

Chase County Courant.

W. E. SIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

NOTICE has been given by Assistant Attorney-General Vandeventer, of the interior department, that he will make a decision setting aside Secretary Francis' order ceding to the Missouri university 24,000 acres of land.

TACOPO FERRARI stabbed and shot Mrs. Guilliani at Washington and then shot himself through the head. Ferreri had been paying so much attention to Mrs. Guilliani that he made himself offensive to the woman and her husband and had been recently warned not to visit the house. The woman may recover.

WHILE making a test near Washington of a gun-cotton shell, the invention of a Chicago man, in a 20-inch breech-loading rifle weighing 101,000 pounds, the cartridge prematurely exploded and the big gun and carriage were wrecked and pieces thrown a mile down the Potomac river. The gun was worth \$25,000.

THE June government crop report issued on the 10th makes the general condition of winter wheat 78.5; spring wheat, 89.6; acreage of winter wheat in Kansas, 97; in Missouri, 90; condition of winter wheat in Kansas, 88; in Missouri, 45.

THE Society of Silent Worship has issued a circular from Washington asking the people of the United States, of all parties and religious beliefs, to join in sympathy with the society and pray for a half hour each evening, commencing at nine o'clock, that Cuba may soon be free from the rule of the Spaniards.

A RECENT telegram from Washington stated that the president will have to ask congress for more than \$900,000 to cover pension allowances made since March 4 over and above the sum of \$141,358,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year.

GENERAL NEWS.

ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS JANSSENS, of New Orleans, died on the steamer Creole, while on his way to Europe for his health. The body was transferred at sea to the steamer Hudson and taken back to his home.

AN attempt was made to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was on his way to see the races on the 13th. A man in the crowd threw a bomb and it exploded. No one was injured.

RICHARDSON & SON'S big mill plant at Red Oak, I. T., was burned recently, entailing a heavy loss.

THE Lutheran synod in session at Baltimore, Md., on the 12th was offered 14 lots in Omaha, Neb., by Dr. H. W. Kuhns, of Omaha, for the construction of an orphan's home and ex-Mayor Schieren, of Omaha, offered to donate the money for the building. A commission was appointed to take the project under advisement.

A FESTIVAL was in progress in a temple at Tien Tsin, China, when the inflammable materials strung inside caught fire and a terrible panic ensued. Men and women struggled for the exits and trampled the weaker ones and the children under foot. Over 100 people lost their lives.

THE American National Association of Masters of Dancing, in session at New York, elected J. W. Hawkins, of Mansfield, O., president. Three new dances were selected, the figures, of which will be kept secret until the opening of the season.

FOUR railway washouts, a \$25,000 fire and a host of minor losses epitomized the results of the severe storm which prevailed in Denver and southeastern Colorado on the night of the 10th. It is feared that ranchmen had lost heavily in stock and buildings by the flood caused by the cloudburst. Many families in Denver had to abandon their homes.

A DISPATCH received at Simla, India, on the 11th announced serious trouble on the northern frontier and the massacre of a number of British soldiers. It was thought that a notorious fanatic priest, hostile to British influence, was at the bottom of the affair.

MISS LEONA GOODMAN, a popular society belle, was killed in a most shocking manner at Rover, Ark. The other night a party of young men and women were out serenading and went to a house where a young teacher named Lipp was stopping. When awakened by the serenaders Lipp deliberately fired a pistol shot into the party and the bullet struck Miss Goodman in the neck, causing instant death.

A DISPATCH from Kaukauna, Wis., on the 9th said that the paper mills of the Fox river valley will shut down two days each week in order to curtail the output and better the market for their product if possible. This movement, it was reported, will be general throughout the country.

THE executive council of the A. P. of L. have submitted a number of questions to affiliated unions on the immigration problem asking them to give their views thereon.

DR. WOELFERT, the famous German airship inventor, was testing his airship at Berlin when it caught fire, while it was 3,000 feet high, and the aeronaut and another man were burned to death.

A SEVERE tornado struck Elkins, W. Va., on the 13th and many buildings were wrecked or considerably damaged by being blown from their foundations.

THE bicycle race at Kansas City, Mo., for women—being a race for two hours each night for six nights—was won by Lizzie Glaw, Dottie Farnsworth being second and Ida Mack third. The distance traveled was 233 miles 4 laps, Dottie Farnsworth being about three feet behind Lizzie Glaw and the same distance ahead of Ida Mack. Jennie Brown was fourth with 233 miles 1 lap and Lillie Hays fifth with 230 miles 5 laps.

THE Bailey planing mills at Victoria, Tex., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$2,000.

SIX cars of a freight train were wrecked on the Cotton Belt railroad near Stuttgart, Ark., by the burning out of a culvert and one tramp was burned to death and two injured.

TWO men were drowned on the Hudson river near Fort Lee, N. Y., by a small overturning their yacht.

A PANIC occurred in a Polish school-house at Buffalo, N. Y., by a hanging lamp falling while an entertainment was being given on the 13th. Many were bruised and otherwise injured in the mad rush for the exits.

A DELIBERATE attempt was made to wreck a train on the Sea Beach railway in New York city which was loaded with excursionists by placing steel rails across the track, but no serious damage was done.

THE management of the Reading (Pa.) iron works has decided to close down its tube mill indefinitely, throwing out over 1,000 men.

THE blowers and gatherers of the Anderson Window-Glass Co.'s four factories at Anderson, Ind., struck on the 10th and it was feared the trouble would extend throughout the entire nation and disorganize the Window-Glass Workers' national association.

AN attempt to blow up the residence of Gov. Smith, of the Leavenworth, Kan., soldiers' home, by dynamite was made soon after four o'clock on the morning of the 11th. One entire side of the room in which Mrs. Smith was sleeping was blown out and her escape from death was miraculous. Gov. Smith was uninjured. A dishonorably discharged veteran has been arrested for the crime.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY and party were given a hearty welcome at Nashville, Tenn., on the 11th. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley gave a reception to the women in the women's building at the exposition and in the evening gave a grand display of fireworks.

WHILE the canvas men were at work on the big tent of Ringling Bros.' circus at Wahpeton, N. D., the center pole was struck by lightning and two of them were killed and four others shocked.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN riots have broken out at Liu Ching, China. A Catholic priest's residence was attacked. Three Christians were killed outright, among them Rev. Father Mazelle, eight wounded and four captured.

A MOB of 200 men boarded a freight train at Decatur, Ala., on the 10th to ride to Huntsville to lynch two negroes who had assaulted a 12-year-old white girl at Decatur and had been taken to Huntsville for safety. The conductor, when ten miles out, sidetracked the train and refused to go any further until the mob left and walked back to Decatur. The mob swore they would carry out their purpose some time and militia have been sent to guard the prisoners.

THE jury in the case of John Powell, the member of the Cleveland baseball club charged with playing baseball on Sunday and exhibiting the same, returned a verdict of guilty in both counts. This settles the fate of Sunday baseball in Cleveland, O.

A WATERSPOUT flooded the country around Wray, Col., on the night of the 9th, carrying away bridges and drowning stock in the valley. The extent of damage to growing crops could not be estimated, but it was feared that it was immense.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, colored, alias "Cuba" was taken from the officer at the door of the courthouse at Princess Anne, Md., on the 9th and lynched by a mob. Andrews had been tried, convicted and sentenced to death for feloniously assaulting Mrs. Benjamin L. Kelley.

FLORIST and nurserymen from all parts of the country assembled at St. Louis on the 9th to attend the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen. President Silas Wilson, of Atlantic, Ia., read his annual address and the reports of officers followed.

A PASSENGER train which left Havana for Matanzas the other day was blown up by insurgents and many of the Spanish soldiers and others on board were killed. The insurgents had connected dynamite with electric machines.

A MILWAUKEE dispatch stated that the Pewabic, which was sunk 33 years ago in a collision with the Meteor, with a valuable cargo of copper, has at last been located off Thunder bay. Many divers have lost their lives in an attempt to find the wreck.

AN explosion wrecked the Hermes Fireworks Co.'s establishment at Cincinnati, killing one man and injuring another man and a woman.

THE Central Labor union, of Toledo, O., has endorsed the boycott by the Trades assembly of Kansas City on the Armour Packing Co. and has appointed a committee to make the boycott effective in Toledo.

AUGUSTINE CHACON, sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of this month for murder, sawed his way out of the jail at Solomonville, Ariz., and escaped.

Mrs. JOHN CAMERON, a prominent society lady of Pueblo, Col., was fatally burned by the explosion of a can of benzine with which she was cleaning furniture. Her son was also badly burned in trying to save her.

THOMAS NEAL, living in Chester county, S. C., drove his wife away from home in a jealous fit and she went to live with her grandmother. Neal afterward went to the place and broke in the door, split his wife's skull with an ax, killed the grandmother with the same weapon and shot another woman who was present. He then poured oil on the bodies, burned the house down and escaped.

GEORGE SHARON and Ben Billings became involved in an altercation in a saloon at Alta, Cal., and had a fight. Sharon struck Billings with his fist and broke the latter's neck, killing him instantly.

AT the session of the national credit men at Kansas City, Mo., on the 10th James G. Cannon, of New York, was elected president and H. F. Gillean, of New Orleans, vice president. Resolutions were adopted urging congress to pass a law empowering the president to appoint a monetary commission.

A NIGHT freight ran into a washout at Fernald's culvert, near Exeter, N. H. The locomotive and seven cars were demolished and three men killed.

CHARLES CHADWICK, a railroad engineer, and Frank Sparks, a young man about town, charged with ruining young girls, were taken to the outskirts of the city by the citizens of Missoula, Mont., the other night and given a coat of tar and feathers and warned not to return to the city.

TWO freight trains collided near Bradford, Tenn., and two trainmen were fatally hurt and several others badly injured.

A DESPERATE battle took place at Whiting, Ind., the other day between eight tramps, who had taken possession of a Michigan Southern freight house, and two police officers, during which two of the tramps were wounded. The tramps had refused to vacate the building when requested.

THE natural gas company of Crawfordsville, Ind., in order to cut down expenses, discharged the night men who watch the regulators. Early the other morning the pressure suddenly rose, fires all over the city blazed up fiercely and the fire department had half a dozen calls at once. Two houses burned to the ground for lack of the department's aid and over 30 blazes were subdued without the firemen's aid. Several damage suits will be filed against the gas company.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

WHILE four young ladies named Minnie McGuire, Alpa Taylor, Fannie White and Sarah Bohring, each about 19 years old, were walking home from church at Jacobsburg, O., on the 13th they were struck by lightning and the three former were killed and the latter was stunned.

FIRE destroyed the large lively stable of J. R. Dendinger at Dallas, Tex., recently. Fourteen horses were cremated and a large quantity of feed, harness, implements and vehicles were burned.

A TREATY for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States will be sent to the senate soon. All the details have been fully agreed upon.

SECRETARY GAGE has determined to put into effect the Tarsney act of 1893, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to obtain plans and specifications for public buildings by general competition among architects.

HOWARD A. SCOTT was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 14th for the murder of his wife last October. The current was turned on at 11:11 a. m. and he was declared dead at 11:12:30.

CHARLES REPSON and William Taylor were drowned while bathing near St. Louis.

EDWARD S. EDWARDS, of the Century Wheelmen of New York, raised the American record for 24 hours of road riding to 349 2-5 miles yesterday. The best previous record, 314 miles, was made by Smith, at Baltimore, Md.

ALBERT BENSON and Thomas Olson got into a friendly wrestling match in Brooklyn and Olson lifted Benson off his feet and threw him backward, breaking his neck.

ONLY one roll call occurred in the senate on the 14th during the debate on the tariff bill, which was on senator Lindsay's amendment to place all sugar on the same basis. It was defeated. Senator Hoar offered an amendment for a commission to investigate the subject of sugar production and the best means of supplying the American market. It was referred. A monster petition, appealing to congress to recognize the Cuban belligerents, was presented in the house.

THE breeding stables of Higgins Bros. at Missoula, Mont., were burned by an incendiary fire on the night of the 14th and five horses, including Brino Tricks, 2:15 1/2, one of the best known horses in the west, were cremated. Fred Stronser, a jockey, also lost his life in attempting to save the stock.

THE A. R. U. DEAD.

Debs to Found His Co-Operative Brotherhood in Its Place.

REPORT OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

What Was Accomplished in the Legislatures—A. O. U. W. Supreme Lodge—Miners in a Bad Way—Bicycle Makers on a Strike—Plasterers' Out.

CHICAGO, June 15.—It was announced last night by friends of Eugene V. Debs that it had been decided that the American Railway union is dead. After the public announcement this morning at Hendel hall, and speaking, the delegates will adjourn to Ulich hall, where E. V. Debs' socialistic colonization scheme will be given out, modeled on the Bellamy theory, the state of Washington being selected as the scene of the experiment. A declaration of principles, already prepared by Debs, will be issued in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast. A corps of organizers will be sent out, and recruiting headquarters will be established in every state in the union. The names on the roster of the American Railway union will be transferred to that of the American Co-Operative union or brotherhood, and the new members must pay a small admission fee, together with an annual per capita tax. The convention will draw up a set of rules and regulations governing the admission of new members, and all members will be required to pass a sort of civil service examination before their names can be enrolled. The convention will adjourn next Saturday. Following the adjournment a great open-air mass meeting is planned. Mr. Debs said last night he was positive a peaceful army of 100,000 unemployed men could be mobilized in Chicago within ten days. It is expected that the first division will leave Chicago, bound for Washington, within 30 days, and possibly before.

LEGISLATION IN REFORM MEASURES this winter has been quite gratifying. Illinois passed a police matron bill to apply to cities of over 1,000 inhabitants; also a stringent temperance education bill, and a cigar bill. Minnesota passed a bill prohibiting the admission of anyone under 21 to dance houses, concert saloons or any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away. The Iowa legislature made liquor bills uncollectible. Tennessee, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut and Indiana passed strong anti-cigarette laws. In Washington, an anti-visitation bill was passed, the legal age of consent raised from 12 to 15 years, and a suffrage amendment is to be submitted to the voters at the November, 1898, election. The supreme court of Missouri has decided that women may hold any office from which they are not debarred by the state constitution.

A. O. U. W. SUPREME LODGE. MILWAUKEE, June 15.—The proposition put forth by the states of New York, Oregon and California for the relief of the aged and needy members of the A. O. U. W. by the local lodges before the death of the member, the lodge to be repaid from the benefit money after it becomes due, was defeated at the session of the supreme lodge last night. A new law was adopted providing that in the future all decisions of the grand masters of the jurisdiction in which some law of the supreme lodge is interpreted must be reviewed by the supreme lodge. This law was adopted for the purpose of securing a more similar application of the laws of the order in the different sections of the country, as the grand masters have been in the habit of making conflicting interpretations of the supreme laws.

MINERS IN A BAD WAY. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 15.—The joint committee appointed to investigate the condition of the miners in the anthracite coal regions made its report to the senate last night, and the report was adopted. "The testimony taken," says the report, "shows conclusively a deplorable condition of affairs for a period covering about two years. The miners have earned an average of about \$4 per week, upon which, in many instances, they are compelled to support large families." The committee recommends the enactment of a law abolishing company stores; the prohibiting of discounting or negotiating money orders belonging to the miners; the enactment of a compulsory semi-monthly pay law, and the passage of a law restricting foreign immigration.

BICYCLE MAKERS ON A STRIKE. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15.—On the announcement yesterday morning of a ten per cent. general reduction of wages at the Worcester cycle shops, in Middletown, Conn., 100 men went on a strike. There was a reduction of wages some time ago at the shops, which gave employment now to about 400 hands, and to about 700 when running on full time.

NEW YORK PLASTERERS OUT. NEW YORK, June 15.—The union plasterers employed on all buildings where the contractors refused to nominate foremen to be elected by the union struck yesterday. Among the buildings affected are Barnard college, Carnegie music hall, the Astoria hotel, the Commercial Cable building and the New York Life building.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

THE senate on the 8th adopted an amendment to the tariff bill proposed by Senator Bacon (Ga.) placing raw cotton on the dutiable list at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The amendment caused a spirited debate and but little progress was made on the bill. During the debate on the agricultural schedule Senator Vest (Mo.) declared that the idea of protecting the farmer on barley, wheat, oats, etc., when millions of bushels of these products were being exported was a palpable effort to deceive the agricultural classes. The schedule was agreed to as reported, with the exception of the paragraph on cattle, which went over. The house was not in session.

ONLY four paragraphs of the tariff bill were disposed of in the senate on the 9th on account of the speeches made. Senator Mills (Tex.) severely arraigned the bill as a class measure and said it was designed to build up the vast fortunes of millionaires, whose daughters, "fattened like huffers," were sent abroad in quest of titles. Senator Cannon (Utah) proposed an amendment placing an export bounty on agricultural products and spoke for two hours on the need of giving the labor of the fields protection as well as the labor of shops and mills. Senator Butler (N. C.) also spoke of giving the farmer equal benefits with other classes under the bill. The determination has been reached by republicans to withdraw the amendments for an additional tax on beer and tea and substitute a bank check stamp tax. The house was not in session.

IN the senate on the 10th Senator Tillman (S. C.) made a speech in favor of the amendment for an export duty on agricultural products, but the amendment was defeated by a vote of 10 yeas to 89 nays. The sugar schedule was then taken up and Senators Jones (Ark.), Vest (Mo.) and Caffery (La.) spoke in opposition to the rates proposed. No final action was taken on the schedule further than the withdrawal of the original senate committee amendments. This leaves the house provisions of the bill with an amendment increasing the house differential from 875-1000 to 95-100 cents per pound. The house passed two comparatively unimportant resolutions and then adjourned until the 14th. The motion to adjourn was resisted and resulted in a tie vote—57 to 57, but Speaker Reed saved the motion by voting aye.

THE senate on the 11th had a test vote on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill which resulted in the adoption of the republican caucus amendment changing the house rate of 1.65 per pound by the close vote of 32 yeas to 30 nays. The first paragraph of the schedule was not disposed of at the time of adjournment. Purdie (Ind.) on behalf of the democratic members of the finance committee presented an amendment to the tariff bill providing for an inheritance tax. Senator Harris (Kan.) introduced a resolution declaring that the president had authority to take care of the bonds of the Union Pacific and branches by using the surplus fund. The resolution went over. The house was not in session.

SENATOR ALLEN (Neb.) introduced in the senate on the 12th a resolution declaring against the distinction made in the special pension bills between the widows of officers and privates. The senate then took up the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that of Senator Jones (Ark.) to the sugar schedule. Senator Vest (Mo.) arraigned the schedule and insisted that it was utterly indefensible. The house was not in session.

BAROMETER OF TRADE.

Post Office Receipts a Good Indication of the Tendency of Business.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The increase or decrease of post office receipts is one of the best indications of the tendency of business. A compilation of the monthly reports of gross revenue returned by the 25 leading post offices of the country was made yesterday at the department. It shows that during May of this year the receipts were \$21,533 larger than during May, 1896. The St. Louis post office makes a rather bad showing. Its receipts last month were \$3,486 less than during the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts of May, 1897, were \$127,130, and for May, 1896, they were \$130,616. Kansas City shows an increase of \$1,974; Chicago a decrease of \$12,084. Baltimore, Pittsburgh and New York show large increases.

HE WAS A NEGRO.

Chicago Congressman Says His Candidate for Cadet Failed Because of His Color.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representative White, of Chicago, who has reappointed as a cadet at Annapolis the colored boy, Smith, who recently failed in his preliminary examination, declares that he will force Smith into the naval academy if there is any possible way of doing it. White is not backward in stating that if Smith had been white he would not have been marked "failed" on his examination. He will ask for a congressional investigation.

Cut His Wife's Throat.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—John E. Lewis, a plasterer, yesterday in a fit of jealousy drew a razor from his pocket and cut his wife's throat. Lewis and his wife had separated owing to the former's dissolute habits, and she had gone into domestic service. He was pursued several squares by neighbors and at last jumped into the river, which he swam, but was caught by parties on the other side who had witnessed the chase. His wife is at a hospital in a dying condition.

Delegates to a Charities Conference.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 14.—Gov. Stephens has appointed the delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Correction to be held at Toronto, Ont., July 7 to 14. Among those named are: Bishop E. E. Hendrix, Kansas City; Rev. D. S. Phelan, St. Louis; Prof. T. A. Johnson, Booneville; Dr. W. W. Boyd, St. Louis; Chief of Police Harrigan, St. Louis; Chief of Police Vallins, Kansas City; Walter Williams, Columbia.

First District Maid of Honor.

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 14.—Commander Harrison, of Camp Robert Ruffner, United Confederate Veterans, has appointed Miss Bessie McClintic maid of honor for the First congressional district of Missouri at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on June 23. Miss McClintic is the daughter of Senator W. S. McClintic, of Monroe county, and is a beautiful lady, 20 years old.

SUGAR TALK.

Amendment to Place all Sugar on the Same Basis Defeated.

PETITION FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Republican Senators Hold a Caucus and Consider About a Bounty on Beet Sugar—Veterans Rushing in Their Applications for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded yesterday with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, representing the two extremes of senatorial procedure. Mr. Tillman referred to published charges of irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule, and asserted that the senate would stand convicted before the American people if it failed to investigate the charges. Mr. Hoar calmly repelled this statement, his tone and language being calculated as a rebuke. He declared that the vague charges of irregularity were not only preposterous, but infamous.

Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, made another speech in defense of the schedule, presenting tables which he declared proved that the sugar refiners received less protection under the senate schedule than under the existing law. Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, spoke at length in favor of his amendment to place on the free list articles controlled by trusts, severely arraigning the various large trusts. Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, urged legal procedure against the trusts. Only one roll call occurred during the day, that on Mr. Lindsay's amendment to place all sugars on the same basis. This was rejected, 36 to 39. Mr. Enery, of Louisiana, voted with the republicans in the negative and Senators Pettigrew and Mantle with the democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered his amendment for the appointment by the president of a commission of five members to investigate into the subject of sugar production and the best means of supplying the American market at the least cost. The amendment was referred to the finance committee.

THE house adjourned yesterday until Thursday, after a session that lasted 45 minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of residents of Greer county, Ok. Mr. Henry, of Texas, promptly objected, and then, after the usual democratic protest against the republican policy of not appointing committees, the house by 88 to 78, with 15 present and not voting, decided to adjourn. Before the session began the hub of a wheel wound round with a monster petition, said to contain 6,000,000 signatures, appealing to congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the space in front of the speaker's rostrum. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was presented to congress by Mr. Sulzer, of New York.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS HAVE A CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The republican senators were in caucus for more than three hours last night, and when adjournment was reached not very much progress had been made. The Hawaiian treaty proposition was passed over to be considered at another caucus, as several senators expressed the opinion that if it was true that a treaty of annexation was to be sent in it would be absurd to enact legislation looking to the abrogation of the treaty of reciprocity. Three propositions only were under consideration. These were: The question of what to do with the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, the advisability of giving a bounty on beet sugar and the question of an anti-trust amendment. The Hawaiian treaty question was passed over, but the sugar bounty proposition was withdrawn and the anti-trust amendment was referred to the republican members of the judiciary committee. In accordance with the action of the caucus when the sugar schedule is taken up in the senate to-day and the voting stage is reached on the Pettigrew amendment against trusts Senator Allison will ask that the vote shall be postponed until the consideration of the tariff bill as a whole shall be completed. He also will ask to have the Hawaiian reciprocity question postponed for the present.

A RUSH FOR PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The war veterans are rushing in the applications for pensions. In the ten days ended last Saturday the number of applications of all kinds for pensions aggregated 14,500. During the 83 days subsequent to March 8 last the record division of the office disposed of 84,000 applications. The approximate number of such claims now pending in the bureau is 35,000.

Cy Leland May Be Prosecuted.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 15.—Attorney-General Boyle states positively that he will have Cy Leland arrested and prosecuted for attempted bribery of a public officer if he can get evidence to prove that he offered money to have the publication held up for a week by the official state publisher.

A REAL HERO.

BY A. W. WHITEFORD.

"WELL, Mike, we will have to divide the gang for awhile this morning, because there is two jobs that have to be done right away. They broke the frog at the north switch last night, and we will have to put in a new one; and then there is a bad rail reported just at the end of the trestle, down in the hollow. We will load up while we are all here together, and I will take two of the men to put in the frog, and that leaves three for you. I guess I'll send Teddy along with you, too. He can't do very much when it comes to a lift, but you can put him on the ratchet, drilling the holes, or something. You'll need all the help that you can get, for that's a job that must be done in a hurry."

The speaker was William Hogan, familiarly known as "Old Bill," foreman of the section gang that kept in repair five miles of the track of the Burlington on each side of Rock Bridge, Ill., and he was giving his orders for the day's work.

The Mike spoken to was Mike Lynch, the workman who had been longest in the employ of the company, as a member of the gang, and whose right it was to take charge of the second division whenever the work was such that the gang had to be divided.

They were standing with the rest of the gang in front of the little red shanty or section house in which were kept their hand car, "dummies," rails, spikes, and in fact, everything that goes together to make up a section gang outfit.

But we must not forget Teddy, with whom our story has the most to do. He was the son of Hogan, the foreman, a well-built, active, freckle-faced lad, about 15 years of age, and he was employed in the capacity of a water boy during the summer months when he did not have to go to school.

He had to carry water for the men to drink from the neighboring farm-houses when they were working along the track in the country; and, when not either going or coming with a bucket, he was kept busy carrying tools from one to the other, running after spikes and doing a countless number of little things that were constantly turning up and were always left for "the kid" to look after.

Besides all this his keen ear was always the first to detect the rumble of an approaching train, until the men had come to depend upon him to give them warning when they were out between stations on their hand car.

He was a general favorite, too, with them all, because he was always good-natured and willing to work, and on this particular morning after his father had finished giving his orders Mike turned to him with the remark:

"All right, Teddy; you come along with us. You see, your father knows how to pick good company for you. We'll make a roadmaster out of you yet, if you just stay with us, and then we'll all expect a job as boss some place."

"You can take the hand car, Mike, and we'll take the 'dummy,'" said Hogan, when they had gathered together all the things needed and were about ready to start. "And if we get done first we'll come down and help you finish up. If we don't, you can come up to where we are."

And with this the two parties separated, Hogan and his men starting in one direction with the "dummy," while Mike and the balance clambered up on to the hand car and began "pumping" and were soon moving in the opposite direction.

The trestle spoken of, which was really an uncovered bridge, spanned a gully known as "McCoupin Hollow." It takes its name from the creek that flows through it, and with possibly one or two exceptions is the highest railroad trestle in the state of Illinois, it being fully 90 feet from the rails to low-water mark.

It is 450 feet long, and the lay of the land is such that the track is compelled to curve so at each end that it is almost impossible to see the trestle until you are almost upon it.

Lying, as it does, between two steep hills, it is a hard pull both ways for heavy trains, and in order to get out of the gully without stalling and having to double the engineers generally "let 'em roll" down into the hollow, some of the more reckless ones often rushing across the trestle at the rate of 50 or 60 miles an hour. It can then readily be seen that a bad rail at the end of the trestle might mean a very serious mishap.

It was only about a mile and a half from the town, so it was not long until Mike and his men reached the place, and after throwing off the new rail they had brought, unloading their tools and lifting the hand car to one side of the track, they proceeded to examine the rail.

One glance at it showed that it was in imminent danger of breaking every time a train ran over it, one spot in particular being worn almost in two, so they immediately began to fit the new one to take its place.

Had it been a straight piece of track this would have been a very easy matter, because all rails are made a standard length, and they would simply have to take out the bolts at the end, pull out the spikes from the ties, throw the old rail out, slip in the new one and finish the job by driving in new spikes and pulling up the bolts in the ends.

But it was on a curve, and the rail had to be bent to fit the circle; so, after placing the new rail alongside the old

one and measuring to find out how much of a curve they would have to give it, they proceeded to bend it to the desired radius.

This is done with a bending machine, as it is called, which consists of an iron frame that looks something like an immense jaw, in which the rail is placed and held securely, and then by means of a lever a large screw is forced against the rail until it is brought to the required shape.

After much tugging, pulling and twisting, all hands working until the perspiration was running freely from their faces, they succeeded in getting it bent, and in a few moments they were ready to take up the old rail.

Before starting, however, Mike pulled out his watch and a copy of the monthly time card, which is a necessary part of every section foreman's outfit, and after looking it over carefully and then comparing it with his watch he turned to one of the men, remarking as he did so:

"Well, Jim, I guess you can go back and do the flagging. Forty-nine is the first train due, and she won't be along for an hour. We will be all done before then, but you know the rules. When she does come along you can stop her and get on, and have them run down through here on the lookout for us, and then come on into town, for you know the boss said when we were through here we should come up to help him out."

The "Jim" spoken to was a rather sleepy-looking sort of a fellow—a good enough worker if he had some one along with him all the time to tell him just what to do, but who, as events soon proved, lacked the first requisite of a good railroad—quick judgment.

He was not naturally careless, nor was he lazy; he simply always did the very best he knew how, and as he had worked in the gang for a number of years and had "flagged" before Mike thought he was the best man present for the work.

As Mike finished speaking Jim merely said "All right," and, picking up a red and green flag and a handful of torpedoes from the hand car, he started across the trestle and was soon lost to view around the curve.

Before he had disappeared Mike and the other two men began to remove the old rail, while Teddy proceeded to gather together the necessary bars, chisels and spikes that he knew would be needed before they finished the job.

When the men had succeeded in removing the bolts from the ends of the rail, they began to pull the spikes from the ties, being governed as they did so by a rule which section men everywhere must observe at all times—i. e., when removing a rail from the main track, to be replaced immediately, the outside spikes must be left in the ties.

They soon had all the inside spikes removed, and, after working the rail loose from the outside ones with pinch bars, they rolled it over and dumped it off at one side of the track, and turned to pick up the new one to place it in position.

Just at this moment Teddy, who had not been doing much for the past few minutes, except looking on, imagined he heard a familiar far-off noise that sounded like the whistle of an engine, but as none of the men noticed anything, and he did not hear it again, he concluded he had been mistaken, and thought no more about it.

When they tried the new rail in position, they found that a large "bur," as it is called, which is really a ragged end on the rail, would have to be cut off before it would fit properly. A few blows with a sledge-hammer by one of the men on a chisel held by another soon removed the difficulty, and they proceeded to try it again.

Just as they picked it up, and began to move with that slow, careful step that section men invariably use when carrying a heavy rail, a sound suddenly burst upon their ears that first startled and surprised, then frightened and almost paralyzed them.

It was unmistakably the rumble of an approaching train, and their well-trained ears, so long accustomed to the sound, told them all too plainly that it was very near, and that it was running at a high rate of speed.

But before they had time to even pass an opinion or express any doubt, they heard it whistle for the trestle, and in another instant it appeared in sight, coming around the curve on the other side of the gully.

As was afterward brought out at the investigation, it was an extra freight or "turn around," as they are often called, that runs only on orders from the dispatchers at headquarters, and pays no attention to the regular time-card, except for the meeting-points with regular trains.

Jim had not flagged it, because, as he reasoned out by some method known only to himself, it was not 49—which was the regular daily passenger—and as there was still half an hour before it was due, it was not yet time to do any flagging; so he let it go by, the fireman afterward telling how he saw him standing there by the side of the track, with his flags rolled up under his arm.

As they were only a few minutes ahead of their limit—for every freight train must keep ten minutes ahead of a passenger train following it—the engineer wanted to keep ahead as far as possible, and thus finish his run without having to pull in on a side track, and let 49 go by him, and he was coming down the hill at least 50 miles an hour.

Imagine then, if you can fully, the seriousness of the situation.

Here was a very heavy freight train running with the speed of the wind, all unconscious of the fact that there was a 30-foot rail out on the outside of a curve not half a mile distant, and which they would reach in a few seconds at the farthest.

To stop was impossible, for the most powerful air brake ever constructed could not have brought them to a standstill in time to save them; and without warning, engine, cars, men and all would go plunging to the bottom, a crushed, unrecognizable mass, from which, if it did not take fire and burn

up, would be taken the mangled bodies of the trainmen.

As these thoughts rushed with lightning-like rapidity through the section men's minds, and they realized that if they remained where they were, they, too, would be crushed beneath the mass, it is little wonder that Mike shouted:

"Drop it, boys, and run for your lives!"

But not so with Teddy; for, swift as the train was coming, his mind was swifter, and when he saw the men were going to drop the rail, he cried out, in as firm a tone as he could command:

"Throw it on the ties, men—throw it on the ties!"

And almost unconsciously they obeyed him, dropping the rail within a few inches of where it belonged when in position.

The construction of a rail is such that it is heaviest on the bottom; and as it fell right side up, it did not turn over, but lay there ready to be placed in position.

As the men ran down the embankment, on the inside of the curve, Teddy picked up a pinch bar and pried one end of the rail into place, then ran quickly to the other end and pried it over. Running now to the middle of the rail, he drove one end of the bar down in between the ties, and then, grasping the other end in both hands, he threw all his weight against the rail, thus holding it in position.

And now his object was made clear. He was taking the one chance in a thousand—the only one that could be taken, in fact, and he was risking his life to do it.

As was noticed when the men took up the old rail, they did not pull the outside spikes, and as a train always crowds over against the outside rail on a curve, he figured that if he could only hold the rail in place until the weight of the train was upon it, the inside flange on the wheels would then keep the rail in position until the train passed over it. The rail was 30 feet long, and he knew that if the train once got on it there would be little possibility of its slipping, because it is only about 14 feet between the trucks on a car, and before one truck would be off at one end, another would be on at the other, thus keeping a continuous pressure on the rail until the train passed over it.

As he stood there holding the bar, with the train thundering along with it in a few feet of him, a thousand different thoughts seemed to pass through his mind, but never once did he seem to think of the danger he was in.

He thought of the consequences of a wreck, of Jim, who had gone back to flag; but chief among his thoughts was the one that his father was responsible for this piece of track, and he would be held to account for anything that occurred. He must do as he knew his father would have done had he been in his place.

The train by this time had almost reached him. He could see the look of terror on the face of the engineer as he leaned from the cab; for he, too, had seen and realized what was about to happen, and was taking the only chance open to him.

Instead of attempting to stop or to slow down at all, he had simply "hooked her up" a notch and pulled the throttle open to its farthest limit, and was increasing his speed at every revolution of the wheels.

In another instant they were upon him. A rush, a roar, a mighty hissing of escaping steam. He felt the ground rock and tremble beneath his feet, a sudden shock as the bar was torn violently from his grasp and he was hurled with terrific force to the ground.

When he regained consciousness, he was lying on the grass, pillowed by the coats of the men he had last seen running away from him, with Mike bending over him, bathing his face with water from the pail, and there was a faint suspicion of a sob in his voice as he exclaimed, fervently:

"Thank God, my lad, you are not dead!"

But Teddy was far from being dead, and, although bruised and scratched up to quite an extent, he was soon able to sit up and watch the men, as they finished spiking down the rail that had been the cause of all the trouble, and by the time they were through he was on his feet, insisting that he be allowed to help load the tools on the hand car.

But he was not permitted to do anything of the kind, and, after the men had hurriedly loaded the hand car (for 49 was almost due and they wanted to get to town ahead of it), they compelled him to take a seat, not allowing him even to stand and hold on to the handles.

When they were about half-way to town, they met Hogan coming down the track on the run, for the crew on the freight had reported the incident the moment they reached town, and he was anxious to find out what had really happened.

The expression on his face when he saw his son safe and sound can be better imagined than described, and his words of thankfulness as he clasped him in his arms we will leave unsaid.

The occurrence was reported officially to the road master and superintendent of the division, and the result was that Jim was immediately discharged, and special rules and notices were sent to every section foreman on the division to pay more attention in the future to what kind of men they employed, especially when they sent them out to do any flagging.

After a long consultation between Hogan, the road master and the superintendent, it was decided to send Teddy to school at the company's expense, and there is where he is to-day, fitting himself to be a civil engineer.

If he continues the same energetic, faithful boy, and there is not the least doubt that he will, his skill as a surveyor and civil engineer, and his practical knowledge of track work, will form a combination some day that, perhaps to use the words of old Mike, "will make him a road master yet."—Golden Days.

OUR NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The Obligations Are Not All on One Side.

An alien who renounces allegiance to his own country and becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States is accorded the same rights and privileges as a native-born citizen. It is the established policy of our government to give him the same protection as the native American citizen.

In repeated instances the government has affirmed and maintained the exemption of such naturalized aliens from compulsory military service in the land of their birth and from all treatment inconsistent with their position as American citizens.

But the obligations of citizenship are not all on one side. The government owes a duty to its native-born citizens, but these citizens also owe a duty to the government. They cannot claim the privileges of citizenship without accepting its responsibilities.

The same principle holds with reference to naturalized citizens. There has been considerable discussion of late as to the duty of the government toward such citizens; but perhaps not enough consideration of the duties which they owe to the government.

There are few matters about which Americans are more sensitive than the proper protection of American citizens abroad. The national sentiment would sustain the most extreme measures if the rights of American citizens were seriously menaced. But the very dignity and value which public sentiment attaches to American citizenship constitute a reason why it should not be allowed to be degraded.

American citizenship should not be used as a cover for carrying out unlawful purposes. When aliens come here to secure naturalization papers, and soon return to their own country to violate the laws or to commit treasonable acts, claiming the protection of the United States as soon as they get into trouble, their American citizenship is clearly a sham.

Viewed in any reasonable light the conduct of such men must be held to work a forfeiture of their right to protection by the United States. It has been repeatedly affirmed by our state department that the naturalization laws contemplate the residence in this country of naturalized citizens, unless they go abroad for temporary purposes; and that by residing for a long period in another country they may forfeit all claim to protection as American citizens.

Abuses of naturalization privileges have become so common that special attention is given to the subject in the new consular regulations of the state department. These regulations enjoin upon consuls special scrutiny in the case of aliens who obtain naturalization in this country with no intention of permanent residence, but solely to return to their native countries and there to evade or violate their obligations as citizens. "To allow such pretensions," the regulations forcibly affirm, "would be to tolerate a fraud on both governments, enabling the man to enjoy the advantages of two nationalities and escape the duties and burdens of each."—Youth's Companion.

THE SULTAN ROUGES.

Abdul Hamid Paints His Face to Hide His Pallor.

Turkish ladies of quality, and of no quality, paint their faces. The painting apparatus is formed with a row of small bottles containing the paints and set in a little pad or cushion. The cushion is adorned with a network and fringe of many-colored beads. The practice of painting, however, is not confined to the ornamental sex. It is resorted to by the padishah and those pashas forming the inner circle. His sublimity has a thick coat of rouge on his cheeks when he goes on Fridays to the mosque. It is to hide the pallor to which the fear of an assassin gives rise. The grand vizier and ministers, to keep him in countenance, rouge also, and dye their hair and beards.

Hair dyes, however, are not a new fashion. They came in during the reign of Abdul Aziz. The Circassian mother of Sultan Mourad could not endure the sight of his premature gray hairs. She persuaded him to use a hair restorer, which, it is said, helped to make him mad. It gave him violent headaches. His Neapolitan doctor followed the Sangrado treatment. Whenever Mourad complained of the aches, he gave him a depressing hot bath and leeches him on the temples and behind the ears. He sometimes applied as many as 70 without stopping. Dr. Ludersdorf said the cephalalgia was due to nitrate of silver and litharge in the hair dye.

As the sultan's hair and beard are still jet black, he doubtless uses a hair restorer, which may affect his mind. He is very cunning, very patient in "pipe-laying," and has managed to become vastly wealthy and to shelve the sublime porte. But he is not of sound mind, and is afflicted with any number of manias that conflict with each other. The terror of assassination never leaves him. He issues from the Yildiz on Fridays so blanched with fear that the rouged part of the visage seems by contrast of the deep red of the peony.—London Truth.

Seaside Attractions.

"Yes, sir; I am the journal list who makes a specialty of booming seaside hotels by writing up the sea serpent. Just cast your eye over this article and see if you don't want it."

"I ain't got time now, young man; but I can tell you that if your sea serpent ain't cigar shaped, with a sail on him, and red and green lights front and back, he ain't no earthly use."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Nautical.

Jehu Peasley—I see by the Clarion that they're goin' to bring the log of the Mayflower over here.

Hiram Flower—Gosh! I didn't's'pose there was a splinter of the old boat left.—Twinkles.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"In Boston the monkeys can ride the bicycle." "That's nothing. Boston parrots have been quoting Emerson for years and years."—Detroit Free Press.

"The Modern Term.—Willie—'Papa, is the congregation the people who sit in the church?' "It used to be, my son, but now it's an audience."—Brooklyn Life.

"The Bright Youngster.—'Mamma, if I am good will I go to Heaven?' Mamma—'Yes, dear.' The Bright Youngster—'How'll I get back?'—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"A baby," remarked the observer of men and things, "may not have as much sense as a man, but I don't imagine a baby believes every woman who comes along and tells him she loves him."—Detroit Journal.

"What He Wanted.—'What kind of a position do you want?' inquired the dispenser of public patronage. "Well," said the place-hunter, thoughtfully, rubbing his chin, "I don't want anything I can't get."—Judge.

"A Matter of Etiquette.—'Hicks is crazy about etiquette. He saw in the paper the other day that in the best circles the wife ladies out the soup, and he has consequently given up soup.' "Why?" "He has no wife."—Tit-Bits.

"Graduation.—First Sweet Girl (about to graduate)—'My commencement gown is ready, but I don't know yet what I shall write my essay on.' Second Sweet Girl (about to graduate)—'Then I'm ahead of you. I selected my stationery to-day.'—Detroit Journal.

JUBILEE EXPENSES.

How Much Will the Queen Meet Herself?

An interesting discussion has been raised among those who are interested in getting up the jubilee festivities by the decision of the queen that she will not take part in any ceremony which will compel her to leave her carriage, writes a London correspondent. Her majesty cannot walk without great difficulty, and she will not consent to be carried in a sedan chair. A persistent effort has been made to induce her to modify this determination, but I do not think she will do so. For my part, I think it would be a picturesque sight to see the queen surrounded by the princes of her family, carried into the cathedral in a state chair, such as that affected by her predecessor, Queen Elizabeth. But Victoria will have none of it, and I suppose that settles the matter. Incidentally a question has been raised as to whether the country proposes to allow her to defray as much of the expense of this jubilee as she did of the last. If there is any doubt on this point, it seems to me that some of the money which is being raised for so many queer purposes might with propriety be devoted to relieving her of this expense, which amounted to a considerable sum in 1887.

Speaking of the queen's expenses, it is not improper to correct a mistaken apprehension as to the cost to the public of maintaining her, which has gained wide currency in this country. The civil list of the crown is voted only once, and that is upon the accession of the monarch. It is, therefore, 60 years since the original sum was voted to her. The amount then determined upon was £385,000, or \$1,925,000 a year. But the ministry in power at the time exacted from her a transfer to the British people of the crown estates, which then produced an income of £203,000, or \$1,115,000. At that rate, the net cost of the queen to the people was something over \$700,000 a year, but it happens that the crown lands have increased greatly in value since that time, and now turn in no less than £412,000 a year, or \$2,060,000, with a net result that not only is the queen's civil list entirely covered by it, but the British people actually make £27,000 a year, or \$135,000, out of their bargain.

When one reflects that the president of France has a salary of \$250,000 a year; the civil list of the emperor of Austria is almost \$4,000,000; the king of Italy almost \$3,000,000; the king of Prussia an equally large sum; the king of Spain \$2,000,000, and that even such little countries as Greece, Roumania, the Netherlands, Servia, all pay over \$250,000 a year to their monarchs, it would appear that the British people have got off pretty easy. Of course, the allowances of the royal family are not included in this. On the whole, the empire gets its royalty at a cheap rate. Louis Napoleon enjoyed a civil list of \$8,000,000 a year, and the income of the present czar is estimated at \$12,000,000. Not calculating on these large sums, the queen actually costs less than a second-rate royalty.—N. Y. Press.

Queen Victoria's Big Family.

Queen Victoria has had over 70 descendants, over 60 of whom are living. She has had nine children, seven of whom are living, and innumerable grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her sons and daughters who are living are: The prince of Wales, the duke of Connaught, the duke of Edinburgh, ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Christian, the marchioness of Lorne and Princess Beatrice. Among her descendants are princes, princesses, dukes, duchesses, one emperor, two empresses, one marchioness and a lady.—William George Jordan, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Was Very Considerate.

"Yes, Mildred is going to be a very economical wife."

"How do you know?"

"Why, she consented to be married along in the middle of the day, just to make it unnecessary for her husband to get a new dress suit."—Cleveland Leader.

ONE MILLIONAIRE'S START.

Fennell, He Went Right Over to the Bank and Got the Money.

A young German immigrant, who had not a dollar in the world and no relatives, friends, or acquaintances in America, worked his way westward from New York until he reached a small town in Ohio, where he secured a position as clerk in a flour and feed store and went to work. In almost an incredibly short time he learned the English language and had mastered the few details of the business he was in.

One day he walked into another feed store a few blocks away, said that he had heard that the proprietor of the place desired to sell out and inquired the price. The feed dealer wanted \$1,500. After a few inquiries the caller said:

"All right. I will call to-morrow at ten and we'll go over to the bank and get the money."

No one knew anything about the young German. The feed store man who wanted to sell jumped to the conclusion that the prospective purchaser must have brought considerable money from Germany. The next day, promptly on time, the German called to take possession.

"Come on," he said, "we'll go right over to the bank now and get the money."

Together they entered the bank. The German approached the cashier's window, introduced himself and said: "Dis is Mr. Jones, who keeps the feed store on Main street. I haf bought out the place for \$1,500, and haf called to get the money."

"I beg your pardon," said the cashier, "but you have no account here, have you?"

"You don't understand," earnestly remarked the German. "I don't vant an account at all; I vant only the money."

"But you have no money in this bank," explained the official.

"Of course not," assented the caller. "If I had money I would pay this man myself. But I haven't any money at all, so I must come to you to get it."

"But we can't let you have money unless you first give it to us."

"Then why is a bank?" excitedly demanded the would-be borrower.

The colloquy which ensued waxed so loud that the president of the bank came out of his private office to see what was the matter. He took the young German in hand personally. The latter told the banker all about himself and his aims, and in less than half an hour the bank had loaned him \$1,500 and held a first mortgage on a feed store owned by the happiest young foreigner in America.

That occurred many years ago, it is true, but that young German to-day is at the head of a corporation capitalized at \$4,000,000, and his name, if I were to give it here, would be recognized instantly as one of the leading business men of the country.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Her Specialty.

Shooksmith—The evening was quite enjoyable. Miss Howells sang a solo, Van Damm worked his banjo, Miss Shreeks did an elocutionary turn, and little Dolly Hunnighill gave a slight-of-hand specialty.

Askins—Why, I didn't know she— "Oh, yes! She declined my proposal in the conservatory."—N. Y. Journal.

A Good Appetite

is essential for health and physical strength. When the blood is weak and thin and impure the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, gives strength to the nerves and health to the whole system. It is just the medicine needed now.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists.

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Hires Rootbeer cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

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DUEL WITH RED INK.

How a Humorous New Yorker Turned Melodrama Into Farce.

"There are some things so serious that the very fact of their having occurred makes those interested secretive. It was such a thing took place while I was acquiring the practical knowledge of a civil engineer," said a man who has long enjoyed a fortune as the result of his professional efforts. "I went with a surveying party into the southwest and to the work of laying out a railroad was added that of fighting some of the Indians that neglected everything else for the sake of giving us trouble. With us was a Philadelphia boy, one of those unfortunate fellows who thinks he is always being imposed upon, slighted or ridiculed. In reality I was his friend and did what I could to make things pleasant for him. But his suspicions always placed me in the wrong, and when he did nothing worse than scowl at me I considered that we were getting along very well together.

"A crisis came when I received a promotion which he thought should have been given him. He lost no time in challenging me, and there was nothing to do but accept or resign and go home. I accepted and made the solemn preparations usual in such a case. In the corps was a New Yorker who never had a serious thought or cared for anything from which fun could not be extracted. He constituted himself master of ceremonies in this affair of honor and went about it all with an air that suggested an anticipation of at least two deaths.

"When the word was given we fired together and the result was astonishing. From each pistol there shot a streak of mingled colors, red and black predominating. The effect was irresistibly funny, for leaves, grass and seeds were tinted with the ink used by the New Yorker. He had filled capsules with the fluids and turned the whole thing into a farce. Of course the Philadelphia man was angry, but even he had a sense of humor, and from the time we had a roaring spread that night he was a happier, brighter and more companionable fellow." — Detroit Free Press.

A FAST-FLYING TRAIN.

The Track for It Will Be Only Two Feet Four Inches in Width.

A Washington man has invented a fast-flying train and track, both of unique construction. The track is only 24 inches wide between the rails. The new road will require a rail having the ordinary width across the top, but it will be 9 1/2 inches deep, or high. They are laid two feet apart and tied, or bolted, together by heavy steel braces, and it is expected that the unusual depth of rail will give a solidity in construction never before attained. On the outside of each main rail and six inches from it, rise heavy uprights, two feet in height, supporting on their upper ends angle iron girders, forming a flat, continuous auxiliary railing, upon which cushion any toppling tendencies of the cars. Motive power for the road is to be electricity. The cars and train of the inventor's creation are unique like his roadway. The body of each car is to be nearly cylindrical, having only the flattened area made by the floor. The inside height, or head room, will be about nine feet in place of the usual 12 feet, thus reducing to the lowest limits the resistance of air pressure against the outer surface. The width will be the same as adopted by the wider gauge roads. The forward ends of the cars will be approximately cone-shaped, giving to the train the appearance of a series of huge naval torpedoes coupled in a row. The sharp nose of the forward car is provided with curved offsets or pilot boxes, from which the coming engineer will nervously scan the dizzy, whirling scenery ahead.

The meat of the invention is to be found in the trucks. Wheels five feet high, carrying on each axle a specially designed 100-horse power electric motor, are considered the proper thing to develop the fast gait. The wheels are so high that they pass up through the floor over a foot, and the seats are arranged inside the car so as to be located between them. Each double truck of four wheels carries two motors, thus providing every car with 400 horse power.—N. Y. Herald.

His Own Cigars.

Col. Joe F. Johnston, who has been post office inspector at St. Louis ever since 1887, and has just been transferred to the New Orleans district, is in the city, and was the other day renewing his old friendship with Representative Dockery. Col. Johnston is quite a joker. Stepping up to the cigar counter in Willard's, he said: "Let me have some of the cigars Mr. Dockery usually buys." He was handed out a very good but not expensive quality of domestic cigars. Selecting three, he handed them to the congressman.

"Take them all," he said. "I bought them all for you." Then, turning to the dealer, he continued: "Now give me a good cigar for myself."—Washington Post.

Brains Sleep in Sections.

Sir James Crichton Browne, the expert on brain diseases, holds that insomnia is not attended with such disastrous consequences as is commonly supposed. It is not as dangerous as the solicitude of the sufferer. He suggests that the brains of literary men, who are the most frequent victims, acquire the trick of the heart, which takes a dose of a fraction of a second after each beat, and so manages to get six hours' rest in 24. Some brains, in cases of insomnia, sleep in sections, different brain centers going off duty in turn.—Bhrenological Journal.

Only a Missing "M."

ONE Saturday morning I was sitting at my desk opening my correspondence, when I came across a letter which conveyed to me news that considerably shocked me. My old friend and client, Sir Douglas Renwood, was dead, and the letter announcing the sad intelligence was from his nephew, and ran thus:

"Cottage, Staines, June 1.—Dear Mr. Geary: I have to inform you of the sad death of my uncle. He passed away at ten o'clock last night. It was all terribly sudden. He caught a violent chill last week, which developed into inflammation of the lungs. We went for Dr. Holmes, the leading doctor here, but he could do no good, and the end came last evening.

"I write to you because I think it desirable that you, as the leading family adviser, should come down here at once to arrange for the funeral, and also to go into other matters connected with my poor uncle's estate. Yours faithfully,

"MARK RENWOOD."

"Ah!" said I to myself, as I concluded the reading of the letter, "the other matters which Mr. Mark refers to are closely connected to himself. He is the next of kin. Douglas died unmarried. This means £20,000 a year to my young friend."

I then proceeded to continue my work of opening the morning letters, and, finding that there was nothing of urgent importance therein, I determined to act on Mark Renwood's suggestion and go down to Staines without delay.

I sent for my head clerk and told him of my intention, bidding him also to find out when there was a train from Paddington. He soon returned with the information that I could catch a good one at 12:30, and I accordingly drove to Kensington and collected what I required for the journey, and an hour later was seated in a first-class carriage on my way to Staines.

I had announced my coming by telegraph from Paddington, and I was therefore not surprised to find young Renwood waiting for me when I alighted.

He was a tall, thin young man, with strong aquiline features and small, gray eyes. I had known him since he was at Eton, and he held out his hand to me with a cordial smile.

"I am delighted to see you come so soon, Mr. Geary," he said, speaking in a hearty tone, "but I wish you had come on more joyous business. This is a sad affair, indeed."

"Sad enough," I rejoined, "and yet we must all die some day or other—else where would the young ones come in?" The cottage was about half a mile from the station, and our journey took us along the river bank. As we passed the boathouse on the slope, he said, in a low voice:

"This is the spot where my poor uncle contracted the chill which caused his end. He and I were walking along this path one evening, when we heard a cry for help, and the next moment a child's head appeared above the water. I, of course, would have plunged in, but, as you have perhaps noticed, I am suffering from a temporary sprain, and could not swim an inch. My uncle, knowing this, threw off his coat, and, swimming to the spot where the child was fast sinking, rescued it just as the youngster came up for the third time."

"This Dr. Holmes," I queried, "was he a really good man?"

"I believe he is the best doctor in these parts. Had I known things were so serious I would have wired to town for my own man, but I never dreamed that such was the case."

"Poor old gentleman!" I said. "And he was to have been married soon, was he not?"

"Yes. That is the oddest part of the business. He looked forward so much to giving up the state of bachelorhood in which he had lived, and now—well, it's no use talking of the past."

"All the same," I could not help remarking, dryly, "it is not such a terrible thing for you that this marriage did not take place. Had it done so there might have been an heir to the estate, who would have cut you out most completely."

"Oh, Mr. Geary," he said, "I cannot think of things like that at a time like this. My uncle was a father to me, and better than many fathers. I am well-nigh stunned by the blow—money matters just now seem to me very small, indeed."

"Well, well," I said, somewhat testily, "we cannot do without money, whether we think of it or not. But here we are at the cottage, for, I suppose, this is the place," he answered.

"Come in."

I followed him into the cottage and up the stairs, until we came to the room where the dead baronet lay.

I went slowly toward the bed on which my poor old friend and client rested, and, drawing aside the sheet which covered the dead face, took a last long look on the features I knew so well.

I was roused from my reflections by the entrance of young Renwood, who came up to the bedside and pulled out his cigar case, several papers dropping from his pocket at the time.

"Have a cigar!" he said, as I stooped to pick up the papers, and then, seeing a shade of annoyance that I could not conceal cross my face at the thought of smoking at such a time and in such a place, he said, hastily: "Perhaps we'd better not smoke, though; it's hardly decent in a room with death in it."

His sudden glow of proper feeling did not impress me, and I merely handed him the papers he had dropped in silence. One of these he handed back to me. "You'd better look at that, Mr. Geary," he said, abruptly; "that is Dr. Holmes' certificate of death."

I glanced at the document. Yes, it was all in order. "Douglas Kenneth Renwood, aged 65," and so on, but

when I came to the heading, "Cause of Death," I gave a violent start.

"Good heavens!" I said to myself, "can this be possible—can this be possible?"

For something I had seen in that certificate had connected itself with something I had seen in another document that morning, and the sight of the two things filled me with an awful suspicion.

And I determined to act on that suspicion and to act at once. Asking Renwood to excuse me for half an hour, as I wanted to call on a legal friend, who lived in town, I hurried away.

I was going to call on Dr. Holmes, whose name was at the foot of the certificate recording the death of Sir Douglas Renwood.

I had to wait some time at the physician's house, as he had numerous consultations in progress. After an hour of terrible anticipation in the dull waiting-room, I was at length ushered into the doctor's presence.

"Dr. Holmes," I said, "I have not come to see you professionally, but rather to ask you one question."

"He seemed surprised, but simply said: "Go on."

"Did you sign a certificate of death, through inflammation of the lungs, of Sir Douglas Renwood, who now lies dead at the place called 'cottage'?"

"He jumped up from his chair in amazement.

"My dear sir," he cried, "what on earth are you talking about? I know nothing whatever of Sir Douglas Renwood, except that he is reputed to be a man of eccentric habits, as he refuses to have any servants in his house."

The suspicion which had been darkening in my mind grew darker as he spoke these words. In a moment I had risen from the chair, and, walking quickly to the doctor's side, I said:

"Doctor, there has been some foul play in this business. Sir Douglas Renwood lies dead and I have just seen a certificate of his decease bearing your name at the foot."

The doctor looked astonished. "Then it is a forgery," he cried. "I have never signed a certificate of this man's death. More than that, I did not know even that he was ill."

I thought for a moment and then said: "Our way is clear. We must go at once to the police station and get a warrant for the arrest of the man who produced that certificate as coming from you. That man is Mark Renwood, Sir Douglas's nephew and—heir."

The doctor gave me a quick glance. "His heir, eh?" he said. "Come, perhaps we are on the brink of a discovery. It seems to me that there is more in this business than meets the eye."

I thought so, too.

An hour later Dr. Holmes, a couple of plain-clothed policemen and myself entered the cottage. Bidding the two men to be close at hand in case of need the doctor and I went straight upstairs in search of Mark Renwood.

He did not seem in the least astounded at the appearance of the doctor. Evidently he imagined that he was the "legal friend" on whom he fancied I had gone to call, for he held out his hand with a smile.

"Any friend of yours, Mr. Geary," he said, "is welcome here. Introduce me, please."

Wondering whether he was merely playing a part or was sincere, I formally introduced the two men.

"Dr. Holmes—Mark Renwood."

A terrible change came over Renwood's face and he clung to the table for support. He tried to speak, but words failed him. The look on his features told what I had already guessed.

There was no time for idle thought or conjecture. I touched the bell and the two constables appeared in a moment.

"I give this man in custody," I said, in a loud voice, "for uttering a forged death certificate. Whether a further charge, and a more serious one, will be added, remains to be seen."

Renwood uttered not a word. With a white, scared look, he suffered himself to be led from the house, and thence into a conveyance. Our way lay in the direction of the police station.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Sir Douglas Renwood, and the verdict of the jury, following on the doctor's post mortem examination, was "Willful murder against Mark Renwood."

He was accordingly committed for trial at the next assizes.

The incident which served to convict him was the forged certificate. He could assign no reason for the forgery, and therefore the jury had no option but to conclude that the man who had administered to the deceased the subtle poison which caused his death was his nephew, the man who stood in the dock.

Sentence was passed accordingly, and on the night before his execution he sent for the chaplain and made a full confession.

"I killed my uncle by means of a drug which natives use in certain parts of India for medical purposes, and which leaves the features calm and composed after death. My uncle was about to marry, and, in the event of his doing so, and having issue, I knew that my chance of a great estate was gone. So I brought him down to Staines, and kept him under lock and key in the cottage.

How did I discover the forgery? By the fact that I knew Dr. Holmes' handwriting, and detected the difference? Was it as unknown to me as the first Pharaoh. No. It was simply on account of the fact that the death certificate bore the cause of death, "inflammation" being spelled with one "m."

In the letter from Mark Renwood with which this history begins the word occurred with the letter omitted, and it struck me as being very curious that two men should make a mistake over the same word. So curious was this apparent coincidence that I pursued the inquiries which ended as I have described. If Mark Renwood had been a better speller he would, in all probability, be alive at this hour."—Caswell's Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CONVIC-T-MADE ROADS.

A Letter from R. W. McClaughry, Warden of Joliet Penitentiary.

What might be practical in one state would prove entirely impractical in another. The roads of Illinois are dirt roads. They are easily repaired, and as easily damaged by rains or heavy teaming. We will never have satisfactory roads in this state until we spend vast amounts of money in macadamizing or paving them. In our large cities, the work of macadamizing is done largely by the use of machinery, and this machine must be handled by men well trained in its operation. To place our prisoners upon Illinois roads during the short time of the year in which they could work at such labor, to feed, clothe and guard them would, in my opinion, be a far greater expense than any county in which they worked would care to incur. Especially when the most they could do would be to repair the roads without permanently improving them. If we were to take the stone in this vicinity and break it for use upon the highways for macadamizing, no county could afford to pay the freight on the stone 20 miles from the prison, even though it cost nothing for breaking and loading.

The most serious objection to working prisoners upon the highways is the moral effect upon the community. The people of Georgia, some years ago, drove the prison gangs back to the prison at the muzzle of the shotgun. The spectacle of chained gangs working upon our roads, followed by the horde of disreputable people who make up the camp followers of such an army, would be entirely too repulsive for any civilized community.

Bills have been introduced in our legislature looking to the employment of convicts upon the roads, or in manufacturing material for building roads, but, so far, no practical measure has come to light. Prisoners in some localities might be profitably employed in manufacturing a suitable paving brick for use on streets and roads, if free labor could be induced to handle them, but so far organized labor has refused to handle building material by convict labor.

A perusal of the above will indicate that my views, in brief, are against the employment of convict labor on public roads. Personally, I would be glad to see prisoners employed in any way which would least conflict with outside labor, but I do not care to have the peace and quiet of my home disturbed by the prison gangs, attended with the horde of friends and allies of the prisoners who seek their release. It seems to me that the only proper place for the prisoners is within the prison walls.—Good Roads.

NARROW WAGON TIRES.

This Writer Suggests That They Be Taxed Out of Use.

The narrow-tired wheels are being used in less numbers every year, since the farmer is beginning to realize the fact that he must use broad tires in order to lighten the load for the horses, especially over soft meadows and fields. Farmers would be only too willing to abide by a law compelling the use of broad tires on all two-horse wagons, providing the law is rigidly enforced. The use of broad-tired wheels would enable the farmer to haul heavier loads to market, and where he now makes three trips to transport the product to market, only two would be necessary. This, to him, would be a saving of time, labor and horseflesh.

It is said that the average cost of moving a ton one mile over our country roads at the present time is about 25 cents, and for five miles one dollar, not including the time lost by the man in charge. Such a tax for hauling is heavier than that paid for simply keeping ordinary roads in repair. As a natural consequence, when the roads are improved heavier loads and greater speed are secured. Why, then, encourage the use of broad-tired wheels exclusively for the improvement of our roads? In my opinion, the question of good roads cannot be passed upon more economically by county supervisors, or those having charge of county roads, and obtain equal results, than by levying a tax on all narrow-tired, two-horse wagons.

Have each wagon so taxed, numbered and recorded, and the revenue derived therefrom placed for the improvement of county roads in the district where the taxpayer resides. Should an inducement be offered to discard the narrow-tired wagon wheels it would only be a question of time when they would be a thing of the past, and the broad-tired wheels would be used exclusively instead.

Remedy that which is causing the trouble and watch the less disastrous effect. The present evil must be cast aside before the fundamental principle relating to good roads can be established.—Farm Machinery.

POINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Corn alone is not a proper milk-producing food.

Too much churning spoils the butter and destroys the grain.

It is less work to wash the buttermilk out of the butter than to work it out.

In making butter for market suit the customers' taste rather than your own.

The feed supplied should be adapted to milk secretion and to the secretion of butter oils.

Although the markets for nearly every farm product are in a depressed condition, there is an actual dearth of good cows at the present time.

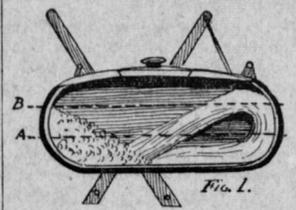
The small stone crock used for holding butter should be freshened before being refilled. After washing, fill it with boiling ammonia or borax water, one teaspoonful of ammonia to one quart of water. Let the water remain six hours, fill the crock with sweet milk, let this remain six hours and rinse.

CHURNS AND CHURNING.

Moderate Concussion Usually Assures the Best Results.

Fig. 1. shows the concussion of cream in a swing churn. The cream should be properly ripened and at the proper temperature before it is put into the churn. Then the best results are secured by a moderate concussion, secured by throwing the cream from one side of the churn to the other. The globules must not be broken, as by paddles inside. The agitation must be such as will force the globules in contact with each other, when they adhere, and soon enough of them adhere together to make a "grain" of butter, visible to the eye.

Never fill the churn more than one-third full, up to the line A. If the churn is filled to B, two-thirds full, you

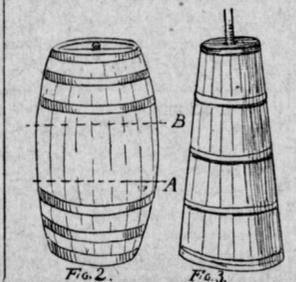


CONCUSSION OF CREAM IN CHURN.

fail to get the proper concussion, and sometimes the cream swells enough to almost or quite fill the churn, when, of course, there is little or no concussion, and then comes the oft-repeated complaint of "difficult churning." Leave room to get proper concussion. A churn too small will waste enough butter in a short time to buy a larger one.

In Fig. 2 the A shows the extreme height the cream should reach in the barrel churn. If filled up to B there is not room for proper concussion, and the cream will often swell so as to nearly fill the barrel. Quick churning leaves more or less fat globules in the cream. More time would bring them together more uniformly. Thirty minutes is quick enough when conditions are all right.

Fig. 3 is the old-fashioned wooden dash churn. If you use this kind have a three-quarter-inch hole at the bottom, as shown, to draw off the buttermilk and washing water. When the butter reaches the granular stage set the



churn on a stool, pull out the plug and draw off the buttermilk; then pour in cold water, agitate slightly and draw off the water. A small horsehair sieve should be used to catch particles of butter that escape with buttermilk. Thus you can drain, salt and partly work your butter. It is a great improvement over the churn without the hole. But the swing, barrel or box churn is better yet.—Ohio Farmer.

ABOUT BRINE SALTING.

The Practice Largely Avoids the Risk of Overworking.

There are at least two advantages in brine salting of butter in preference to dry salting, one is that there is little or no danger of oversalting, and the other is that the risk of overworking is largely avoided. Rather more salt will be needed by brine salting than by dry salting. Use quite strong brine and let the butter remain in the brine for some time, half an hour at least. No more salt will enter the globules of butter than is needed and the overplus can be readily drained off. Very little working is needed; in fact, only the amount necessary to work into a proper shape to send to market will be necessary, and this avoids the necessity or risk of working the butter into a salvy condition in order to get the salt distributed through the butter evenly. By this plan there will be no streaks to work out, time and labor is saved in handling and getting the butter ready for market, while there is little or no risk of the grain of the butter being ruined. A good per cent. of the butter sent to market is seriously injured by too much working, first to get the buttermilk out and to get the salt in. Working the buttermilk out and brine salting largely does away with this, and secures a better quality of product.—Grange Bulletin.

Washing the Milk Cans.

If your washed milk cans smell when closed a few hours they are not clean enough for milk. New cans, pails and strainers should be carefully examined for irregular creases in the soldering; a little more solder will fill these places and make the can perfectly sweet inside. In cleansing cans where no boiler exists for steaming them, wash first in cold water, then in hot water and soda. Finally, half fill them with clean, scalding water, put on the covers tightly for a few moments; they will steam themselves completely. By using the hot water that steams our can for the sal soda water for the next one, a limited amount of hot water will thoroughly purify a goodly number of cans.—Journal of Agriculture.

Before planting a tree it will be a good plan to consider whether the place chosen will be appropriate or not, when the tree is grown.

It is a good plan in setting out trees to have a good supply of surface soil ready and sift it carefully in about the roots.

ETIQUETTE OF AN ENGAGEMENT.

Just What to Do to Announce the Happy News.

When a man has received the answer which is conventionally supposed to have made him the happiest creature in the world, his first step must be to secure the reality of that supposition by asking the consent of his future bride's parents or guardians.

It is correct to see the parents, not write to them, unless the latter course is the only one possible to take. When consent is given the engagement is looked upon as a settled thing, and the next thing is to make it known.

This should be done in the very first instance by the bridegroom expectant, who announces it to his family. They should, without delay, call upon his fiancée and her people, or, if the distance prohibits this, they should at once write to the fiancée, expressing their pleasure at the news, and assuring her of a welcome among them.

These calls should be returned, or the letters answered, with promptitude; and now the general public is informed of the event. This may be done by writing to distant friends and telling others by word of mouth. It is usual to send a notice of the engagement to certain papers, where it is likely to be widely seen.

The bridegroom elect's first care should be to provide the engagement ring, the outward sign and symbol of the promise exchanged. It is usual to let the bride's taste select it, and he may either ascertain her preference before buying it, or send a tray from the jeweler's for her to select from.

Friends and acquaintances, on hearing of the engagement, should at once send their congratulations and good wishes. This may either be done by calling in person to deliver them, or by writing. Calls of congratulation should be returned, and letters answered. A few words of cordial thanks are all that are required.

During an engagement, some of the stricter rules of Chaperonage are relaxed. Engaged people are allowed to ride, cycle and walk together, unattended, though not, of course, so publicly as necessitates a chaperon as well.

Considerate people, where they dine out, will often try to send them in to dinner together; but this is a point which can never be looked upon as a right, since precedence and convenience have to be considered.

When an engagement is broken off, the outside public should at once be informed of the fact. If there has been a newspaper announcement, another should now intimate that the marriage previously arranged will not take place.

All wedding presents which may have been received must be sent back; any presents or letters received by one of the fiancées from the other must be returned, and the engagement ring should always be returned without delay. Any hesitation about these matters would be in the worst possible taste.—Madame.

THEY GOT THE BELL.

The Grocer Held the Deacon to His Promise.

The trustees of a church near Detroit found it necessary to establish a fund to purchase a bell. The membership was small and composed principally of persons who were unable to do more in a financial way than they had already done toward building the church edifice. Grocer Smith, one of the trustees, believed it would be a good plan to solicit contributions to get the \$200 required among the few well-to-do members of the congregation.

"If Deacon Brierly took a notion," said the grocer to another trustee, "he is able to buy the bell. He won't, though, because he's the closest man in the village. I'm going to him just the same to do my best to make him see his way clear to give us \$100."

The first man the grocer solicited the next day was Deacon Brierly. The deacon was unusually grumpy that morning and was nearly unnerved when the grocer explained his mission.

"I know I'm a member of the church, but things are so close that I can't do much just now."

"How much will you give toward buying the bell?" asked the grocer.

"Well, I reckon I'll give as much as anybody," declared the deacon.

"You were always good at your word, deacon, so you and I will buy the bell."

The grocer held the deacon to his promise. The grocer was not a wealthy man, and it came a trifle hard for him to spare \$100 from his capital, but it did him a world of good to hear the bell tolling a few months later.—Detroit Free Press.

An Indefensible Frontier.

The Turkish army of invasion outnumbered the Greeks, and was better led and better armed. In addition, it had the advantage of position. The present northern boundary of Greece was drawn by Turkey, apparently with a view to making invasion easy. A glance at the map shows a U-shaped wedge extending southward into Thessaly, just west of the Olympus range. The great powers of Europe at the congress of Berlin in 1878 drew a frontier for Greece which, even after it was modified two years later, would have been almost impregnable, as it ran along the summits of the Olympus and Amalthea ranges. Turkey refused to accept this line, and, aided by Austria and Germany, secured the present frontier, which let the Turks into Thessaly.—Youth's Companion.

Salt the Lard.

The various preparations of suet which are now sold by the pound like lard and at about half the price per pound of butter serves almost every purpose of butter in cooking. A little salt must be added, and not so much of the material used by about one-fourth, and then it will answer even in so delicate a confection as white cake, and will not be detected by anyone not in the secret. This experiment has been repeatedly tried, always with success.—N. Y. Post.

Senator Harris has our thanks for public documents, which we have distributed as per his request.

There are numerous reasons for believing the gold Democrats are becoming awfully tired of their outing.

The Standard Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., with an extra dividend of seven per cent. This makes twenty per cent. dividend declared so far this year, still the company boasts its lessening the price of oil to the consumers.

While the New Englanders are in favor of a good big tariff on everything manufactured by them they are unalterably opposed to a tariff on either hides or gypsum. They use both the latter articles extensively and are smart enough to understand that it is not the foreigner but the consumer who pays the tax.

In those days of sharp competition, the seller is almost compelled to hunt the buyer. He must let the public know that he has something for sale, and that this something is of the best quality. In short, says the Southern Farm Gazette, he must make the selling of his wares as much a matter of thought as the production of them.

Senator Reed has recently been the recipient of numerous threatening letters but says: "Oh, pshaw! The percentage of great men who are being killed by cranks nowadays is not great enough to cause me any worry." His friends, however, have had two policemen detailed to follow at his heels from early morn to dewey eve.

A newspaper man in Ohio recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscriptions and obtained judgement in each case for the amount of each claim. Of these twenty-eight made affidavit that they owned no more than the law allows, thus preventing attachment. Then under decision of Supreme Court they were arrested for petit larceny and bound over in the sum of \$3,000 each. All but six gave bonds, six went to jail. The new postal law makes it a larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.—Toledo Blade.

At last the grand old State of Texas is waking up to the fact that she needs and must have factories. To assist in securing them there is being formed all over the State Home Industry clubs. This is encouragement to the factories already within our borders, and in course of time will bring others. When the capitalists see that we are going to support home institutions they will not be afraid to invest their money in home enterprises. Let the organization of Home Industry clubs continue until every city and town in our State is bound together in one club and all our people proclaim in one grand chorus, "we will patronize home industries.—Midlothian Argus.

FARM POULTRY.

In regard to its rearing, management, and marketing, especially as applicable to Kansas conditions and by Kansas people, Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the State Board of Agricultural, says:

"In the year ending March 1, 1896, the value of Kansas' poultry and eggs sold was \$3,608,815, or 19 per cent. more than the entire value of the rye, barley, buckwheat, castor beans, cotton, hemp, tobacco, broom-corn, milo maize, Jerusalem corn, garden and horticultural products marketed, wine, honey, sheep and wool of the same year. No field crops, with the exception of wheat, corn, and hay, equaled in value the surplus sold from the Kansas hens, ducks, turkeys and geese in the year named.

"It was a sum sufficient to pay all the State and city taxes of the preceding year and leave on hand the comfortable nest-egg of \$175,000. Its value was nearly twice (or 95 per cent.) greater than the

same year's output of lead and zinc from our mines, conceded to be of great richness, and within 23 per cent. of the value of all the coal mined during the preceding year. It was 23 per cent greater than the total paid the State for teacher's wages and school supervision; more than four times as the total combined amounts paid for school sites, buildings, furniture, rent, repairs, district library and school apparatus, fuel, incidentals, and all other school purposes except salaries. In fact, the poultry came within about 11 per cent. of paying the entire cost of the public schools.

"The average value of poultry and eggs sold annually in the State as returned to assessors, in the five years ending with 1896, was \$3,333,562, or a value greater by nearly 10 per cent. than that of the potato crop for the same years; 55 per cent. greater than the sorghum crops; 71 per cent. greater than the millet and hungarian, and 163 per cent. greater than Kafir-corn.

"Prices of poultry and eggs in 1896 were not high, but the year's surplus sold from Kansas farms amounted to within 2 per cent. of the total value of all milch cows owned in the great cattle-raising regions of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah; more than the value of all cattle owned in Oklahoma, with the swine of Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming added; or about the same as the value of all the sheep of the six New England states and those of New York and South Carolina added; nearly as much as all the sheep owned in Texas were worth; or as much as the value of all the corn of New England, with that of North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming thrown in for good measure.

"According to the United States census of 1890, Kansas then ranked among States and territories as fourth in number of chickens, fourth in ducks, seventh in turkey's and nineteenth in geese.

"Despite their prominence as factors in a well-ordered husbandry, as indicated by the foregoing, there is apparently a notable lack of practical, popular information within ready reach on the subject of farm fowls. Likewise, much less of suitable attention is given them than their economic importance justifies, and the great aggregate of money, merchandise and substantial comforts they bring into the homes of farmers and villagers (mainly through the vigilant care taking by the good housewives) is but poorly comprehended or appreciated by the men folks who are so largely the beneficiaries. It is from a desire to remedy this to some extent and to awaken a new interest along these lines that the data here presented—mostly the experience and counsel of those long and successfully engaged in poultry culture—have been compiled.

"It is not offered as by any means an exhaustive treatise or complete guide as to breeds or management; not in advocacy of any particular breed; not to promote or retard the use of artificial incubators nor of any particular make; not a manual for fanciers, nor planned for those who raise poultry under conditions of climate and market widely different from those common to Kansas; but as a helpful compendium of everyday information for every-day fowl raisers—for the many women and occasional men who possess the genius of patient industry which modestly accomplishes with small things more of good than those who must do largely or not at all. It is to encourage bettering our conditions by taking advantage now, this year, of the opportunities and utilizing the innumerable resources that lie all about us and are ours for the taking, rather than relying on some far-away financial god, the next political campaign or the subsequent Congress to make us sure of a prosperity so often elusive; to suggest that, while the "important" crops may sometimes fall short in yield or price, no family with health and a well cared for flock of fowls need want for the necessities to sustain life nor seek a home where nature is supposed to have been more lavish in her gifts.

"It Kansas, with her Kafir-corn, sorghums, corn, grasses, range and

location, is not prolific of poultry, eggs, milk and milk products that in prices and quality can aggressively and successfully compete in all good markets with those from any quarter of the globe, surely the fault is with her own people."

THE SACK OF FLOUR.

Guilty, Judge, and I own the crime, I slipped away a sack of flour. They nabbed me just in the nick of time— I'd had it home in half an hour. Only the constable on the hill knew that I must have jumped the bill.

Knew, as well as he could, that I hadn't the money with which to buy. "Larceny?" That's the proper word; There's never a crime but Law can name; Only I wonder if Law has heard That any one but the thief to blame? Say! Did the constable on the hill Tell you about the closed up mill? Tell you of the men who must beg or steal To give their babies and wives a meal, Yes; I have begged—and I'll tell you how; I walked the roads and fields and lanes, And begged for work with a pleading brow; But came back empty from all my pains; Say! Did the constable on the hill Tell you the wheels of trade were still? Tell you when work was dull and dead, The wife and babies must go unfed? Guilty, Judge—let the Law be paid? But if you had children four or five, As pretty as God had ever made— And lacked for food to keep them alive; Lacked the Method but not the Will Their cries of hunger to stop and still— And then saw oceans of food in view, For God's sake tell me what would you do?

Say! If you had a wife whose heart Had fed her own for a score of years, And never for a moment walked apart From all your sorrows, hopes and fears, And now in that faithful bosom has grown A little life that was part your own— And hungered you thro' and thro'— For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Dollars by thousands stacked away— Harvests rotting in barn and shed— Silks and ribbons, and fine display— And children crying for lack of bread! Wealth and famine are hand in hand, Making the tour of a heart-sick land; Half of the country's future wealth Crushed by the present's selfish heel!

Guilty, Judge—I confess the crime! Put me in jail without delay— Only—please work me double time, And send my family half the pay! And tell my children if they ever ask, That I was working my gloomy task, Not for money or pleasure or gem— But for the Love that I have for them. —Will Carleton.

CHAPMAN'S CASE.

Broker Chapman, who some three or four years ago refused to answer questions propounded to him by an investigating committee of the United States Senate, has at last been put in jail for it. He is said to have expended \$45,000 in trying to escape this jail sentence of thirty days. The truth is, however, that what would constitute a fortune to many, was expended in an effort to establish in a legal way his immunity from the power of the people of the United States, as represented by the Senate.

Havemeyer and Searles, heads of the sugar trust, were guilty of the same offense and their trials are now expected to occur at an early date and there is no apparent reason why they should not be treated in the same manner.

As a punishment, the sentence of thirty days in jail is a farce and as a means of obtaining the information desired by the committee, it is a failure. It was during the pendency of the Wilson tariff bill that the charge was made that certain generators of the United States were speculating in sugar stocks, using as a basis of their investments information acquired by reason of their official position. Stronger or more convincing proof of the charge could scarcely be required than the fact that Chapman, Searles and Havemeyer refused to give the names of Senators who had holdings of sugar trust at that time.

Whether these men go to jail or not, is of little consequence to the people of the country as long as their incarceration does not bring out the required evidence. What is of more consequence is the fact that Senators of the United States who have used their position to speculate on the people's necessities have been allowed to go unwhipped of justice.

If when Havemeyer and Searles are tried they should be given a sentence which would force from them the desired information, it would show some disposition to get

at the truth. Ordinary people who refuse to testify in court are put in jail until they change their mind. And unlike Broker Chapman, they are not provided with luxurious furniture, the best of food and every facility for carrying on their business the same as if they were at liberty.

The old adage that a bird that can sing and wont sing, should be made to sing, seems in every way applicable to the sugar trust magnates.—Topeka Journal.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a strong advocate of the gold standard, makes this startling admission in a recent issue: "All silver using countries are enjoying an exceptional degree of prosperity and the lower this metal goes the more prosperous they become. Any further decline will react unfavorably upon us, not only from the fact that we get a low price for an important product, but from the fact that the exports of merchandise from Mexico, China and other silver countries will infallibly increase and depress the wages of labor of this country."

DELAND & CO'S CAFFEINATED SODA Best in the World. WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE! DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y. sept. 7-1y

R. MONARCH THE CELEBRATED Sour Mash Distiller Is Now Bottling in Bond. We are now bottling whisky in accordance with the bill pending in Congress, granting Distillers permission to bottle in bond. We would be glad to receive orders for such goods, feeling same will meet with approval of the best Judges.

R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO. OWENSBORO, KY. Mail orders promptly attended to. SEE YOUR OWN LAND FIRST. Only a few hours' journey by stage from Flagstaff, Arizona, on the Santa Fe Route, is the most marvelous scenic wonder of the American continent a veritable 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.

Notice to Contractors. Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk, for the construction of a stone arch bridge or culvert, at the intersection of Pearl and Pine streets, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until June 17, 1897, at 6 o'clock, p. m. The Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications now on file with the City Clerk. Wm. LaCoss, Acting Mayor.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 100 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimentally, pathetically and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charmingly illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fishy Maiden, Fa Ra Ra 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 immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co., 173 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. MAES21

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM, 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical, 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. WE TREAT 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, 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 indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, 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 you any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium. Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finish, endless variety, low prices, superior quality and fine workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our 1896 Illustrated Catalogue. This is the largest and best catalogue ever published. Ask for Cat. No. 11 contains about 200 pages, and cost us lots of money and time; but you can have ours free. We have added a fine line of BICYCLES at lowest prices. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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 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 stone, and old, worm eaten timber, when they may just as easily dwell wherever the beautiful may offer him a home?" The magnificent trains of the Santa Fe Route offer a facile 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 PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; 6 months, \$15.00. Address, MUNN & CO., YONKERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

JACK NEEDS A VACATION. All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado. An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago. Tourist tickets now on sale at reduced rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.

CALIFORNIA: OUT AND BACK. Some interesting facts concerning the trip to California and back via Santa Fe Route may be had by applying to agent A. T. & S. F. Ry.

ATTORNEYS AT LA W THOS. H. GISEAM. J. T. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-1

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. J. W. MC WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 8271-

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of 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. TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for a home or for investment.

No fear shall we no favor way; How to the line, set no chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative—Dr. F. T. Johnson; Treasurer—A. C. Cowley; Clerk—A. C. Newton; Sheriff—J. E. Perry; Surveyor—John McCallum; Probate Judge—O. H. Drinker; Register of Deeds—Wm. Norton; Commissioners—John Kelly, C. I. Maulie, W. A. Wood.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy.; K. of P., No. 60—Meets every Wednesday evening; J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, R. S.; I. O. O. F., No. 58—Meets every Saturday; T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy.; 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.; Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America—Meets last Thursday night of each month; L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. B. Hackett is quite ill, 96° in the shade, to-day. Strong City has a tramp ordinance. A. J. Robertson, of Emporia, is in town. G. W. Heinz is improving from his illness. J. M. Robbins is quite ill with lung trouble. Cloudy and windy the forepart of the week. Henry Bonewell was down to Emporia, Sunday. The County Normal Institute numbers 71 pupils. L. R. Homes has moved into his new residence. Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, was in town, yesterday. Prof. L. A. Lowther, of Emporia, was in town, yesterday. Richard Outhbert, of Emporia, was in town, first week. J. F. Kirker, of Wichita, was at Strong City, last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barker, of Bazaar, are both quite ill. The pension of H. P. Coe has been increased to \$8 per month. A. Ferlet visited his farm at Hamilton, Greenwood county, last week. Robert Braah was in town, yesterday, on his way home, from Ottawa. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description. By the x-rays, Tuesday night, a needle was located in Albert Matti's arm. J. A. Smith had an ankle badly sprained at Rettiger's quarry, Monday. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Grulliv will occupy part of Mr. Ed. Sullivan's residence. Mrs. Eva Mote has gone to Muncie, Ind., where she will make her future home. Miss Mabel Klein, of Elmdale, has returned home, from a visit in the east. Frank and Brice Hays, of Bazaar, returned home, last week, from Oregon. Mrs. C. M. Gregory and son, Willie, will leave to-day for Prescott, Arizona. Mrs. B. W. Dodge, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from a visit in Virginia. T. W. Jenkins was called to Peterson, Monday, on account of the illness of his mother. King & King will soon open up a grocery store in connection with their dry goods store. The house of Tom Lawless, on his place on Diamond creek, was burned, Wednesday night of last week. Mrs. August Ebel, of Hillsboro, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Seiker, of this city, last week. The German Lutherans, of Strong City, are having their annual picnic, in Shallenbarger's grove, to-day. M. W. Lyons, formerly of Strong City, has a position in the reformatory at Hutchinson. Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adairs, of Strong City, last week. Curbing and sidewalking are being put down in front of the court-house and on the east side of Broadway. John McCabe has been appointed Justice of the Peace, in Bazaar township, vice T. H. Vincent, resigned. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. King will soon go to housekeeping in the Grulliv residence, south of J. M. Kerr's. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS. David Rettiger and family, of Strong City, have returned home from Alabama, and Las Vegas, N. M. Mayor M. K. Harman returned home, yesterday, from an extended trip to the northeast part of the State. Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop Tobacco." T. H. Grisham was at Topeka, the fore part of the week, on business connected with the Soldiers' Home, at Dodge City. While practicing a horse, last Friday, it flew the track, throwing Glick Scriber to the ground, breaking his left collar bone.

A. B. Watson and E. F. Ingram left, Tuesday, by wagon, for a visit to Mr. Watson's daughters, in Cowley county. Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Roach, of Emporia, were in town, Sunday, visiting Mrs. Roach's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boswell. S. T. Slabaugh, of Woneveu, was in town, yesterday, on his way home from Kansas City, where he had been with cattle. Don't forget the commencement exercises of the common school graduates at Music Hall, Thursday evening, June 24. Co. I will meet for drill and election of officers—full set—at 3 p. m., Saturday, June 19, Capt. Norton, of Newton, will be present. Children's day exercises, at the Presbyterian church, Sunday evening, June 20th. Music will be a special feature of the evening. Frank Johnson left, Sunday, for Eldorado, from whence he will proceed to South Dakota, with a cousin who will meet him there. S. B. Wood and R. B. Breese have formed a partnership in the law business, and have opened up their office over the National Bank. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. The store room of C. B. Hagar has had a coating of oilcloth put on the walls and ceiling, and the fixtures have been repainted, and now it looks as neat as a new pin. One day last week, Jos. Levery, of Strong City, got one of his feet badly crushed at Lantry's crusher, by the machinery which he was trying to place topping over on it. Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 3rd. State Superintendent Wm. Stryker will visit the normal institute, Friday, June 18, and deliver a free lecture in the evening, at the High School building. Everybody invited. Alfred York, formerly of the firm of King & York, of this city, has had the distinguished honor conferred on him, of being postmaster at Fort Riley. He has our congratulations and sympathies. The X-ray exhibition by Profs. Stephenson and Kirby, at Music Hall, Tuesday night, was a grand success. If you were not there you ought to have been there, as that is the only way to find out what the X-rays are. COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. Program of the 2nd annual commencement exercises of the Chase County Common Schools at Music Hall, June 24, 1897. Overture, Moksark, Holmes' Boys Band. Invention, Rev. Harkness. Salutary and oration, Success, Victoria Boyd. Recitation, A Ballad of the Sands, Mabel E. Fisher. Oration, The Reign of Terror, Walter Lovelless. Quartette, My Heart's in the Highlands, Anna K. Koekwood, Mattie Upton, Maymie Simmons, Ella Winne. Recitation, The Two Roads, Helen Gomer. Oration, School Days, Frank Crook. Recitation, The Legend of St. Mark, W. S. Stephenson. Recitation, Kiss Me Mamma, Lethie Leaphule. Quartette, Just a Song at Twilight, Messers Holmes, Replogie, Rockwood, Smith. Essay, The Aims of Life, Hattie Ward. Recitation, The Execution of Montrose, Minnie Smethers. Declaration, Education, Claude Hawkins. Recitation, An Old Man's Story, Walter Stout. Solo, Selected, Miss Bertha A. Read. Oration, Jay Eastman. Recitation, A Modern Lochinvar, Jennie Leonard. Recitation, How Mikey got Kilt in the War, Rees B. Byram. Oration, Should the Women Vote? Bessie Allen. Quartette, I've Wandered by the Brookside, Anna K. Koekwood, Mattie Upton, Maymie Simmons, Ella Winne. Conferring Diplomas. Admission 10 cents. 4th of July Celebration. At a meeting of the committee of amusements, held in this city last Saturday, G. W. Hays was elected temporary chairman and J. W. McWilliams secretary. It was decided to celebrate on Saturday, July 3rd. A sub-committee, consisting of G. W. Hays, J. L. Kellogg, J. H. Bray, C. H. Hofman and Earl Blackshere, were appointed to suggest a program. A majority of the committee met at once and arranged for the following races: Running—Half-mile dash. Trotting—Free for all best two in three half-mile heats. Novelty Running—One mile—1, 2, 3, and 4 prizes. Pacing—Free for all—Chase county horses. Razzle-dazzle—Three-fourths of a mile. The horsemen met again yesterday. They secured the free use of the track and will meet again Saturday to add to the above races. Racing, game and literary program next week. IT'S A COMFORTABLE LINE. Journeys—long or short—comfortably made provided your tickets read over Santa Fe Route.

First published in the Chase County Courant, June 8, 1897. Sheriff's Sale. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Case 1897. In the District Court of the 5th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, Kansas. Sarah A. Fresh plaintiff, vs. J. W. Griffin and H. J. Griffin defendants. An order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, and return made thereon, I will, on Tuesday, July 14, 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: The northeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty (20), in township nineteen (19) south, of range seven (7), east of north (6) principal meridian and all that part of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section nineteen (19) lying south of Middle creek less that part commencing at the south side of said Middle creek on the east side of northeast quarter (1/4) and the northwest (1/4) of said section nineteen (19) and running, thence south seventy-eight (78) and eighty-six (86) links; thence north seventy-eight (78) degrees west to Middle creek; thence down said Middle creek to the south side of said section nineteen (19); thence east on said line to Middle creek; thence east on said line to the place of beginning, containing seven and one-half (7 1/2) acres; also less the following other lands, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section eighteen (18), in township nineteen (19) south, of range seven (7) east of the sixth (6) principal meridian; thence running north to the northeast corner of said two-sevenths (2/7) section; thence due east to the east bank of the east bayou of said Middle creek; thence north on said east bank to the section line; thence east to the place of beginning, containing eight (8) acres more or less. 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INDIANS ENTER PROTEST.

Sioux Chiefs Claim Their People Are Not Treated Right.

Formal Statement Presented to Congress and the Secretary of War—Waiting for the Messiah.

[Special Washington Letter.]
The American Indians seldom have an opportunity to be heard, but they always have ample opportunities to suffer; and nearly all of the wars of the past 200 years have been caused by injustice and oppression, the white men being the original aggressors.

Recently there was a council of Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge agency, and they sent four chiefs to Washington to memorialize the congress for justice. They appeared before the senate committee on Indian affairs, and presented their memorial, which has just been printed. The document is signed by Red Cloud, American Horse, Clarence Three Stars and Patrick High Star. Their statement of grievances is, in part, as follows:

"For many years a number of our people have been employed and taken from the reservation to accompany Buffalo Bill's Wild West show for exhibition purposes throughout the United States. A plan was inaugurated to allow the Indians to trade out one month's salary at Rushville, Neb., before boarding the cars. James F. Asay, a white man, who was expelled from the Pine Ridge reservation for misconduct in 1891, has a deep-rooted scheme, and the Indians are coerced, and it is made compulsory for them to trade at Asay's store in Rushville, Neb., and pay for the goods they purchase the most outrageous charges or lose their position with the show.

"Upon the return of the Indians to the agency this man Asay is permitted to present and collect bills against the Indians while final payment is being made, and in some instances Asay handles the cash and presides over the payment. Mr. Asay's conduct was such that he was, under the provision of the laws governing Indian reservations, removed from the Pine Ridge agency in 1891, but was still permitted to use the reservation at his convenience and defraud the Indians by charging them exorbitant prices for goods sold under the Buffalo Bill trading combination, which seems too strong for the officials at Pine Ridge to break in face of Asay's persuasive powers of persuasion, whose favoritism he seeks. Why not require Messrs. Cody and Salisbury to stand up to their agreement and pay the Indians cash, thus allowing them to trade where they choose and enjoy competition in prices the same as the whites do? What reason is there for Asay to be allowed to violate the law and plunder the Indians in the most outrageous manner?"

"The Cody-Salisbury contracts call for payment of services 'in lawful money of the United States.' If the orders issued by the Wild West company on Asay and his robbing machine are lawful money of the United States, then all this goes for nothing. A suit in equity should be brought against the Buffalo Bill Wild West company for every cent that has been paid the Indians in orders on Asay's store, and the amount due each paid to the individual Indian who rendered service in cash as per contract. An investigation will bring out more facts in connection with this robbing scheme. Asay should be kept off the reservation altogether; his removal from the Indian country was a step in the right direction.

"There is a clause in the printed forms of the contract for beef which reads as follows: 'That the beef cattle under this contract shall be good, healthy, merchantable steers and cows (no bulls or stags) not over seven years of age.'
"Among the cattle received from the contractor since July 1, 1896, there have been old oxen, straight bulls, fresh cut bulls, and stags, old, poor cows that were not able to make the journey from the agency beef slaughterhouses to the reservation. The cattle received for issue on February 19 and 20, 1897, were so poor that they dropped dead near the Holy Rosary mission school, but were dressed and issued to the Indians as 'merchantable beef,' and up to contract requirements. Other cattle died while en route to Porcupine and Medicine Root; and at this issue old bulls, some fresh cut, some in sexual prime, were conspicuous and served as an issue of merchantable steers and cows (no bulls or stags) not over seven years of age."

In giving testimony before the committee on Indian affairs, American



CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
(Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of the Indians.)

Horse said: "I was born at the foot of Black Hills, where there is a hill called Bear hill. A little south of that there are two creeks, and a fork formed. I was born between these creeks. I am 55 years old. Since I was born I have been living about and around the Black Hills and Platte river, running up north, and Tongue river and Little Big Horn, at the foot of the Rocky mountains. I have traveled around through that part of the country, and especially around Black Hills and north and south of that."

"There are four chiefs now living. I am the leader of that band of the Oglala Sioux. Since I was 18 years old I began to be a warrior and prominent in warfare. At the time I was 24 years old, and became a man by marrying a woman, we were living near the Black Hills on a creek called Bear Lodge. Our people came together then in great numbers, and they put up a large tent. It consisted of ten tents put together, and made a lodge. It was a gathering of the people generally. The officers of the day came and led us to the place of honor. Then they brought Young Man Afraid of Horse, and then Sword, and the fourth man they brought was Crazy Horse. Young Man Afraid of Horse withdrew from the chieftainship. I am not descended from any chief, but I earned my chieftainship."

"I earned it in public life in warfare. My grandfather was a chief, but my father refused to be appointed chief,

consequently the chieftainship went to another branch of the family. But when they came to select these four men to be the rulers of the people in their roving life, I was selected as a representative of that branch of the chieftainship of which my grandfather was a chief.

"Personally, my own belief is that there is a God, a Supreme God, and while I am not an official, I am in sympathy with all religious work, and I urge my people to attend churches and become church members. As a people we have permanent convictions. We believe in a Supreme God, and we have a way of approaching Him. The sun dance was one way. Personally, I believed in the sun dance in the old days, and I have been prominent in it. We have a sort of rude cross—whether it means cross or not—we have somehow got the idea to put medicine and some other things on the top of a tree in a sort of cross shape. It resembles something like the cross of the Christian people, but we do not know how we got the idea. Anyway, we got the idea of putting something on the tree when we worship God, and I believe we practice the religion more strictly than white people do; that is, we do what we preach. Whether anyone condemns us or not, we do it."

Red Cloud, the famous war chief of the Sioux nation, presented a pitiful



SENATOR R. E. PETTIGREW,
(One of the Stanchest Friends of the Indians in Congress.)

spectacle. He is almost blind and very feeble. He was led into the committee room by an attendant. Senator Pettigrew, chairman of the committee, speaking through the interpreter, said: "Red Cloud, I want to hear what you have to say, and will listen patiently and help you if I can."

"How," said the old man, as he arose and took the senator's hand. "How, I will talk with my heart. There are no lies in my heart. I talk only the truth."

"I believe you," said the senator, as he took the hand of the savage chief who has handled the rifle and bowie knife so often and with such deadly effect. "Now, tell me what you are here for."

"I am 76 years old and cannot see very well. The light hurts my eyes. I was born on Bluewater creek, which is a branch of the Platte river. It is about 15 miles from the place Gen. Harney killed the Rosebud Indians. I have usually lived in the vicinity of the Black Hills. The Great Creator provided us abundantly with buffalo and deer, and the trees gave us their fruit. The white man came and spoiled us. I first came here to see President Grant, and all the other presidents have considered me their friend. I have been on Rosebud agency for 25 years. I now come, as an old man, pleading for my people. We do not want our lands allotted to us in severalty. We are willing to become farmers, as our white brothers demand, but the lands are bad and fit only for grazing and raising cattle and horses. We have tried to plant, but the sun in July and August scorches everything. There is not enough water for agricultural life. There are only a few places where even the cattle can get a living in summer time."

"You see, I am very old and unfit to go anywhere, but my people urged me to come and shake your hand and beg you to help my people. I want the good white men in congress to let us have our lands in common. You have taken a whole continent. Can you not let our little remnant live in peace?"

"The white men who came among us when we were wild and married our maidens are now a part of our tribe, and we want them and their children protected. But we want no more white men to come among us. They marry our girls merely to obtain tribal rights, and then they cheat us out of our best lands. If we punish them or drive them out you send a big army. We want you to keep them all away from us and let us live in peace."

Senator Pettigrew asked about the sun dance, and American Horse said: "The sun dance is a period of religious excitement. Your missionaries told us the Saviour will come again. Sometimes our young men think that He is coming, and they dance and have a good time. It is all right."

Senator Pettigrew inquired: "Do you think the Saviour will come to the Indians?"

"Of course," replied American Horse. "When He came to the white men they killed Him; and He will come to the Indians the next time, for we will receive Him gladly." SMITH D. FRY.

No Proof of Insanity.
Flasherly—They say Dr. Henpeck's mind wandered while conducting his wife's funeral.

Dasherly—What made 'em think that?
Flasherly—Why, at the close of the burial service, he said: "Here endeth the first lesson."—N. Y. Truth.

A Persistent Man.
Mrs. Yount—You say your husband never leaves the house in the morning without a smile?

Mrs. Crimmonbeck—Yes; and I don't believe he ever came home at night without one.—Yonkers Statesman.

Dangerous.
Mistress—Why did you permit that policeman to kiss you, Bridget?

Bridget—Sure, mum, an' I couldn't be after resistin' an' officer.—N. Y. Journal.

A GREAT CURSE.

Protection Enervates Industries and Debauches Politics.

The Whole System Severely Arraigned by Franklin Pierce—With Free Raw Materials Our Machine-Made Goods Would Soon Capture the World—Increasing Cost of Government—Mad Protection Riot Will Soon Be Over.

The principal speaker at the annual dinner of the New England Free Trade league, held on May 8, was Mr. Franklin Pierce, of New York. He handled his subject without gloves. He said in part as follows:

"Not only are the farmers beginning to appreciate the truth that protection robs them and their families, but our manufacturers, as the products of the home market, exceed the demand of the home market, are understanding that a protective tariff, especially upon their raw material, is against their interests."

"The present population of the world is about 1,400,000,000, and only 400,000,000 use machinery at all. The rest do their work by rude tools guided by the hands, and we, the Yankee nation, who have revolutionized the world by our inventions, who use machinery to a greater extent than any other people, we refuse to allow the raw material which these 1,000,000,000 of non-machine using people create, to enter our ports in exchange for machine-made products, except upon the payment of excessive duties, while the more intelligent of our manufacturers are clamoring for free raw material and saying: 'Give us free raw material, and we will conquer the markets of the world.'"

"Instead of seeking the markets of the world, employing millions of men now lying idle, making the margin of profits less than the output several times greater than at present, getting thereby a steady market and continued service for our laboring classes, our trusts and combinations are hiring their competitors to close their factories and throw tens of thousands of laboring men out of employment."

"We have only to get freedom of trade and we can capture the markets of the world in many lines. What the Englishman is to the German the American is to the Englishman, and just as the German is crying out against competition with the machine-made goods and high priced labor of England, just so would England cry out against competition with the machine-made goods and the high-priced labor of America, were duties upon all raw materials removed."

"We Americans walk faster, talk faster, work faster, do everything faster than any other people on the face of the earth. A people of the greatest natural vigor, and the greatest enterprise in the world, we have pampered our life and emasculated our strength and largely impaired the virility of our national life by a protective tariff. Manliness asserts its mastery in the same way in manufacturing as it does in every walk of life. The men in professions who ask no favors, but get out upon the dusty arena and fight for a lead, are the men who gain strength by every effort. Give us ten years of free trade, and we would capture from England one-fourth of her vast trade. Give us 20 years of free trade, and we will lead the world as exporters."

"The protective system has debauched public men and corrupted public life. Give any body of men, however pure, the power to take \$100,000,000 from the pockets of the millions and transfer it to the pockets of a few men through an act of legislation and you have created a corrupting power which will destroy the virtue and the patriotism of that body of men."

"We shall never get rid of the evils which I have described until every dollar raised by taxation is paid into the national treasury; until we stop entirely this practice of allowing the right of government to tax property to be used for the purpose of allowing the manufacturer to prohibit importations, form trusts and rob our people of hundreds of millions of dollars each year."

"The remedy is in direct taxation. Every man has a right to know exactly what he pays toward the expenses of government, and direct taxation is the only means of stopping the lavish expenditure of public money."

"For a period of ten years between 1791 and 1800 inclusive, with a tariff of 8 1/2 per cent. upon foreign imports, and at the very time when we were going to the great expense of establishing our government, the cost of government was only \$18.68 per capita for the ten years. From 1851 to 1860 inclusive, under a tariff for revenue only, the cost of government was only \$21.88 per capita for the ten years. From 1871 to 1880 inclusive the actual running expenses of government had risen to \$136.41 per capita, more than six times the amount required under a tariff for revenue only, and during the last ten years the cost of government has been steadily increasing."

"As a nation we can stand this lavish expenditure of the people's money, but we can never stand the luxuries, the inequities, the lack of patriotism which great wealth, quickly acquired, is sure to bring."

"We can be robbed by a protective tariff and still live, but when the robber takes the money and buys special legislation and turns it over to campaign committees to buy votes with, the very life of free government is assailed. Nations do not go down to death in the momentous sweep of battle. They rather die from the poison which the lobbyist and the vote buyer infuse into the body politic."

"The mad riot of protection will soon be over. The evidences of the revolution which shall destroy it are upon every hand. Its growth has been an evidence of what self-interest and audacity and effrontery can accomplish as bonds against the people not united by a hands save those of the public welfare."

THE NEW SUGAR SCANDAL.

Editorial Opinion of Legislation for Trusts.

Is the country to be afflicted with a second sugar scandal? Are the "senators from Havemeyer" ex-officio members of the finance committee, and are they to be permitted to dictate the important sugar schedule?—Chicago Evening Post (Ind. Rep.).

The senate committee's bill, whether designed to do so or not, will give the trust a great advantage should it become a law. For that reason the country is bitterly opposed to the senate sugar schedule, and if the senate will heed the voice of the people that schedule will not be embraced in the new tariff. — Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The storm over the sugar schedule is steadily increasing. All the examinations which have been made since its report, instead of clearing it up, only make it look the blacker. It has apparently been made of a very complicated character to baffle analysis and to disguise a job, but, intricate as it is, it does not conceal the fact that it embraces a very large differential for the benefit of the trust. This conviction is universal, and it is aggravated by the stories of personal profit in connection with it.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The specific charge by a responsible newspaper in Chicago that three members of the senate speculated in the secrets of the committee room after the sugar schedule on the senate tariff bill had been framed, and profited \$30,000 by the transaction, is altogether too serious to be treated by the senate with contempt or indifference.

The peculiar influence which the magnates of the sugar trust have exerted in the framing of the new sugar schedule has already created suspicions as to the integrity of the framers of the bill. If the charge against the alleged speculators shall not be investigated, it will serve to strengthen, if not confirm, this suspicion.—Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).



This cartoon is from the New York Press, one of the most partisan of republican newspapers, which always advocates protection to any and every industry. Like hundreds of other republican papers, its disgust at the action of Aldrich in writing the sugar schedule at the dictation of the trust is so great that it is daily denouncing the sugar schedule and the senate committee's method of doing business.

Who Pays the Tax?
The republican claim that "the foreigner pays the tax" is amply proved by the following letter, which will appeal to the people of Nebraska and Iowa, as it interests them particularly:

Omaha, April 10.—The Albion Milling Company, Neb.—Gentlemen: Answering your inquiry of the 7th inst. The explanation of the recent marked advance in the price of burlap bags is in the prospective changes in the tariff. Under the Wilson bill they are on the free list, but the Dingley bill provides for a duty which would amount to something over one cent per bag on the 66-inch eight-ounce burlap. The price made you on your recent invoices is the lowest which we can offer on the present market. Yours truly,
Bemis Omaha Bag Company.
M. C. Peters, Manager.

The consumers of burlap bags who live in this section of the country need not imagine that the increased price of bags concerns them. The foreigner has to pay it.

Congressman "Champ" Clark, in his speech on the Dingley tariff bill, said "the passage of the bill will force every merchant in the land to make a tariff for revenue only speech every time he sells a bill of goods across the counters."

The above letter is only one of the tariff speeches referred to by the eloquent and witty Missouri congressman.—World-Herald.

Pettigrew's Amendment.
Senator Pettigrew has introduced an amendment to the Dingley bill which provides for the admission free of duty of articles controlled by trusts. Should it become law and be carried out honestly how much revenue would the bill yield? There are trusts in sugar, coal, window and plate glass, lumber, pottery, wall paper, rubber, cutlery and in nearly all kinds of hardware. There is no trust in tea, but that is probably because there has been no duty to encourage it. There are also trusts in the woolen and cotton industries. Revenue will be scarce if such a law should be enforced. But will those elected by trust funds destroy the system which fosters trusts? They may pass some such law, as they did the Sherman anti-trust law in 1890, but it will be only another dummy.

The Atrahish's Mysterious Voyage.
The airship that was launched in Nashville last week has disappeared from sight, but from accounts of "entirely reliable observers" it was last seen heading for Canada. Intimations are thrown out that after taking on an assorted cargo of dutiable goods the ship will recross the line and land its cargo in some quiet spot far from the reach of custom house officers. In regard to such a cargo it would be extremely difficult to apply Secretary Gage's circular of instructions for the retroactive section of the Dingley bill.—Philadelphia Record.

DESPAIR OF REPUBLICANS.

Disappointment and Lack of Courage Showing.

At some risk of being accused of party lukewarmness the Republic deprecates the disposition on the part of many republicans to take a gloomy view of the business situation and to make bitter complaint of the failure of the republican administration to realize the glowing ante-election predictions of prosperity indulged in by advance agents and press agents of the Hanna syndicate.

It is true that the existing situation is not encouraging. The general bank clearances, in sharp contrast with a large gain in St. Louis, indicated a falling off in business last week. Reports from the industrial centers, particularly in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the states most favored by protection, show temporarily, at least, an intensification of business depression resulting in the reduction of wages and production, and in an increase of business failures.

But these results are in great measure caused by special rather than general business conditions. Much of it can be traced to the wholesale tariff tinkering of the republicans in congress. The conditions favorable to business reaction, which the Republic has pointed out, still exist. We have sold an enormous quantity of stuff abroad, and have an easy treasury and a great balance of trade in our favor. Exceptionally fine crops of garden products have been marketed, and the prospect of the grain and cotton crops, except in a few localities, was never better. If the republicans had refrained from business-disturbing legislation these favorable conditions, despite the opposing influence of a bad monetary system, would have resulted in a measure of business relief. The republicans deliberately and in the face of solemn warning took the one step sure to prevent a return to prosperity by yielding to the pressure in favor of tariff legislation for the benefit of the bounty grabbers.

There are truth and justice, therefore, in Mr. Wanamaker's arraignment of the republican party for promising immediate prosperity and then doing nothing to help it along. While the gloomy bitterness expressed by him and echoed by masses of republicans are not fully justified and indicate an unmanly and foolish attitude, yet there is extenuation for the weakness. They are the victims of misrepresentation and deception. They were led to trust in the blossoming rod and the stimulating fetiche. To the disappointment following false prophecy is added irritation over continued misrepresentation to cover political deception.

No bitter resentfulness affects the Republic and the rational people who placed no confidence in bombastic campaign predictions and do not believe in fiat prosperity. We suffer neither the disappointment of misplaced faith in the McKinley's rabbit foot nor the humiliation of the false prophet. We are still able to discern the conditions that make for better times and to believe that they will work out a measure of salvation despite the follies and the blunders of the fetiche worshippers and the flat prosperity agents. We believe the American people have enough strength, energy and resources to withstand the blight of McKinleyism. We advise our discouraged republican friends to swallow their party disappointment and keep up courage and cheer.—St. Louis Republic.

A Scandalous Scheme.

In the tariff bill as it stands and as it is to be "jammed through" by the senatorial combine there are three principal schedules—wool, hides and sugar. The wool duties will levy a heavy tribute on all the people's clothing and blankets, but they will placate the wool growers of a few states and secure the reelection of the senators who force their adoption. The duty on hides will seriously cripple the export leather industries of the country and add largely to the price the people must pay for boots, shoes and all other leather goods. But this tribute must be levied for the benefit of the cattle trust or the sagebrush senators will withhold their votes and defeat the bill. The sugar duties mean millions to the sugar trust, every dollar of which the consumers of sugar must pay. But the sugar trust owns too many senators—directly or indirectly—to be ignored. Its right to levy tribute must be guaranteed or no tariff bill can be passed. This is the situation. It is scandalous, but it is a fact.—N. Y. World.

Empty Promises.

The merciless advance of McKinley prosperity goes steadily on. Banks close, workmen are thrown out of employment, and times grow harder and harder. The people mistled last fall by specious promises are realizing day by day the result of the false movement that put the present administration in power. A great revulsion sets in, and the end is not far to seek. Every succeeding opportunity for expression of public opinion at the polls will produce overwhelming democratic gains. The people, tired of empty promises, will turn from the party that is friendly only to Wall street, to the party that is friendly ever to the people, because it is of, for, and always with them. The only hope for the future of the plain people, whether in national, state, or municipal affairs, is in the return to supremacy of the party of the people, the democracy of the United States.—Tammany Times.

The tariff fight is on in the senate, and troublous times are ahead. The powers to be protected are squabbling among themselves for the rich rake-off of excessive import taxation, and the republican leaders find it hard to control their clients when it comes to a question of fair division of the spoils. Meanwhile the country suffers, hard times grow harder, and the fallacy of McKinley prosperity becomes more and more apparent to the deluded who put the present administration into power.—Tammany Times.

QUEER PROSPERITY.

Disaster Marks the Advent of the Advance Agent.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reminds the Globe-Democrat that in its issue of October 10 it declared that "immediately after the election a business boom like that which started with the resumption of gold payments in 1879 will set in." Another leading republican editor said: "The people await the night of November 3 for the wires to send a thrill through the country that will set in motion the millions of men now idle." How were these prophecies and promises fulfilled?

For a few weeks after election, although the wave of prosperity did not appear, employers, self-deluded but expectant, made no cuts in wages and kept their forces firm. Then, finding that trade did not revive, that capital did not come forth from its hiding places, and that "confidence" had not been restored, numbers of employers and corporations began the process of reducing wages and curtailing expenses that is inevitable under the gold standard, and the process has been going on ever since. Here are a few of the reductions reported, and which are enumerated by the Post-Dispatch, showing "how prosperity came":

Beginning promptly with the new year the following firms cut wages or shut down their works, in many cases forcing their employes into strikes: Illinois Steel company, cut wages; Horn Coal company, DuQuoin, Ill., cut wages; Mueller & Hellman's Shoe company, cut wages; Maple Hill mines, Barton, O., strike; Massillon, O., mines, cut wages; Niedringhaus rolling mills, St. Louis, cut wages; American rattan works, cut wages; Bridge & Beach, stove-makers, reduced number of employees and cut wages; Tudor iron mills, East St. Louis, shut down; Panhandle mine, Pittsburgh mining district, belonging to Mark Hanna, cut wages to starvation point; Keystone rolling mill and other plants at Pittsburgh, in which Mark Hanna is interested, cut wages; Old Dominion Copper company, Globe, A. T., shut down; Keb mines, Ottumwa, Ia., imported colored miners to take the places of white strikers; Belleville nail mills, cut wages; Westinghouse Air Brake company, cut wages; Tennessee Coal and Iron company, cut wages; Rockford, Ill., cooper shops, cut wages, forcing a lockout; journeymen horse-shoers, of St. Louis, on strike for scale wages; building trades workers of Chicago, forced to strike; 4,000 miners at Jelico, Ky., forced to strike; 3,500 miners in Tennessee struck against reduction; Thurmond mines, West Virginia, cut down wages of 3,000 miners; 22,000 tailors in New York forced to strike against starvation wages; Sandoval, Ill., mines closed indefinitely.

Besides this, on January 28, the police and charity organizations reported 20,000 men idle in St. Louis and at least 50,000 in dire need of food, clothing and fuel. The Illinois legislature took official notice recently of the fact that the coal miners of the state were starving, and ordered an investigation. And every few days some poor wretch has fallen out of the ranks of the destitute and despairing by ending his own life.

This is how prosperity came as the result of McKinley's election. What would the people not give for another chance at the "Advance Agent of Prosperity."—Illinois State Register.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—Whether the sugar schedule is looked at through a polariscope or a telescope, the people can't see where their interests are consulted.—Kansas City Times.

—The sugar trust scandal has company in Washington this time. All the pet trusts that flourished so much in the period of McKinleyism are on deck.—Utica Observer.

—The underlying idea of the senate tariff bill is that nobody must be taxed who can "kick." Exception is made in behalf of those who are willing to relinquish their "kick" for the sake of their share of the "pork."—N. Y. World.

—President McKinley need not have attended the meeting of the American Medical association to find out that the country is very sick indeed, and far from patient. His protection pills for currency ills have made a bad matter worse.—Albany Argus.

—"We have got to be patient," says Mr. McKinley. This is very different talk from that he gave us before the election. Does Mr. McKinley now know any better what he is talking about than he did when the great promises of immediate relief were made last year?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—President McKinley, Secretary Gage and the republican leaders at Washington are urging legislation to "provide revenue for the government" by increasing taxation. Is there no one to speak for the already overtaxed people and appeal for a reduction of expenses?—Illinois State Register.

—The united silver sentiment of this nation will prove irresistible. It must be united. The cause of humanity demands it. Self-preservation requires it. Let silver be the watchword, lay all minor matters aside, organize for the struggle of 1898, and make sure of victory in 1900.—Chicago Dispatch.

—In defending the senate amendment of the sugar schedule in the Dingley bill, Senator Aldrich asserted that a differential afforded to the sugar refiners was "about one-eighth of one cent per pound." If that is the case, why should not the bill declare in so many words, and let the people know what the tariff means?—N. Y. World.

—The republican party will be judged with especial severity because it has always claimed to be the party of prosperity. Foolishly or wisely, the people are going to hold it to its claims. A happy chance may save it and so save the country from the frightful calamity of free silver. But it has no right to trust to chance so long as it can do anything to relieve the existing depression. It must take up and carry through a wise financial reform at an early day.—Indianapolis News.

A PICTURESQUE SPOT.

Made Famous by Helen Hunt and Other Writers.

"Old Town," Now a Suburb of San Diego, Once Was a Prosperous Pueblo—Noted for the Longevity of Its People.

[Special San Diego (Cal.) Letter.] "Old Town," three miles north of the present San Diego, is perhaps the most interesting and picturesque spot in the west. It is the oldest settlement in California, and contains the oldest inhabitants to be found anywhere in the west, or perhaps in the world. They are the remnant of the Diegueto Indians, which tribe the Spaniards found here in 1769. The immediate descendants of this tribe are the connecting links between the past century and the present, for several of them are more than 100 years old. One of them, who has been given



CLAIMS TO BE 130 YEARS OLD.

The Spanish name of Pedro, claims to be 130 years of age. He states that he was "here before the mission was built. But the mission is not as old as is popularly supposed. The missions of California were completed at from ten to twenty years after they were founded, and as the superficial writer dates the age of a mission building from the date of its founding he is invariably incorrect. And perhaps Pedro is. A few years after the construction of the brush mission edifice it was burned by the Indians, Pedro's father being one of the attacking party. The priest and several others were killed and the records were burned, and the evidence of Pedro's baptism, if any there was. It is no doubt the second building which he refers to, and that would make him 122 years of age. This remnant of the oldest tribe in the state lives in a brush hut in the oldest town on the coast, where they were born, and are the most interesting figures in the antiquated village.

Near by is the oldest building on the coast, and it has more of romance connected with it than has any other. It is pointed out to tourists merely as the "marriage place of Ramona." Those who have read Helen Hunt's novel are interested in the old adobe on that account, but do not seem to question the inappropriateness of her having given to her Indian heroine the Spanish name of Ramona, and of her Indian hero the Italian name of Alessandro, and of marrying the Indian lovers in a Spanish house, instead of an Indian hut. Perhaps this is poetic license.

For many years the building was the "palacio of the commandante general," for this spot was the first settlement in California, and for a few years was the capital of the country, and thereby hangs a romance. When Echeandia came from Mexico, as governor, he first landed at San Diego, and was very hospitably entertained at the Carillo casa, then the most aristocratic and finest mansion in the pueblo. The senior had a daughter, Josefa, "and there was none fairer than she." The governor at once became smitten, and in order to prosecute his suit at short range, ordered that the archives of state be removed from Monterey to San Diego. And this casa became the



PALMS OVER A CENTURY OLD.

"governor's palace" also. But that did not help his suit. About that time a "low, rakish craft," the Maria Esther, with 50 Mexican convicts condemned to exile and a soldier's life, landed here, under the command of Henry Delano Fitch, known as the "Americano Yankee." The early Spanish settlers cannot explain how it was that an American had command of a Mexican vessel loaded with convicts.

Fitch was a dashing fellow, and he at once played policy by adopting the ways of the country. He was baptized in the Mission church and was afterwards known as Don Enrique Domingo Fitch. He opened a saloon on the corner diagonally opposite the church, which is still used as such, carrying the sign: "Aguardiente, mascal, y tamales." There is a well-founded "tradition" to the effect that while a young sailor named Richard H. Dana and a companion were taking in the town, or pueblo, one night, they had also taken in too much mascal, and Fitch put them out of his saloon. Those who have read

Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" will perhaps recollect that he gives Fitch a roasting. Fitch soon won the affections of Josefa, at which the jealous Gov. Echeandia was very angry. The marriage ceremony was announced and when all had assembled in the church an objection was made to the performance of the ceremony and the priest refused to proceed. It came from one of Josefa's near relatives, instigated, it is believed, by the jealous governor. But this did not stop the dance that had been advertised for that night at the Carillo casa. While the gran baile was at its height and the jota was being danced to the soft sensuous strains of a native Spanish air the plot was thickening. A vessel was anchored in the bay ready to sail; several horses were in waiting in a grove near the casa, and the plotters were within. At the conclusion of the dance Josefa was escorted to her horse by her cousin, Pio Pico, and with several cavaliers, including Don Enrique, they swiftly rode a few miles down the beach, and the cloppers were taken out to the vessel, which "sailed away."

Don Pio Pico, who became governor of the state, has related this romance. The church records also bear testimony to its correctness, and one of the bells in the belfry is in evidence as a punishment of the "crime." A few years afterward Don Enrique Domingo and his wife, Josefa, returned. The padre said that an elopement was a sin, a crime, and that they must be punished. The guilty, happy couple were tried before a church tribunal, and it was decided that while they were married they were not married. They had disobeyed the church in going beyond their own parish, and though they had been legally married by a priest in Mexico, it was still illegal. Yet, considering the circumstances, the marriage would be again legalized after they had appeared at the church and received the sacrament.

They were then "condemned" to appear at church together on three feast days with lighted candles in their hands, and to hear high mass; also to recite together for 90 days, one-third of the rosary of the Holy Virgin. As if this was not enough Enrique Domingo was condemned to pay to the church "one bell of not less than 100 pounds weight." Don Enrique sent to Mexico and had a bell cast, and the newer one on the left is pointed out as the "penance bell."

Gov. Echeandia having become disheartened at his failure to win Josefa, moved the capital back to Monterey. In this dead pueblo are buried volumes of romance. Before the Spaniards came the Diegueto Indians had their romances, which were handed down in song and story to the last of their race, who still live on some of them beyond the century mark, apparently only waiting for the end. In this dead pueblo are also found some of the oldest Spaniards in the southwest, and so provincial are they that they have never learned English. A few Americans also dwell in the pueblo, whose industry is mainly confined to selling whisky to the natives and curios to strangers. In the yard of an ancient casa is the oldest palm tree in the state, and near by is the oldest olive tree in the state, on which olives are still growing and from which all of the olive orchards in California date their origin. Enough branches are sold to tourists to plant the entire country over. Tourists are much greener than the branches they buy.

The Mexicans live by shearing sheep and hiring out as vaqueros to the various ranchers. They are in great demand at certain seasons in "rounding up" and branding cattle, as they are good horsemen and expert with the riata. After that they indulge in horse racing until they are wanted in some other neighborhood for a "round-up," or to shear a flock of sheep.

The old calabaz is also an object of interest. The walls show that it was but a little dingy dungeon, for, before the Americans came, there was not a jail in California. Each pueblo had a small lock-up. In this calabaz the "Graham party" was confined. In the '30s Isaac Graham and about 50 Tennesseans attempted to annex California to the United States, but the revolution failed. They were finally released, and aided some Mexican revolutionists in seating their governor. They fought on alternate sides, no matter so they fought Mexicans, and thus gradually prepared the way for the American conquest. They were the pioneers, and the American conquest began at "Old Town." J. M. SCANLOND.

Not Tobacco Heart.
"The doctor says I have tobacco heart."
"Nonsense!"
"Don't you believe there is such a thing?"
"Oh, of course there is such a thing, but if any doctor tells you that you have it you can put it down as a dead certainty that he doesn't know what you smoke. If he'd said cabbage heart, it would have been different."—Chicago Post.

Those Sweet Girls.
Miss Olde—Your fiance and I went to school together.
Miss Cutting—Did you find him hard to teach?—Up-to-Date.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Dr. Nansen has received from the British government a complete set of the reports of the Challenger expedition in 50 large quarto volumes. It is asserted that he is the first private individual to whom a set has been presented.

—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is described as having looked lovely at her first ball, which occurred recently. She wore a white silk dress, its only ornament being two roses fastened on the left shoulder. Hundreds crowded up to the throne to have the honor of an introduction.

—One of the goat-carts in which children drive in the Champs-Elysees is now labeled "Gift of the President." The owner's goat was killed some months ago by one of M. Faure's dogs, and to make up for the loss Mme. Faure gave the woman her little grandson's goat and cart.

—Miss Edith Dingley, the only daughter of the father of the tariff bill, was not in Washington the past winter with the family, as has been her custom, but has taken up her residence in New York, where she is devoting all her time to the study of vocal music. Miss Dingley has a fine soprano voice.

—Mlle. Clemence Royer, who first translated Darwin's works into French and who has written several metaphysical books, was taken from the Galvani home for destitute authors on her seventieth birthday and treated to a dinner at the Grand hotel by a number of French and foreign scientific men.

—Victorin Sardou was to have been a doctor, and his means were so restricted that he gave lessons in Greek and Latin at 20 cents a ticket. Sardou was also a bookseller's hack, and made translations. It is stated that for one job over which he labored for three weeks, he was paid 32 francs—that is, less than \$6.50.

CAUGHT A TURKEY GOBBLER.
Uncle Nathan Goes Trout Fishing with Weird Results.
"Yes, I've been fishin' once this spring," said Uncle Nathan, as he put his hat on and sat down by the back door. "How many did I get? Well, that would be tellin'. I thought I'd surprise Hanner, and got surprised myself. I went to the woods night 'fore last and got some big white grubbs, 'bout as good bait for trout as there is, an' put 'em in a pepper box so 't he'd an' all ready for mornin'. Then I got my fish pole out an' all ready, with the line an' sinker out into it, and stood it up by the back end of the woodshed, so I could pick it right up an' start off 'fore daylight, without fussing any more with it. You see, that old turkey gobbler out there with a rag round his neck? Well, he's a mighty important old feller, an' always has been, but seems as if he's more this spring than he ever has been before. When the children go 'long to school some of um wear red calico dresses. He'll put his wings down, an' his head out, an' take right after um. They'll run and screech as if there was a wild animal comin'."

"Well, as I was tellin' ye, I was fishin' 'yesterday mornin'. I was goin' to surprise Hanner, so I got up 'long 'fore daylight an' took my bait box an' fish pole an' started off down through the back lot to the trout hole. Ye see, it's quite a big pond, with trees all around it, an' th' water's putty deep in some places, too.
"It was darker'n a stack o' black cats, but I knew the way all right, an' thought I'd get a string of trout for breakfast and be back by daylight. Well, I got there an' sat down an' baited my hook an' gin it throw and sot there waitin' for a bite. Putty soon my line began to pull, then I begun to pull, too. It felt heavy enough for a big mud turtle on my hook, but my tackle was putty stout; so I give an awful yank and my line yanked, too, an' I went into the hole up 'my knees in the water, but I kep' pullin' hard as I could. Putty soon my feet slipped on a stone, an' down I went kersplash all over, but I got up putty quick, an' went 't pullin' ag'in fur dear life. I give my line a sudden jerk, an' it began 't pull a little easier an' drewed like I had a brush heap on th' end of my line. I kep' pullin' an' backin' up and got out o' th' hole onto the ground ag'in. My boots were full of water and I was drizzlin' wet all over, but I didn't let go of my line. I kep' pullin'. And every time I give it a yank I'd hear the water splash, so I knew I had somethin' putty big on my hook. I couldn't think what in creation I was draggin' through that water hole, so I reeled it in fast so I could see what I'd got. An' when I pulled it up on the bank it was nothin' under the sun but that consarned old turkey gobbler.

"Ye see, I throwed my bait a little too far, and he was out lookin' fur worms an' see that, and picked it up. But he paid a mighty high price fur it. There he was, wet as a drowned rat. I'd pulled in right through where th' water was the deepest, and a meaner lookin' tom turkey you never see. I led 'im to the house an' took off the hook an' tied a rag 'round his neck where the hook went through. It didn't 'pear 't hurt 'im much, but it took all the conceit out of 'im. Now he don't care how many girls he sees with red dresses on."—N. Y. Press.

Queer Old Custom.
According to an old custom, in the Dutch village of Katlyk, the two church bells have been rung for centuries past without intermission, day and night, from the 21st to the 25th of December of every year. No reason is given for the custom, but so far all efforts to stop the maddening noise have proved futile.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

Shot in the Abdomen at Cumberland Gap.
Blind, Rheumatic and Dropsical. A Union Colonel Is Given Over to Die. How the Old Soldier Gave Azrael the Slip.

From the News, Barboursville, Ky.
In the year 1863, while in command of a Union regiment at Cumberland Gap, Colonel Messer, now of Flat Licks, Kentucky, received a severe gunshot wound in his abdomen. In a few months he was again in the saddle, but soon was obliged to undergo further medical treatment, and his condition became so serious that in the winter of 1863 he returned to his home, and was never again fit for active service. During the years that have since passed, Colonel Messer has been a confirmed invalid from the effects of his wound, and has been under the constant care of the local physicians, not improving, but growing worse as the years rolled on. His condition eventually became deplorable. Almost blind, legs swollen, so that he was unable to walk, the doctors who could do nothing to arrest the progress of the disease, diagnosed it as dropsy, and said recovery was impossible.

The old soldier did not half believe his physicians, but said that since they could do nothing for him, he would, upon an old friend's strong recommendation, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box was taken by Col. Messer according to directions, and by the time that was gone, he felt so much easier and more comfortable, that several other boxes were procured, and he continued to take them faithfully. Soon the swelling in his legs disappeared, and with it the fierce rheumatic pains with which he had long suffered. Strangest of all, his eyesight, which for so many years had been useless, was restored.

In all, Colonel Messer took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills six months, and then was thoroughly cured. He is now a healthy-looking man, rides on horseback, and stands as much fatigue as any man of his age.

The Colonel, since his recovery, is never tired of decanting on the virtues of these pills, and every advertisement that he finds he carefully clips, and sends to some sick friend or neighbor, with the assurance that they will cure him.

The remarkable recovery, makes this report more than usually interesting, and when it was received at the office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., it was referred to Messrs. Phinck & Herndon, the well-known druggists of Barboursville, Ky., for verification. We append the reply:
Barboursville, Ky., Aug. 13, 1896.
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Yours of August 14th to hand, enquiring about testimonial written by Mr. Sampson concerning Colonel Messer, of Flat Lick, Ky., will say that the cure of Colonel Messer was considered almost miraculous, and he claims Pink Pills did it.

The Cheese Came Back.
A certain dealer had a lot of cheese which was anything but good, and, tired of seeing it about, told the assistant when he closed the shop to leave the consignment of cheese at the door for some one to walk off with. Thomas occasionally came to a window to see operations, and at length went to the master grinning all over his face, saying the cheese was gone. "Leave another hour to-morrow night," was the master's order, which was obeyed by the shopman, who after a few peeps next evening walked to his master in a counting house scratching his head, and looking as though some great disappointment had befallen him. "Is it gone?" asked the dealer. "No, sir; 'tother 'un has walked back!"—Tit-Bits.

Shake Into Your Shoes.
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Spirituous Sarcasm.
"I wonder," said Mr. Drinkhorn, as he filled his glass with the ease of an expert, "I wonder who started the custom of calling a drink of liquor a 'smile'?"
"I wouldn't call that one there a smile," said the barkeep. "It is nothing shy of a horselaugh."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Respite.—"You won't be wanted for two more days yet," said the chief purveyor of provisions to his prisoner. "Your mate promises to last longer than we anticipated." "Bill," said the sailor in the cage, "was always a hard man to down."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.
CATTLE—Best beefs..... \$ 4 35 @ 4 85
"Stockers..... 3 45 @ 3 80
"Native..... 2 40 @ 3 80
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 2 60 @ 3 40
SHEEP..... 3 00 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 82 @ 85 1/2
"Patent..... 77 @ 79 1/2
"No. 2 mixed..... 21 @ 21 1/2
"No. 2..... 17 @ 17 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 28 @ 29
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 2 15 @ 25
"Fancy..... 1 80 @ 1 95
RYE—Choice timothy..... 9 50 @ 10 00
"Fancy prairie..... 6 50 @ 7 00
BRAN (sacked)..... 39 @ 40
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 10 @ 12 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 @ 12
EGGS—Choice..... 7 @ 7 1/4
POTATOES..... 25 @ 35
ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 3 95 @ 4 60
"Texas..... 2 75 @ 3 75
HOGS—Fair to choice..... 3 75 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 75 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Choice..... 3 10 @ 3 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 83 1/2 @ 84
"No. 2 mixed..... 22 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 17 1/2 @ 18
RYE—No. 2..... 31 @ 32
BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 @ 12 1/2
LARD—Western mess..... 3 45 @ 3 50
PORK..... 7 30 @ 8 00
CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 90 @ 5 30
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 35 @ 3 82 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 75 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 20 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 77 @ 79 1/2
"No. 2..... 24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
RYE..... 32 1/2 @ 34
BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 @ 12 1/2
LARD..... 3 52 1/2 @ 3 55
PORK..... 7 45 @ 7 50
NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 40 @ 5 15
HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 75 1/2 @ 76
"No. 2..... 29 @ 29 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 22 @ 22 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 @ 11 1/2
PORK—Mess..... 8 50 @ 9 00

WASHING BLANKETS.

Summer is the best time for washing blankets. To do the work satisfactorily fill a tub half full of soft hot water in which half a bar of Ivory soap has been dissolved, and wash gently with the hands. Rosin soap and hard rubbing ruins blankets. When clean rinse well, hang on the line in the sun. As soon as dry, fold evenly and put away securely in a box or closet. Blankets washed thus will remain fresh and soft for years.
ELIZA R. PARKER.

An Old Genius.
The papers are full of tales just now of how the late composer, Brahms, treated pianists and singers who were eager to get his criticism. If one of these aspirants for his favor was fortunate enough to find him at home and received Brahms' first concern was to seat himself on the lid of his piano, a position from which he rightly deemed few would have the temerity to oust him. If this failed he had recourse to the statement that the instrument was out of tune. "Oh, that does not matter," remarked one courageous individual. "Perhaps not to you, but it does to me," replied the master. On one occasion he was just leaving his house when a long-haired youth with a bundle of music under his arm, hailed him with: "Can you tell me where Dr. Brahms lives?" "Certainly," answered the master, in the most amiable manner; "in this house up three flights," and so saying he hurried away.—San Francisco Argonaut.

"A Bundle of Nerves."
This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep and digest well, their three media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

A Father in Luck.
"You children turn up your noses at everything on the table. When I was a boy, I was glad to get dry bread to eat," said Mr. Cluff at the breakfast table.
"I say, pa, you are having a much better time of it now that you are living with us, ain't you?" asked Johnnie.—Tammany Times.

"Star Tobacco."
As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.
When shiftless people can't think of any other way of annoying the neighbors, they get a pup to howl through the night.—Atchison Globe.

A sergeant in a volunteer corps, being doubtful whether he had distributed rifles to all the men, called out: "All you that are without arms hold up your hands!"
After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pils's Cure—Mary Thomson, 29 1/2 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

The poorer a man is, the more agents try to sell him things.—Washington Democrat.

A GUARANTEE THAT'S GOOD!
We have thousands of testimonials, and are proud of the stories they tell of relief from many forms of misery. But the experience of another person may not be yours with the same preparation.

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CURE CONSTITIATION. 10c, 25c, 50c.
Sold on merit only under an absolute guarantee to cure, if used according to directions. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell two 50c. boxes Cascarets under guarantee to cure or money refunded. You take no chances when you buy our preparations, sent by mail for price, 10c., 25c. or 50c.—address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, or New York—or when you purchase under ALL DRUGGISTS.

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W. J. BLACK, G. F. A., A. T. & S. F. R'y, Room 145, 9th and Jackson Sts., TOPEKA, KAN.

The Grain-O Law Suit.

Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1897.—The great \$50,000 damage suit instituted by a Michigan Cereal Co. against the Genesee Pure Food Co. is at an end. They settled it and took it out of court for the ridiculously small sum of \$500 and, as a practical result, Grain-O is in greater demand than ever. The new plant only just completed is to be duplicated so that not only the old friends of the delicious food drink which completely takes the place of coffee, but the new friends it is making every day, can be supplied. The beverage which the children, as well as the adult, may drink with benefit will be furnished in unlimited quantities. Suits may come and suits may go, but Grain-O goes on forever.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Umbrella Chatter.
"May I borrow your umbrella for five minutes?"
"Why don't you use the one you borrowed last week?"
"I'm keeping that to loan to you."
"Well, I'll be over in five minutes and get it."
"Then you won't let me take yours?"
"Yes, take it along. I'm still two ahead of you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Summer Vacations.
Interesting illustrated booklets pertaining to Massachusetts Seashore, Ocean, Island and Inland Resorts, are issued by the passenger department of the Fall River Line, the famous route between New York and Boston, Newport, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Bar Harbor, the White Mountains, etc., etc. List of the booklets will be mailed upon receipt of one-cent stamp. Address O. H. Taylor, Gen'l. Pass'r Agent, Fall River Line, New York.

Not to Be Caught.
A gentleman visiting Liverpool was being shown around by a citizen, who said: "Now, let's go and see the 'Widows' Home.'" The gentleman put his finger to the side of his nose and winked and said: "No, thanks; I saw a widow at home once, and she sued me for breach of promise, and proved it on me. It cost me a matter of £120. No, sir, send the widows home in a cab."—Tit-Bits.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.
It occasionally happens in a newspaper office that a man puts a reporter on to an item by calling to ask that it be suppressed.—Atchison Globe.

The fortunate people in this world are those who have at least one friend in whose presence they can blow their own horns without discouragement.—Atchison Globe.
"I want something nice in oil for a dining-room." "Yes, madam. A landscape or a box of sardines?"
A woman doesn't mind a windy day if she has on a silk petticoat.—Washington Democrat.

When we say that wisdom is better than rubies we generally mean our wisdom and other people's rubies.—N. Y. Weekly.
A man never feels as awkward as when he is carrying a lot of millinery.—Washington Democrat.
compliment." He—"Tig never pays anybody anything."—Boston Transcript.

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A GUARANTEE THAT'S GOOD!
We have thousands of testimonials, and are proud of the stories they tell of relief from many forms of misery. But the experience of another person may not be yours with the same preparation.

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BRIBERY REPORT.

The Investigation Committee Submit Their Conclusions to Gov. Leedy.

The Use of Money for Corrupt Purposes Charged—The Republican Member Dissects—An Extra Session of the Legislature Favored.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 14.—The committee appointed to investigate rumors and charges of bribery among members of last winter's legislature closed its work Saturday. In its report to Gov. Leedy the committee asserts that it found the charges to be true, but deplores the fact that it was robbed of its usefulness by the supreme court's decision that it had no authority to compel witnesses to answer questions.

When the report was read all the members agreed to it except Frank E. Grimes, the republican member, who objected to the wording of it. The governor was not in the city when the report was made, having gone to Ottawa. The other officers about the capitol who could be seen expressed themselves pleased with it as it was stated to them, and especially with that part of it which suggests or favors an extra session of the legislature.

The expenses of the committee were \$1,743.65, not including the stenographer's fees, which will be enough to bring it up to nearly \$1,800.

After reviewing the committee's organization, taking of evidence and adjournment from time to time until the supreme court's decision was rendered, the report continues:

The people have the right to expect that their legislative servants will carry out explicitly their demands for laws that will relieve them from the extortions of corporations. A failure to do this, caused by improper influence brought to bear upon legislators by individual or corporate interests, cannot be too severely condemned. Were such charges of corruption made the people have the right to know all the facts so that they may be able to fix the responsibility where it belongs, to punish their dishonest servants and to guard against similar recurrences in the future. The people are justly indignant at the failure to secure needed legislation. They will have additional cause for indignation and disappointment in the premature ending of this investigation.

The committee has honestly endeavored to bring out the whole truth and all the facts in regard to the charges of bribery, but has been hampered from the beginning by attacks upon its locality and powers, emanating apparently from men learned in the law, whose names in popular estimation are connected with those measures concerning which the corrupting influence of the lobbyists were most evident. Their views have been disseminated by certain of the newspapers, and have served to create in the minds of the public the belief that this investigation would be farcical.

During the closing days of the legislature a determined effort was made to discharge the committee; failing in this, those interested in preventing an investigation endeavored to prevent an appropriation to carry on the investigation, and when this attempt also failed the appropriation was hedged about with restrictions and provisions that have been embarrassing to the committee. From these circumstances, those arising during the progress of the investigation and from a careful review of the evidence adduced, the committee is led inevitably to the conclusion that well-organized lobbyists, with a distinct purpose of controlling legislation, infested the legislative halls at the last session, and that their methods involved corruption and bribery of members of the legislature.

It is to be regretted that the committee is not clothed with authority to continue its work in an effective way. The evidence submitted herewith will disclose the fact that in several instances attempts were made to bribe and corrupt members of the legislature. Facts known to different members justify the conclusion that additional direct and conclusive evidence of bribery would have been developed. The committee believes that the presence of professional lobbyists in legislative halls is a menace to the people's rights, a disgrace to the state and an unmitigated nuisance. It is, therefore, recommended that laws should be passed to restrict the privileges custom has allowed them, and to make the practice of their nefarious acts a misdemeanor.

The committee believes that similar committees in the future should be empowered to compel an unwilling witness to testify. It is, therefore, recommended that a law similar to the federal law upon the subject be passed at the next session of the legislature.

The committee believes that the failure of the late legislature to pass certain laws demanded by the people was due to improper influences wielded by corporations and lobbyists amounting to outright purchase in some cases, and that the necessity for such laws is as urgent as ever. It is, therefore, recommended that the legislature be called in extra session that the will of the people be crystallized into law.

An Honest Envy. "Dear me!" exclaimed Miss Cayenne. "That shows what it is to be a queen. It makes me positively envious."

"I thought you were a thorough republican in your ideas of government," commented a friend. "So I am, and I realize that even if we had a monarchy, the population of this country is so great that my chance would be no more than about one in 70,000,000."

"What has started this train of thought?" "I was reading about the queen's jubilee."

"But I shouldn't think you would care to be simply gazed at by a vast crowd of people, whom you could not by any possibility regard as personal friends or even acquaintances."

"It isn't that. I was reading of the clothes she is going to wear."

"Why, I understood that she is going to have the head-wear, with large black plumes, that she has used for years past on public occasions."

ON IMMIGRATION.

Members of the American Federation of Labor Asked to Express Their Views. WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Gompers and the other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have sent a greeting on the immigration question to affiliated unions, in order, by this means, to obtain the sense of organized labor on the immigration question in its several phases. The following are the questions submitted:

First—Does your organization favor amending the laws of the United States to restrict immigration more than it is now restricted? Second—Does your organization favor a provision in the law guarding against criminal and pauper elements entering into the United States? Third—Should the foreign consular service and our immigration department be entrusted with greater powers to enforce immigration laws? Fourth—Should the violation of the alien contract labor law by employers be punishable by imprisonment? Fifth—Should the steamship companies be held responsible for a term of years for the character of their passengers? Sixth—Should a stricter civil and educational test be enforced as to qualification for naturalization? Seventh—Should every immigrant be compelled to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States? Eighth—What other provision does your organization favor and suggest, if any, to further the restriction of immigration? Organizations which expect to be represented at the Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor are urged to instruct their delegates, so that the convention may fully express the real judgment of organized labor on the subject, and unions which will not be represented are directed to discuss and vote upon the question and to return the vote to headquarters not later than October 30, 1907.

SPANISH FEELING. Renewal of Spain's Strained Relations with the United States. LONDON, June 14.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says that there are signs of a renewal of the strained relations between the United States and Spain. Most Spaniards are daily becoming more convinced that the queen regent reinstated Prime Minister Canovas de Castillo and retained Capt.-Gen. Weyler chiefly because she deemed them the ablest to show a bold front should President McKinley intervene, especially with an offer of mediation between Spain and the rebellious Cubans. The writer asserts that such action on the part of President McKinley would immediately put an end to the existing relations between the political parties, for even the Carlists and republicans would rally to the support of the cabinet in defense of Spanish rights in Cuba.

CAPT. STOUCH'S REPORT. An Account of the Recent Indian Trouble—Conflict Between State and Federal Officials. WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Indian office has received from Capt. Stouch, of the Tongue river, Montana agency, a detailed report on the recent trouble there arising from the murder of Settler John Hoover by David Stanley, a Cheyenne brave. After much diplomacy on the part of the agent Stanley and his two accomplices, Sam Crow and Yellow Hair, are now lodged in jail at Miles City, and will be tried by the civil courts. Capt. Stouch's description of the trouble is interesting in that it shows the constant conflict between the federal officers and the state authorities in arrest of Indians. In this case the presence of the sheriff and a large posse came near causing a conflict with the Indians.

HUMAN OSTRICH DEAD. Whallen Was Too Feeble to Survive an Operation for Relief. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—Harry Whallen, the "human ostrich," is dead. The load of hardware and bric-a-brac which he carried in his stomach for several days had greatly weakened his constitution, and he did not have the necessary strength to survive the operation by which he was relieved of these indigestible articles. The stuff taken from his stomach included a big Barlow knife and a large number of nails, screws, bits of glass, knifeblades and tacks. Whallen had been swallowing all kinds of bits of hardware and glass for 17 years, during which time he was a sideshow and dime museum attraction.

Yellow Fever at New York. NEW YORK, June 14.—Otto Wernerson, one of the passengers of the steamer Advance, was transferred to the Swinburn Island hospital Saturday night, suffering from yellow fever. Wernerson was one of the survivors of the British ship Buechurst, which took fire and was abandoned in mid-ocean, while on the voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Panama. He was not expected to recover.

Kansas City's Home Product Show. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—Kansas City's first annual home product show closed Saturday night, being a most gratifying success. In the 12 days of its run nearly 150,000 persons have visited the show. So successful has the experiment proven that the directors have unanimously decided upon making the affair an annual one, and to hereafter carry it out on a much broader scale.

Loggins Died of His Wounds. JOPLIN, Mo., June 14.—Elmer Loggins, the young man who was stabbed at a dance by the father of the girl he was alleged to have wronged, died of his wounds and Eugene Beitle, who stabbed Loggins, is in jail, but will likely be released to bail. Public sentiment seems to justify the killing.

Cars Wrecked and Burned. STUTTGART, Ark., June 14.—A wreck occurred on the Cotton Belt railroad, nine miles southwest of here, Saturday night. A local freight was derailed on account of a culvert burning out. The engineer and fireman jumped and saved their lives. Six cars were wrecked and burned. Two tramps who were stealing a ride were injured, and one riding the rods under a car was smothered and burned to death. A negro was killed by a train Sunday while clearing up the wreck. He was asleep on the track and the engine backed upon him, crushing his head to a jelly.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Lanyons will establish another smelter at Iola. The Parsons city council will permit open joints, with \$50-a-month fines. At Independence the other day a youth of 17 was married to a "girl" 28. John Seaton will build a big auditorium at Atchison to seat 3,000 persons. Gov. Leedy has appointed Dr. J. W. Shultz, of Wichita, state fish commissioner. Gov. Leedy was notified that Texas fever had broken out among the cattle in Saline county. There are 30 towns in Sumner county and all except two have a creamery or skimming station. E. J. Cole, who was the greenback candidate for congress against Thomas Ryan in 1878, died at Hutchinson recently. Miss Nellie, daughter of ex-United States Senator Peffer, was married at Topeka recently to James Mellhenny, of Washington. A Topeka telegram said a society of women called the Mystic Sisterhood had been organized in Kansas to oppose prohibition. B. H. Scrivens, of Sumner county, though totally blind, follows the plow right along, does his own farm work and is making money. The state treasury department has quit issuing monthly reports, the legislature having failed to appropriate money for the purpose. President Wellhouse, of the state historical society, says the apple crop of Kansas will be light, but there will be a "tremendous" crop of other fruit. The new law requiring county commissioners of counties of 25,000 or over to meet the first Monday of each month and pay bills has gone into effect. Mrs. Mary Mantor, aged 35 and good looking, is under arrest at Leavenworth charged with swindling several women on a dress pattern scheme. Rains have been so frequent and generous in western Kansas that irrigation plants are useless and several of them have been sold at half the cost of construction. The state board of agriculture will ask the next legislature to have the rotunda of the state house furnished for a permanent exhibit of the products of the state. Ex-Senator Lingenfelter has declined to accept the superintendency of the state reformatory at Hutchinson. Sheriff Arnold, of Columbus, also declined the appointment. Chairman Simpson, of the republican state committee, does not approve of the action of the Shawnee central committee in refusing to permit Bryan republicans to vote at the coming republican primaries. Prof. E. W. Bemis, who was recently deposed from the faculty of the University of Chicago, has been chosen to lecture on political economy to the students of the state agricultural college at Manhattan. The cattlemen of southwestern Kansas have found it necessary to raise a fund and offer heavy rewards for the scalps of wolves and coyotes. Hundreds of calves and sheep have been killed by these pests. The board of regents of the state agricultural college has dismissed from the faculty Prof. E. A. Popenoe. Francis H. White, Nelson S. Mayo and Claude M. Brees, four of the most prominent teachers of the institution. Prof. D. H. Holmes, of the chair of Latin in the state university, has resigned to accept a more lucrative position elsewhere. It will be remembered that the last legislature cut the salaries of all the state university professors. Telegraph wires in the state will this year be assessed at \$69 per mile for the first wire, including telegraph poles, instruments and equipments, and \$12 per mile for each additional wire. There are about 50,000 miles of wire in the state. The middle-of-the-road populists will hold a state conference at Emporia July 1, when delegates will be elected to the national convention at Nashville, Tenn. All who voted the middle-of-the-road ticket last November will be entitled to seats. The suit brought by Wichita county to stop the Santa Fe railroad from tearing up its tracks in that county has been compromised and withdrawn. The Santa Fe agreeing to surrender \$37,000 of the \$74,000 of bonds voted by the county to build the road. The canvass of the vote of subordinate lodges of odd fellows for grand officers of Kansas resulted in the election of W. L. Brown, Kingman, grand master; John A. Bright, Topeka, grand warden; D. W. Kent, Burlington, grand secretary; L. G. Beal, Topeka, grand treasurer. A Topeka dispatch said the bills incurred for the entertainment of W. J. Bryan during his visit to Topeka last winter remained unpaid. Bryan was invited to visit Topeka by a concurrent resolution of the legislature, but no money was appropriated to pay the expenses of his trip. The petition of Maj. Tom Anderson, of Topeka, for pension again reached Washington the other day and his indorsements were pronounced wonderful. Among the numerous signers were 30 of the 35 union soldiers of the last legislature; 302 G. A. R. posts of the state and by 10,011 ex-union soldiers. Ed Bussey, the St. Joseph traveling man convicted of enticing two Butler county girls to Kansas City for immoral purposes, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. There are 3,600 Santa Fe railway employes in Topeka, and they draw monthly salaries aggregating \$150,000. They constitute about one-seventh of the employes of the entire Santa Fe company. Senator Farrelly, of Chanute, was urging the attorney-general to proceed against the Wholesale Grocers' association, alleging that it was being operated contrary to the new anti-trust law.

KANSAS FAIRS.

To Be Held This Year, with Dates, Location and Secretaries. TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas during the present year, their dates, locations and secretaries, as reported to the state board of agriculture and furnished by Secretary F. D. Coburn: Allen County Agricultural society—H. L. Henderson, secretary, Iola; September 7-11. Anderson County Fair association—Geo. Patton, secretary, Garnett; August 8, September 1-3. Bourbon County Agricultural society—W. V. Walker, secretary, Fort Scott; September 13-16. Brown County Fair association—Grant W. Harrington, secretary, Ellsworth; August 31, September 13-16. Chase County Agricultural association—E. F. Gillett, secretary, Cottonwood Falls; September 21-23. Coffey County Fair association—J. E. Woodford, secretary, Burlington; September 15-17. Cowley County Fair and Driving Fair association—W. J. Kennedy, secretary, Winfield; September 14-16. Douglas County Sibley Agricultural association—William Bowman, secretary, Sibley; September 8-10. Finney County Agricultural society—D. A. Mims, secretary, Garden City; September 21-23. Franklin County Agricultural society—Charles H. Ridgway, secretary, Ottawa; September 23-25. Greeley County Fair association—L. B. Newman, secretary, Tribune; October 6-7. Jackson County Agricultural and Fair association—S. B. McGrew, secretary, Holton; September 13-17. Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Edwin Snyder, secretary, Oskaloosa; September 7-10. Johnson County Co-Operative Fair association—C. M. Dickson, secretary, Edgerton; September 14-17. Johnson County Fair association—W. T. Pugh, secretary, Olathe; August 24-27. Lincoln County Fair association—Ed R. Smith, secretary, Mount City; October 6-8. Marshall County, Frankfort Fair association—C. W. Brandenburg, secretary, Frankfort; October 6-8. Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical association—W. J. Carpenter, secretary, Paola; September 28, October 1. Neosho County Fair association—H. Lodge, secretary, Erie; August 31, September 1-3. Neosho County Fair association—W. B. Davis, secretary, Burlingame; August 24-27. Ness County Fair association—Sam G. Shoemaker, secretary, Ness City; September 5-11. Osborne County Fair association—W. B. Davis, secretary, Burlingame; September 7-10. Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association—H. B. Wallace, secretary, Salina; September 7-10. Wilson County, Fredonia Agricultural association—J. T. Cooper, secretary, Fredonia; August 24-27.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED.

Large Class of Young Men and Maidens Graduate from Kansas University. LAWRENCE, Kan., June 11.—One hundred and seventy-nine young men and women went forth from Kansas university yesterday in the 25th graduating class of that institution. University hall was crowded to the walls and windows long before the exercises began. On the platform sat Gov. Leedy, ex-Gov. Leavelle and the members of the board of regents and the university faculty. The commencement address was delivered by Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., the eminent writer on sociological questions. Chancellor Snow, in his address to the graduates, said that in the time from June, 1873, when there were four candidates for degrees from Kansas university, and but 73 students, to the present commencement, with 179 graduates and an enrollment of over 1,000 students, was compassed an immense amount of educational history. He announced the award of several prizes and scholarships, among them the Latin scholarship of the Kansas City merchants, which was given to Miss Martha P. Williamson, of the present graduating class.

KANSAS NATIONAL BANKS.

Deposits Increase \$144,509—Abstract of Reports to the Comptroller. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The abstract of the national banks of Kansas, at the close of business on May 14, as reported to the comptroller of currency, shows the average to have been 37.68 per cent., against 37.97 per cent.; loans and discounts increased from \$17,713,393 to \$17,770,120; stocks and securities decreased from \$930,803 to \$890,657; gold coin increased from \$1,217,094 to \$1,021,537; total specie increased from \$1,968,639 to \$1,371,224; lawful money reserve decreased from \$2,044,436 to \$1,957,704; individual deposits increased from \$16,217,414 to \$16,361,923.

TEACHERS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS.

Class of 102 Graduates from the Kansas Normal School at Emporia. EMPORIA, Kan., June 11.—An immense crowd yesterday gathered in Albert Taylor hall to witness the commencement exercises of the Kansas state normal school, and the delivery of 102 diplomas, each of which is a life certificate to teach in Kansas. The graduating class averages 25 years of age, with an average of nearly four years at teaching for each member. During the last year the number of students enrolled has been nearly 2,000. Of these, 500 held teachers' certificates previous to entering the school.

DELEGATES TO NASHVILLE.

Kansas Middle-of-the-Road Populists Name Forty-Five Men. TOPEKA, Kan., June 11.—The middle-of-the-road populists of Kansas held a convention here yesterday and selected 45 delegates to the middle-of-the-road populist re-organization convention at Nashville, Tenn., July 4. They elected the following state committee for Kansas: John F. Willets, L. V. B. Kennedy, Abe Steinberger, H. C. Lindsay, George Garten, H. B. Reynolds and S. N. Johnson, representing the congressional districts in their order. John F. Willets said: "The south is in the middle-of-the-road, but Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado have gone over to the democrats. We propose to stand with the south."

Manhattan's Thirtieth Commencement. MANHATTAN, Kan., June 11.—The 30th commencement at the Kansas state agricultural college was attended yesterday by probably the greatest crowd ever assembled at the college. The alumni, former students and college friends were especially attracted this year because of the last opportunity to greet their old teachers, at least 13 of whom have been deposed by the new board of regents.

OLIVER IS THE MAN.

Identified by an Atchison Dealer Who Sold Him the Dynamite Fuse. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 14.—Joseph Oliver, the man arrested and in the custody of the United States marshal, charged with an attempt to kill Gov. Andrew J. Smith and his family, has been identified by James Hellener, of Atchison, as the man to whom he sold the dynamite fuse and caps on last Wednesday. The description given by Hellener of Oliver to Officer Murphy tallied to the dot and the prompt identification of the man yesterday morning leaves no doubt whatever as to his guilt of dynamiting the governor's residence. People here are ridiculing the idea advanced by Oliver's few friends that he is insane.

Mr. Smith will not be removed to this city until to-day. She is recovering rapidly from the shock. The personal loss to Gov. Smith will not be less than \$1,500. Only a small fragment could be found of a sealskin sack belonging to Miss Smith, which cost \$250.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Provision of the Treaty to Be Submitted to Congress. WASHINGTON, June 14.—It is expected that before this session closes, and immediately after the passage of the tariff bill, the president will send the Hawaiian annexation treaty to congress for action. The treaty is now being negotiated, and the only question is as to the method of admitting the islands. The provisions of the treaty, as drawn up, are as follows: 1. Hawaii gives its territory, including ports and crown lands, to the United States in exchange for its protection, and it will enter into the union under the name of "Territory of Hawaii." 2. The United States assumes the debt of Hawaii up to \$4,000,000. 3. All Hawaiian citizens become citizens of the United States, except Asiatics, who are excluded from the privilege, and it is forbidden to Chinamen to sail from Hawaii to come to the United States. The present government and laws will continue in force till the United States has time to adopt, consider and make other arrangements.

THE SULTAN'S APPEAL.

Asks Czar Nicholas and Emperor William to Support His Claim to Thessaly. LONDON, June 14.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople says: "The sultan has appealed to Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly to the Ottoman empire. This proceeding highly displeases the ambassadors of the other powers who are expected to mark their displeasure by refusing to negotiate the other points in Turkey's demand until the evacuation demand is settled." It is understood that Saturday's peace conference at Constantinople was regarded as satisfactory by the ambassadors, but the sultan's direct appeal to Emperor William is again delaying matters.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

Two Lives Lost by the Capsizing of a Yacht During a Squall. NEW YORK, June 14.—Two men were drowned from a yacht boat in the Hudson off Fort Lee yesterday afternoon. The party on the yacht were Miss Emma Guilmette, her brother, H. E. Guilmette, a clerk in the office of Moore & Schley, and W. Morton Smith, employed on the Mail and Express. They sailed on the river until three o'clock, when the boat was struck by a squall and went over. The launch Lerna Deane was some distance off and went to the rescue. Before she succeeded in reaching the boat the two men had disappeared. Miss Guilmette was still floating and was dragged on board the launch, where she revived.

Threatened by Tramps.

ARCOLA, Ill., June 14.—This city is besieged by tramps. Saturday 25 negroes and whites came into the city and refused to leave without first having their hunger appeased. City Marshal Gunnip informed the vagrants that if they did not leave at once an organized band of citizens would compel them to do so. The tramps reluctantly left, vowing vengeance. A telegram from Neoga, warning the police that about 150 tramps were on the road headed for this point, has caused no end of uneasiness.

Fatally Stabbed by Footpads.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., June 14.—John Cummings, a salesman for Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, was the victim of an unprovoked assault yesterday morning at Second and Julie streets, and will die. Ed Harvey and John Blazier, desperate characters, committed the assault. The former used a knife, which he plunged into the body of his victim several times. It is believed robbery was the motive, but Cummings resisted. Harvey and Blazier were captured. Arrested for Incendiarism. FAYETTE, Mo., June 14.—An incendiary set fire to the mammoth stock barn of Col. Robert Estill, the wealthiest citizen in Howard county, and the fine building, with 150 barrels of corn, 18 sets of mule harness and 20 head of hogs, were destroyed. Mart Ray, a notorious negro, was arrested for the crime, and there is little doubt of his guilt.

Killed for an Offensive Letter.

CENTRALIA, Mo., June 14.—Bob Roberts shot and instantly killed John Tate south of town Saturday. The trouble was due to an insulting letter by Tate to Mrs. Roberts. When confronted by Roberts with the letter, Tate acknowledged having written it and defied Roberts. The shooting followed.

Tornado in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 14.—A severe tornado struck the town of Elkins yesterday and did considerable damage. Trees were uprooted, roofs were blown off, several houses lifted from their foundations and the walls of new buildings under construction were wrecked. The house occupied by Henry Hay was blown from its foundation and his wife and child seriously injured. The damage was principally in the residence portion of the city. Trees and outbuildings on Senator Elkins' place were severely damaged. The new opera house, under construction, was completely wrecked.

Favors Admission of Women.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11.—Chancellor Boggs, of the University of Georgia, in a report to the board of trustees at Athens, recommends the admission of women to the university on an equality with the men.

TO AID CUBA.

The Red, White and Blue American Army Being Organized. NEW YORK, June 11.—From the Cuban league, of which Col. Ethan Allen is president, and which includes in its membership many well-known persons, has devised an ingenious scheme to raise funds. What is to be known as a "red, white and blue American army for the liberation of Cuba" has been organized as an auxiliary of the league. Agents will be appointed in every city and town and women and children will be impressed to do the work. The membership cards are colored red, white and blue. The person signing a red card pledges himself to take or send each week for three months the sum of five cents to such receiving agent as may be appointed by the governing body of the league. The white card pledges the signer to subscribe for a given amount of Cuba bonds of small denominations at 50 cents on the dollar of the par value. The blue card calls for weekly subscriptions of 25 cents for a period of three months. The agents are requested at the same time to authorize the publication, at least once a week, of all subscriptions, etc., in the local newspapers. The leading members of the league, which has its headquarters at No. 115 Broadway, think that at least 1,000,000 of the 25-cent cards will be issued, yielding a total subscription in three months of \$3,000,000, or enough to put the Cuban army on an aggressive basis.

THE RICHEST OF GIRLS.

Larz Anderson Makes Miss Isabella Perkins His Wife. BOSTON, June 11.—From the standpoint of wealth represented there was solemnized here yesterday the first among the weddings of the century, and easily the grandest which this city has ever seen. It was that whereby Larz Anderson, until recently a member of the United States diplomatic corps at Rome, Italy, and Miss Isabella Perkins, of this city, heiress to \$17,000,000, became husband and wife. Miss Perkins, the bride, will be worth, in five years, upward of \$20,000,000, bringing to her husband \$5,000,000 more than did Miss Anna Gould to Count Castellane. The bride is the daughter of Capt. George Hamilton Perkins, U. S. N. (retired), and a granddaughter of the late William F. Weld, whose millions she inherits, together with her cousin, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, the wife of Congressman Sprague, of Massachusetts. The groom is the son of a well-known Washington family. He is a Harvard graduate and was associated with Robert F. Lincoln in the United States embassy at London and, later, was first secretary of legation in Italy under Wayne MacVeagh.

WAR AGAINST CHRISTIANS.

Native Chinese Loot a Catholic Mission and Slay a Priest. VANCOUVER, B. C., June 11.—Advices receive here announce that anti-Christian riots have again broken out in China, this time at Liu Ching. A mob of fanatics loudly proclaiming that Roman Catholics had kidnaped their children, rushed simultaneously on the mission buildings. In the fierce fight that ensued three Christians were killed outright, eight wounded and four captured. Rev. Father Mazelle is among the Roman Catholics killed. The wildly-yelling mob attacked the rear and front of the priest's residence. With the help of friendly natives he barricaded the back and faced the mob in front with a rifle, but the barricades were broken down. The priest was shot and his body hacked to pieces. Placards are being posted throughout many districts stating that foreigners must be driven out of the country. The posters declare that the foreigners will divide China between them, destroy their homes and steal their children.

FIGHTERS ESCAPE JAIL.

Maher and Sharkey Did Not Violate the New York Anti-Fighting Law. NEW YORK, June 11.—Peter Maher and Thomas Sharkey, the heavyweight pugilists who were arrested Wednesday night during their fight at the Palace Athletic club, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem police court yesterday. The magistrate admitted that the conduct of the men in the seventh round might have been disorderly, and said he was glad they had been locked up, but that, nevertheless, as far as he could see there had been no violation of the Horton law.

NO STATE JURISDICTION.

An Agent of the Federal Government Not Subject to State Courts. FORT DODGE, Ia., June 11.—Judge Shiras, of the United States court, decided that an agent of the government acting within the scope of his authority is not within the jurisdiction of state courts. The decision was made in the case of the state of Iowa vs. expansion Examiner Waite, who was tried in the state court and convicted of the charge of intimidating witnesses to secure evidence.

Brewers Congratulate Themselves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—The convention of brewers of the United States concluded its work yesterday with the election of officers. The report of the vigilance committee, which was presented, referred to the "steadily progressing decline on what in certain states might at times have been styled the popularity of prohibition." The defeat of prohibition at the polls in 13 states was reported.

Decrease in Coal Production.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The compilation of statistics of coal production in the United States in 1896 shows decreases in Kansas and Missouri. Kansas produced 2,704,801 tons, valued at \$3,175,032, while Missouri had an output of 2,331,552 tons, with a value of \$2,518,194.