifying the treaty he brought from Chili.

## THE NAVY.

### Summary of Secretary Tracy's Annual Report on the Navy in a Position of Power on the Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Tracy, in his annual report, sets forth the fact that when the present administration came in, March, 1889, besides old and obsolete wooden ships only three modern war vessels were in commission. During the administration nineteen new vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 54,832 tons, mounting 20 12-inch, six 10-inch, sixteen 8-inch and eighty-two 6-inch guns, have been added, all of which, with the exception of five of the earliest, have been manufactured in this country.

Three new steel tugs have also been constructed and put in service. There is in process of construction eighteen vessels, certain to be completed, should armor be completed within the next year, of aggregate tonnage of 83,309 tons, and mounting altogether twelve 12-inch, six 12-inch, sixteen 10-inch, thirty 8-inch, thirty-two 6-inch, thirty-eight 5-inch and thirty-four 4-inch guns, all of which have been or are to be manufactured in this country.

Development the past four years has not been confined to ships alone. At the beginning of this administration, says the secretary, the naval establishment was entirely destitute of certain elements of efficiency, each one of which was indispensable to its practical employment as a fighting force, and the absence of which, even if it had been possessed of a hundred ships, would still have left it in a condition of paralysis. These were armor, torpedoes, heavy rapid firing guns, armor-piercing shell, smokeless powder and high explosives.

The secretary details at length the noteworthy progress in the production of these things, and says the progress noted, by which the United States has emerged from its condition of helplessness at sea, and by the employment of its own resources has distanced its most experienced competitors, marks an epoch in the naval development, not only of this country, but of the world.

Delay in delivery of armor has caused final completion of armored vessels later than at first contemplated. The only compensation for this delay is the superior quality of armor that has been recently developed. In connection with the development of nickel steel for armor, the department has undertaken a series of experiments in the application of this material to other purposes of country, with promising results. Important results than those already obtained.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION.

### A Federal Judge Holds That the Unlawful Entry of a Chinaman is a Political and Not a Criminal Offense.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Judge Edward C. Billings, in the United States circuit court, quashed the indictments against several Chinese for violating the exclusion act, and defined the powers of the government officials. Said he, in brief: "The statute relied upon by the prosecuting officer is found in the fourth section of the act of congress of May 8, 1882. That statute, as it seems to me, deals with the coming in of Chinese as a police matter, and is the re-enacting and constituting of what might be termed a quarantine against Chinese. They are treated as a pestilence which must be kept out of the country, and the punishment for a crime, but a means of keeping a damaging individual safely until he can be sent away. In a summary manner and as a political matter, the coming in of Chinese is to be prevented. This matter is dealt with as political and not criminal. The words used are those which are ordinarily found in criminal statutes, but the intent of congress, and it seems to be unmistakable, that what is termed being convicted and adjudged, means 'found,' 'decided' by the commissioner representing not the criminal law, but the political department of the government. After the lawful presence of the alien is determined, he must be sent back to his country by the treasury department at Washington. To prevent an unreasonable delay in such a matter, the immigrant must be within one year. Meanwhile he must be kept from entering the community of the people of the United States, and, therefore, he is to be imprisoned and to prevent expense to the government, he is to be kept in a sanitary matter, he is to be made to work. This, it seems to me, is the meaning of the clause relied upon to authorize trial and punishment for a crime, which is a political matter, and it is spoken of in the statute in that which is necessary to effectuate its return. It seems to me that section 4 deals with the proceedings before the commissioner conducting an examination, which is political and not criminal, and amounts to a direction to him and to the authorities who conduct the transportation or removal back to China, which is twofold: (1) that a Chinese adjudged to be here unlawfully shall be removed within one year; (2) that removal he shall be kept in prison and made to work according with these views I must direct that this indictment be quashed and that the defendant be remanded to the custody of the commissioner to be dealt with according to law."

## A STARTLING STORY.

### Amalgamated Men Accused of Poisoning Non-Union Men at Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 13.—A startling story is published of a conspiracy to poison by the wholesale non-union men at the Carnegie plant at Homestead. The statements made implicate members of the advisory committee, members of the Amalgamated associations and officials of some of the labor organizations sympathizing with the locked-out men at Homestead. As a result of this conspiracy, it is alleged that several persons have lost their lives, while scores of others are still suffering at their homes and in hospitals from the effect of the poisonous drugs administered to them with criminal intent. Yesterday nine persons, more or less identified with the strike, were arrested, ostensibly on less serious charges, but really for the purpose of averting suspicion until all who are claimed to be in the hellish business are secured.

## Wreck of a Steamship.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The British steamer Dinsberg, Capt. Dave, was wrecked off Long End, near Harwich, last night. Her rocket signals were responded to by a Harwich lifeboat. When the wreckers reached the scene of the wreck they found the vessel split in two and partly embedded in the sand. They were unable to board her until high tide at daybreak, when they found a seaman drowned below deck. The others of the crew were missing and are supposed to have perished, as fragments of the boat were found hanging to the davits.

## Light Sentence For a Wretch.

BULLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 12.—The case of Frank Swords, the tramp who crippled little Jesse Mohler, a young lad of Canton, Ill., for the purpose of using him for a street beggar, came up in court yesterday. Swords pleaded guilty and then threw himself on the mercy of the court. He might as well have tied a mill-stone about his neck and thrown himself in the Mississippi river, for the judge sentenced him to four years at hard labor in the penitentiary, and seemed sorry that that was the limit of the law. The lad is a cripple for life from the inhuman work of Swords.

## STATE CHARITIES.

### Reports and Recommendations of the State Board—The Improvements Needed at the Various Institutions Throughout the State.

The following summaries and suggestions regarding the state charitable institutions are embodied in the biennial report of the state board of charities:

**THE ASYLUM FOR IMBECILE YOUTH.**  
The last legislature made an appropriation for the erection of a building at the Osawatimie insane asylum, calculated to accommodate 340 inmates. While this will afford great relief to this unfortunate class, it will, when filled, still leave in the homes, private asylums and poor houses of the state from 330 to 430 insane people. To provide for these, and for the natural increase in the number of insane people in the state, is an imperative duty of our legislators, and both convenience and economy indicate that provision should be made for the completion of the Topeka asylum and for the erection of another asylum in the central western part of the state. The chapel at the Osawatimie asylum now has a seating capacity of 200. With the prospective addition to the population, an enlarged or a new chapel, to accommodate at least 500 persons, will be required, and we recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

The average number of inmates for the biennial period was for Topeka insane asylum, 178; Osawatimie insane asylum, 310.

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

We strongly recommend that an industrial building be erected, an equipped with proper machinery for the education of the boys in useful trades, that they may be enabled to earn a livelihood upon leaving the school. We also recommend that buildings be erected of sufficient capacity to accommodate, not only those who are sentenced to the institution as punishment for the commission of crime, but also the incorrigibles of the state. The work of this institution has been wonderfully efficient and it is substantiated by the statement of the superintendent, that more than 70 per cent of the inmates become useful and honored citizens, and that only 14 per cent become criminals.

The average number of inmates for the period was 214; average per capita cost for support, \$143.50.

## DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

An appropriation was made by the last legislature for an industrial building which has been erected under the direction of the board of public works, and is now occupied as an industrial school by the pupils who are learning printing, cabinet making, shoe making and harness making. A number of graduates are now employed by manufacturers in the state who express commendation for their industry and especially pleased with their efficiency as skilled workmen. A number of improvements are asked for by the superintendent.

The average number of pupils for the biennial period was 225; average cost per capita, \$166.50.

## BLIND INSTITUTE.

The board is thoroughly impressed with the idea that industrial training for the blind is of prime importance, for with a literary education alone, the graduate is thrown upon the world with an intelligence that is unavailable in the common pursuits of life, while with an industrial training he can earn a livelihood, and become an incalculable burden to the state, become an independent, self-sustaining, happy citizen. At this institution there should be an addition to the boiler house, and a provision for the electric light plant, and an industrial building to replace that burned in 1889, and we recommend an appropriation by the legislature for this purpose.

The average number of pupils for the period was 101; average per capita cost, \$211.15.

## ASYLUM FOR IMBECILE YOUTH.

The future of this institution is a subject that demands the most careful study and prompt legislative action. While it is doing everything possible to care for all of the unfortunate children committed to its care, its capacity is inadequate to the demands that are constantly made upon it. The number of applications that are on file awaiting vacancies more than equals the number of inmates. Humanity imperatively dictates that the state should no longer delay to fully provide for all this class. Those who are admitted to the asylum are generally sent to the poorhouse, where they receive (and this is especially true of the females) inefficient control and inferior maintenance. Many are able, with proper supervision, to perform considerable physical labor, and as the land now owned by the state consists of only forty acres, and that of poor quality, more land should be purchased, that they may not only be removed from the demoralizing effects of idleness, but in part made to contribute to the support of the institution.

The average number of inmates for the period was