County

Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897.

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	JULY—1897.										
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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY and party returned to Washington on the 6th from | in the ice box. Canton, O. The president was evidently fatigued from his journey and suffered from the heat.

THE navy department wants the president to fly his personal flag over the white house, to denote his presence in Washington, instead of the Ameri-

can flag. THE treasury department has issued cate, series of 1896, which recently has been placed in circulation. The new counterfeit bears check letter "B." It consists of two pieces of paper which split easily. The note has an oily feeling, because of the soft paper. The portraits of Fulton and Morse are very faint.

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, died at Washington on the 8th, in his 80th year.

THE war department has made the annual allotments of money to provide arms and equipments for the militia in the various states. Kansas receives \$8,626.12; Missouri, \$14,644.41; Oklahoma, \$2,872.03. The total appropriation made for the whole country was \$400,000.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY has pardoned Robert. M. Allen, sentenced to five years in the Missouri penitentiary for mail robbery.

MR. DINGLEY has announced that the

conference committee would give no Those interested in articles affected by the bill may, however, submit any information they may wish to have considered in writing.

ans dismissed from the pension office seek reinstatement. They are being carefully considered, and where possible and circumstances warrant it reinstatement will be made.

THE official announcement has been made at Washington that W. G. Edens, of Illinois, will be appointed commissioner-general of immigration to succeed Herman Stump, of Maryland.

ducing the number of pension agencies Indianapolis. from 18 to nine will, it is said, be soon revoked by President McKinley.

THE government's July report gives the percentages of condition of leading crops as follows: Winter wheat, 81.2; spring wheat, 91.2; corn, 82.9;

GENERAL NEWS.

WILLIAM DUFFY, a linotype operator employed in the composing room of the Philadelphia Inquirer, set in six days the enormous amount of 469,300 ems of nonpareil type. His average per hour was 9.192 ems.

Six suicides in New York city on the 10th were due directly to the heat. A MINER named Samuel Brown and

his wife were both burned to death in bed at Pittsburgh, Pa., through a fire caused by a lamp explosion. A SPECIAL from Jellico, Tenn., said

the miners in that region, many of them having large families and not that she wanted to keep cool. knowing where the next meal was coming from. Some of the men have had little work for nearly two years, and, as a consequence, they have nothing laid up for a rainy day.

Ar a freedmen's picnic near Hayden, I. T., Will Nave, Lillian Stewart and a Kansas negro, whose name is believed to be Condor, were killed by Paul Elliott, a negro ruffian, who escaped.

THOMAS H. MERRITT was shot and killed by Jacob F. Harris at Lexington, Ky., the other day. Harris found Gratz's park and the pair kissing one

another. MRS. S. A. KERNS died of a broken heart at Marion, Ind. Her four children had recently died of dysentery.

Louis Walters, a wealthy young ranchman of Kendall county, Tex., attended a dance at Engel's store. While dancing his foot slipped and he struck was broken and he died instantly.

SWIMMING parties and trips to Chinatown were said to be proving very attractive to the Christian Endeavorers at San Francisco.

SHORTAGES amounting to \$15,000 of the moneys due by county dispensers Schlegel, a grocer. He lived only 15 to the state were brought to light by minutes afterwards. Schlegel said the South Carolina dispensary board of control. The books are in such a latter had committed a rape on Mrs. shape that no record can be made of Schlegel, but the story of a criminal all the shortages, but it is probable assault upon Mrs. Schlegel was disthat the total sum will be much larger. eredited by friends of the dead man. the memory of Senator Harris.

AERONAUT McEwen made a balloon ascension at Benton Harbor, Mich., on the 10th and when 500 feet in the air Manhattan Beach, N. Y., on the 10th, his balloon collapsed, his parachute but was disqualified by the referee on failed to work and he came down on a account of being illegally paced in the house top. He was probably fatally concluding lap and the race and the injured.

THE swell jockey club at Paris has blackballed George Gould's brother-in- century was run in 4 hours, 54 minutes law, Comte de Castellane. There were 288 votes cast against him. Two would have been enough.

CHARLES H. SPRINGER, a commercial traveler, was killed at Dallas, Tex., by alleged that Springer had alienated the affections of Mrs. Wright.

On unlocking his combined meat shop Staib, of Tomkinsville, L. I., saw a man packing articles. At Staib's ap- injured. proach the thief stepped into a large refrigerator. Staib locked him in and notified the police. It was a hot day, and after the man had been in a small cell for an hour he asked to be put back

JOSEPH WEISSHAUER was arrested the other day at New York charged with bringing home food, cooking and eating it himself and leaving his wife and two-year-old child to starve.

PHILLIP TASHLEY, a Dane convicted by the United States court of killing John Sanders, a United States soldier, at Huachita, a year ago, was hanged a circular warning people of a danger-ous counterfeit of the \$2 silver certifi-jocular remarks, danced a jig and then jocular remarks, danced a jig and then said, "Let'er go, Gallagher."

WHILE a gang of workmen were ex-cavating on the line of street railway at Lexington, Ky., one of them struck what appeared to be a piece of pipe, but which proved to be a 64-pound dynamite cartridge. A fearful explo-sion followed, and five of the six negroes in the gang were blown to atoms.

THERE were five deaths and 20 or more prostrations in the two Kansas Citys on the 9th. In St. Louis the strikers. death list reached ten; Chicago reported 16 deaths and ten cases critical. Six died from the heat at Cincinnati; York; two at Indianapolis, Ind., besides three more cases of prostration considered fatal. Fatal cases were also reported from other cities.

Some time ago Atticus Thompson, a conference committee would give no rest until the 9th, when he was cap-hearing to anyone on the tariff bill. tured by a mob of unknown men and shot to death.

THE commissioner of pensions has the village of California, was found a reported failing daily. before him the cases of about 100 veter- few miles above Cincinnati. Near the tempt at suicide.

Ar Cincinnati on the 8th there were two fatal cases of sunstroke and Louisdied suddenly at New York through THE order of President Cleveland re- the heat. Two deaths also occurred at laid on the table.

AT Darlington, Ok., the seat of the agency of the Chevenne and Arapahoe Indians, over 3,000 red men and women were reported in secret council and people near them fear trouble. On July 1 a law was passed by the late oats, 87.5; tobacco, 78.5. The average legislature prohibiting polygamy condition of corn in Missouri is 92; in among the Indians and an outbreak Kansas, 90; in Nebraska, 83; in Texas, may occur over the enforcement of the new law.

FRED ROYAL, the professional high diver, dived from a car on the Ferris wheel at Chicago the other night after it had reached a height of 125 feet. He miscalculated the distance and in turning into the net used in breaking the fall struck on his hips. Physicians summoned stated that he had received a severe concussion of the spine and it was feared he might not recover.

MRS. JANE GEORGE, of Hot Springs, Ark., became partially demented, caused by the extreme hot weather on the 7th, and jumped into a well 30 feet that there was great destitution among deep, but was rescued by neighbors. The reason she gave for the act was

A FREIGHT train on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railway was derailed at Falston, Pa., and ten cars were precipitated into the Erie river. Forty tramps were on the train and one dead and three injured were taken out and six others were reported missing.

Four deaths from the heat took place at Chicago on the 6th. THERE were five fatalities from the

heat at Cincinnati on the 6th. JOHN SCOTT OLIVER, a deputy sheriff from Los Angeles, Cal., was held by the Coney Island, N. Y., police court Mrs. Harris sitting on Merritt's lap in on the charge of abducting 15-year-old Stella Robb, of Brooklyn, and was put in the prison van to go to jail. When the door of the van was opened he tottered to the entrance and fell. He had tried to puncture his heart with a

scarfpin. He will recover. THE intense heat at Chicago on the 8th caused four deaths and 23 prostrations, four of the latter being serious his head against a board. His neck and probably fatal. Six male prisoners in the Bridewell went insane also from the hot weather and were sent to

the asylum. DR. L. A. BERGER, one of the most prominent Kansas City, Mo., physicians, was shot on the 8th by John that he killed Dr. Berger because the

FRANK WALLER, the "Flying Dutchman," won the 100-mile bicycle race at purse of \$50 went to the second man, Thomas A. Barnaby, of Boston. The

and 6 seconds. THE Christian Endeavorers at San Francisco have chosen Nashville, Tenn., as the place of meeting in 1898. London is to be the rallying place for James A. Wright, a contractor, who 1900. The selection of the convention city for 1899 was not made.

A TENEMENT house in Providence, R. I., was blown to pieces and burned by and grocery the other morning Gustav an explosion of gasoline the other evening and two children were fatally

Two men near Lacinta, N. M., took an old woman, whom they thought had bewitched a belle of the neighborhood, and fastened a lasso to her and then started their horses and she was dragged to death and horribly mangled.

FIRE destroyed part of the Viles & Robbins' packing establishment at Chicago the other night. Loss, \$90,000.

ALBERT M. WINEBRENNER was arrested at Beatrice, Neb., on the 10th on the charge of having brutally beaten his 17-year-old stepdaughter with a amining state banks in the hands of buggy whip and otherwise ill-treated the girl. At midnight a mob of 100 masked men entered the jail, took Winebrenner out and, after stripping him and giving him a severe horse-whipping, coated him with tar and feathers and sent him back to jail.

Northing particularly new marked the beginning of the miners' strike on the 11th. At the meeting of the United Labor league at Pittsburgh, Pa., 63 out of 72 labor organizations were represented. Resolutions were adopted pledging financial support to the

Counterfeit dimes in large numbers are being circulated in St. Louis.

MISS TILLIE LARSEN tried to commit three at Lafayette, Ind.; seven at New | snicide at Omaha, Neb., on the 8th by tearing open the arteries of her left wrist with a hairpin. She was unconscious when found from the loss of blood, and only prompt action on the part of those who discovered her saved negro, attempted to outrage a white her life. "I wanted to go to Heaven, woman at Forest, Miss., but was frus- and that is why I did it," she said. The trated in his designs. He eluded ar- authorities cannot understand her case.

THE drought which has prevailed around Jackson, Tenn., for two months still continued on the 8th. The gar-THE bodies of a man and woman, ap- dens were burned up and ruined and parently dying, lying side by side on unless it rains very soon the corn crop a raft of logs moored to the shore near | will be a failure. The cotton crop was

DURING a severe storm the house of raft the dead body of an infant was S. E. North, near Larmore, N. D., was during the last administration and who taken from the water. The man and struck by lightning and North, his woman were alive but unable to speak. wife and three-year-old child were Both their wrists were cut and bleed- killed. The only member of the faming and other wounds indicated an at- ily that escaped was a 15-months-old child.

THE gold mining convention at Denver. Col., selected Salt Lake City for ville, Ky., reported one death and holding the next meeting. A minority many prostrations. Nine children report on the 9th declaring for the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one was

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

EDWIN J. BETS and his wife took refuge under a tree near Delhi, N. Y., from a shower and were struck dead by lightning.

By reason of the breaking of the connecting rod attached to the governor, the 40-ton fly wheel of a pair of Corliss compound engines went to pieces and wrecked the plant and building of the street railway company at Tacoma, Wash. It meant a stoppage of the lines operated perhaps a week and no electric light.

THE Santa Fe Railroad Co. has put in 1,000 new cars to help take care of Oklahoma's wheat and many towns can hardly get enough cars to remove the crop. It was estimated the crop yield will not fall less than 30,000,000 bushels.

THERE was a wreck on the Frisco which smashed in the front end of a locomotive, completely demolished a caboose, broke two cars into kindling wood and scattered the wreckage for a distance of 300 feet along the track. Only a brakeman was slightly injured. The wreck was caused by the train breaking in two.

THE government statistician reports the potato acreage this year 8.4 per cent. less than last year, and the condition of the crop 87.8, against 99 a year ago.

THE usual celebrations in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne took place in Ireland on the 12th. At Belfast 20,000 orangemen marched in procession. Everything passed off in an orderly fashion.

A DISPATCH from Denmark on the 12th said that an express from Belsingor ran into a passenger train and wrecked eight carriages, killing 40 persons and injuring 60 others, most of the victims being of the artisan class.

An Indian named Tiger Cat eloped with the wife of a chief at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., were followed by the whole tribe and caught. They were afterwards sentenced to be fed to alligators and the sentence was carried out.

THE senate took up the deficiency appropriation bill on the 12th and discussed Union Pacific railway affairs. A resolution was agreed to directing the secretary of state to secure from our representatives abroad full information as to the operation of postal telegraphs, telephones and postal savings banks. The house met and immediately adjourned out of respect to

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Women are getting \$2 a day for driving teams in the harvest fields of Cowley county. Del Valentine has returned to work

at Clay Center. He is on crutches, but is recovering steadily. The state board of pardons has rec-

ommended Gov. Leedy to give Willie Sells an unconditional pardon. W. W. Rose, of Kansas City, was elected superintendent of construction by the state board of charities to suc-

ceed J. G. Haskell. The cost of the expert testimony given by witnesses for the state to establish the value of the property of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co. was \$2,779.50.

There is one instance in Marion county where the figure "13" is not a hoodoo. Ben Bell has raised his 13th crop of wheat, and it is the best he ever had.

Gov. Smith, of the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, has been presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by several of his Keeley comrades, as a token of their esteem and friendship for him. Attorney-General Boyle has rendered an opinion that all fees of the amining state banks in the hands of receivers, must be paid by the receivers of said banks.

Col. James Hallowell ("Prince Hal") is seriously ill with diabetes at his father's home on a farm near Linden, Ind. The attending physicians say that it is not probable that he will recover, but that he is not in immediate danger of death.

The Kansas university museum has received a huge South American snake from Tom Bassett, a former resident of Lawrence, but who has been in South America for some time. The snake is a rare specimen and is eight feet in length. It was sent alive and came through in good shape.

The deaths among the soldiers at the home at Leavenworth, including those absent on leave during the past year, ended at midnight June 30, numbered 164. Singular to relate, the same number of deaths among the members occurred during the preceding fiscal year, making the total for the two

Since the warden of the penitentiary took the stripes off the convicts and gave them suits of cadet gray, new ideas of the fitness of things have been developing at Lansing. Warden Landis received a petition signed by the convicts in the leather working shops asking for new aprons to protect their uniforms. Aprons have not yet been provided.

The superintendent of the state soldiers' homeat Dodge City and the warden of the penitentiary have filed their reports with the state auditor for the month of June. The Dodge City home cost for its maintenance during the month \$3,609.91. The expense bill of the penitentiary was, for salaries, \$5,399.59; for maintenance, \$9,422.12. The receipts of the penitentiary from labor of convicts was \$3,674.25.

Gov. Leedy remitted the fines of four Dodge City jointkeepers who had served out a jail sentence but were unable to pay the fine imposed upon them. The governor said he remitted the fines because none of them had any money and there was no way possible to get them to work it out. He thought reducing the agencies fron 18 to nine perhaps they might profit by their long confinement and go to work in and to-day in all probability the cabithe harvest fields, where labor is in net will be definitely advised and consuch great demand.

degrees at Harvard college were: | carrying out of the consolidation order Masters of art, Ralph Waldo Cone, of of the last administration until fur-Seneca; Thornton Cooke, of Herring- ther notice. There is a feeling that in ton; John G. Hall, of Lawrence; the time all pension payments should be degree of bachelor of arts was con- paid from the agency at Washington ferred upon James Horace Patton, of and the administration's view is that it Paola; Carl Francis Prest, of Salina; might be better to take this radical Frank Nash Morrill, of Hiawatha; Burtiss Burr Breeze, of Reece. Schuyler system. For the present, however, the railroad at Lindenwood, near St. Louis, Colfax Bloss, of Clay Center was awarded honorable mention.

Kansas, at it annual meeting at To- now and involving too much cost and peka, adopted resolutions indorsing the | inconvenience. state administration and elected the following officers for the year: President, J. R. Lytle, Topeka; vice president, R. W. Lescher, Galena; secretary, grip on Hawaii. An aggressive inter-J. B. Gibbs, Kansas City, Kan.; corresponding secretary, P. C. Thomas. Kansas City, Kan.; treasurer, E. B. Cabbel, Coffeyville; chairman executive committee, J. W. Anderson, To-

Gov. Leedy has issued commissions to assistant inspectors and weighmasters in the grain inspection department as follows: S. S. Harvey of Ot- trouble of any kind with which the tawa county, W. F. Thompson of Sedgwick county and J. B. Daniels of Wyandotte county, assistant inspectors; F. B. Schiffbaur, A. H. Schissler of Reno county, B. W. Reynolds of Montgomery county, William Sullivan of Atchison county, J. Lee Simpson of Leavenworth county and Frank H. Beveridge of Marshall county, weigh-

masters. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says the banks of Kansas are in better condition to-day than they have been for years. There are 275 state banks in Kansas and 147 have reported. These Maune; Lancaster, G. Potter; Patton, G. Limthe banks of Kansas are in better conshow in the aggregate loans amounting to \$6,655,898, eash on hand \$1,125,-661, sight exchange \$2,471,366. The deposits amount to \$7,874,125, while they hold borrowed money in bills payable and rediscovnts aggregation only \$91,-682. The reserve to-day is 45 68-100 per cent. of the deposits. The law requires

A Discussion of the Affairs of the Railroad in the Senate.

NO BUSINESS DONE IN THE HOUSE.

Important Pension Decision Made by Assistant Secretary Davis-Cabinet Will Consider the Order Reducing Pension Agencies-Hawaiian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A discussion of Union Pacific railroad affairs occupied the attention of the senate yesterday. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up early in the day, and Mr. Morgan proposed an amendment designed to prevent the consummation of the agreement made some time since for the settlement of the government's claims against the road. Mr. Morgan spoke throughout the day, severely arraigning the Pacific railroad managers. Later in the day the entire subject was disposed of by the withdrawal of the paragraph to which Mr. Morgan had offered his amendment. The deficiency appropriation bill was not completed up to the time of adjournment.

A resolution by Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, was agreed to, directing the secretary of state to secure from diplomatic representatives abroad full information as to the operation of postal telegraphs, telephones and postal savings banks.

On account of the death of Senator Harris, as soon as the journal had been read, the house on motion of Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased senator, suspended business until to-day.

A PENSION DECISION.

Washington, July 13 .- An important decision construing the rights of pension claimants in line of duty cases was rendered yesterday by Second Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis. The issue is made in the case of Henry Miller, private in company K. One Hundred and First Ohio infantry. After being relieved from guard duty one day, Miller volun-tarily assisted a teamster in watering mules, and while so occupied was fired upon and injured. The department heretofore has rejected such cases as not in the line of duty. Assistant Secretary Davis, however, reverses the pension bureau's action, obeying orders nor violating army

regulations, but was aiding a comrade in protecting government property; was doing something which he not only had a right to do, but was commendable, and also was acting in the line of duty. The adoption of this policy will affect many claims. The case is held to be practically similar to that of a soldier hurt by the enemy firing on him while he was off duty in his tent, in pursuance of any employment at which he had a right to be employed. CONSOLIDATION OF PENSION AGENCIES.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- At the cabinet meeting to-day it is likely that in addition to the considerations to be given the currency measure, the president's order, now only awaiting his signature, relative to the consolidation of pension agencies, will be brought up in some form. The Cleveland order was to take effect September 1 next, sulted as to the document. The order The Kansas boys who were granted as now framed will merely suspend the action when any change is made in the operation of the old order is simply suspended, consolidation as provided The Colored Free Silver league, of for being regarded as impracticable

LOOKING AFTER HAWAII. WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The administration has taken steps to keep its ference on the part of Japan will result in the landing of marines and the hoisting of the American flag, with or without the ratification of the annexation treaty. Rear Admiral Beardsley will have, when the next steamer arrives in Honolulu, instructions giving him power to act at the first sign of aggression on the part of Japan or local authorities are not able to cope.

WESTERN POSTMASTERS.

Mr. Bristow Makes Quite a Number of Kansas and Missouri Changes. WASHINGTON, July 13 .- Just the usual even 100 post office appointments were made yesterday by Mr. Bristow, these

being of western interest: Kansas—Arcadia, F. Jewel; Beverly, J. Horry; Cedarville, J. Marrison; Danville, T. Gleason, Jr.; Elyria, J. Jennings; Goode,

Swimmer and Rescuer Perish. WEBSTER CITY, Ia., July 13 .- John Kelly, aged 17, and Frank Murphy, aged 18, were swimming yesterday when Kelly went down. In attempt ing to drag him from the water Murphy was pulled under and both lost

SELLS' PARDON ASKED FOR.

The State Board of Pardons Recommend That He Be Given His Freedom

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.-The state board of pardons has recommended to Gov. Leedy a pardon for Willie Sells. In its report the board gives the following reasons for its action. Gov. Leedy will not act on the matter for several days. The report says in part: We have examined with care and attention all the testimony that was taken at the trial that we have been able to obtain and other oral

and written testimony and evidence.

The evidence in this case was purely circum stantial, and the rule in such a case is that the circumstances relied upon for conviction must exclude every other reasonable supposition but the single one of the defendant's guilt It is necessary not only that all the circumstances concur to show that the defendant committed the crime charged, but they must be inconsistent with every other rational conclusion or reasonable hypothesis. It is not sufficient that the conclusions found coincide with, account for, and therefore render it probable that the defendant, committed the crime charged, but they must be a moral certainty, exclude every other reasonable conclusion but the single one of guilt. If, from the circumstances, it is impossible to prevent a reasonable theory as to each and every element necessary to constitute the crime, and to prove

the defendant's guilt, then such circumstances are not sufficient to justify a verdict of guilt. The evidence in the Sells case, in our judgment, fails to meet the requirement of the law concerning circumstantial evidence, when fully and properly applied. The circumstances, as shown by the evidence, are inconsistent with any rational theory thal Willie committed the murder, and the evidence totally insufficient to

justify such a conclusion.

There was intense excitement in the community. The danger lay in the unnatural and lawless condition of affairs incident to the cirthe place where the trial was to be had, of a series of falsehoods of the most dangerous character. The story that Willie had made a confession reached every ear within a few hours, and was told and retold for the truth. The eager public caught up every idle rumor and settled it into a positive statement. and settled it into a positive statement.

The public press was filled with the accounts of Willie's "alleged confession." Public indignation became intense. It was not the known facts that had wrought this condition, but the circulation of an "alleged confession," well calculated to excite public indignation,

and yet absolutely false.

These suggest to your excellency something of the surroundings in which this case was tried, and in our judgment under such condi-

tions a just and proper administration of the law could not have been had.

The average mind in a condition of excite-ment can not weigh testimeny—it does not want to. Public sentiment demanded a conviction and one resulted. We have followed up carefully the various reports concerning "alleged confessions" made by Willie, and we are constrained to believe that a confession was never made. Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Hall, the attorneys to whom it was alleged a confession was made, both say no confession was made. Mr. Woods, in his affidavit filed in the case, negatives the idea of any such confession at the time the affidavit was made, which was some

ime after the trial. Willie Sells before and since his incarcera-tion in the penitentiary, and at all times and places, has always stoutly and with an appearance of candor and truth, and with great firmness maintained his entire innocer erime charged against him, both publicly and

to his attorneys in private.

C. A. Cox, who was county attorney and prosecuted Willie Sells at the time of the trial, now believes that he is innocent. Grave doubts of his guilt have always existed in the minds of a great many people in Neosho county, who are acquainted with the circumstances of his conviction, and time, with other developments, has increased that feeling of uncertainty. Evidence has been introduced before this

board that points to parties other than Willie Sells as the possible and probable perpetrators of the crime; but it is not the province or duty

of this board to try suspected parties.

The testimony of all proves conclusively that from Willie's infancy up to the last hour he was seen with his family, he was always a pleasant, obedient boy to his mother and devoted to his sister, and in fact was a model in the neighborhood, for good conduct and filial obedience, and that there was no evidence of motive on Willie's part for the commission of the crime charged.

CALLED DOWN BY M'NALL

Insurance Companies Warned Not to Write Policies Without Permission

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—Insurance Commissioner McNall received information to-day that the German of Freeport and Milwaukee Mechanics insurance companies, licensed to do business in Kansas, had pooled interests and were writing insurance as the Western Underwriters of Chicago, maintained an office in Kansas City and wrote insurance in eastern Kansas. McNall sent the Chicago office a note in which he declared that if he ever heard of the Western Underwriters writing another policy in Kansas without his permission he would cancel the permits of the other two companies at once and without notice.

KANSAS LANDS.

Sales by the Santa Fe During the Last Six Months Break the Record

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10 .- The land department of the Santa Fe announced to-day that the sales of lands in Kansas during the past six months greatly exceeded the sales for the same length of time in other years and almost reached the total sales for all of last year. "The sales made so far this year have been heavy," said Land Commissioner Frost," "when compared with the sales of recent years. With few exceptions the sales made were in the grazing districts and grazing will be carried on more extensively in the southwest than ever before since that territory was devoted exclusively to

Kansas Ploneer Dead.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.-Mr. Martin Anderson, father of Maj. Tom Anderson, died vesterday at 11 o'clock at his son's residence, 215 Clay street. For several weeks he has been ailing, and the end came yesterday. The deceased was an old pioneer of Kansas. He was born in Columbiana county, O., September 17, 1817. In June, 1857, he moved to Kansas, and later moved to Holton, where he spent most of his time during his residence in the state.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS

THE SUMMER TIME MARINE. In rocking boat we idly float beneath the silver stars, Which flash below us lustrous spears, tridents and burnished bars.

While other stars look up at us from out

that nether sky, As brilliant and as far away as those which Thus we between two firmaments suspend

ed come and go, Absorbing that delight of flight which gulls and eagles know

The silvery lights take forms grotesque in eddies, dents and swirls,

And seem like silver circlets set with iridescent pearls.

Meantime the diamond spray its shower of sparkling gems bestows, wealth profuse of purest test each child of Nature knows.

Beneath our prow the babbling waves indulge in many a kiss, Which lovers promptly imitate on such a night as this.

While other waters dimple deep and leap with laughing voice To catch the star beams and o'er each with gurgling lisp rejoice

Anon some fish in happy play springs up with leap and splash And round him phosphorescent gems in rarest beauty flash.

Near by is heard the organ tones of surges on the beach, With grand effects in undertones no music masters teach.

As swirl and sweep of mighty waves make watery hills and vales,

We in our cradle of the deep are rocked by scented gales.

Above, below and all around by countless

marvels rimmed, Buch as no soul hath fully grasped or great-Two skies with happy wayfarers suspended

thus between, While water mirrors measureless reflect the mighty scene

Which God and Nature at their best to-gether planned and wrought; Each atom and each mightiest wave a well-

mbodied thought. In such a place earth's wonderland and marvel kingdom lies, Where human beings soar like birds mid-way between two skies.

With God above and God below and His works all around, And in each marvel thus revealed His mysteries profound. I. EDGAR JONES.

A STILL, STUBBORN KIND.

........................

BY ELLA HIGGINSON.

"M Yoh!" said Mrs. Ewens. "Here it's nine o'clock an' all them clo'es are a-switchin' out on that clo'esline yet, an' that girl still out a-drivin' calves to pastur'! It didn't take me two mortal hours to drive calves to pastur' when I was a girl. I can't see where in the world she can have gone to."

She went out on the back porch and lifted her voice shrilly-"Min-dee! Min-

"Yes, mother." young girl came around the corner of the house. Both her hands were filled with great golden buttercups.

Mrs. Ewens started. "Oh," she said, "there you are! Well, it's high time, I'd like to know what kep' you two hours a-drivin' calves to pastur,' miss?" "I was gathering buttercups."

The girl went up the steps slowly. There was a flush on her face that spread gradually down to her throat, She was not pretty, but there was something in her blue eyes that attracted even strangers.

"Oh, you was a-getherin' butacups, was you?" Mrs. Ewens' look was withering. "Well, how often have I told you to not go a-trollopin' around wastin' your time; an' all them yeste-day's clo'es out on that line vet?'

Mindwell went into the kitchen. Her lips were trembling. She bunched her flowers hastily into an old blue pitcher. Then she tied a gingham apron around her slender waist, and going to the sink in one corner commenced washing dishes. Her mother followed her.

"Oh, now, look at you! Soakin' the soap all to pieces in the dish water! Ain't I told you 50 times if I have once not to lay your soap in the dishpan an' pour hot water on it? What ails you?" "Nothing, mother."

"Nothin', aigh? You're as stubborn 's your father ust to be! Don't go to settin' your lips together that way when I ask you things. I had a-plenty o' that in my day. That's the Ewens a-stickin' outin you. You didn't git any o' that from me. I ain't one o' them still, stubborn kinds!"

She went to the door to shake her her white porch, and was standing on one foot, watching her in amazement. Mindwell lifted her head with an air of relief. The plate she was wiping slipped through her fingers and fell on

the floor with a crash. "Well, if I ever! Just look at your carelessness! If it ain't one o' my best blue chiny plates. One o' them the me?" she cried. "Where's your tongue minister's wife give me! I never see gone to all of a suddent, aigh?" your beat fer breakin' things." Mindwell gathered up the pieces with shak-

three crept out on her lashes. "Oh, cry!" said Mrs. Ewens contemptuously. "As if cryin' would put that and sent me \$30, mother! And he says would do some good."

Mrs. Ewens stopped abruptly. With ward to look through the open door. "Why, where on earth can that org'n tutorbe goin' to?" She moved along step by

step to keep it in view. "Mindy, who do you 'spose has got teach you at the deestrict school?"

a new org'n?" Her tone was pleasant and confiden- got down stiffly on one knee before the script.

"I don't know," said Mindwell. She was laying the pieces of China away tenderly.

"Why, if my name's Ewens, it's turnshould ketch me watchin'. It's gone up to the door an stopped, an' she's come out a-givin' orders. There's Til- here." dey come out, too. Lanky thing! As if she'd ever learn playin'! Mindy!" "Yes, mother."

"Do you hear what I'm a-sayin'? Where'd they git the money fer a new at the girl. Her face was gray as ashes. org'n? They owe a debt at the post

office store, and they ain't sold their pomoney at?"

"Oh, I don't know," said Mindwell,

wearily. "You don't know? No, you never do know anything about your neighbors. All you ever know is to go a-getherin' butacups or dandylines, with all them clo'es a-switchin every which way fer Sunday! You ain't worth your keep lately, a-writin' stories fer magazines, an' nine out o' ten of 'em the editors

won't have." The girl's face grew scarlet. A lump came into her throat, but she held it there silently. She took the clothesbasket from the pantry and went out. Her lips were set together in a way her mother called stubborn.

Mrs. Ewens sat down by the table. "Mercy," she said, leaning her cheek on her thin knuckles. "The look in that girl's face scares me sometimes. I wish I hadn't twitted her about the stories, but she does rile a body so. If she'd talk back I'd git over my mad sooner, but she won't. I wish I hadn't said that. Land knows I'm proud enough when the editors do take one o' her stories, an' go carryin' it around be ashamed. An' I am. Well, I'll make a peach cobbler fer dinner, with some nutmeg dip; she's awful fond o' that."

the line and carried them to the porch. "You'd best sprinkle 'em out there in the dunce!" he cool, Mindy," said her mother, in a conciliatory tone. "You can use the bench. I'm makin' a peach cobbler an' some nutmeg dip on the table."

The girl turned her head and looked away to the mountains. Her eyes blurred with sudden tears at the unexpectedly kind tone. Below the hill on golden distance Seattle sat upon her her throat. sloping hills, her towers and spires aflame in the morning light, and all her windows, shining like brass. On all sides the heavily-timbered hills swelled uparound Puget sound glistening like sink.

"There comes Mis' Cav'niss," observed Mrs. Ewens. "She comes over so often, rain or shine. What's she got saying, "I ain't never prayed any, so Well, she's a-pushin' the season." Mrs. Ewens moved stiffly to the edge

of the porch. "Why, Mis' Cav'niss!" she exclaimed.

right in." laughed; little wrinkles ran up each I've struggled ag'in my temper. A side of her thin nose. "The postmaster | body never gits any credit fer the time



SHE FOLLOWED THE CALVES.

bring a letter for Mindy, and, of course, I said yes." Mindy turned eagerly and took the

letter. "Oh," she said, "I'm so much obliged, Mrs. Caviniss." After Mrs. Caviniss had turned away

Mindwell sat down on a stool and tore I'm not going." the letter open with trembling fingers She grew pale as she read. It was a long letter. She read it

through twice, her lips moving as she read it the second time and a blur thick- altation was still in her eyes. "I've ening over her eyes. Then she flung her arms down on the bench and her there's anything in me we'll find it out apron at a chicken that had stepped on head upon them, and burst into a very passion of sobbing.

"Why-whatever!" said Mrs. Ewens, solemnly. "I never see you take on that way. Where's your story at? couldn't get there, anyhow." Did you go an' fergit to put in stamps?" She waited awhile, watching the girl impatiently. "Why don't you answer

"Oh, mother!" Mindwell jumped up and ran to her mother. She threw her ing fingers. The plates were dear to arms around the withered throat and her. Her eyes filled with tears. Two or kissed the hard old cheek. "Oh, mother, it's from the editor of that Boston magazine. He's taken the story plate back in my best chiny set! I wish I have great talent, but that I need you'd do your cryin' before you break education and experience that I can't up things instid o' after! Mebbe that get here. And if I can afford it he wants me to go to Boston and study. He'll give me work on his magazine to a change of countenance she leaned for- pay my expenses-but there are the traveling expenses and the private

> "Tooter! What do you want of a tooter? Didn't you learn all they could that we adopted a rule that where an

> Mrs. Ewens went into the kitchen and must pay in advance. - Boston Tran-

tial. Curiosity had put her anger to oven to look at the cobbler, and Mindwell followed her.

"We can afford it, can't we? I'll go 'tourist' and take my lunch. I'll study so hard, mother."

"What do you want to study fer? It in' into Mis' Parmer's gate!" She closed the door partially. "I don't want she wouldn't take your stories, I reckon." "It might be better, mother. I need experience, too-and I can't get it

> "Well, I got a-plenty of it," said Mrs. Ewens, with unconscious pathos, "an' I've lived here 'most all my life."

She got up slowly and stood looking "Do you want I should give you money to go an' leave me in my old age an' my tatoes yet. Where'd they git their ploorisy? You can have it an' go-if you're in earnest."

"Oh!" It was a cry of pain. "It's only for a year. Think what it means! Mother, if you had your life to live over, and got a chance to get a good education-

She stopped. Her mother's face had quivered-that stony old face that never betrayed emotion! None know so well as they who have no education what it is to go through life without it.

Mrs. Ewens went into the pantry and shut the door. In trivial, every day affairs she was a small-minded, nagging woman; in large affairs she now proved herself great. Her hard life had taught her bitter self-control when it came to real sorrow. She had not had time for the luxury of grief.

When she came out of the pantry her face settled into its usual lines. She took the cobbler from the oven.

"Mindy," she said, "you can have the money. I'd just as soon you'd go. You had best git them clo'es sprinkled. This cobbler's all done."

It was a month later. Mindwell hurried along the little path to the station. Her trunk had gone by boat showin' it to the neighbors. I'd ort to to Seattle, where she was to get her ticket to Boston.

Her mother had said good-by without any emotion. Tears had sprung to Mindwell gathered the clothes from Mindwell's eyes, but the old woman had said only: "Now, don't go to actin'

> But how very old and gray she had looked! And how bent! Mindwell had never noticed it before. The ache of it was in her heart now. She saw the long, lonely year stretching drearily before her mother.

The train was an hour late. She walked on the little platform. The which they lived the blue waters of ache sank deeper. She could not get Puget sound cobed to the ocean. In the it out of her heart. A sob came into

"I'll run back and kiss her again," she whispered.

Mrs. Ewens was sitting by the kitchen table. Her head was bowed upon her ward, folded in purple haze, to the arms. The hearth was unbrushed. The chains of noble mountains that reach dishes were piled, unwashed, in the Mindwell came softly to the door

and stood there.

"Oh, Lord, Lord," her mother was on her head? A new spring sundown? I orter be ashamed to now, when I'm in such trouble. But I must talk to somebody, Lord, an' there's nobody to bother now but you. You'll fergive me if I ain't right. My old heart's You ain't been here fer an age. Come broke. My only child has gone an' left me. I don't blame her. I've been "No. I can't stop." Mrs. Caviniss cross an' ugly, an' I've nagged at her. asked me if I was coming up by here to they conquer their temper, but they get a-plenty o' blame fer the time it conquers them. But you know how I loved her, Lord, an' how proud I was o' her. I had to work in other people's kitchens when I was a girl; an' sence I got her I've slaved an' saved, so she'd never have to do that. A whole year, Lord! An' me so old, an' sick so much with the ploorisy-"

Mindwell slipped away, shaken to the soul. She went around the house and sat down on the front steps. She leaned her face within her hands and sat there for a long, long time. At last she stood up slowly, trembling. Her face was white. Her eyes went to the silent, lonely mountains. A moment longer the struggle lasted. Then something that was beautiful shone in the girl's face. The exaltation of one who has conquered came into her

When the train came Mrs. Ewens went to the door and sickled her hand above her dim eyes to get a last glimpse of the girl. Her face was quivering.

At that moment Mindwell stepped upon the porch. Her mother started. "Fer pity's sake!" she exclaimed. Her face changed. "Did you go an' git

"No, mother, I didn't get left, but

"You ain't a-goin'?" She spoke harshly, ashamed of her display of emotion. "Why ain't you a-goin'?"

"I've changed my mind." The exbeen thinking, mother. I guess if right here just as well as in Boston And if there isn't, there's no use wasting my time going to Boston. Maybe I'll get some education here that I

"My-oh! I never see your beat! You're just like your father, a-changin' like a water-sign, fer all you're one o' them still, stubborn kinds! Well, if you ain't a-goin', hurry on your old clo'es. It's high time them calves was

druv to pastur'!" Twenty minutes later Mindwell was following the calves down the path N. Y. Journal. through the firs.

"Maybe the world won't think as much of me as it would if I had a fine education," she said, setting her lips together, "but I guess I'll think mon of myself."-Ladies' Home Journal.

Precautionary Measure.

Patient-Isn't it a little dangerous to administer anesthetics? Must be terrible to have one die in your chair after you have given him ether.

Dentist-Yes; it was for that reason anesthetic is administered the patient

"Yes," said Mr. Snicksnackle, "I do not like my name at all. They say that either the legislature or the district court will change it for me. Which

would you apply to if you were in my predicament? "Well," said she, thoughtfully, "a minister would do for me." And three hours later it struck him

that there was a mild hint in what she

had said .- Cincinnati Commercial Trib-

Joys of the Season. Yes, these summer days are precious, Not alone for balmy air; Ah, these funny summer costumes

We see other people wear!
—Chicago Record. BESIDE THE SAD SEA WAVES.



Cholly-Ignorance is bliss. Maude-Then you should be supremely happy.—Detroit Free Press.

A Cynical View of It. Gus De Smith-Say, Hostetter, what became of that good-looking girl who was introduced to you by our mutual friend, Charlie McIntosh?

Hostetter McGinnis-She was my first and only love, but she didn't care for me. She is married to McIntosh. Gus De Smith-She is, eh? Serves him

A Musical Family. "My daughter plays the violins, My boys both play the basses; My wife she plays the pi-an-o, While I just play the races." -Yonkers Statesman. Exceptions.

"I am willing to concede," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "that all the world may be a stage, but I'll be essentially bamboozled if the men and women in it are actors! There's a lot of them that

only think they can act!" And Uncle Allen got up and walked wearily out of the theater .- Chicago

Tribune. A Practical View.

"There is no excuse," exclaimed the theater patron, "for having the waits between acts so long."

"That's exactly what I said to the last company that played here. It's very dangerous to let an audience go to sleep and take chances on being able to wake it up again."-Washington Star.

A Setback. "We hunted up that intellectual woman who invented the self-rocking cradle. We wanted to give her a vote of

thanks.' "Well, how did she receive you?" "The inventor turned out to be a man who wanted to get off to the baseball game."-Detroit Free Press.

Made It a Bargain.
"It's a swindle," she said. "The idea of charging four dollars for that!" "Under the circumstances, madam," returned the floorwalker, who had been attracted to the spot, "we will make it

\$3.99 to you." "Ah," she said, producing her purse; "that's more like it."—Chicago Post.

What She Got. Nonie-How did Nettie come out in her breach of promise case? Laura-O, the jury gave her a new

heart. Nonie--What was that? Laura-The marble heart, you know. -Pittsburgh News.

Queerness of Women "Beverly, where do you go for the

ummer?" "Well, it doesn't really make any difgood and right. It is another case of ference, wherever we go Mrs. Beverly where a man digs a pit for another and falls into it himself.—Tammany Times. else."—Detroit Free Press.

Mixed Paint. He started out to paint things red, He got things mixed, 'tis true; He came back with a carmine nose And eyes both black and blue.

-Up-to-Date.

SHE SPANKED FOR THE FAMILY.

The Stranger's Kind Offer Was Indignantly Refused. People never get encouragement for doing the Good Samaritan act in the interests of the public, as the man decided who offered to assist a distracted woman and ameliorate

ne sufferings of a lot of people on a su-

the sufferings of a lot of people on a suburban car.

The boy who howls was in evidence, the curled darling of his only own mother and the terror of everybody else, and he had kept the car in a state of wild excitement and exhausted the patience of everybody, including his doting parent.

"Oh, if your father were only here!" she had said for the fiftieth time, as she tried vainly to restrain the howling terror.

At that he stopped howling long enough to beat the air with his small shins, and the woman on the other side of him remarked audibly that a cage was the proper place for savages like him.

"Johnny, dear," asked his mother, "won't you be a good boy?"

Roars and kicks from Master Johnny.
"Oh, I wish your father were here to give

"Oh, I wish your father were here to give you a good trouncing this very minute!" she wailed, as she struggled with him. Then it was that the philanthropist of the company asserted himself. He had been

company asserted himself. He had been trying in vain to read his morning paper ever since he started from home.

"Allow me, madam," he said, blandly. "I am a father myself, and I will be happy to chastise your cherub in behalf of his absent parent."

"Oh, no, you won't not if I know that

"Oh, no, you won't, not if I know it!" said Johnny's mother, rising in her wrath like a tigress. "There ain't that man living dare lay a finger on that boy—his own father or any other works." ther or any other ugly catamount who thinks he knows it all," and she shut off debate by going into the next car and tak-ing the sweet infant with her.—Chicago Times-Herald.

How It Is Done.

"Up against it again!" gloomily remarked the man who pronounces "athletic" in four syllables.
"How's that?" asked the woman who

"How's that?" asked the woman who wears white gloves with black stitching.
"Thought I had a sure thing the other day, and was thrown as usual. Was in a bicycle store when a young fellow came in to buy a cyclometer. Said his had given out after he had ridden 560 miles. Was trying for a season's record, and hated to begin over again. Salesman said he could fix it. Took new cyclometer, fixed it on wheel, upended the thing in the store and began to turn. Reeled off 560 miles in no time. Thought I saw my graft. Went to guy I know and bet him I could ride more miles in a week than he could. It was to be decided by our cyclometers. Bought new cyclometer, went up in the attic and began to turn. Struck a hot box at the two hundred and eighty-seventh mile and stuck fast. Never happened to a cyclometer before. Just my luck."—Buffalo Express.

There Was Fight in Him Still. "What's the matter?" inquired the fore-man, as he entered the sanctum for copy and noted the editor's bleeding nose, swol-len forehead, puffed, red eye and tattered, dusty coat. "Fall downstairs?" "No—only dusty coat. "Fall downstairs?" "No—only that," replied the editor, pointing with his finger to a paragraph in the paper before him. "It's in our account of the Crapley-Smith wedding. It ought to read: 'Miss Smith's dimpled, shining face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's strong, bold physiognomy.' But see how it was printed." And the foreman read: "Miss Smith's pimpled, skinny face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's stony, bald physiognomy." "Crapley was just in here," continued the editor, throwing one blood-streaked handkerchief in the waste basket and feeling in his pockets for a clean one, "and he—but just send that fool of a proof reader in here! There's fight left in me yet!"—Typographical Journal.

No Such Thing.—"Five dollars!" exclaimed an indignant man, who had used the long-distance 'phone for as many minutes; "and yet they say 'talk is cheap." "—Judge.

we can see her, and if she marries, she has to be married at least 20 years before the trademarks are effaced.—Atchison Globe You can always tell false teeth because

We can tell a school teacher as far off as

How to Keep Well The Practical Experience of a

ral ones.—Washington Democrat.

St. Louis Family. "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for several years and by its use warded off sickness. I have four children and they are all healthy and none of them have ever had any serious sickness. We keep ourselves well by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. F. H. Soller, 2850 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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GEN. WOODFORD HAS A TICKLISH JOB BEFORE HIM.

Woman's Usual Fate. "Before we were married George wanted to kill lions and tigers to prove hairbreadth escape."

his love for me." "Is he still as devoted?" "I wish you could hear him go on when I get him up at night to chase a phia North American. mouse out of the room."-Detroit Free

Reason to Be Thankful. "Was your officeseeking trip to Washington a success?" "Yes; in a way."

"You got a place?" "No. But my present employers didn't dock me for the time it took to make the journey .- Washington Star.

All Tastes Suited. NewClerk-Inotice some of these barrels of apples are marked X and som

Z. Are they different kinds? Dealer-No; same kind, but differently packed. Some customers want a barrel opened at the bottom and some at the top .- N. Y. Weekly.

Forethought.

He (eloping, anxiously)-I fear the damp night air will give you a cold, dear. She (unguardedly)-Oh, no. Mamma

made me dress warmiy, love .- N. Y. Journal. Not Like the Others. "She is a most unnatural mother." "Why, she seems to think the world of

her baby. "Oh, she thinks enough of it, but she admits that there are prettier ones."-

Charlie (who had been blowing the cornet for an hour)-Ned, do you think there is any music in me? Ned-I don't know-there ought to be. I didn't hear any come out.-Tit-Bits.

None of It Came Out.

As Good as a Man. Jinks-Why does an old maid like a parrot? Binks-Oh, because it swears so much

The Hint Courteous. Voice from Above (one a. m.)-Margaret, ask the young man if he takes cream on his oatmeal .- N. Y. Journal.

the house.-Town Topics.

"Fuzzy had what might be called "The girl wouldn't marry him be cause he was red-headed."-Philadel-

A Narrow Escape

It Does. Wallace-There is nothing like matrinony to make a man appreciate the value of money. Ferry-That's so! A dollar a man

any other dollar .- Cincinnati Enquirer. Not a Bite. The fisherman sits and gets nary a bite. But dreams of ponderous scales, And when he comes home from the river at night



Ferdinand-Papa, is there anyone greater than a king? Papa-Yes, Ferdinand; the ace. Now go to bed .- Up-to-Date.

At the Window. Across the way she graceful sits, That bowl of batter, see her beat it; A cake she makes—his teeth he grits— Some other man will help her eat it.—Chicago Record. Diplomatic.

Miss Flyrte-Which do you admire

nost, Mr. Wilson, blonds or brunettes? it makes her think there's a man about Mr. Wilson-It depends on which I'm with.-Somerville Journal. -The pope, who is 87 years old and

poem in praise of simplicity in diet.

a vegetarian, has just written a Latin

The future's "coming man His eyes, perchance, will read the stars, And search their unknown ways; Perchance the human heart and soul Will open to their gaze; Perchance their keen and flashing glance

Will be a nation's light—
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some "big fellow's" kite.

Those hands-those little, busy hands-So sticky, small and brown; Those hands whose only mission seems To pull all order down; Who knows what hidden strength may be

Hidden in their clasp, Though now 'tis but a taffy stick In sturdy hold they grasp?

Ah, blessings on those little hands, Whose work is yet undone, And blessings on those little feet, Whose race is yet unrun! And blessings on the little brain That has not learned to plan! Whate'er the future holds in store, God bless the "coming man."

GAPTAIN GLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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II.—CONTINUED. "This," said Lambert to himself, "is possibly one of the scrub oaks. I assume he doesn't imagine me to be an officer, and, in any event, he could say so and I couldn't prove the contrary

Ergo, I'll let him into the secret with-

out letting him imagine I'm nettled." "They were made by my tailor, corporal," said he. "He also made the uniform which I, perhaps, should have put on before coming out to camp." ("That ought to fetch him," thought he.) "Where will I find Capt. Close?"

"He's over there," said the corporal, with a careless jerk of the head in the direction of the opposite wall tent. "Then I s'pose you're the new lieutenant the fellers have been talking about?

"I am; and would you mind telling me how long you've been in service?"

"Me? Oh, I reckon about two months -longer 'n you have, anyhow. You ain't joined yet, have you?" And the corporal was nibbling at a twig now and looking up in good-humored interest. Then, as Lambert found no words for immediate reply, he went on: "Cap's awake, if you want to see him." And, amazed at this reception, yet not knowing whether to be indignant or amused, Lambert sprang down the pathway, crossed the open space between the tents, a dozen of the men starting up to stare at but none to salute him, and halted before the tent of his company commander.

Sitting just within the half-opened flap, a thick-set, burly man of middle needle, while with his right he was making unsuccessful jabs with some black thread at the eye thereof. So intent was he upon this task that he never heard Lambert's footfall nor noted his coming, and the lieutenant, while pausing a moment irresolute, took quick observation of the stranger and his surroundings. He was clad in the gray. shirt and light-blue trousers such as were worn by the rank and file. An ordinary soldier's blouse was thrown over the back of the camp-stool on which he sat, and his feet were encased in the coarse woolen socks and heavy brogans and leathern thongs, just exactly such as the soldier cook was wearing at the hissing fire a few paces away. His suspenders were hung about his waist, and in his lap seat uppermost and showing a rent three inches in length, were a pair of uniform trousers, with a narrow welt of dark blue along the outer seam. They were thin and shiny like bombazine, in places, and the patch which seemed destined to cover the rent was five shades too dark for the purpose. His hands were brown and knotted and hard. He wore a silver ring on the third finger of the left. His face was brown as his hands, and clean shaved (barring the stubble of two days' growth) everywhere, except the heavy "goatee," which, beginning at the corners of his broad, firm mouth, covered thickly his throat and chin. His eyes were large, clear, dark brown in hue, and heavily shaded. His bair, close cropped and sprinkled with gray, was anything but a little tactics. What I almost black.

The morning air was keen, yet no fire blazed in the little camp stove behind him, and the fittings of the tent, so! far as the visitor could see, were of the plainest description. Not caring to stand there longer, Lambert cleared his that come back late in the night-been

throat and began: "I am looking for Capt. Close." Whereupon the man engaged in threading the needle slowly opened the left eye he had screwed tight shut, and, as slowly raised his head, calmly looked his visitor over and at last slowly re-

"That's my name."

III.

Newton Lambert has more than once in the course of his years of service been heard to say that of all the odd sensations he ever experienced that which possessed him on the occasion of his reporting for duty with his first company was the oddest. Accustomed during his four years of cadet life to behave with punctilious respect in the presence of officers, young or old, and accustomed also through his two months' detail at the academy that summer to be treated with even the exaggerated Peter! That's bad. Some lousy nigdeference which the old non-commissioned officers seemed to delight in | pin's at least, an' he'll swear the Freedshowing to young graduates, Lambert | man's Bureau gave him the hull outfit was unprepared for the hail-fellow-well- and it'll be stopped against my pay. met nature of his reception by the en- | Sergeant!" he called; "wish you'd go listed men and the absolute impassiveness of his one brother officer. That it an'-' was utterly different from the customs | "I can't go, sir," promptly answered | to accommodate you." Lambert | —The man who keeps his obtaining elsewhere in the regular serv- | Sergt. Burns, his hand going up in un- | lunched in camp at noon, and about | never has to eat any crow.

mates already on duty with their batteries among the New York and New England forts, as well as during his brief stay at the barracks, he had noted the scrupulous deference of the veteran sergeants when addressing their officers. He could understand awkwardness and clumsiness among the recruits, but the idea of a corporal chaffing him on the cut of his clothes and-the idea of a two months' recruit being a corporal, anyhow! Never in the tales told of the Fire zouaves of '61 had he heard of anything much more free-and-easy than the manners of this camp of regulars. Never in his wildest dream had he figured such a specimen of the commissioned officer as he found in Capt. Close. In the contemplation of this character the go-as-you-please style of the enlisted men sank into insignificance. Long years afterwards Lambert used to go over this meeting in his mind, and for two years, often importuned, he would convulse his brother officers | ished. by vivid description of it. But there came a time when they no longer laughed and he no longer told the story save to those he loved and trusted utterly.

Aroused by some unusual chatter among the men, the first sergeant of company G, smoking a pipe while working over a ration-return, stuck his head out of his tent and saw a young gentleman in a light-colored suit, courtecusly raising a drab derby in his kidgloved hand, while he stood erect with soldierly ease before the company commander. Sergt. Burns also noted that some of the men were tittering and all of them looking on. One glance was enough. The sergeant dropped pen and pipe and came out of his den with a single bound, buttoning his blouse and glaring about him as he did so. "Hush your d-d gab, you!" he fiercely growled at the nearest group. "Get into your coats, there!" he swore at another, while with menacing hand he motioned to others still, whose costume was even more primitive, to scramble back to their tents. In ten seconds silence reigned throughout the camp almost as complete as that which was maintained, for that time, at the tent of the commanding officer. Lambert actually did not know what to say in response to his superior's announcement. It was full ten seconds, or more, before he determined in what form to couch his next remark. He had intended to say: "I have the honor to report for duty, sir;" but a vague suspicion possessed him that this might be some game at his expense-some prank such as old cadets played upon "plebes." He compromised, therefore, between his preconception of a strictly soldierly report and his sense of what might be due his own dignity. "My name is Lambert," said he. "And I am here for duty as second lieuten-

Slowly the man in the camp-chair laid down his work, sticking the needle into the flap of the tent and hanging the thread upon it. Then he heaved up cut of the chair, hung the damaged trousers over its back and came ponderously forward. Not a vestige of a smile lightened his face. He looked the young gentleman earnestly in the eye and slowly extended his big, brown, hairy hand. Seeing that it was meant for him, Lambert shifted his hat into the left, leaning his sword against the tent-pole, and his dainty kid-a wild extravagance so soon after the warwas for an instant clasped, then slowly released. Capt. Close unquestionably had a powerful "grip."

"How'd you come?" he asked. "Kind of expected you Monday evenin'-out from Quitman."

"The general kept me over a day or two to let me see New Orleans. He told me that you would be notified, sir. I hope you got the letter?"

"Oh, yes. That was all right. There was no hurry. I didn't know as they could get passes over the Northern. I s'pose the chief quartermaster fixed it for you, though?" And the brown eyes searched questioningly the young

officer's face. "Passes? No, sir; I bought my ticket through-"

"No! Why, you needn't have done that. The Quitman road's biddin' for all the government freight it can get now. They'd have given you a pass in a minute. I suppose you want to be quartermaster and commissary?" And again the brown eyes looked almost wistfully into the blue.

"I? No, indeed, sir. I don't know most want"-with a glance around and an apologetical laugh-"is a chance to wash off the cinders-and something to eat. I'm hungry as a wolf."

The captain looked troubled. "I've had my grub; so've the men, 'cept those up to Buckatubbee with the marshal. Did you try over at Toog'loo?"

"Everybody was asleep over there. I left my trunk at the railway station and walked out."

"Why, I told the sergeant to send a mule in last night on the chance of your comin' by the 'Owl.' Didn't anybody meet you?" "There was a mule, but no body,"

laughed Lambert, "except a darky asleep in a freight car. The mule was lying in the dirt, and snapped his headstall when I tried to raise him." "What became of him? He didn't get

away, did he?" asked Close, in great anxiety. "He didn't try to," answered Lambert, in some amusement. "Like the eminent head of the late unpleasant-

ness, all he asked was to be let alone. I left him browsing in the public square." ger's got him by this time, or his trap-

right down town an' catch up that mule

presence of the new officer. "I'm busy with them ration returns. Here, Finney, you go."

"Go where?" said a young soldier squatting at his tent door and greasing He hardly deigned to look up.

"The captain wants you to go and get that saddle mule he sent up last night. out changing a muscle of his face. Jake must have gone asleep and forgot him."

"Would it be possible to send a wagon for my trunk?" interposed Lambert at this juncture, appealing to his superior. Close hesitated and made no immediate reply. It was the sergeant who took the responsibility:

"I'll 'tend to it, if you please, sir. The wagon's going up in ten minutes to haul some grain. Be lively now, Finney. Drop them shoes and start." And Finney, conscious, possibly, of some change in the military atmosphere, gathered himself together and van-

Meantime, in his anxiety about the government property thus placed in eopardy, the captain seemed lost to all thought of the newcomer's comfort. It was Sergt. Burns who came forward with a camp stool and proffer of further | melee. hospitality.

"If the lieutenant can put up with such rations, I'll send something from away. So did the first sergeant. Midthe cook-fire, sir," said he, doubtfully, looking at his commander very much as though he thought it high time for that official to suggest something better. Lambert said he should be most grateful if that could be done-and if there were no objections; and he, too, looked expectantly at the senior officer

"I guess that's about the best we can said Close, slowly. "Tain't what you've been accustomed to, but it's what I always eat. Send us up something, sergeant-enough for two; I'll take another snack with the lieutenant.'

And in less than five minutes Lambert and his new comrade were seated by a little fire on which a tin coffeepot was hissing, and with a broad pine shelf though he did not notice them, the upon their knees, from big tin mugs and chances are that, though he passed broad tin plates, were discussing a within ten feet of the group, no one smoking repast of pork and beans, to of the party would, in proper and solthe accompaniment of bread and sirup | dierly style, have noticed him, but Lamand creamless coffee. "It's the way I always prefer to live when I'm in the one day, and his youthful soul was up field," said Close, "and it only costs you | in arms. nine dollars a month."

Lambert was too hungry not to relish even such a breakfast. He fancied he heard something that sounded greatly like a suppressed chuckle on the part of the soldier cook at his senior's remark upon the cost of living in the field, but sensations and experiences were crowding thickly upon him and there was little time for trifles.

Through the good offices of Sergt.



morning for "the new lieutenant" to the left of the domicile of the company commander: a wooden bunk was knocked up in an "A" tent in the back, and Lambert began unpacking his trunk and setting up housekeeping .. "I suppose I can get what furniture I

want in town," said he to Close. "Depends on what you want," replied the senior, warily, "and whether you care to throw away your money. What'd you want to get? They will skin the last cent out of you there at

Cohen's." "I merely wanted some cheap truck for camp, and some washstand fixings," Lambert answered, falling into the vernacular of his comrade with the ease of one just out of the national school, where every known American dialect can be heard-"things I can throw away when we leave.'

Close was silent a moment. "I can let you have everything you need, 'f you ain't particular 'bout their bein' new. They're just as good as anything you can buy, and won't cost you near so much." Then, after a little hesitation: "They ain't mine to give, or I'd let you

have them for nothing.' Lambert had precious little money left, even after drawing his November pay in New Orleans; but he had a big mileage account to collect, for in those days nothing was paid to the young graduate in advance, even though he had to find his way by the Isthmus to the mouth of the Columbia. He thanked his comrade, and by evening was put in possession of an odd lot of camp furniture, some items of which were in good repair and others valuable only as relics of the war. A camp mattress and some chairs bore the name of Tighe, and the soldier who carried them in remarked to his chum: "They didn't burn everything after the lieutenant died, after all, did they?" From which Lambert drew inference that the property in question had formerly belonged to an officer of that name who succumbed

to the epidemic of the previous year. But the principal question remaining unsolved was that of subsistence. Waring and Pierce had told him that in all "And the bridle an' saddle, too? Great | probability he would find that Close was living on soldier fare and had no 'mess arrangements" whatever. This, as we have seen, proved to be the caseand Lambert inquired if there were no possibility of finding board. "Yes," said Close; "Mr. Parmelee, the deputy marshal, lives up the road about half a mile, and he told me to say he'd be glad "I can't go, sir," promptly answered to accommodate you." Lambert

ice he knew very well. In visiting class- accustomed salute in deference to the three o'clock came forth from his tent buttoned to the throat in his handsomely fitting uniform, his forage-cap cocked jauntily over his right eye, and a pair of white gloves in his hand. A soldier slouching across the open space a pair of shoes with a bit of bacon-rind. in front shifted to the opposite hand the bucket he was carrying and saluted. Close surveyed his trim subaltern with-

> "What do they charge you extra for them buttons?" he finally inquired. Lambert said he didn't know. They were on the coat when it came from the tailor's. Would the captain kindly direct him to Mr. Parmelee's and permit him to go thither? The captain gravely that-and gave him the needed instructions, winding up by saying: "Got your pistol?" Lambert answered that he never carried one.

> "You'll have to, here," said Close, "or be out of fashion entirely. I ain't got one to lend, but if you've a mind to pay less than cost I've got one that will just suit you, strap and holster complete." In five minutes the trade was made, and Lambert had only eleven dollars left when he started to hunt up Mr. Par-

Close watched the erect figure of the young fellow as he stepped briskly way across the open space between the tents half a dozen of the men were squatting, in the bright sunshine, pipes in full blast, engaged in a game of cards that looked suspiciously like draw poker, a gray blanket being outspread and little piles of white field beans decorating its outer edge at different points. Surrounding the players were perhaps a dozen spectators, in various costumes more or less soldierly. At sight of Mr. Lambert in his trim frock coat some of the number faced half towards him; some, as though embarrassed, began to edge away. The gamblers calmly continued their game. If the young officer had looked as bert had seen enough "slouching" for

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

STORY OF AN OPAL.

Placed Beyond the Power o Working Mischief. "Talking about luck stones," said the jeweler, "I was an eye witness once to most remarkable instance of superstition in regard to the opal, and I dislike to tell the story because it sounds hardly credible."

"Tell it, tell it," urged the company; 'the bigger the yarn, the better we will like it.'

"It is merely an incident of travel that came under my own observation. I was returning at the time from a trip abroad, and when we were one day out I made the acquaintance of two stran- low-headed blackbird, the vireas, gers in rather a peculiar way. A gen-shrikes, the bobolinks, Baltimore orileman approached me and said he had him a favor. Then he pointed out a man who was pacing the steamer's deck and told me to notice the opal he wore in his scarf. I had already seen it and observed that it was a very fine stone.

"'Purchase it for me,' said my new acquaintance, and he told me his name, which represented uncounted wealth. But I objected, as the affair seemed a little peculiar.

"'Pay any price he asks-I must have it,' he urged.

"'May I inquire why you want it? I asked. He hesitated, then said:

"'My wife is with me on the boat. She has seen the gem and set her heart on obtaining it. She is an invalid and I try to give her everything that she desires. She is not unreasonable, although this may appear so to strangers. My check will be ready for the price of that opal.'

"Well, I had become interested, and made the acquaintance of the man who owned the opal, and after admirng the gem sufficiently and letting him know that I was in the business of buying and selling stones, I casually made him an offer. You see, I didn't want him to think I was after the opal. He was at first surprised, then seemed to consider the matter, and finally named the only price which would induce him to part with it. I really think he asked twice its value to prevent me from taking it. But I accepted his figures on the spot and, possessed of the opal, sought the millionaire, who insisted on adding a handsome commission to the original price."

"Well?" queried the crowd as he ceased speaking.

"The climax came an hour later when he new owner of the opal called me to the bow of the steamer and asked me to witness the burial of the gem in five fathoms of green water.'

"Threw it overboard?" "Exactly. He said his wife would not have known a moment of peace with that unlucky gem flashed in her eyes whenever she was on deck. I wished he had commissioned me to throw it overboard, but he made sure that it could never again act as a hoodco."-

Detroit Free Press.

Pat's Password. The following incident is said to have occurred at the battle of Fontenoy, when the great Saxe was the marshal in command.

"The password is 'Saxe,' " said the officer of the guard, as he sent off an Irish trooper with a message; "don't forget the word."

"Sure I won't, sir," was the reply. Sacks-my father was a miller." When he came to the sentinel and was challenged, the Irishman looked wise,

and whispered: "'Bags,' you spalpeen; let m through!"-Harper's Round Table.

-The man who keeps his mouth shut

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

INSECT-EATING BIRDS.

Some Facts Which Farmers Should Always Bear in Mind.

Probably few farmers have any idea of the assistance which they receive from friends who ask no reward, except now and then a little fruit, or a few seeds of grain. A recent number of the National Stockman gives a mass of testimony as to the noble work done by the birds in the destruction of grass hoppers and other insects. The experiments were made by Prof. Aughey, of said he need not ask permission just to the University of Nebrask. Tabulated leave camp-even the men didn't do results show conclusively that birds of all kinds were doing their best to reduce the number of locusts. The birds of the thrush family were examined first. The stomachs of six robins contained the remains of 265 locusts; three wood thrushes had 68 locusts; one hermit thrush contained 19 locusts; two olive backed thrushes had gathered in 55 locusts; two Wilson's thrushes absorbed 73 of the pests, while five cat birds had "called" 152 of the insects. Three blue birds yielded 677 of the "hoppers," and one little ruby crowned kinglet showed up 29 as the result of



A CROW BLACKBIRD

its industry. But four tufted titmice contained no less than 250 specimens, and nine long-tailed chickadees had se cured by hard work 481 of these enemies of agriculture. Four slenderbilled nuthatches had the remains of 93 locusts. But the little warblers also insisted in "taking a hand" in the general massacre, for seven golden warblers turned in 77 locusts and 176 other insects. Five black-throated green warblers had secured 116 of the hoppers and 104 other insects. Four black poll warblers gathered 123 locusts and 47 other insects. Eight prairie warblers showed the remains of 116 locusts and a still larger number of other insects. Seven barn swallows called in 139 locusts; eight cave swallows exhibited 326 of the pests; five bank swallows contained 104, and ten purple martins had sacrificed 265 of these insects. Many of these birds were seen to feed the inmates of their nests with young locusts.

But the roll call does not stop here even if our space should; and we would gladly give the complete record-for the roll of honor includes the yel-Brewer's blackbirds, purple learned who I was and wanted me to do grackle and others which ate locusts almost without limit. Not only these birds did their full duty, but even the ravens, the crows, the magpies and the bluejays followed up the good work and consumed vast numbers of the pests. The flycatchers and pewees were not far behind, while 348 "hoppers" were taken from the stomachs of seven night hawks. The humming birds are generally regarded as simply ornamental, but Prof. Aughey states that his cat caught a specimen of the ruby-throated humming bird, whose stomach contained the bodies of four locusts. Ten specimens of the yellowbilled cuckoos yielded 416 locusts and 152 other insects. But the woodneckers were evidently bent on business. and did not confine themselves to a single article of diet, for 29 woodpeckers contained 853 locusts and 725 insects of various sorts. Even the birds of prey seemed to have joined in the good work, for 18 owls examined displayed the remains of almost 600 locusts and other insects. Not to be outdone by the owls, the two Lawks which were taken gave up 378 locusts. In the same line followed the wild turkeys, grouse, prairie hens and quail. Emulating the above good examples, a large variety of shore birds did almost equally good work, considering that their natural food is largely found in the water.

In view of the above, can any farmer have a shadow of doubt as to the inestimable value of the birds as aids in protecting his crops? If a few birds furnished such results for a singie day's work, what would be the result were a calculation to be made of the work of all the birds for an entire season? All sorts of birds were examined, from the pelican, with its mammoth form, to the gem-like humming bird, and all proved to be the friends of the farmer in protecting his crops from the ruthless invader. How foolish is he who allows these his allies to be hunted as if they were robbers and enemies, and especially where he allows them to be slaughtered for no good purpose. Would space permit we could refer to hundreds of cases, in many of which the evidence is even stronger than any given above, and all of such unquestioned truthfulness The Irish soldier seems to furnish the os to leave no doubt as to the facts in story-teller with many an anecdote. the matter. A word to the wise is suf-

H. H. WATERS.

Words of a Wise Man.

Good roads throughout this commonwealth are absolutely necessary. I am for the good roads bill and all that it means, and will be until it becomes a law .- Representative Ebenezer Adams, of Pennsylvania.

It is much more economical to stone canned cherries, or fresh ones, before using them in pies than it is to buy artificial teeth .- Western Plowman.

If you grow flowers you must ap

WORK FOR CONVICTS.

They Should Be Employed in the Con-

struction of Roads. The abnormal floods along the Mississippi river have provoked much discussion of ways and means for preventing their future recurrence or for restraining the swollen stream within safe limits. Some urge a stronger and higher system of levees; others the opening of new, or reopening of old, channels, through which the river may be partly or wholly diverted from its present course; and others yet other projects, all, of course, involving the doing of much work and the spending of much money. The further suggestion is made, as applicable for the execution of any of these schemes, that the manual labor required on the vast job shall be done by the able-bodied inmates of the prisons of the various interested states. This suggestion is an eminently practical one, and it leads to the further suggestion that just such jobs afford the best possible field for the employment of convict labor.

Country and suburban roads, for example, which in all parts of the union are in need of improvement. The spring season is the best of all times for road-building. It is the very time when farmers and villagers are most busy with other matters and can least well devote attention to the roads. And it is the time when the housed-up prisoners are most in need of wholesome occupation in the open air. There are three elements of the problem which unerringly point to its right solution. If to do work when it can best be done, with the least possible disturbance of other industries and at the lowest cost to the proprietor and to the greatest benefit to the workmen, and, indeed, to all concerned-if that be business wisdom, the inmates of our state prisons should be set at road-making forthwith.

In that way they will get the exercise they need, the public will get the muchneeded good roads, and there will be no competition between convict and free labor. How much the convicts need such work is demonstrated in the Kings county penitentiary, where the inmates are reported to be in danger of going mad, some of them actually doing so, through enforced idleness. How much improved roads are needed almost any suburban or rural village will testify .-N. Y. Tribune.

MUZZLE FOR HEIFERS.

A New Kind Which Is Said to Accomplish Great Things.

One of the puzzling things in dairying is the bad habit that calves and heifers acquire of self-sucking and sucking each other. To remedy this, this muzzle is said to be equally effective for foals, and having no spikes cannot hurt



the mother when calf or foal attempts to suck. When weaned the flap of leather in front can be removed by unbuckling the straps, and the other part converted into a useful leather headstall. This muzzle does not hinder animals from eating grass, even if it be very short, as the flap, if properly fixed, goes out in front sufficiently to enable them to graze with freedom. After having them on for a day or two they become quite adepts at feeding with them. The two leather straps underneath the headstall, one on each side, and extending to the flap in front, can be shortened or lengthened at will. The two iron clips which are riveted on the front flap of the muzzle are to prevent it rolling up when the leather gets wet .-Farm Journal.

DEPENDS ON FEEDING. How to Turn a Promising Calf Into s

Profitable Cow. When calves are intended to be grown for cows it is a great mistake to feed them so heavily as to increase the tendency to fatten. Often this can be seen at birth in the thick, bull-like neck and heavy head. In such case it is best to fatten and sell to the butcher. no matter what stock may be its ancestry. But frequently also the calf which seems to be all right for a good milker is fed so heavily and on such fattening food that its tendency for life to produce fat and beef rather than milk and butter is fully established. To grow a good cow the calf should not be stunted, says American Cultivator. That will impair digestion, which is just as important for the cow as it is for a beef animal. Calves intended to be kept for cows should have much succulent food, with enough of the kind of nutrition required to make large growth. Then it will be well developed and come early into heat. It is always advisable to breed as early as possible. Then when the tendency to milk production has

have it. ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

been fully established, good feeding

with the best food will turn the product

of the feed into the milk pail, where it

will be most for the farmer's profit to

The mulberry is easily grown. Nasturtiums are pretty and easily grown.

Poisoned bran is recommended for cutworms. Vick's Magazine recommends mulch

for the peas. Don't let the Kohl rabi become too.

old before working.

Don't put much money in new varieties until you learn about them from someother source than the glib-tongued

Issued every Thursday.

The middle-of-the-road Populists camp where they belong.

The convicts at the Kansas penitentiary have been relieved from will appear in a gray uniform.

The lasters of Brockton, Mass. have just accepted a cut in wages of 50 cents per day, under protest. "prosperity."

Senate, Wednesday of last week, by a vote of 38 to 28, It now goes into conference and will probably become flagration. a law in about a week.

A Birmingham workingman made the conveyance of live animals, was obliged to accept the child, and charged ninepence for the sevice.

Senator \$. Hanna thinks the striking coal miners should submit to arbitration. He says "the hoped for good times are coming," from which it seems the promised prosperity is not yet here. Verily, the way of the bunko steerer is hard!-Sterling Dem-

blackmailing purposes, speculation by come barriers raised by man. public officials in trusts and other stocks, while tariffs and other financial bills are pending, must surely and their party.-John Wannamaker.

The working people of Ohio are thoroughly disgusted with the ante-election promises of the Republican party and the McKinley crowd in general. Wages have been reduced, instead of increased, and many have been compelled to work short hours. The result will be a landslide in favor of Democracy, next fall.

in this country:

Tin plate workers Sheet rollers Puddlers and finishers Sheet workers Unskilled helpers Coal miners Grand Total

Yes, times are prosperous.

The question is now raised as to whether the sitting of Congress is legal. The Constitution, article 1, section 5, paragraph 4, reads, "Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days." Paragraph one of the same sections says: "A majority of either (House) shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compell the attendance of absent members."

semi-weekly sessions at the place where the House of Representatives of irrigation. once met. The Czar assembles his tail accompanies him to the adjourns. The monotony of these has flashed out in the person of James Hamilton Lewis of far of Washington. Mr. Lewis has force and nerve and his attacks upon the Czar's methods have even touched the thick hide of the Maine Aackyderm .- Newton Journal.

A REPUBLICAN TALKS OF THE BOSS

"In eseversation with a prominent republican the other day, he said he was Kansas; that he was absolute dictator and to question his policy in the every year of effort that rolls by. slightest degree was a bar to any Republican seeking a position. "Look," said he, "at the character of the men who have succeeded on his ing sycophants, not one of them whose private or public character can be above reproach. To see their want of manliness in the presence of the tyrant is disgusting and humiliating.',

Kansas goes forward. Storm, financial, physical and political have wasted their forces upon her in vain. Her people have suffered manhood and womanhood of the seem to have lost the road altogether sunflower State have emerged upand should go into the Republican on a higher plain of developement from having tasted of the cup of exciting and bitter experience,

No section of our common counwearing striped suits and hereafter try has gone through so many Bibles, the wicked foreign Bibles are as a State was cradeled among the horrors and the cruelties of border This is another sign of returning warfare, With the return of peace a horde of harpy politicians, who THE tariff bill was passed by the fanned the fires of sectional hate and pilfered the tax-payers under

Nature was indeed in a fitful mood when she gave birth to this use of the parcel post recently to send portion of her domain. Partial as his 3 year-old boy home by mail. The are all mothers, she laid her hand postoffice, under the rule regulating upon the eastern half and it bloomed and blossomed with the treasur- to get to the next. They have no feelers of field, meadow and stream, as ing for religion; why should anybody did the "Garden of Gul" in its else have? prime. But she was a stepmother to the western half. She carpeted it with short grass and poured no reviving streams upon its parched plains. The law of compensation, however, ameliorated these hostile conditions and people the unfavored side of the State with a hardy LAWS continually despised and class, not only able to cope with disregarded, legislation conceived for nature's difficulties, but to over-

It has not been so very many years ago since, following in the irrevocably alienate the people from wake of the buffalo and the Indian, came the man with the hoe. He occupied not only the eastern portion, but invaded the western half of the State, lured thither by the promise of a productive soil.

In the years succeeding the Civil war Kansas began to blossom like a flower. The spires of churches and the belfries of school houses rose above the white cottages and the red barns of the farmers, the radiance of her prosperity and Below is a partial list of the possibilities extended in every duty of twenty per cent on hides, the recent accessions to the ranks of direction. The eyes of Eastern following appears: "This duty on the great army of the unemployed investment companies were attract. hides strips the last rag from the sham ed and all too soon the bubble of bill was under consideration, a strong 20 000 speculation began to float over 30,000 her waving fields. This was not 10,000 a lucky day for Kansas. For, 20,000 when the bubble burst its wither-40,000 ing atoms were scattered from 255,000 border to border, casting blight 475,000 wherever they fell. Being better equipped with natural and artificial resources the East breasted the storm and did not suffer as did the West, which was swept by a financial wave as pitiless as the burning such movements would "protect the winds from the alkali deserts of the Bad Lands.

> Still the courageous and resourceful inhabitants of that unfavored section are emerging from their travail of debt and hostile natural conditions.

> Kansas, both east and west, has earned to know herself.

One section is pushing its matchless agricultural and mineral resources steadily toward the point of fullest productiveness; the other Czar Reed is still holding his is developing the cattle industry and maturing plans for a system

An honest, efficient and economevery Monday and Thursday and ical administration of the political vise plans for a day and night of jolly affairs of the State has materially capital, where the Czar meets and aided her people in inturpeting State to join them. The Topeka Fall Nature's motives aright. There Festival is now a permanent annual events, politic a and fereign. meetings has been broken by Jerry is nothing now within view, bar-Simpson and lately a new light ring the harassing trade conditions which the venality, stupidity and recklessness of the general government and the greedy corporations it favors have placed upon the people of Kansas, in common with those of every other section, that can stop the onward progress of this great State. All honor and credit to her sturdy and persevering citizens. With their own The McPherson Democrat says, hands and brains they have wrought out their political and andignant over the outlook for the party in Kansas, and his language shown an industry and a tenacity peat at a ladies' tea party. He said the conduct of that man Leland had ruined the prospect of the party in broader and ampley rewards it.

THE passage of the Dingley tariff recommendation. They are all cring- bill has been discounted by the importers, and a year's supply of goods,

-Kansas City Times.

A TAX ON RELIGION.

The duty of 15 per cent ad valorem levied by the new tariff bill upon imported Bibles marks the indifference of the Republicans to such things as religion. Having overtaxed the clothonly to grow stronger, and the ing, the houses and the tools of the American people, and having taxed their imports of articles used in arts and education, the unscrupulous politicians had no hesitancy in going a step furter to tax religion,

The duty is plainly that, to "protect" the American manufacturers of and so trying changes within the to be shut out and the price of Bibles same length of time. Her infancy to the American people raised. High er priced Bibles mean higher priced religion. It is written in the Book that religion shall be free to all, but that was before the Republicans came there flocked upon her fertle fields forward with their infamous protective system.

Now that Bibles are taxed and made dearer, whoever wants to read the cover of the smoke of the con- gospel must pay a tribute to the American manufacturers. They will have a trust, so that they can squeeze the very last cent from the pious old mother who buys a Bible for her children. What do they or the Repudlican politicians care if they make it harder to live well in this world or

> Religion is the worst enemy of the Republican politicions, but they will gain nothing by this sacrilegious tax upon the Gospel.-Kanses City Times.

PROTECTION AND DESTITU-

It was a sad commentary on th condition of the country that the Fourth of July should come this year with a strike of over 300,000 coal and iron miners, the result of treachery on the part of the Republican party. They promised protection to American labor. We have repeatedly shown that protection never added a dollar to wage earners, and here the evidence is more emphatic than language can possibly make it, with a duty on coal from 45c to 75c per ton for the past ten years, for the last six months miners were unable to earn more than seventy five cents a day, with work for only three days in the week. It is estimated that 40,000 coal miners in Illinois, are in sore distress and almost destitute.

In A strong editorial in the Philadelphia Record on the levying of a reciprocity. When the McKinley lobby, mysteriously moved by the Chicago beef trust, appeared in Blaine, who was then secretary of to flight the greedy conspirators. He told the republicans in congress that the duty would be "a slap in the face | One Case 12 qts. 5 yrs. old, 11.00 to the South Americans;" that it would be "a great mistake," and that party into speedy retirement." The party in Congress had then the good R. MONARCH sence to take the advice of its great leader, and the game of the"Big Four" in Chicago to tax hides for their peculiar benefit was blocked. Are there no republicans in the house of represenatives to profit by the teachings of Blaine and to prevent this intended folly? Thomas B. Reed will prove himself of much smaller girth in statesmanship than his famous prethe speaker of the house if he should fail to arrest the blow that is aimed at a great trade."

The Carnival Day of the Fall Festival will be repeated this year, and the High Rollers will at once degood natured fun, and will invite the fun makers and fun lovers of the

ALL THE NEWS WORTH READING.

WILL BE FOUND IN THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT

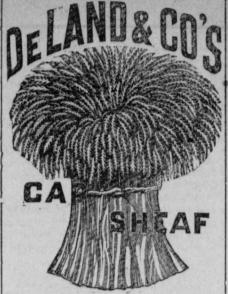
-AND THE-CINCINATI

Rate by which we can give Both Papers One Year for only \$2.00 Regular Price for Both is

We have arranged a Clubbing

. \$2.25 We save you generous part of this sum. Send or bring your cash with

COURANT



WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE!

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R. MONARCH

THE CELEBRATED

Sour Mash Distiller Rottling in Bond

n Tion Dorning We are now bottling whisky Washington with a demand for a duty in accordance with the bill pending on hides. For a time the question in Congress, granting Distillers hung in doubt, when James G. permission to bottle in bond. We would be glad to receive orders for state, spoke the winged word that put such goods, feeling same will meet with approval of the best Judges.

" " " 8 " " 13.00 10 15.00

BOTTLING CO.

OWENSBORO, KY.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

THE

decessor from Maine in the Chair of TWICE-A-WEEK

TIMES

for the coming year will be filled with good things for you to know. Its editorial columns will contain well written opinions on current

The latest reports of the doings of Congress and our own State Legislature will be handled by trained correspondents, and as the work of the newly elected representatives will be more than usual-ly important, we have made the this summer, take Jill along and go to Clorado, very best arrangements for securing complete reports. You must summer tourist resorts in the Rocky have a paper this year—why not free or arblighter and of the mailed have a paper this year—why not free on application to G.T. Nicholson, have the best? The Times will G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago give you the news-all of it, all the time, will visit you twice each Springs, Manitou and Denver, over week (Tuesdays and Fridays) and the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route costs but \$1.00 a year. Address your order to

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES. KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHEAP TRAVELING THIS SPRING. Ask Santa Fe agent for particulars regarding excessively low rates of fare on April 5th and 20th, and May 4th and 15th.

NO EXCUSE FOR COING HUNCRY, Regular, satisfying and seasonable meals teating houses for passengers ticketed via

Journeys...long or short...comfortably ade provided your tickets read over Santa e Route.

Some interesting facts concerning the trip to California and back via santa Fe Route may be had by applying to sgent A. T. & S. F. Ry.

LAND& CO'C DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medica, and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west

Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung. Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head. Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispenable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulæ, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium. Address all communication to

DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.



HAW THORNE TRULY SAYS: "These railroads are positively the greatest blessings that the ages

have wrought out for us. They give us wings; they annihilate the toil and duat of pilgrimage; they spiritualize travel! Transition being so facile, what can be any man's inducement to tarry in one spot? Why should he make himself a prisoner for life in brick, and Courts, stone, and old, worm eaten timber, when they may just as easily dwelle

wherever the beautiful may offer him a home?" The magnificent trains of the Santa Fe Route offer a fscile transition to many beautiful spots in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Free descriptive literature. W. J. Black, G. P. A., A.

T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas. Scientific American Agency for TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

Scientific American

JACK NEEDS A VACATION All work makes Jack a dull boy

An illustrated book describing Tourists tickets now on sale at re-

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 163 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to American Nation, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Tarara Boom de ay. I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immensequality by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, American Nation o., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. massml

CALIFORNIA: OUT AND BACK.

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THOS. H. GISHAM. CRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Feder

Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTONWOOD FALLE, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .--

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the practice o medicine in all its branches,

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or E Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tick-eats with liberal conditions as to limit. Tex-as may be just the place you are looking for a home or for investment.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. amd Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

'No fear shallaws' as favor sway; How to the line, ett as chips fall where they may."

Torms-peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at terthree months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

CepresentativeDr. F. T. Johnson Cepresentative Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer A. A. Cowley
Clerk M. C. Newton
Clerk of Court J. E. Perry
County Attorney J. T Butter
Sheriff John McCallum
Surveyor J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge O. H, Drinkwater
Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P.
Grisham Grisham

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; st.C. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.

1. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T.C.Strickland, N.G.; J.B.Davis, Sec. K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L W. Heck,

Emporia.

shoe shop. Chas. C. Roniger has returned from

Robt. L. Cochran visited at Tope-

ka, last week. H. P. Coe is putting up a residence north of John Bell's.

A fresh milk cow for sale. Apply at the COURANT office. W. W. Randall, returned, Sunday, from a visit at Kansas City.

Mrs. A. J. Roberston, of the Eureka House is visiting at Empora. John O'Rourke, of Strong City, was

down to Kansas City, last week. W. H. Holsinger returned. Monday night, from his visit in Colorado.

Wm. McCabe returned, yesterday, pounded one bay horse which has three white feet and tip of right ear slit, small white spot in face and weighs about 900 pounds.

Mrs. J. M. Kerr has returned home

Thave this day taken up and Impounded one bay horse which has three white feet and tip of right ear slit, small white spot in face and weighs about 900 pounds.

Wes Evans, Pound-keeper.

Thave this day taken up and Impounded one bay horse which has three white feet and tip of right ear Sold in face and weighs about 900 pounds.

No extra charge for quick time to California. Low rates via Santa Fe Route.

No extra charge for quick time to California. Low rates via Santa Fe Route.

No extra charge for quick time to California. Low rates via Santa Fe Route in June and July.

Altidue and low temperature make summer travel pleasant, Go to San Wm. McCabe returned, yesterday, from a business trip to McPherson.

Mrs. J. M. Kerr has returned home from her visit at Coats, Pratt county. Dave Rettiger, of Strong City, was out to Newton, last week, on busi-

During the illness of Geo. George W. H. Spencer is running the delivery

Wm. Forney has been appointed guardian of the estate of Henry Stout

W. S. Romigh has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Maur-

ice Joice. Born, July 4th 1897, to Mr. and Rev. H. S. Christian.

Mrs. Bart Shipman, of Strong, City a What is teaching? Rev. Jesse Wildaughter.

J. A. Burnley returned, Saturday, from his visit at his old home in

Pennsylvania. Miss Mamie Kerwin, of Strong

Co. I will not be mustered out, and all members should attend drill, Saturday night.

E, D, Replogle took a car load of hogs, and his fast horse to Kansas City, Tuesday. Quite a number from this city at-

tended a social at the Daub schoolhouse, last night. J. C. Nichol, of Thurman, has re-

turned home from a visit to his old What is the best way to prepare the home in Virginia.

A. B. Watson and E. F. Ingram have returned home from their visit

in Cowley county. T. H. Grisham returned, Saturday, from a business visit to the Soldiers

Home, at Dodge City. Mrs. Rhinehart and Miss Hattie Reed, of Abilene, visited friends at

Strong City, last week.

Mrs. G. K. Hagens and J. S. Watson, of Strong City, were down to

Burkhead returned home, Monday, from Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M. farms in Chase county.

J. C. DAVIS.

Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop tobacco"

Timmons.

We have been to Kansas City, and passing your station or nearest junc-got some special bargains in summer tion. Can't you go with us? Dress Goods, Laites, call and see them. RANDALL & Co.

A return game of ball will be play-ed at this city, July 16, between the Council Grove nine and the Twin City Grays.

Henry Stout was adjudged insane before Judge O. H. Drinkwater, last Thursday, and is now in jail awaiting room in the insane asylum.

13; tetal 38.

Miss Anna C. Powers made the required grades but was not granted a certificate on account of being too young.

barber shop, breaking the bone of his which the teacher was lowest. This big finger in his left hand.

Church will be in charge,

ina run, but will not move his family the number of failures is unprecedto Salina for some time yet. Engin- ented, and the teachers feel that an Times. Its editorials are widely

by Mr. Ramsey. Lost, in or near this city, a few days ago, a gold necklace, small links, with two rings (one plain and one set, with set lost out) on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the COURANT office.

The Lewis queries, two miles east of Strong City, were opened up again, last week, and fifty men are now at work there. Five car loads of stone were sent out the first day, for a bridge in the eastern division of the

A stone sidewalk has put down in front of the new postoffice building.

C. J. Lantry, of Topeka, was at Strong City, last week, on business.

Mrs. Bert Chamberlin, of Emporia, is visiting relatives at Strong City.

Wm. McCabe returned, vastorder

The school board has engaged the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, M. E. Shirk, of Abilene; Assistant, Wm. Austin; Misses Carrie Breese, Anna Rock, wood, Nellie Sanders, Elsie Gillett, Minnie Ellis.

The others are going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the other same going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the other same going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the other same going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the other same going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the other same going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the other same going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the other same going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the other same going to Milwaukee in July via Santa Fe. Won't wood to progress you Times. It printing the company to the

July 9th, 1897. FALLS TOWNSHIP SUNDAY

SHCOOL CONVENTION. Program for Falls township Sunday School convention, to be held July 16, 1897, at Cottonwood Falls, commenc-

ing at 10 o'clock, a. m: MORNING. Devotional exercises. What are you here for? Anna Mc-

Candless. How to increase spirituality of the Sabbath School and its right aim,

What does the Sabbath School do fo the home? Bella Sanders. What benefit is derived from teach er's meeting? Loyd Gillett,

City, has gone on a few weeks' visit Appointment of committees, to Mineapolis. AFTERNOON.

Devotional exercises.

To what extent are Sabbath Schools responsible for the conversion of its pupils? Rev. J. Z. Mann.

Why are not more young men in the Sabbath Schools and how to interest and keep them, E. F. Holmes.

Normal work in the Sabbath Schools, Lillia Williams,

Sabbath School lessons? Rev. J. E.

When is the time of day for bible or lesson study? J. B. Clark. The way of improving county and township work, S. B. Wood, County President.

Election of officers and report of com-Dmittees.

EVENING. Vocal and instrumental music. A hay rack loaded with boys and girls went out to A. J. Houghton's farm, last Monday night.

What is a good Sabbath School and how to build one up and keep it good? Rev. Harkness. The model Sabbath School, Superintendent and teacher, J. S. Stanley. What can the Sabbath School do for

Emporia, one day last week,

Edwin Holmberg head clerk in the store of W. A. Doyle. Strong City, visited at Ft. Riley. last week.

Holtz. How to bring about a better bible study by teacher and scholar? Rev. D. Gidley, County Missionary.

D. Gidley, County Missionary.

Exercises will be interspersed by song conducted by E. F. Holmes. I have for rent some of the best Each topic is open for discussion 15

minutes. N. C. Hoskins, President. LULA EVANS, Secretary.

NO BOTHER AT ALL. hem, headed "Don't Stop tobacco"

J. H. Ratcliffe, of St. Louis, Mo., sas C. E. official train, for the sleepers arrived here, Monday afternoon, on a short visit to his sister, Mrs. W. E. don't have to worry about hotel accommodations, nor move your baggage Bert Chamberlain, having accepted every time time you stop Trainleaves a run from Newton to Dodge City. Kansas City June 29, at 9:45 will move his family from Emporia of A, T, & S. F. will give you time of

> Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

cates by the examination held July 5

Council Grove line and the Twin City Grays.

H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, went to Arizona, last week, to look after the interests of B, Lantry's Sons, in that State.

Fifteen laborers, from Topeka, arrived at Strong City, one day last week, to work for B. Lantry's Sons, at the crusher.

Mr. J. P. Dean: of Eudora, Kansas, spent Monday and Tuesday of last week with Mr, and Mrs. James Dickson, near Elmdale.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

James Davidson, who has for several years past, been foreman at the Lee Ranch, will soon leave for Hennessey, Okla., with his family, to make that his home.

Henry Stout was adjudged insane the little of the last week was adjudged insane to little of the last week was adjudged insane to little of the last week was adjudged insane to little of the last week was adjudged insane to little of the last week was adjudged insane to little of the last week with Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, who has for several years past, been foreman at the Lee Ranch, will soon leave for Hennessey, Okla., with his family, to make that his home.

Henry Stout was adjudged insane to look of the last week with mr. and the last week who were granted certificates by the examination held July 5 and 6:

First Grade – John S. Stanley, E. Rockwood, B. Frank Martin.

Second Grade – James O. Wilson, Annie K. Rockwood, Wm. Fountaine, Ella Winne, Elsie Gillette, Iva Clark, Sarah J. Austin, Mayme Simmons, Mattie J. Daugherty, Maude Thomas, Mattie G. Scott, Lizzie Brandley, Helen Præger, May Spencer, Josephine Tinkham, Hattie Ash, Hattie E. Gray, Bridgie Quinn, Jennie Barrett, Rachel Powers, A. H. Sayre, Emma Goudie.

Third Grade – Victoria Boyd, C. E. Hedrick, Bessie Roth, Alice Short, Ella Springer, Minnie Norton, Gertrude Estes, A. T. Campbell, Mary Clements, Cora F Riggs, Geldie Fogarty, Lulu Evans, Maggie L. Evans, Maggie L. Makin.

1st grade 2; 2nd grade 22; 3rd grade 13; tetal 38.

Miss Anna C. Powers made the re-

13; tetal 38.

young.

While playing with Floyd Wisherd. A grade of 10 per cent was given yesterday afternoon, Harry Breese to those who attended the normal infell on the street near Wm. LaCoss' stitute, to be added to the branch in big finger in his left hand.

There will be a Holiness Camp meeting in Shellenbarger's grove, near Strong City, July 16 to 26.
Everybody is invited. The Rev. F. H.

Which the teacher was lowest. This was done merely to promote punctuality etc., but had an effect far beyond. In 16 cases it raised the grade of those who had fallen below the minimum in some branch and aided 3 others. in securing the grade of certificates J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, for a few weeks visit with his wife, at his old home. His son, Lee, has charge of the store in his absence.

In securing the grade of certificates applied for, making a total of 19 who would otherwise have failed. The examination is considered the longest and hardest of any ever given teachers in the State.

it at this time.

SPECIAL RATES.

Meeting Benevolent Protective Orround trip, tickets on Sale July 45. Return limit July 10.

The following special rates in ef-Cottonwood Fails to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, \$9. Cottonwood Falls to Leadville, As-

County Clerk authorized to adver-tise for bids for stone arch culvert at

the Lantry crossing of Fox creek. Because of building having been burned off lot 19, block 1, Matfield Green, the last half of tax on same

was rebated. \$100 transferred from general fund to Bazaar township, to aid in building a bridge in that township, The Humphrey road was establish-

Orders cancelled to the amount of The Board visited the Poor farm.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

Expert physicans affirm that the right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases.

The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperture and constant sunshine are found. These essentails exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

Discriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete infornation relitave to these regions as invalids need. For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

COLD AT CHIFFE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously and proofs. Eureka Chemical and rich gold mining district of Cripple La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass. Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made, To reach Cripple Creek, take the

Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chica-

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 14, sale. Inquire of local agent Santa

go.

Mr. William H. Malchow, W. M. Slater, Miss Sarah Stanton, All the above remaining uncalled G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, for July 28. 1897, will be sent to Kansas, for copy of A Colorado Sumthe Dead Letter office W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

THE KANSAS CITY

TIMES.

The Only Metrepolitan Free Silver Paper in Missouri and the West.

DALY, \$4 A YEAR. \$1 A YEAR.

Fearless, Democratic, absolutely and unalterably in favor of free silver, it is the one and the only one metropolitan daily supporting the cause of free silver and the Chicago plattorm. It stands at all times for the interest; of the people and the West and against the trust domination, political corporotions, gang rule, combines and Wall street Shy-

Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in America.

The rules proposed by the State Superintendent, placing the required average of standing of third grade average of standing of third night clerk.

Engineer Scott Ramsey, of Strong City, has been promoted to the Salfrom where this rule was enforced that western interests find their strongest advocate in The eer Rhinehart gets the run vacated injustice was done them by adopting quoted and its devotion to the silver cause has the unqualified in-

dorsement of the press. Its corps of writers and correspondence are thoroughly trained der of Elks, Minneapolis, Minn., July in the preparation of news and the 6. Open rate of one fare for the way to produce a bright readable way to produce a bright, readable paper. Aside from 118 political views, its columns receive more attention from the national press, OPEN TO ALL. and it is quoted by them more than all other Kansas City papers

> The cause of silver is constantly growing, and to keep stire to its progress you must have The Times. It prin's the news-ill of

Daily, for one year \$4.00. Twicea-Weck Times, one year, \$100 Send your order now to Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo.

Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compoundt ed after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely yegatable and guaran-eed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permuanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 percent interest, "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free formulations. from nicotine as the day you took your first

chew or smoke. CUBED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY

POUNDS. From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspec

tion, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan 28, 1895.
Eareka Chemical & M't'g Co., La Crosse,
Wis:-Gentlemen: For forty years I used
tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five
years of that time I was a great sufferer from
genral debinty and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't: Itook various remedies, among others 'No-ToBac," 'The Indian Tobacco Antidote," 'Double Chloride of Gold." etc., etc., but none of
them did me the least bit of good. Finally,
however, I purchased a box of your "BacoCuro," and it has entirely cured me of the
habit of all its forms, and I have increased
thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from
all the numerons aches and pains of body
and mind. I could write a quire of paper
upon my charged feelings and condition.
Yours, respectfully, P. H. Marbury,
Pastor C P. Cnurch, Clayton, Ark.
Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three tion, the following is presented:

Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co.,

THE MONTEZUMA REOPENED. A welcome bit of news: The Montezuma Hotel, at Las Vegas Hot Springe, N. M., has been reopened. Visitors to this famous resort may now procure sumptous accommodations at reasonable prices. The Monte-zuma can comfortably provide for LOW RATES AND HOT WEATHER.

several hundred guests. Las Vegas Hot Springs is one of the few really satisfactory Rocky sential—the right altitude, a perfect climate, attractive surroundings, medicinal waters and ample opportunity for regreation. ity for recreation. The ideal place for a vacation outing.

Round trip excursion tickets on Fe Route. INVALIDS AND TOURISTS

Are invited to write W. J. Black. mer. If you're going there, greatly leduced rates will be made. TREATMENT BY

INHALATON!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a

Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fover, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

AND ALL CHRONICAND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty-five years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended—a very significant fact.

rt is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste

"COMPOUND OXYCEN-ITS MODE OF ACTION

AND RESULTS," s the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Paku, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this re-markable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

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At the time of the Christian Endeavor Convention in July Above rate will also apply to intermediate points, and in the reverse direction.

OVER THE

SANTA FEROUTE.

Though made for a special occasion, it will be

If you have waited for a low rate to visit any part of the far West, this is your oppor-tunity. For full particulars apply to any agent of the Sauta Fe Route, or to

W, J. BLACK, G. P. A. A. T. & S. F. R'y, Topeka, Kansas T. W. JENKINS, Local Agent.

First published in the Chase County Cours Notice For Publication.

Land office at Topeka, Kansas, May 21, Route in June and July.

Altidue and low temperature make summer travel pleasant. Go to San Francisco in July via Santa Fe.

Call on T. W. JENKINS.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

It was ordered by the Board that W. A. Wood attend the meeting of the State Board of Equalization, in the interest of Chase county.

Republication ordered in the matter of the Hudson Road.

County Clerk authorized to adver
Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco

Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco

HON'T STOP TOBACO.

SIST.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to the support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk, of the Distalct Count of Chase county. Kansas. at Cottonwood Falls, on July Srd, 1897, viz: Edward John Raymond of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on July Srd, 1897, viz: Edward John Raymond of the west 1/2 of the northeast 1/2 of section elghteen [18] township twenty [20] south. He names the following named settler has fleed notice of his intention to make floal proof in support of his claim and that as aid proof will be made before the Clerk, of the Distalct County. Kansas. at Cottonwood Falls, on July Srd, 1897, viz: Edward John Raymond of these county. The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is on severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves, "Baco-Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco H. VonLangen, Register.

Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco H. VonLangen, Register.

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HAVE YOU VISITED TEXAS?

SPRING EXCURSIONS TO THE CREAT SOUTHWEST. Cn April 6 and 20, May 4 and 18, 1897, the

for free literature descriptive of lands in the Great Southwest, address W. J. Black, G. P. A. A. T. & S. F., Ry., Topeka, Kansas

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDEO OF COLD CURE

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to ville, Kans., and receive all the informe, free of charge for such services.
A. M. Conaway, M. D.

ITS COOL IN JULY

Arizona where Sante Fe Route crosses continent. Therefore buy your tickets ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL over Santa Fe. going to Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco. Inquire of A, T. & S. F. local agent about cheap rates.
T. W. JENKINS.

Are here. A trip to Colorado doesn't cost much now, and you may be comfortable in a cooler climate. Apply to agent Santr Fe Route, or to W. J. Black, G. P. A. Topeka, for rates and A Colorado Summer. cost much now, and you may be com-fortable in a cooler climate. Apply

BEFORE ITS TOO LATE. Leave your business occasionally and try a new climate and new surroundings. No better medicine.

The principal health and pleasure resorts of the Southwest are reached via the Southwest of the Southwest are reached via the Senta Fe Route. Low rates, quie. time, comfortable service. For specific information inquire of local agent, or address W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas.

Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.





RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY. Room and Breakfast, \$1.00. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day. Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service. When you Visit St. Louis stop at ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent?
Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attoracy, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel. TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.



W.L.DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also, \$2.50 and \$2.00 shoes for men, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 for boys.

W. L. Douglas shoes are indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shee ever offered at the prices.

They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather.

If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

KING & KING.

Oposite the Postoffice. WANTED-AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDER-BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.



THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY, Santa Fe Route will run a series of homeseekers'cheap excursions to principal points
in Arkaussa, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas
Ticket rate, one fare plus \$2 for round
trip, With liberal limits and stop-over privlieges. These excursions will enable you
to take a sp. ing outing and see a country
which offers rich rewards for well directed excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfitone for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder be cured of either of the above dis- and restores both vitality and strength to the eases can call at my office, at Safford- muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the mation in regard to these cures from fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive writeon tablelands in New Mexico and ten guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS,IT'S COOD

For sale by W. B.HILTON & CO.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

SEE YOUR OWN LAND FIRST. Only a few hours' journey by stage from flagstaff, arizona, on the Santa Fe Route, is the most marvelous senie wonder of the American continent a v-ritable Titan of chasms—the Grand Canon of the Colorado River—thirteen miles long, over a mile deep, and painted like a flower Profusely illustrated descriptive book, "The Grand canon," mailed free, W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kas.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

National Ills.

Glowing Fourth of July Address of John P. Altgeld at Brooklyn, N. Y. - Terse Truths for Americans.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, was the guest of honor at the Fourth of July celebration of the Democratic league of Kings county, N. Y., on Monday, July 5, and in a lengthy and strong address reviewed the progress of our great nation from the first Independence day up to the present time. He paid particular attention to the financial part of our history, showing the effects of party legislation upon our monetary status and declared that the democratic party was the only means by which the country can obtain relief taxes and maladministration. The following portions of Mr. Altgeld's speech contain his remarks on the money question. In opening he said:

"Members of the Democratic League of Kings County, and Ladies and Gentlemen: "For more than 100 years the American people have celebrated the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. For years it was a day of universal rejoicing. Gradually, as the country passed through different crises, it became also a day of retrospection; men studied the experience of yesterday in order to meet the problems of to-morrow. To-day a continent is crowning the heroes of 1776. Let us, with uncovered heads, join in that corona-

'To-day the most wonderful nation on earth is in distress. Its children are suf-fering, and its foundation stones are slip-

ands of the next, man has from time time had to deal with new conditions. Progress and prosperity rewarded him when he succeeded; decay and death claimed him when he falled. All progress and growth has come from below; evolution works from the bottom and never from the top. In society and in govern-ment there is constantly forming at the bribe, and you will end corruption. top a crust which tends to repress all there is beneath, and tends to check progress. Established wrongs and legalized injustice are always imbedded in this crust. Reform is simply an effort to improve a condition or right a wrong, and every reform carried out had to force its way through

"I am not here to denounce-nothing is so idle or so foolish as mere denunciation. It accomplishes nothing. On the other hand, to shut our eyes to danger means death.

We must deal with conditions as we find them, and, to act wisely, we must know

the facts. The Money Power.

"During the war gold left the country, as it always does in times of need. The government carried on the war with paper money and then sold bonds. Paper money, being all there was in circulation.

the standard of values among the people.
Property and labor were sold on this standard; debts were based on it; business adjusted itself to it. A bushel of wheat sold for two dollars, and all other property in proportion. When the government sold bonds, it received not specie but parent money, and at times it took over two one of specie.

"Look at the situation. Lobbyists and are counted ling places and are counted the great men of the land. Instead counted the great men of the land. Instead counted the great men of the land. Instead provided the great men of the land. Instead counted the great men of the land counted the great men of the land. Instead counted the great men of the land counted being all there was in circulation, became the standard of values among the people.

12 per cent. interest on all specie invested. Vhen the war was over an effort was made to reduce the volumes of paper to a made to reduce the volumes of paper to a bribed, city councils being owned, legisla-specie basis, and thus greatly increase the species being bought, while congress regvalue of bonds. On this subject Senator herman in 1869 used this language in the United States senate: 'The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing op-eration than the senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before; it is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer, or an annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster; it means the fall of all agricultural productions without any reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory, or a barn,

with this certain fact before him?"
"Having pictured the ruin that would follow, he turned around and carried out this policy of contraction by which the bondholders were to get two dollars of specie for every one dollar invested. According to the treasury report the volume money in circulation was reduced more than one-half, and prices of property feil In proportion. A bushel of wheat sold for one dollar and all other property in profixed charges remained the same.

"The farming and producing classes could not stand it. They could no longer buy, and when they ceased buying the mills of America ceased running and busi-ness was paralyzed. The picture which the senator had drawn became an awful reality. The panic of 1873 was born, and caused more ruin and misery than the civil war.
The war devastated the south; the panic paralyzed the republic. But we were now an a specie basis. Not content with this, the same forces, led by the bondholding classes of Europe, in 1873, without the knowledge of the American people, got our government to arbitrarily strike down one of the money metals of the world Most of the European nations gradually followed, until nearly one-half of the world's money was destroyed by the arbitrary acts of government. Having to do do not know whether the government will twice the work that it formerly had to issue paper money or enact tariff laws, do, gold became twice as important, twice but whatever is necessary will be done. We do not know whether there will be a ly its purchasing power was gradually Bull Run, a Vicksburg, a Gettysburg or an by its purchasing power was gradually doubled. A gold dollar would buy twice as much of the property and of the products of the earth as formerly, while the debts, interest, taxes and all fixed charges remained the same. This time the pur-chasing power of the farming and producing classes of the civilized world was de-

"In Europe the effect of this legislation began to be felt very soon after the panic but gradually the paralysis caused by fall-ing prices spread over the world, and re-sulted in the complete breakdown of 1993. or the welfare of the people, "For a century representa-ment was a success; it representa-Lake the panic of '73, it has been more ple. But new conditions have arisen, con-ruinous, and has produced more misery centrated capital offers temptations to than war, and pestilence, and famine com-bined. To-day it takes four times as much resist—whether in the senate or city counof American products to pay a dollar of cil-and we are regularly betrayed.

Interest or principal of the national debt men in both parties seek office hopin interest or principal of the national debt men in both parties seek office hoping to be as we received, or was necessary when the bribed. Either the power to sell us must debt was created, and it takes twice as be taken away or the temptations must be much to pay any other debt or to pay taxes as it did after we had resumed specie payments. At the close of the war government take all railroads and monopour national debt was over \$2,500,000,000.
Since then the people have paid the interest and about half of the principal. Yet to-day, 30 years after the close of the war, "I say, our country must be rescued by

"Reflect a moment. A whole generation to assist corporations in getting an unitary and at that debt, and has reduced it by one-half. Yet such has been the governmental policy that to-day it will require twice as much of our products to pay the children for the sake of personal gain, are of starch and alcohol.

remainder as would have been necessary to pay it all when the debt was created

our people. Trusts and Corruption.

"Again, after the civil war it was found that our industrial and commercial instithat our industrial and commercial insti-tutions were undergoing a change. The spirit of concentration and enlargement, which is shaping the civilization of the century, was everywhere active. Little shops gave way to great factories; little stores to great establishments, little rail-ways to great lines. Everywhere there was consolidation, and legislation was passed by nearly all the states to further the formation of corporations. In this way limitless money could be concentrated in one establishment, as it could not well

had made no preparation.
"First. The process of crushing out, or by which the country can obtain relief from its present burdens of trusts, high taxes and maladministration. The folpetition was destroyed. A few individuals sitting in a rear room could arbitrarily fix the price of labor, or raw material, on the one hand, and the price of their products on the other. They could crush on the one hand and extort on the other.

"Second. So-called Christian gentlemen

eagerly accepted from agents large sums of money made by unscrupulous or corrupt means, when they themselves, in their individual business, would have hesitated to use those means.

"Third. Money means power, and men controlling vast sums became impatient of the restraint of the laws, and began to rule over them in some cases, and to evade them in others.

Fourth. It was found that the shortest road to great wealth was through govern-mental aid, and accordingly many great trusts and the moneyed interests made it their business to influence government, national, state and municipal, in order to escape their share of public burdens, and merchants were coerced; debtors were the control of the state of the stat away. May we not ask the reason there is on fixed citation at the moneyed interests made it their business to influence government, national, state and municipal, in order to there is on fixed citation. why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In the affairs of man, as in the why? In th of capital, and the alarming aspect is that it is practiced by men who talk patriotism and who stand high in the estimation of the public. It is idle to talk about puri-

> hand and of distributing among all men months have elapsed, and the people have the benefits and advantages flowing from already discovered that they were made the process of concentration. As power limits itself, we must find a method months have elapsed, but of curbing it.

> "In Illinois we have just had a carnival of official debauchery, such as the world has rarely seen. The living have been fortune. They heartly applaud the achievements of genius, and in this broad land to-day there is nowhere a voice raised against the man who has honestly acquired a competence; there is no voice raised against the corporations that confine tremselves to legitimate husiness and legitimate Let it be understood, the American peoselves to legitimate business and legitimate and the people are helpless. Had corrup-methods. The complaint is against monoption burned 50 cities a free people would methods. The complaint is against monopoly; against fortunes that have been corruptly made, and are now used to further plunder the public and to destroy free institutions. The protest is against laws which enrich some at the expense of others. The indictment runs, not against capital, but the criminal use of it. It is not that was sown broadcast last fall. The moule see that they were misled and I do.

Greed makes the laws, and labor carries the burden. We hear of assessors being isters the will of millionaires. Men reach the white house through the portals of banks, and the higher judgships on a certifi-

cate from the corporations.
"In no country and in no age have the higher courts been on the side of the peo-ple or of liberty. They are everywhere the exponents and defenders of that force

verse the present destructive policies, to of free institutions, and with an appeal to meet the new needs of the times; to end the corrupt reign of the dollar, and to subshall not devour this land. In every state stitute the voice of the citizen; to have the stitute the people are aroused; they see their congovernment control the corporations, indition growing worse; they see the hope stead of having the corporations run the government; to restore a financial system poverty hanging over the future; they see ander which the world had prospered, and the black flag of hunger floating over some which will not paralyze America for the benefit of England; to prevent the federal courts from becoming mere conveniences for concentrated wealth; to do justice to Even if we should be borne down again. portion. But debts, interest, taxes and all for concentrated wealth; to do justice to hand that toils; to end monopolies whether of money, land, products or privilege. In short, the purpose is to maintain free government among men, and make farther progress possible.

"The first thing necessary is to assert our manhood; to have convictions, and dare to maintain them. Double-headed platforms, and colorless men, are the instruments by which the abuses of the time

"In 1776 the fathers said: 'We do no know just what the government may have to do, but whatever is necessary to achieve independence will be done. We do not know whether there will be a battle of Bunker Hill, or of Yorktown, but we will either fill the graves of the conquered, or live the lives of freemen.

'In 1860 the northern patriots said: 'We

referendum, say you do not know, but that every step which may become necessary to save free government, and to re-store happiness in this land, will be taken; say that if necessary to do so, the govern-ment will not only take the railroads, but of 73. Here there were local causes that every monopoly, and concentration of prop-stimulated and saved us for a few years, erty which interferes with either the rights

"For a century representative government was a success; it represented the peo-

after half has been paid, it will require twice as much of the products of our people to pay what is left of that debt as would have been necessary to pay it all at the better half has been necessary to pay it all at the better half and corruptionists who debauch legislatures, or pollute the stream of justice, are not democrats. So-called eadnning.
"Reflect a moment. A whole generation to assist corporations in getting an unfair N. Y. Journal.

True Democracy the Cure for Our National Ills.

The length and debtor nation, it is as broad as humanity, and no man is worthy of it who has no higher purpose than to get a personal advantage. Offices and thus destroy the purchasing power of must be filled, and it is better to have them filled by men of conviction and character than by men who have neither. But unless there is a higher aim and purpose, unless there is a great principle to support, there is nothing worthy of the ambition of an honorable man. We can only succeed through organization, that is, through party, and it is necessary that minor differences be yielded in order to advance some great principle. But unless a party stands specifically for something that directly effects the welfers of hyperity if

> "For 30 years our party has been a neutral party, the manipulators who wished to use it as a convenience, did not want it to stand for anything. There were in-terests that seemed to control both par-ties. This was the easiest way of con-trolling national legislation. Had there been a positive, compact and aggressive minority party standing for principle, the cry of distress would not be heard in this land to-day. Had there been such a party, the Standard Oil trust never could have nominated the same man three times in succession for the presidency. Trading politicians made this possible. Let me repeat, that compromisers, traders and neutral men never correct abuses, never found or save free institutions, and never fight

rectly affects the welfare of humanity, it will accomplish nothing.

for human rights. They always becominstruments for the enemy. Wherever the are in control the party is unworthy of the respect of mankind. Only men of conviction and courage can save this land. Only the men who stand erect ever get recogni-tion from that great Speaker who presides over the deliberations of the universe. Help for the Future.

"You ask: 'Is there hope?' Without en-tering too far on the field of partisan dis-cussion, we may glance at what are now matters of history. Look back eight marked the high-water point of corruption. There were arrayed against the peo-ple nearly all the banks, the corporations, forced, and laborers were driven by the lash of hunger. All of the corruption funds that could be raised on the continents were they had helped to corrupt legislation, and to pollute the stream of justice, were on that side. The clubs and the fashionable pulpits were on that side. False promises of every kind were held out; every method fying the government so long as men of influence and position offer vast sums to corrupt it. Cut off the hand that offers a bribe, and you will end corruption.

of defeating the will of the people at the polls was practiced. On the face of the returns it appeared as if the enemy had won. According to these returns, 30,000 "We must devise some way of remov-ing overwhelming temptations on the one have changed the result. Only eight already discovered that they were made the victims of deception. Only eight months have elapsed, but the harvest is already being reaped.

"In Illinois we have just had a carnival

worked together in the last campaign, Disintegration is already at work in the ranks of the enemy.

Phalanx of Democracy.

"Now look at the other side. Over 6,000,000 of intelligent, patriotic and substantial citizens fought for the rights of man. They were men who had convictions and dared to act on them. They were men who could not be cajoled; who could not be frightened; they were the men who do most of the country's work, and bear its burdens. They had no boodle, but they had manhood. They refused to be Europeanized, but fought for American institutions, "Look at these men to-day. They stand in solid phalanx, eager, determined, confident. None have deserted; none have laid down their arms. Their line of battle.

"You ask: 'What shall we do?' My friends, no mortal can tell you long in advance. The exigencies must be met as they rise. The great purpose is to restore the basic principles of the fathers and to reverse the present destructive policies, to meet the new needs of the times; to end the Corrupt reign of the date. None have deserted; none have laid dusa which is near. The sixth float represents the constellation of "Lyra." On the center is an illuminated lyre, while at the back is the great star Vega, and at the front is a winged shepherd playing on pandear the corrupt reign of the date of the Complexity of the Complexity of the corrupt reign of the date. the gilded palaces of injustice; they listen to the cry of labor; they hear the wat of free institutions, and with an appeal to the Omnipotent, they resolve that England shall not devour this land. In every state the people are aroused; they see the hope of their children disappearing; they see the black flag of hunger floating over some of the richest sections of God's earth, and they are crying for justice. My friends, that cry will free the American peopla. and again, the voice of humanity will arise is represented by huge and resplendent the dust, and drive the money changers out of the temple, and the traitors flames rise at the command of Saturn. out of the land. The Benedict Arnold of 1780 sleeps on English soil. Let the Bene olds of this age make their grave beside him.

DIABOLICAL.

An Outrage That Called Loudly fo Vengeance. "I understand, colonel," remarked

the inquiring tourist from the north addressing the prominent son of the

Dark and Bloody Ground, "that there is said to be a raving maniac running as large in the forest in this vicinity."

"Well, suh," replied Col. Corkright, "a dastahdly scoundrel of a traveling hypnotizuh came along and gave an exhibition in the cou'thouse night befo' last, and in the ccu'se of the evening he hypnotized Maj. Bludsoe, one of the most influential citizens, and while he had him unduh his control he made the majuh drink a glass of watuh, telling

most influential citizens, and while he had him unduh his control he made the majuh drink a glass of watuh, telling him that it was 20-year-old Bourbon whisky. The diabolical dose had such an awful effect upon the victim—a good deallike hydrophobia, only a heap wo'se —that the hypnotizuh became frightened at what he had done and fied to the woods, leaving the majuh going from one paroxysm to anothuh.

"It took two doctuhs all the rest of the night and half of the next day to resto' the majuh to a clear unduhstanding of the infuhnal outrage which had been puhpetrated on him, and when he came to himself at last he drew his revolvuh and plunged into the woods, sweahing by the ghost of the illustrious Henry Clay that he would neither eat nor sleep till he had avenged the wrong.

And I judge, suh, that the repo't you have heard about a maniac in the woods was stahted by some stranguh who had caught a glimpse of the majuh."—In France 4,000,000 tons of potatoes are annually used in the manufacture of starch and alcohol.

"Corona, the Crown,'i surrounded by a huge electric cloty crowns of varied electric all extreme crown, in which are seated by crowns of varied electric all extreme constellations of Corona, the crown, in which are seated the various constellations of Corona, the coron, in which are seated the various constellations of Corona, the coron, in which are seated the various constellations of Corona, the coron, in which are seated the various constellations of Corona, the coron, in which are seated the various constellations of Corona, the coron, in which are seated the various constellations of Corona, the coron, in which are seated the various constellations of Corona, the detric closy crowns of varied electric all sury. No. 15, "Yenus and the Coming Night." is a most sumptious float. At the back is the back is the surper search the securic leave, which draw which from the back is the subject of the sixten the front, riding on the back is the back is the Eagle, symbol of strength, with threads of light.

N

EARLS OF ELECTRA

Preparing for the Coming of Their Queen.

Scheme for the Grand Pageant is Com plete-It Will Be the First of Its Kind Ever Attempted in America-Plans for the Trolley Floats.

In the parade that will celebrate her visit to St. Louis, Queen Electra, Goddess of Light and Queen of the Electric Spark, has commanded that the subject to be illustrated in honor of her coming be to some extent set forth, in order that benighted earthlings be given opportunity to study and be prepared to appreciate that grand event. To that end, therefore, her mundane representative has decided, because of this command as well also as that the pageant is to take a new line of departure into that field so little explored -electricity-to give the subject to be presented as well as some idea of its treatment, as here set forth.

"The Planets and Constellations," the subject chosen, is best adapted to illustrate the worship of Electra, Goddess of Light and Queen of the Electric Spark. Every float of the pageant will be thrown into the field of a strong electric light by the footlights surrounding the lower edge of the floats. The power will be taken from the wire by trolley and running over the street car line will present a scene of glory.

The costumes will be entirely new and built especially to meet the requirements of their novel parade. In truth it will be in all its splendid features a magnificent surprise, and is calculated to arrest attention at once and bring to St. Louis next fall a great concourse of people.



QUEEN ELECTRA.

A synopsis of the subjects treated fol-A synopsis of the subjects treated follows:

The Title Float is called "Planets and Constellations," and is a float representing the Zodiac at the back while at the front the astronomer studies the stars through a huge telescope directed ahead. This telescope will contain a huge search light, which will illuminate the Earls on horseback, the mounted police, artillery, etc., that will precede the parade, and will light the scene to the length of six blocks.

The second float, "Draco or the Dragon," comes next in a huge float representing the sauries in green and gold.

Love.
"Saturn" is the subject of the next, and From their center springs a huge green-

From their center springs a huge green-winged dragon.

"The Polar Star and Borealis," is the subject that is treated in the tenth float. At the back is the effulgent Pole Star, while beneath it stands Borealis, at the motion of whose wand arises in front the splendid Aurora Borealis over the shimmering and icy scene.

"Paevae, the Sun, and Kun, the Moon," is the subject of the eleventh float. At the back is a huge electric sun while beneath it is a soft glowing moon. The sun revolves and there are those beneath who "ith a huge electric thermometer measure its strength.

EXTORTION AND ROBBERY. The Policy That Underlies the Dingley Bill.

The Dingley bill is not a revenue but a protective measure. The policy unof one class of people, or one section of the country, for the benefit of an- al exchequer. Such money as is there other. The protection policy is one is taken from the pockets of the people, which has built up an army of sappers | who need it far more than the governand miners whose only purpose is to ment needs it, but there is a certain loot the country and build up huge for- class of people who assume that the tunes at the expense of the people. It government is a rich beneficence total-is destructive of public honor and of ly apart from the people, and they fancontent with government and distrust between individuals.

A measure conceived as the Dingley bill has been could not fail to receive the condemnation of the democratic senators. It will not do for republicans to say that democrats are only seeking to embarrass the administration. They are fully aware of the necessity of revenue raising, and argue that the needs of the government should be liberally met, but here the agreement ends, for while the republicans want to build up individuals and sections at the expense of the others, the democrats met it with: "All we have for the government's actual needs, but not one cent for robbery!"

In the formation of a bill to raise such a large revenue as is required, there will be those on hand who will seek to make the benefits either personal or sectional. In the taxation of imports thus is built up a margin in favor of local dealers in such articles. It is in handling this feature that the difficulty of tariff making comes in, and it is right here that the democratic principle of even justice stands for the people, while the republican principle of protection stands for treasury looters and the trusts and monopolies which have fattened upon the nation. It is the duty of democrats, everywhere and at all times, to fight favoritism, and to see that government is administered for all alike-making due recognition of all sections, and removing

mere personalism from consideration. The Dingley bill is an abomination. The principle of protection itself is an abomination, and should not be permitted to become a fixture in the platform of any party. It should be utterly condemned and driven out of discussion. so that all parties would be committed to raising from the people only that amount which is necessary to meet the expenditures of the government, economically administered.

The democratic party has all along upheld the policy of just taxation and economical government—a policy which has been warmly upheld by the constitution, and adherence to which calls for as stubborn a resistance to the Dingleyism of to-day as was given to the McKinleyism of 1890.

The Dingley bill is built on protection, and not on revenue lines; and, for that reason, it should meet, when on its passage, the earnest opposition of the democratic senators, who are right in endeavoring to amend it in order to reduce its objectionable features to a minimum; but who, when it becomes apparent that it is impossible to pass a revenue rather than a protection measure, should vote to kill the whole

The democratic senators have taken the right course in their treatment of the tariff bill, and in permitting it to come to a vote without unnecessary delay. The bill will be passed by republican votes over the protest of the democratic senators, and the republicans will be responsible for the consequences. In the meantime the democrats may be enabled to insert a few redeeming features in the bill, but nobody expects that they will be enabled to revise it to a degree which will make it anything else than a protection monstrosity, constructed without regard to revenue, and as such deserving the condemnation of all democrats.-Atlanta Constitution.

FAVORS THE RICH.

The Tariff Which Republicans Would Force Upon the People.

The principle of the proposed new robber tariff law-if it is proper to dignify a fraudulent assault upon the pockets of the poor for the benefit of trusts and other monopolies with the assumption that there is any principle in it-is to impose according to the spe-That is the duties, instead of being fixed at a certain per cent. of the value of the dutiable goods, are to be fixed at so much per pound, or yard, or gallon, etc. This is upon the plea that frauds upon the custom may be more easily guarded against under the system of specific than under that of ad valorem duties. The plea is doubtless true in a measure, but does not justify or offset the evil of the cruel wrongs imposed upon the plain people by the specific system; and besides it is not made in good faith. The real reason for preferring specific duties is the advantage they offer for putting the greater burdens of federal taxation upon poor consumers and letting the rich off easy. For illustration: The cheaper grades of woolens which are bought by the poor and those in moderate circumstances would pay a lower tariff tax per yard under the ad valorem system than the dearer grades which are bought by the rich; but under the specific system both grades would be taxed at the same rate per yard. Specific duties are in harmony with the whole tariff system of discrimination in favor of the rich, and it is entirely proper that this system should characterize the new tariff measure.-Illinois State Register.

-The sole guide to this legislation is the highest tribute possible to trusts and protected interests, against the welfare and rights of the people. Adequate dollar in tribute to protection would revenue is totally disregarded and equality of burden absolutely ignored. The much vaunted policy of aid to infant industries has been abandoned and protection is no longer clothed in decent apparel; it is tribute purely .--Manchester (N. H.) Union.

M'KINLEY PROSPERITY. More Burdens and Less Wages for the People.

We are told as an evidence of the prosperity which it is claimed has come derlying it is the robbery and extortion | upon the country that there is money and to spare in the vaults of the nationpersonal patriotism, and leads to dis- cy that because in their eagerness to prevent the harsher burdens of taxation proposed by the Dingley bill citizens of the United States have hastened to withdraw imported goods from warehouses and to fill their stores with such as they need, and thereby accumulated duties in the treasury, the fact is evidence of prosperity. These are persons who look to the gold reserve as a sort of fetich and to a large treasury balance as not only temporal but also eternal salvation.

What prosperity is there in the very significant fact that many good banks in Chicago passed their dividend in July and that others reduced the amount so paid? The management by these bankers is prudent, but it is not a manifestation of prosperity. Prosperity does not show itself in that way. Prosperity does not shorten sail.

Nor is prosperity seen in the fact that a great number of coal miners throughout the United States have concluded to walk out rather than be subjected to the further reductions and hardships by mine owners who enjoy a protective tariff on bituminous coal. There is no prosperity in the fact that 150,000 workingmen have quit, while unnumbered thousands have no opportunity for work.

One may speculate if he choose upon the time when prosperity will present itself, but whose asserts that it is here now is stupid. When prosperity comes the people who need it greatly will know that it is here. There need come no ghost from the grave of the treasury department to tell us that prosperity has arrived. Prosperity is not a thing that can be made by governments any more than by individuals, though both may unmake it by foolish intervention, by rapine, by idleness, by living on the fruits of other people's toil as governments do and do properly when they confine themselves strictly to the discharge of an ascertained function of government, and improperly, disastrously, when they assume that government is some great necromancy which, by exacting tribute from the people for the benefit of a protected class, may make prosperity. They make prosperity for the protected class, but what of

the infinite number of the unprotected? Republican leaders are very anxious to impress upon the people that pros-perity has arrived. The people will believe it when they see it. They have had the same old assurance from these same old party leaders so often and so untruthful that they are through with them. Prosperity by the election of McKinley; prosperity by the inauguration of McKinley; prosperity by the appointment of Reid as envoy to the queen; prosperity as the result of Mc-Kinley's visit to the exposition at Nashville; prosperity because the secretary of the treasury is certain that it is here; lo! here is prosperity and there prosperity, but the only visible evidence of prosperity consists in passing dividends and in locking out labor.-Chicago Chronicle.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-The foreign policy of the adminstration is not one that he who runs may read. - Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

---President Mckinley may find it necessary to negotiate an annexation treaty with Ohio after the next election.—St. Louis Republic.

---If the present feeling of disgust among republicans continues - and there is no prospect of its stoppage-Boss Hanna will have to invest the next campaign funds in mules and chains to drag republican voters to the polls .-

St. Louis Republic. ----Mr. Bryan said at Cleveland that measured by fulfillment, the gold advocates have never made a prophecy that has ever come true. These prophecies, we may say, were only made cific instead of the ad valorem system. to deceive and get votes. Mammon never did deal in truth. The father of lies leads in all such cases .- Illinois State Register.

---The utter failure of the republican party to fulfill the promises of revived prosperity which its spokesmen made so glibly during the campaign has bred a discontent among the voters of Iowa who supported McKinley which may not improbably result in overturning the majority of 65,000 given by the state to the republican presidential ticket in 1896.-N. Y. Journal.

-If the republican party be really enamored of the policy of reciprocity forced upon it in 1890 by Secretary Blaine there is now an excellent opportunity to put it into practice. The Japanese fairly insist upon trading with us upon terms of reciprocal advantage, and all the other countries of this continent hold out both hands to us in prayerful entreaty.-Philadelphia Record.

-When ardent protectionists send memorials to congress praying for the removal of the "inequalities of the present protective system" we may well believe that the protective system is being undermined. If the system of protection were just there would be no occasion to correct its inequalities. But if it were possible to correct all the inequalities protection would be of no advantage, because a man who paid a get it back again, and he might as well have kept it in the first place and saved the bother and expense of transferring it from his own pocket and getting it back there again. So it is evident that absolute justice is impossible.-Utica

The Most Extensive Manufacturing Plant in the World.

Model Colonies and Towns Established by Alfred Krupp-Thirty-Five Thousand Men Employed Stendily.

|Special Berlin Letter. | "Tall oaks from little acorns grow." day you will find some of the com-



ALFRED KRUPP. (Founder of the Present Great Establish-

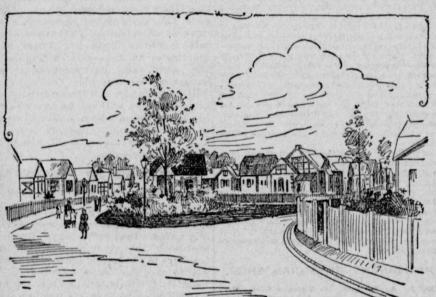
over the globe. His make stands to-day astonishing.

KRUPP AND HIS WORKS. America, from Australia and Poly-

When Alfred Krupp died at last, not long since, full of years and honors, he left an establishment the like of which does not exist elsewhere. To-day his son Friedrich continues on the same path, and a few ventures of gigantic size have been made since his accession. Beside the enormous cast steel works in Essen the following industrial establishments belong to him: The steel works in Annan, the Gruson iron works in Buckau, near Magdeburg; This proverb finds a striking illustra- three smelting works, three huge coal tion in the rise and growth of Krupp's mines, a score of iron mines in Gerworld-famed establishments in Essen many, several large iron mines in Biland elsewhere. Wherever you go to- bao, Spain; the big shooting place in Keppen, and another one in Dulmen, modities manufactured by Krupp, and three sea-going steamers and a number the name itself, next to Bismarck's, is of smaller river vessels, quarries of probably best known German name all stone, clay, sandstone, and last, but not least, the huge Germania ship yards in Berlin and Kiel.

The latter are now being enlarged into the biggest shipyards in the world, so as to enable Germany to build in her own yards any and all vessels for commerce, pleasure and the navy she may need in the future and thus render her wholly independent of British yards. The shooting places, where the artillery experts of the world come from time to time to test new types of ordnance invented or improved by Krupp, are the largest in the world, notably the one at Keppen, near Essen. It was there, on April 28, 1892, in the presence of the German emperor, that a shot was fired out of a 24-centimeter gun whose steel-clad shell (weighing nearly 500 pounds) was projected a distance of 20,226 meters, or over 15 English miles, a feat hitherto unrivaled; and still later, last fall, the emperor witnessed tests with the new quickfiring naval guns which were even more

as a shining exemplification of what that shibboleth "Made in Germany," of mechanical skill that Krupp received invented by English fear of competi- the flattering cognomen of the "gun tion, and originally intended to injure king." Up to this hour he has sold to those goods, may really come to mean. the armies and navies of the world near-There is to-day no other establishment ly 40,000 guns of large caliber. In his of a similar character in the world of enormous works in Essen there are 85 such magnitude and of such an ex- kilometers (60 English miles) of matensive and varied field of usefulness; terial of his own, effecting the internal not even the state concerns of Wool- communication with 16 locomotives and forth or of Toulon or Sherbourg can 577 cars; telegraph lines 55 miles in compete with it. And what makes this length, telephone lines of 130 miles,

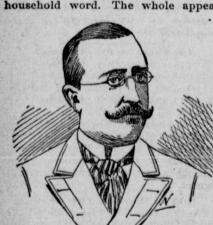


ONE OF KRUPP'S WORKINGMEN'S COLONIES.

-grandfather, son and grandson.

For it was in 1812 that the grand- numbers over 100,000. father of the present owner, Friedrich | The wealth that has gradually, with-Krupp, founded the firm which has in three generations, accumulated in since developed to such gigantic pro- the hands of the Krupps is enormous. portions. He had small capital and he In taxes alone he pays to Prussia and began, too, in a small way, to manufac- the empire over 200,000 marks (or \$50,ture cast steel, he having discovered, 000) per annum. And yet the Krupps after many years' experimenting, a new have always been most charitable and method of making it. In 1818 he en- liberal. At the demise of Alfred Krupp larged the place in Essen, so as to run it was figured up that he had spent dur-60 smelting furnaces. But Friederich ing his long life something like 10,000,-Krupp died young, not yet 40, in 1826, 000 marks in charities alone, and his and it was his son Alfred, then but a son is, due to the larger means and boy of 14, upon whom devolved the task larger property at his disposal, even of extending the works.

markable man that Krupps became a sidered the highest obtainable boon to household word. The whole appear-



FREDERICK ALFRED KRUPP. (Present Head of the Great Krupp Works.)

ance of Alfred Krupp, however, shows him to have been a man of rare parts, similar. Some of his engineers receive Ocean. tion and planning. The first acknowledgment of the excellence of the goods ties, 30,000 to 50,000 marks per annum, turned out by Alfred Krupp came in and among them are the directors serv-1851, at the London universal exposition, when he took first prize for a solid tired army colonels, and men of similar block of cast steel, weighing 21/2 tons standing. and flawless in quality. In 1854 he began to make guns, with which, in 1855, at the Paris exposition he created a sensation among the artillery men of the world. These two successes, wrested Harlem, but fails to come to the point | the bloom. Ordinary varieties may be from the interesting lips of foreign na- as far as proposing to Birdie is contions, smoothed the way for him, and cerned. it was ever after plain sailing, although industrial crises, of course, played their claimed Birdie, rapturously. part, too, in the welfare and receipts of knows how to explain everything." the firm. Ceaselessly the Krupps made improvement after improvement in the manufacture of their goods, but it was nis, prosaically .- N. Y. World. particularly in heavy ordnance that they began to excel, little by little, every other firm in the universe, so that, as the years went by, orders came from every quarter of the globe, from Tunis from wanting everything we don't get, and the Cape of Good Hope, from Persia and getting everything we don't want."

all the more wonderful is the fact that | 430 steam engines, 111 triphammers and | nually exported from Buenos Ayres, | have found macadam roads profitable. the whole is the creation of one man, 3,000 engines and labor-saving machina private citizen of small means but ery driven by steam or electricity. In enormous energy and keen knowledge all, there are at this hour 35,700 laof affairs. Or rather, to put things more borers and mechanics in his employ, has been shipped this season. The precisely, it is the creation of three men and with their dependents the army living on the proceeds of the Krupp works

more free-handed still. For iron-It was during the long life of this re- workers throughout Germany it is conget a place with Krupp. And no wonder, since he pays the highest wages, never goes beyond a certain reasonable rate in over hours, no matter how great the pressure of his customers, and looks after the welfare of his men and their families as a kind father would. There are, besides the moneys paid by the state insurance scheme, special funds out of which the widows and orphans of Krupps' men receive liberal pensions, and out of which accidents, old age, marriage, sudden death, etc., are defrayed. Hardly any national holiday or other special occasion passes by without Krupp making a further large gift next tlay they are sluggish and seek of a million or so into these funds. And the mechanics' colonies built by Krupp for his men in Essen and elsewhere are, indeed, models, in a much higher sense than the tenements of Pullman. As for the higher classes of in salaries and commissions, or boun-

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

Deficient in One Point. Johnnie Masher has been calling very regularly at the McGinnis mansion in

"He is such a learned man!" ex-

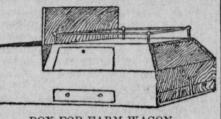
"Except his object in calling here so often to see you," said Mrs. McGin-

A Cynical View. "What is experience, Uncle Sam?" "Experience? It is what we learn and Turkey, from Central and South |- Louisville Courier-Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HANDY ARRANGEMENT. Wagon Box for Farmers Who Sell

Their Own Produce. city. There are four large compartwhose cover forms the seat of the driv-



BOX FOR FARM WAGON.

tables, strawberries, cream, etc. The that may be carried in bags or boxes.

against "peddling" their produce, as Jersey. Farmers in that state have en they call the house-to-house sale of it. joyed the benefits of good roads to This is an unfortunate prejudice, for greater degree, perhaps, than an selling directly to the consumer is one others. of the most profitable methods of disposing of farm crops. Nor need it be at all disagreeable, if rightly managed. H. H. Brown, a farmer residing at Ob Have nothing but the best upon your cart; have regular routes and regular customers, and they will watch for your coming and make your trading agreeable. Selling at first hand means a steady cash income, and prices much higher than would be received from dealers. Then, too, it often means the sale of produce when the dealers are overstocked, and not willing to purchase at any price.

A valuable point to be borne in mind by those who thus sell their farm wares is not only to have choice articles for sale, but to carry them to the customers in attractive shape. Let the wagon look neat, being well painted and having the name of the farm painted in bright letters upon the sides. Then let the driver be neatly dressed, pleasant and gentlemanly in his address, and the work will prosper. These little matters are of far more importance in the successful selling of farm products than many would believe. Attractive appearance from beginning to end sells goods. Don't try to build up such a trade by using an old ramshackle wagon, with the articles for sale dumped indiscriminately on the bottom; such a plan doesn't attract purchasers .- N. Y. Tribune.

WILL FIGHT LOCUSTS.

Nebraska Entomologist's Queer Mission to South America.

Millions of bushels of corn are anhas been destroyed, and not a shipload | union, with our vast agricultural inter-Prof. Lawrence Bruner, entomologist. for the agricultural experimental station of the University of Nebraska, to is now at Buenos Ayres, and if he suc- in the markets of the world, those who ceeds in exterminating locusts and are engaged in it must practice economy bonus. He believes that methods emin South America. During the plague in Nebraska he developed some wonderful results. Farmers who desired aid sent in some healthy insects provided with sufficient food to last to Gazette. their journey's end. In return they received "sick" bugs in packages, with directions for using. The professor began by securing some dead insects, killed by the fungus sporotrichum globuliferum. They were placed in cages with healthy grasshoppers, kept in a high temperature, and the healthy insects were soon inoculated. The disease is a dry rot, which causes the bodies of the locusts to decay. The spread is rapid, and result fatal. It from men to cattle and vice versa somewhat resemble leprosy in the human family. The disease begins to now for determining what animals show from the second to the fourth day after the infection has been placed in the fiel!. The bugs leave their food by bacteria, or by millions of them plant and keep moving rapidly. The protection from the sun. From the sixth to the eighth day the first dead bugs are found wrapped in a fungus resembling cotton. The insects do not have sense enough to seek a field not infected, but remain in the locality where they are inoculated. - Chicago Inter

Proper Handling of Grapes. Grapes, like other fruits, need to be

gathering only those with full color, syringe, and a thermometer for each because grapes do not, like other fruits. color after being gathered. The bunch- broken ones. The first day one man to es should be cut off with a pair of scissors, and so handled as not to disturb ord, are needed. The second day it reat once packed from the vines into the the temperature. It requires accuracy basket that is intended for sale. Choice but no especial skill. Temperatures varieties should be gathered into shal- have to be taken from six in the mornlow trays or baskets, in which they ing until twelve at night, each day. should stand a day or two on shelves in If the tuberculin test proves all that is the fruit house, and then repacked. By claimed for it (there are some skeptics) this treatment the stems will wilt, and the day is coming when all cows will the bunches will then keep without be tested and the liability of families molding and pack more closely than

Kindness to the children, if nothing else, should lead the farmer to grow fruit.

when green.

A FINE INVESTMENT.

Money Spent for Good Roads Draws

The accompanying illustration shows struction. Mecklenburg county, in a box for a farm wagon excellently North Carolina, offers an illustration, adapted to the requirements of those which contains an eloquent plea for who practice selling their farm prod- good roads. That county has built maucts from house to house in village or cadamized roads during the past few years. Before they were built, two ments, easily accessible, one in front, bales of cotton were considered a good load on the old dirt road, er; one on each side, and one in the for a team of mules to draw. rear. Different sorts of bulky articles That was during fairly good weathcan be carried in these, while in hot er. When the weather was bad, weather one compartment can be fitted no one undertook to haul cotton. Since to contain ice, for the well being of the the construction of macadamized roads, butter and dressed poultry that is be- the ordinary load has been regularly ining marketed. In fact, there are many creased from two bales of cotton to ten products of the farm that are benefited and the same single pair of mules conby going to market iced in the hottest | tinue to draw it. The weather, too, is of summer weather, such as early vege- left entirely out of consideration. The roads are just as good after a rain as at any other time. Whenever the load can be properly protected, farmers rather prefer to do their hauling in rainy weather, because they are then unable to work in their fields. Col. J. C. Tipton, of North Carolina, is authority for these statements, as made before the National Road conference. Good roads will always raise the value

of real estate. Ready access to market is considered a most valuable feature of drawers at the bottom of the box will farm property. This is why a farm near be found convenient for eggs in two or to a market town brings a much higher three tiers of pasteboard egg fillers, or price than one situated several mile in the patent wire fillers, while the away. Where a farm is connected with railed space on top will hold any articles a good market by a first-class road, it distance becomes of little importance Many farmers have a strong prejudice This has been strikingly shown in New

> Real estate has risen in value when ever macadamized roads have been built



AN IDEAL HIGHWAY. (Forest Hill Road, Near Chicago.)

Ridge, N. J., declares that since his town has built a few miles of macadam roads, property has almost doubled in CATTLE—Native steers...... 4 25 @ 5 50 value, New Jersey farmers are enthu-HOGS—Good to choice....... 3 60 @ 4 60 state aid system, under which the imstate aid system, under which the improved roads of that state have been built.

Good roads have paid for themselves in New Jersey. They have paid for themselves in North Carolina, in Massachusetts and in Connecticut, the states in which the greatest progress has so far been made in their construction. France, Germany, Holland and Belgium but Argentine has so suffered from a Is there any reason why they should plague of locusts that the entire crop prove unprofitable in any state in the ests? Our exports of grain are growing chamber of commerce has engaged steadily from year to year. Machinery is used at every step. Large amounts are spent for this machinery each year. because of the saving it effects. If our investigate the locust migration. He agriculture is to continue to compete grasshoppers will receive a handsome at every step. The loss due to bad roads is one of the greatest wastes of energy ployed in Nebraska will be efficacious connected with farming as carried on in this country. Why not, then, invest in good roads, which will save farmers more than any other investment they can make? - Otto Dorner, in Cycling

ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS.

How to Tell What Cows Are Afflicted with the Disease.

H. P. Miller, of Ohio, says that tu berculosis is one of the most danger ous diseases to be found in the cow stable, and one about which people know too little. This disease in cattle is identical with consumption in the human family and is transmissible The tuberculin test so generally used may be diseased is based upon the knowledge that the disease is produced rather, and the theory that they produce disease by developing a poisonous substance in the system. Tuberculin used in making the test, is simply a beef broth solution of this bacterial toxine, secured by growing the bacilli in beef broth and straining out the bacilli through a porcelain dish. It was found that a small amount of the tuberculin introduced into the circulation of a tuberculous, cow induced fever, a rise of two degrees in tempera ture being considered indicative of the carefully handled to bring the best presence of the disease. The test is prices. The vines need to be gone over not infallible, but reasonably sure. The frequently during the ripening season, instruments used are a hypodermic ten cows, and an extra one to replace each 20 cows, and one to keep the recquires one man to each ten cows to take contracting consumption or other diseases from tuberculous cows will be lessened.-Dakota Field and Farm.

> The American mulberry is a very excellent fruit for sauce or pie.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and an Immense Interest.

The strongest argument which can be made for good roads is to show the results which have come with their construction. Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, offers an illustration, which contains an eloquent plea for

She Knew What She Wanted.

Medium—The spirit of your wife wishes to speak with you, Mr. Jones.

Jones—Tell her I lock the door and put the cat out every night.—N. Y. Journal.

Dodging.

Tolliver—Can you let me have ten dollars for a week, old man? Duero—What weak old man?—Harlem

A King's Humor.—"We have a long account to settle with Turkey," said Prince Constantine, grimly. "Yes," said King George, with a smile, "and it's a running account at that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If we ever invent anything it will be a salt cellar that always has salt in it.—Wash ington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

If a man has a little money and doesn't work, he is called a capitalist.—Washington

The stupid son of a stupid father might be called a chip of the old blockhead.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	KANSAS CITY,	M	0.,	Jul	V I	12.	ı
25	CATTLE-Best beeves \$	3	95	@	4	75	l
h	Stockers						ı
S	Native cows	2	60	@	3	50	ı
e.	HOGS-Choice to heavy	3	00	0	3	45	ı
700	SHEEP	2	00	0	3	00	ı
W	WHEAT-No. 2 red		64	0		64%	I
J-	No. 2 hard		59	1200		61	ı
a	CORN-No. 2 mixed					2414	ı
y	OATS-No. 2 mixed					18	ı
2	RYE-No. 2						ı
	FLOUR-Patent, per sack						ı
r	Fancy	3	25	@	3	45	ı
t.	HAY-Choice timothy						ı
d	Fancy prairie						ı
	BRAN (sacked)						ı
	BUTTER—Choice creamery CHEESE—Full cream		12	1200		13	ı
						12	ł
	EGGS-Choice	51/2 6					١
	POTATOES		35	0		40	ı
	ST. LOUIS						ı
19	CATTLE-Native and shipping	4	00	0	5	00	١
208	Texans	2	75	0	4	00	ı

 Texans.
 2 75 @ 4 00

 HCGS—Heavy.
 3 20 @ 3 55

 SHEEP—Fair to choice.
 2 50 @ 3 75

 FLOUR—Choice.
 3 00 @ 3 10

 WHEAT—No. 2 red
 68½@ 71

 CORN—No. 2 mixed.
 24 @ 24¾

 OATS—No. 2 mixed.
 17½@ 17½

 RYE—No. 2.
 31½@ 32½

 BUTTER—Creamery
 15 @ 16

 LARD—Western mess.
 3 8 0 @ 3 87½

 LARD—Western mess....... 3 80 @ 3 871/4 PORK....... 7 55 @ 8 00 CHICAGO.

RYE. 34 @ 349 BUTTER-Creamery 12 @ 149 LARD. 3 95 @ 4 00 PORK. 7 60 @ 7 65 NEW YORK. OATS-No. 2...

771/2 301/2 22 @ 11 @ 7 50 BUTTER-Creamery..... PORK-Mess.. 8 00 Mathematics.

There are people who tell us the distance old Mother Earth is from the stars, counting miles upon miles into millions, as the distance from Neptune to Mars. The way they throw figures is awful, on the size of the little san spot, and how long it would take to walk round it if it wasn't so deucedly hot. They measure the depth of the ocean, and the distance across it as well, get the weight in the air of a meteor, and locate the right spot where they fell. But astronomers and mathematicians all confess that they can't get just right the miles gone over by papa, when he "totes" the cross kid in the night.—N. Y. World.

A Great Industry.

The Stark Bro's Nurseries, this city and Rockport, Ill., is a veritable beehive. The propagating plants of the "Two Pikes," enlarged. "Old Pike's" salesmen work from New York Westward. The office force is New York Westward. The office force is hurrying out 5,000 new style canvassing outfits, photos of fruits, trees, orchards, packing, fruit painted from nature, etc. Several departments give all their time to securing salesmen. Stark Bro's have room for energetic solicitors. With such progress, and millions of fruit trees, dull times unknown.—Louisiana Missouri Press.

Her Regret.

He was worth a good deal in money, but

not in anything else.

"I am sorry to have to leave you so much,"
he said, as he put on his overcoat and started for the club.

"I am sorry you can't leave me more and do it sooner," she returned.

And somehow that bothered him all the evening. In fact, he was somewhat tempted to change his will.—Chicago Post. Enterprises of Great Pith and Moment

Enterprises of Great Pith and Moment
Have, ere now, had their currents "turned
awry," as Hamlet says, by an attack of dyspepsia. Napoleon failed to improve his advantage at Austerlitz in consequence, it is
said, of indigestion brought on by some indiscretion in eating. In order to avoid dyspepsia, abstain from over indulgence, and
precede the meal by a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, more effective
than any dietetic in improving the tone of
the stomach. Liver complaint, chills and
fever, and rheumatism are annihilated by
the Bitters.

Very Natural.

He-They tell me your husband is a great

artist.
She—That he is. He painted a picture of some onions for the last exhibition, and they were so natural that the committee put them on the top line, so that the people wouldn't smell them.—Yonkers Statesman.

New Jersey Grocers Sued.

Trenton, N. J., June 24 (Special). Suit has been filed here by The National Cash. Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, against Edwards & Vreeland, grocers of Paterson, N. J., who use a Globe cash register, which the National Company claims infringes its patents. An injunction and damages are asked for

"Dear me," said an old lady, who probably never knew of such a game as baseball, "dear me! How this craze for china is growing. Here's a club in New York city that is paying \$3,000 for a pitcher."

"Star Tobacco." As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Every evening we make resolutions about getting up earlier, and break them the next morning.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

The boy who bit a green apple remarked, with a wry face: "Twas ever thus in child-hood—sour!"

Rattlesnakes, Butterflies,

Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was called "Rattlesnake Hill" because it abounded in -butterflies. The "rule of contrary" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are full of . . . well, we don't know what they are full of, but we know it's not sarsaparilla; except, perhaps, enough for a flavor. There's only one make of sarsaparilla that can be relied on to be all it claims. It's Ayer's. It has no secret to keep. Its formula is open to all physicians. This formula was examined by the Medical Committee at the World's Fair with the result that while every other make of sarsaparilla was excluded from the Fair, Aver's Sarsaparilla was admitted and honored by awards. It was admitted because it was the best sarsaparilla. It received the medal as the best. No other sarsaparilla has been so tested or so honored. Good motto for the family as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

> Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook." It kills doubts and cures doubters Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

KNOW WELL ENOUGH YOU FEEL WHEN YOUR HOW YOU FEEL WH

Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated, and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of

irritability, despondency and bad feeling.

ACT DIRECTLY, and in a PECULIARLY HAPPY MANNER

ON THE LIVER and BOWELS, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon

shown by INCREASED APPETITE for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste. ALL DRUGGISTS, MAKE YOUR LIVER LIVELY

"THRIFT IS A GOOD REVENUE." **CREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM** CLEANLINESS AND

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Musical College. CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHIGAGO, ILL. F. ZIEGFELD, PRESIDENT.

MUSIC ORATORY and DRAMATIC ART.

32nd SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 6, 1897.

FEED FOR CATALOGUE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you ment in this paper.

STEADY WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men overywhere to SELL STARK TREES millions tested.

COAL MINERS.

Their Strike Is Causing the Price of Coal to Go Up.

WORKING TO GET ARBITRATION.

Coal Famine Confronting the Country-The Strike in Illinois-Chicago Engineers May Go Out and Large Plants Shut Down.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 13. - The miners' strike is causing the price of coal to still advance and yesterday it was selling at \$1.80, an increase of 150 per cent. since the commencement of the struggle. The feature yesterday in matters pertaining to the strike was the presence in the city of the joint arbitration board, which is endeavoring by every means possible to bring to a peaceable conclusion the strife now in progress. The board held informal sessions and in the intervals interviewed quite a number of operators, the big majority of whom are in favor of arbitration, provided all of the operators will abide by the decision rendered. The strikers made further advances yesterday in getting out practically every miner in the district outside of DeArmitt's men, who still remain loyal to their employers.

At a mass meeting held at West Newton yesterday Vice President Me-Kay, of the miners' association, said he believed the West Virginia mines would be closed down within two weeks. If they are not, he said, the railroad men would be called on to bring work to a standstill in that bring work to a standstill in that paid a high tribute to his dead colleague. state. The operators claim the rail- After the resolutions had been adopted for a roads will supply cars sufficient to carry the entire output of the West Virginia fields. The lines along the river have been strengthened. The ironclad contracts which were in force at several mines in the Monongahela valley were swept out of existence and development is the growing tendency in favor of arbitration.

The greatest interest is now manifested in the scheme to arbitrate the adjourned The house was not in session. strike question. Labor commissioners and official arbitrators of the several states affected are mobilizing in this city. The state of Ohio is the only one which has a regularly appointed board of arbitration. It exists for just such emergencies as this, and is naturally eminently well prepared for the work. Most of the others interested are labor commissioners and industrial statisticians, who are also well able to act pendent battery, Ohio light artillery. in the capacity of arbitrators from the By reference to the claim papers it apnature of their work in keeping in touch pears that the soldier, a pensioner with the working classes generally.

last over two weeks at the longest.

Danville. The 1,500 miners in the Ver- and, if need be, pay the pensioner himmillion field, he stated, were out, and self. the miners in every shaft in Illinois north of and including Pana, were out of Francis Frank, company H, Sixor had voted to come out. In the teenth Michigan infantry. There is a Springfield district every shaft will be ruling now in force in the pension deidle after to-night. "By Saturday," partment that when a claimant for a President Carson stated, "every miner pension shall have reached the age of in Illinois, we believe, will have joined the strike. We believe, however, that incapable of manual labor, and shall a general settlement will be brought about within the next two weeks.'

CHICAGO ENGINEERS MAY GO OUT. CHICAGO, July 13.—There is a possibility that if the miners' strike is continued for any length of time the union engineers of this city may refuse to handle any kind of coal that cannot show the stamp of union production, and in this event many of the large plants of the city may be compelled to shut down. In addition marine engineers may be involved and lake traffic stopped.

LIGHTNING WORKS HAVOC.

Strikes a Militia Camp, Killing One Man and Injuring Several.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- Lightning struck the state militia camp at Peekskill yesterday taking the Y. M. C. A. tent as its object. One man was killed plaints of poachers are particularly and many others were badly hurt. An instant after the bolt descended Kaw, Republican and two Arkansas the tent was down and in flames. A rivers. They use barrel and trammel general alarm was sounded and the nets. guardsmen and ambulance corps came at doublequick. Almost every man who had been under the canvas was shocked by the lightning. The body of Corporal McDonald was the first taken from the mass of ruins. The surgeons worked over it for an hour or more, but their efforts were fruitless. Those who were knocked unconscious were revived, some of them with diffienlty and one or two of the men are the price of ice. still in a serious condition.

Methodist Bishops Check a Panic. NEW YORK, July 13. - During services in the Methodist church at Elmer, N. J., conducted by Bishops McCabe and and Lee Thomas, cousins, aged ten Foss, a severe thunderstorm broke. and eight respectively, were drowned The church was crowded to the doors while in bathing. The presumption and when a tree in the parsonage yard is that the younger got in deep water was struck a panic arose which was and the elder endeavored to save him, only checked by songs by the bishops. both losing their lives.

To Bar American Labor. OTTAWA, Ont., July 13.-At a meet ing of the Dominion cabinet last night lobbies are crowded with the advance it was decided to put the alien labor guard of the delegation to the convenlaw in force in Manitoba, the North- tion of the National League of Repubwest Territories and British Columbia lican clubs, which commences Tuesday. at once, so as to protect Canadian work- The favorite is easily Marcus Pollasky, men against those coming from the of Chicago. His badges are every-United States. Agents will be appoint- where. ed immediately to enforce the law.

The government statistician reports the potato acreage this year 8.4 per cent. less than last year, and the condition of the crop 87.8, against 99 a for his noonday meal and had hardly

THE WORK OF CONGRESS. Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and

House in Extra Session.

The senate agreed on the 6th to take a final vote on the tariff bill on the following day, speeches to be limited to five minutes after one o'clock in the afternoon. When the announcement was made by the vice president that the agreement had been perfected there was a general exchange of congratulations among the senators. During the day the anti-trust question was debated at length. Senator Allen (Neb.) afterwards again offered the amendment of one-fourth cent bounty on beet sugar, but it was tabled.... The house was not in ses-

THE senate passed the tariff bill on the 7th by a vote of 38 to 28. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels. Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and ators Allison (Ia.), Aldrich (R. L), Platt (Conn.), Burrows (Mich.), Jones (Nev.), Vest (Mo.), Jones (Ark.) and White (Cal.) were med as conferees on the part of the senate.
...In the house Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) sought to pass the Cuban belligerency resolution under suspension of the rules, but the speaker ignored him and recognized Mr. Dingley to move an adjournment until the next day.

In the senate on the 8th a resolution was incroduced by Senator Berry (Ark.) requesting the president to demand of Spain the release of Ona Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners jailed in Cuba. It was referred. The deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up. An amendment accepting the invitation of France to take part in its exposition in 1900 and appro riating \$5,000 for a commissioner to represe the United States was agreed to. An appropriation of \$6,000 to pay the heirs of the Italian lynched in New Orleans in 1893 was also agreed

to....The house sent the bill to conference Messrs Dingley (Me.), Payne (N. Y.), Dalzel (Pa.), Hopkins (Ill.) and Grover (O.), being the republican conferees, and Bailey (Tex.), Mc-Millin (Tenu.) and Wheeler (Ala.) the demo cratic members. The balance of the day was spent in listening to eulogies on the late Con-

In the senate on the 9th Senator Bate (Tenn.) made the arnouncement of the death of Senator Isham G. Harris (Tenn.) and in doing so public funeral in the senate chamber, to which the president, cabinet, court and diplomatic corps were invited, the senate adjourned out of

espect to the deceased senator. An impressive funeral service over the reof the late Senator Isham G. Harris, was held in the senate chamber on the 10th, the president and his cabinet, members of the louse, the diplomatic corps and many publ the strike was made general in the officials being present. The chamber had been fourth pool, but the most important claborately draped for the occasion. At the conclusion the vice president gave the body in-to the charge of the committee of the two houses to be conveyed to Tennessee. On mo-tion, then, of Senator Bate (Tenn.) the senate ed at \$90,000.

PENSION RULINGS.

Two Important Decisions Made by Assist ant Secretary Davis. Washington, July 9.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis rendered two important pension decisions yesterday. The first was in the case of Edward W. Moore, Fourteenth indeunder the general law, was, by order There is a strong indication of a coal of the probate court of Warren county, famine confronting the country within | O., placed under guardianship on the the next ten days. It is claimed by ground that the soldier was an imbeconservative operators that the mar- cile, and payment has since been made ketable supply as present, which is to the guardian. The contention in placed at 10,000,000 bushels, would be the case was that the soldier had been only able to meet the demands of the improperly made a ward. Secretary market for about a month under ordi- Davis decides that when it shall be nary conditions. With the scarcity of shown that the pensioner's right to coal already prevailing at the lake have the pension inure wholly to his ports, it is claimed the supply will not benefit is being abridged or forfeited by the malfeasance of the guardian, Workers, arrived here last night from | ized to refuse payment to the guardian,

> The second decision was in the case 75 years he shall be considered totally be entitled to the maximum rate of \$12 per month. Secretary Davis ruled yesterday in the case of Frank that a claimant who has attained the age of 55 years shall be deemed entitled to at least the minimum rate of pension, unless the evidence discloses an unusual igor and ability in one of that age for the performance of manual labor,

Tons of Fish Stolen. WICHITA, Kan., July 11.—State Fish Commissioner J. W. Shultz, of this city, says that tons of fish are taken daily from Kansas streams and lakes by poachers and that he is going to put a stop to it. He has been in office less than a month, but has already appointed fish wardens in 62 counties. For the past two years the fish laws were moderately well enforced and the streams are now full of fish. Comnumerous along the Elk, Neosho Falls,

For Forming an Ice Trust. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12 .- The grand jury, in pursuance of a recent charge directing an investigation of the alleged formation of an ice trust or combine, returned into court indictments against nine of the leading ice dealers in the city, charging them with having formed a trust or combine to control the supply and advance

Two Children Drowned. CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 12. - In a pond on the farm of William Perrine, seven miles south of this city, Perry

Marcus Pollasky May Be Honored. DETROIT, Mich., July 12.-The hotel

Died at the Dinner Table. ELLIOTT, Tex., July 12.-Rev. W. J. Williams, aged 97, who has been the minister here for 30 years, gave thanks uttered the "amen" when he fell from his chair dead.

PASSED THE SENALE.

The Tariff Bill Disposed of by a Vote of 38 to 28.

Opinions Expressed as to When an Agreement May Be Reached by the Conferees-Analysis of the Vote.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—By the decisive vote of 38 to 28, the tariff bill was ference. Germany will follow the passed in the senate shortly before five lead of England. Salisbury will o'clock yesterday. The early part of consent to send delegates to the day was spent on amendments of such a conference, if the United States comparatively minor importance, the and other countries persist in the redebate branching into financial and quest. The American emissaries, if anti-trust channels. By four o'clock they can get nothing else, will probathe senators began manifesting their bly seize this empty concession and impatience by calls of "Vote, vote," make the most of it. Such a conferand soon thereafter the last amend- ence, however, as the British government was disposed of and the final vote ment plainly intimates, would be a began. There were many interruptions mere farce, and even more baras pairs were arranged, and then, at ren of results than the Brussels 4:55 o'clock, the vice president arose fiasco. The British delegates would and announced the passage of the bill have the same instructions as then, -yeas 38, nays 28. There was no demonstration, but a few scattered hand claps were given as the crowds disappeared. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas-Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, For-aker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Jones of Nevada, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMil-lin, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and

Nays-Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Cannon Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Harris of Kansas, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and White—28.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 republicans, 2 silver republicans, Jones of Nevada and Mantle, and 1 democrat, McEnery. Total, 38. The nega-

resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Conecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas and White were named as conferees on the part of the senate.

Opinions About the Conference. WASHINGTON, July 8. - The first meetng of the conferees on the tariff bill will be held to-day, as soon after representatives of the house are named as it is possible for them to assemble. The minority in the house will make no opposition to the republican programme of sending the tariff bill to conference at once. Both the democrats and populists see that nothing can be gained by the interposition of factious opposition. No definite arrangement has yet been made as to the time to be allowed for debate when the bill is reported back from conference, but little difficulty is anticipated on this point. As to the length of the conference there is a difference of opinion among the house conferees. Chairman Dingley goes into conference to-day. The rumor afloat yesterday to the

effect that the house managers had agreed to accept the bill as it passed the senate and thus avoid all possible delay is pronounced absolutely without foundation. After the bill has been in conference 24 hours and the republicans have had an opportunity to go over their differences and ascertain the temper of each side with regard to the main points in controversy, it will be much easier to prognosticate the time which will be required to reach a full agreement. Probably the most difficult problem the conferees will have to solve will be the sugar schedule. The house conference will make a strong stand for the house schedule, which they claim has been received with favor by the republicans and the republican press of the country generally. On the subject of hides, the house conferees are disposed to yield, but not to the full extent of the duty imposed by the senate. The on her. senate fixes the duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Some of the members of the house talk of a compromise at ten per cent. A compromise on wool rates also appears probable.

CONCLUDED WITH A CYCLONE. Hot Spell at Great Bend Broken in a Start-

ling Manner.
GREAT BEND, Kan., July 8.—The seculminated yesterday in a small damage. About noon the wind died southwest with awful force. It overdown trees and did some damage to death stacked grain.

During the blow a header barge, belonging to Frank Kober, was blown over, and Mrs. Kober, who was in the barge, was dashed to the ground, fracturing her skull and inflicting internal that several others received slight in-

Epidemic of Rabies. RED BUD, Ill., July 8 .- There is an epidemic of rabies among domestic animals in Horse Prairie, near Red Bud. A dog owned by School-Teacher Charles Stedding went mad and ran amuck through the country, biting numerous animals until finally killed. Fifty dogs have been shot by their owners. Yesterday Veterinary Surgeon Ratz was called on to attend to some cattle belonging to Ernst Mevert, one of which, a large cow, is frantic with rabies and makes desperate lunges at everything in her vicinity. There is great uneasiness among the

THE MONETARY COMMISSION. Effort Being Made to Have England Re-

LONDON, July 12.—The American monetary commissioners are still laboring earnestly to secure some tangible concession from the British government toward the enlarged use of silver. The continental powers, as known all along, except Germany, are willing to reopen the question of bimetallism on its merits as a conand nothing could be accomplished. The present efforts of the American commissioners are devoted to an en deavor to secure the consent of Great Britain to reopen the Indian mints. The silver advocates are confident the reopening of the Indian mints would advance the price of the white metal fully 15 per cent. and thus give a big ate. boom to silver agitation in the United States. London, of course, is the key to the whole situation, and no efforts will be spared to bring enough influ-ence to bear on the cabinet for a favorable decision.

DECIDEDLY TOO CHILLY.

A Chicago Grocer Nearly Frozen in Seeking

tive vote was cast by 25 democrats, 2 for almost an hour yesterday morning. for the bill and 8 democrats against it.

The senators present and not voting were: Populists, 5, viz., Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart; silver republicans, 2, viz., Teller and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill a at five o'clock yesterday morning he resolution, was agreed to saking the felt so affected by the heat the staggered. The second to his honor, and was elected. In 1859 he was again elected, his whig opponent being John Netherland.

Mr. Harris continued as governor of the state until April, 1863, when R. L. Caruthers was elected, but Tennessee was occupied by federal troops and Andrew Johnson was military governor, having been appointed in 1862 by Previous was instabled. felt so affected by the heat he staggered by President Lincoln. Brownlow was installed back to the ice chest, and throwing into the office of governor, April, 1865. the large door open plunged into an atmosphere of refreshing coolness. When he had been in the chest a short while he discovered that the cool air was fast being absorbed by the warm gusts of wind coming in through the open door. This he remedied pulling the door shut, but closed it with too much force and the spring lock on the outside of the door became fast, leaving him a prisoner. All efforts to attract attention was unavailing and, after battling several minutes to keep himself warm, be sank to the floor exhausted.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

Erastus Brown Taken from the Jail Union, Mo., and Hanged. Union, Mo., July 12.—Erastus Brown, the negro who criminally assaulted Annie Foerbing near Union, Mo., one week ago, was taken from the jail at Union at 2:30 a. m. Saturday and hanged o a willow tree, one mile southeast. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—President administer relief, then the pension conference on the McKinley bill, said Forty or 50 mounted men rode into Carson, of the Illinois United Mine commissioner would be legally author- it lasted two weeks and there were not Union at two o'clock. They galloped as many vital points of difference be- four abreast until they were within tween the two houses then as there are one block of the jail, where they dinow. Gen. Grosvenor, on the other vided into two squads. One squad hand, predicts that the bill will be a rode north and the other rode south, law a week from Saturday if the bill completely surrounding the houses of the sheriff and jailer. At each house they placed a strong guard. The balance rode quickly to the jail and attacked the iron doors with sledge hammers and cold chisels. The noise awakened many of the villagers and they hurried to the jail with the avowed

purpose of preventing a lynching. WORK OF A MOB.

A Man Accused of Ill-Treating His Step-BEATRICE, Neb., July 12 .- Yesterday morning a mob of several hundred masked men took Adam Winebrenner from the county jail, beat him almost treated him to a coat of tar and feathers. Winebrenner had been arrested Saturday afternoon for torturing his pretty 17-year-old stepdaughter, Julia L. Barton. When the young woman was examined her back and limbs were found to be a mass of cuts and deep wounds. They had been made, she claimed, by her stepfather using a whip

ALLEGED WITCH KILLED.

A Woman 80 Years Old Tied to a Saddle and Dragged to Death.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—Near Lacinta a woman 80 years of age, named Teodora Salas, who was considered by the ignorant natives to be a witch, and who was supposed to have had an evil influence on the health of a Miss Tavere hot weather and southern wind foya, the belle of the neighborhood, was taken to the mountains by the cyclone near Albert, which did much girl's brother, Teodoro Tafoya, and his chum, Antonio Lucero. A lasso was away, and then returned from the attached to her head and her heels and fastened to the pommels of E. Lease, who is here as a lecturer at turned many small out-buildings, blew their saddles and she was dragged to the Chautauqua assembly, said in an

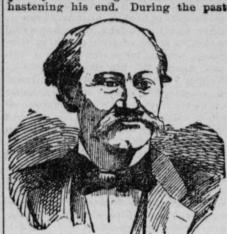
Big Sums for Electric Power. states that J. Pierpont Morgan, who for the reform elements in politics. If controls 27,367 miles of railroad, has Mr. Bryan is to make silver the domidecided to have the entire mileage equipped with the "third rail" system. is one woman who is against him. injuries which resulted in her death The work will begin on the New York, a few hours afterward. This is the New Haven & Hartford railroad. only life lost, though it is reported Roughly estimated, the cost of electrical equipment on this 27,367 miles of cipation of the people."

A Shock for the Goulds Paris, July 12.—The swell jockey club here has just blackballed George Gould's brother-in-law, Comte de Casenough. The count's brother was elected on the same night.

A Wonderful Linotype Record. in the composing room of the Philadelems of nonpareil type. His average conference. per hour was 9,192 ems.

SENATOR HARRIS DEAD.

e's Veteran Statesman Peacefully to Rest. WASHINGTON, July 9 .-- Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, died at his residence here a few minutes before five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The senator had been growing constantly weaker for several days past, the intense summer heat which has prevailed greatly debilitating him and no doubt hastening his end. During the past



six months the senator had been able to attend to his duties only at intervals, having been away from the city several times endeavoring to recuper-

To relate the history of Isham G. Harris' life would be to recapitulate in a large measure the history of the state of Tennessee for the past half century. The exact date of his birth is not known, but the best information is that he is between 79 and 80 years of age, which uld place the date of his birth in 1817 or 1818 His birthplace was in Coffee county, near Tul-lahoma, and there he passed his boyhood with his parents. It was in 1849 that Harris, then CHICAGO, July 12.—With the temperature almost at a freezing point H. B. Veerhusen, a grocer and butcher at Harvey, was imprisoned in an ice chest for almost at a horn and served with satisfaction to his constituents both in this and the next congress. To which he was a selly clearly clearly congress. congress, to which he was easily elected. Although nominated for a third term, he depopulists, Harris of Kansas and Turner, and 1 silver republican, Cannon. To- him he was so severely affected by the Memphis. In 1857 he received the democratic tal, 28. Eight republicans were paired cold that he was unable to walk. He for the bill and 8 democrats against it. was carried to his home, where he is

After Lee's surrender, Mr. Harris was one of a small party of political refugees who escaped to Mexico, going across the country on horseack. Parson Brownlow, who had become the military governor of Tennessee, offered a large reward in a characteristically worded poster for the capture of his predecessor, but the latter remained absent from the country until his return was safe. He remained in Mexico for several months, going thence to England, where he resided until 1867, when he returned to Memphis and resumed his practice of the

law.
Mr. Harris was allowed to follow the pursuits of the private citizen until 1877, when he was elected to the United States senate, defeating Hon L. L. Hawkins, republican. He has remained a member of the senate ever since, and would have completed his 20th consecutive year in that body on the 4th of next March, if he had lived to that date. He had been four times elected to the senate, the last time in 1895, and his term would not have ex-

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN SHOT.

Dr. L. A. Berger, of Kansas City, Mo., Killed by John Schlegel. part of Schlegel-apparently an insane jealousy built upon fabric of the imagination. Schlegel says that he killed Dr. Berger because the latter committed rape upon Mrs. Schlegel last November. He did not kill him sooner, he says, because he wanted to make inquiries and find if he would be justified in taking the doctor's life. The story of a criminal assault upon to death with a bull whip and then Mrs. Schlegel is discredited by friends of the dead man.

FOR BIMETALLISM. America's Monetary Commission Receives

Assistance in London NEW YORK, July 9 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The three special envoys empowered by the United States to negotiate with European powers for a settlement of the silver question on international lines. will have two embassies behind them in place of one. They produced so good an impression upon the French government during their stay in Paris that the French embassy in London has been instructed to co-operate with the American embassy in such conferences and negotiations as may be conducted with the British government.

MRS. LEASE DESERTS SILVER. The Kansas Populist Woman Declares So-

CARTHAGE, Mo., July 9 .- Mrs. Mary interview to-day: "The silver question is an issue of the past and will New York, July 12.—The Journal never again serve as the leading issue nant issue in the next campaign here Socialism is the hope of the country, and in the next campaign the fight must be made for the industrial eman-

Currency Message Held Back. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The proposed message of the president to congress, recommending the appointment of a commission to consider the question of Wichita. It is a long, jagged splinter tellane. There were 288 votes cast a revision of our currency and nationagainst him. Two would have been all banking laws, will not be transmitted to-day, nor for several days, if it goes in at all, which is a matter of doubt. The president is now unde-cided whether or not to send in any PHILADELPHIA, July 12.-William | message for the reason that a number Duffy, a linotype operator employed of the most important leaders of the party in the senate and house have phia Inquirer, set in the six days last week the enormous amount of 469,300 the inadvisibility of sending a message to congress while the tariff bill is in man Jaba buried in his wheat field

CONTRACTS INVALID.

Assistant Attorney-General Snelling Says Many Made by School Boards Won't Hold.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9 .- Assistant Attorney-General Snelling rendered an opinion of great importance to the patrons of public schools in Kansas, and one which, if carried out, will cause endless litigation for the book trust. The opinion was written in response to a request from County Attorney Frank Hamilton, of Johnson county, and in effect it declares that all contracts held by the trust with school officers of cities of the first and second-class and all counties where county uniformity was not adopted as prescribed by law, are invalid and cannot be enforced.

He holds that the only thing a board of education or country school board could do under the old law was to adopt books for the time for which the members were elected to serve as school officers, and that set of officers could not make a contract of that kind that would be binding on its successors. The assistant attorneygeneral said there were two ways to proceed to break such contracts. One was for the board of education to refuse to abide by the provisions of the contract. Then the trust would be forced to bring suit to enforce the contract. The other way was, in case the board of education refuses to act, for a patron of the school to enjoin the board from complying with the con-

FEEDING CATTLE.

There Will Be a Great Demand for Them TOPEKA, Kan., July 9. - General Manager W. E. Skinner, of the stock yards at Fort Worth, Tex., was in conference with the Kansas state live stock commission yesterday relative to the cattle and grain interests of the two states. In view of the prospect of a great crop of corn in Kansas this year, the capacity of the Fort Worth yards is to be doubled. "If Kansas realizes the immense corn crop which is now in prospect," says Manager Skinner, "there will be a great scramble among the cattlemen to get the feeders which will be on the market. If I mistake not, there will be a scarcity of feeders, too. The markets will, of course, under those circumstances, go up. Last year the markets of Arizona were drained of feeders. There are none left there to speak of. There is a scarcity of that class of cattle also in the south, and cattlemen must go somewhere to stock up. The first raid will be to Texas, and from the present indications we will not be able to supply the demand which is sure to arise in the event good crops are secured, and that now seems to be almost a foregone conclusion."

A WARNING TO TEACHERS. They Must Use the Official Text Book or Lose Their Position.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—The state ext-book commission proposes to rigidly enforce that provision of the new text-book law which compels the teachers in the public schools of Kansas to use the books adopted by it. Prof. W. C. Stevenson, of Emporia, has started a revolt against the vertical KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Dr. L. A. writing system. He has a system of Berger, one of the most prominent and his own and he says he has taught it popular physicians of this city, was to 2,200 Kansas teachers and they will shot yesterday afternoon by John not discard it for the vertical system Schlegel, a grocer at 32! East Eight- just because the latter is made the offieenth street. He lived only 15 min- cial system by the commission. There utes and was conscious but a few mo- is a heavy penalty for the refusal ments-just long enough to learn that of teachers to use books adopted, and he was mortally wounded. The shoot- the commissioners assert that it will ing occurred at the busiest hour of the | be enforced to the very letter. "If any afternoon, just before four o'clock, and | teacher refuses to obey the law," said in the public street at one of the most a member of the board, "he will not crowded corners, Twelfth and Walnut only find himself out of employment streets. The cause was jealousy on the as a teacher, but may find himself in "Furthermore," he went on, Prof. Stevenson will be required to teach vertical writing himself at the state normal."

No More Passes for Relatives. TOPEKA, Kan., July 9. - General Manager Frey, of the Santa Fe company, issued an order prohibiting the issuance of passes to the relatives of its local railway surgeons. This is said to be the forerunner of another order more sweeping, which will take in the relatives of all railroad officials except a few of the high moguls. The Santa Fe proposes to quit carrying so many people free of charge.

Two Banks Go Out of Business. TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.-State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has received notice that the Commercial bank of St. John and the Bank of Stafford have paid off all depositors in full and gone out of business. Their capital was \$20,000 and \$12,500 respectively. They were owned by Mr. Barr, who will represent a Boston financial house loaning money to western Kansas cattlemen.

and Ed Martin, charged with the kill-

GALENA, Kan., July 9 .- Jake Killion

Held for Murder in First Degree.

ing of Claude Tuttle and John Johnson, in a dispute over a swing at this place June 25, had their preliminary trial yesterday. The testimony was very damaging to the prisoners and they were held for murder in the first degree without bail. Lewelling Will Resign.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9 .- Ex-Gov. Lew-

elling announced yesterday that he would resign as senator within a few days, so as to give the people of his county an opportunity to select a man to succeed him. He thinks that Col. Webster, of Oatville, in his county, will get the nomination and be elected.

Fragment of a Meteor Found. WICHITA, Kan., July 9 .- A piece of the big meteor seen here June 19 has been found ten miles southwest of of heavy black carbon, with threadlike veins of a bright metal running through it, and it smells strongly of sulphur. It is only a few inches in length, and less than half a foot at its greatest diameter. Nitric acid failed to touch the mineral portions, and experiment with the blow pipe showed man Jabz buried in his wheat field.