VOL. XXII.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY. AUGUST 20, 1896.

NO. 48.

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE August government report indicated a spring wheat yield of 157,000,-000 bushels. That is 34,000,000 bushels less than the crop indicated by the July report. Government data to the 11th suggested 430,000,000 bushels as this year's total wheat crop.

GEORGE H. MILLER, builder of the capitol dome at Washington, died on the 11th.

THE secret service bureau of the treasury department at Washington has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states. The information comes from a Mexican paper, and it stated that a company had been organized by Americans, who had purchased the silver dollars of the state, worth 47 cents, and coined them into American dollars. It was said that 2,500,000 of these dollars had been shipped into the United States, where they had passed at par.

A Washington dispatch of the 13th said that while Bryan is storming the east McKinley may go out into the west and endeavor to unloosen the minds of the people there from free silver. The wisdom of having the republican candidate take the stump was receiving consideration from the re-

publican leaders. Ar a meeting between the executive committee of the Knights of Labor and a committee representing the glass of Labor and the Window Glass Workers' association of the United States.

The action was mostly due to politics. THE agricultural department August fruit report shows that the apple condition advanced during July from 64.6 to 65.7.

In order to guard against irregular and illegal practices by members of the pension boards of examining surgeons, Assistant Secretary John W. Reynolds, of the interior department, has issued certain rules to govern examinations of pension applicants by

THE big general maps of the United States have just been issued by the general land office for this year. The feature is the division of the country into sections, marking various cessions and purchases from other governments.

SENATOR JONES has made the announcement at Washington that the headquarters of the national democratic committee would be established at Chicago, with a branch in Washing-

A WASHINGTON dispatch stated that the Spanish government was preparing a big bill of damages against the the num erous expeditions alleged to have gone from our shores to the relief of the Cuban insurgents.

## GENERAL NEWS.

B. FRANK JACOBS, an aeronaut traveling with a circus, met with a horrible death at Quincy, Ill., on the 16th. He was having a balloon race at Baldwin park with Prof. Dudley, when his balloon burst, 200 feet from the ground. His parachute failed to open, and he was dashed to the ground, breaking almost every bone in his body.

Six hundred employes of the Adams Express Co. in New York and Jersey City went on a strike on the 15th.

An Eastern Minnesota freight train ran into a Great Northern engine at Ground House, Minn., demolishing both engines and killing M. Moore, a Great Northern fireman.

LI HUNG CHANG, China's aged viceroy, will, it was said, avoid San Francisco when he visits this country, a circular having been posted on the walls of Chinatown branding him as a traitor in his connection with the late war with Japan. It was said by those well posted that Li Hung Chang would certainly be killed if he went to San Francisco and that he was well posted on the fact.

HALE JOHNSON, the straight-out prohibitionist candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, was officially informed at the Auditorium at Chicago on the 13th of having been nominated by the national convention of that party at Pittsburgh, Pa., for the office.

THE story in detail by the explorer himself of Dr. Fridjof Nansen's arctic expedition and the adventures of his party, together with the scientific results obtained, were given to the world threw him and ran, dragging Travis, by the London Chronicle on the 15th. The statement was very lengthy.

A RECENT special to the New York Sun stated that ex-President Harrison was a candidate for the United States senate and would make the fight for the place this fall.

Ax appeal will be sent from New York, signed by over 100 physicians of by the democrats and made an appeal the country, to the general council of for populists to stand by him and rethe International Red Cross society, pudiate Sewall. He declared he would calling attention to the non-observance by Spain in the Cuban war of the stipulations agreed to at the congress held by the society and protesting against the destruction by Spanish troops of the hospitals of Cuban insurgents.

THE steam schooner Point Arena went on the rocks near Point Reyes, cal. The crew was saved, but the ves-

sel was wrecked. LIZZIE DAVIS, of Red Cloud, Ind.,

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone swept over Perry county, Ala., recently, leveling everything in its path. Twelve negroes and three white people were killed by houses falling on them, and ten other persons were more or less injured. Twenty-four head of horses and mules were crushed to death by falling barns. The cyclone was followed by a heavy rain, creeks and branches being converted into raging torrents, sweeping away cotton, corn and other crops, causing heavy losses to planters.

PRESIDENT BLACK, of the National Association of Democratic clubs, has called a convention of delegates of the clubs to meet in St. Louis on September 30. Each club on the roll of the national association will be entitled to one delegate for each 100 members in good standing, but no club will be entitled to more than five delegates.

THE chemical laboratory building of the University of Illinois at Champaign was almost destroyed by fire on the 16th, the result of a stroke of lightning. The building was damaged \$20,-000 and the contents about \$50,000.

In a head end collision on the Baltimore & Ohio at Torch Hill, O., Engineer Fred Rump and Fireman Huffman were instantly killed. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were badly injured.

SPREADING rails caused by the intense heat, wrecked the second section of the California express on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad near Pueblo, Col., on the 15th. The engineer and fireman were killed. None of the passengers were hurt, though the train turned on its side.

Two more national championshipsthe quarter and third of a mile-dangle workers, at Washington, a formal separation took place between the Knights three successive championship victories three successive championship victories for the Detroit lad at Louisville, Ky. Arthur Gardiner rode a magnificent race in the one mile open, beating Sanger out by half a wheel length in 2:01 4-5, the world's record time, single

> GEORGE RUSSELL, aged 58 years, quarrelled with his wife on the 14th at Owosso, Mich., over the disposition of some property to their children. As a result, both will die of their injuries. Neither will talk, but it was evident that the couple had a desperate battle with knives. When discovered Mrs. Russell had a large knife imbedded in her cheek to a depth of five inches. Russell's throat was cut, but he was still able to speak.

> THE failures for the week ended the 14th (Dun's review) were 298 in the United States, against 196 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 38 last year.

> THREE men were shot and one badly hurt in a conflict which occurred at Cleveland, O., on the evening of the 14th between a party of the Brown company strikers and several nonunion men who were going home from the works.

> THE Manhansett hotel, a fashionable hotel on the Long Island coast, was destroyed by fire. The guests saved most of their baggage. Loss, \$190,000. THE town of Rama, on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, has been sub-

merged by the overflowing of the rivers Siqua and Rama. The losses have been estimated at \$1,000,000. The town exports bananas to the United States.

An explosion occurred at Somerford's sawmill near Navasota, Tex., on the 13th and three men were killed and several others seriously hurt. The explosion was caused by the water in the boiler getting too low.

THE National Retail Butchers' Protective association, in convention at Denver, Col., on the 13th, instructed its police committee to enforce the boycott previously ordered against all The loss to property in the borough meats handled by the Armour Packing Co. The action was taken because, it is alleged, the Armour company undersells the retailers in restaurants and

hotels. THREE masked men held up the bank at Montpelier, Ida., and emptied all the cash in sight into three sacks and then rode off in the direction of Jackson's hole. The sheriff has organized a posse and gone in pursuit.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS, president of the royal academy in London, died on the

Tom Cooper won the best and fastest race of the year at Louisville, Ky., on the 13th, winning the two mile national championship race for amateurs and professionals in 4:26 2-5.

JAKE KILBAIN, of Baltimore, Md. has signed articles to box Frank P.

Slavin, of Australia. GEORGE SHARP and William Travis, at Dallas, Tex., were playfully lariating one another when Sharp's horse who had been lariated by Sharp, and broke his neck.

A NEW YORK morning paper published a signed statement, written by T. E. Watson, the populist nominee for vice president of the United States. He felicitated the populist party upon the fact that they had not been absorbed

campaign in the west. MOLLAH RESA, who assassinated the late shan of Persia in May last, was hanged at Teheran in the presence of

an immense concourse of the people. A DISPATCH on the 12th stated that the total number of deaths in the Greater New York district during the past week as the result of the torrid wave was estimated at from 700 to

shot her husband because he accused Jon: Thompson and Jay Leonard her of going to Sabbath school to meet | were killed by lightning at Sandusky, the superintendent. She was arrested. | O., recently.

#### FIRE gutted the Woodruff block at Rockford, Ill., on the 16th causing a loss of over \$100,000. T. T. Goldman, who conducted a department store. was the principal loser. Half a dozen other smaller firms were also losers, and many poor families living in the second story of the block lost everything they

lives in their night clothes. Two men were shot and killed and another mortally wounded at the annual convention of the national party in the Cherokee nation, ten miles north of Tahlequah, on the 15th. The killed were Eli Wofford, chief of police of Tahlequah, and Charley Proctor, a deputy sheriff. Leonard Williams, sheriff, was wounded fatally.

possessed, barely escaping with their

An immense meteor was reported to have fallen near the Ripsey mines, about 60 miles north of Tucson, Ariz. A herder, his wife and three children, together with about 1,200 sheep, went down under the mighty mass. The meteor covered about two acres of ground and formed a great mound in

MAJ. McKINLEY and Chairman Hanna met at Cleveland, O., on the 16th and talked over the campaign. Mr. Hanna afterwards stated that Maj. McKinley would not take the stump in the campaign.

MARCUS DALY'S western two-year-old colt, Ogden, won the great Futurity race of the Coney Island Jockey club, New York, on the 15th. The victory brought nearly \$50,000 to Daly. THE great Bessemer steel works at

Pueblo, Col., have shut down and will not resume operations until after the presidential election. The shutting down throws over 1,500 men out of TERRIBLE floods were reported in

India by the overflowing of the river Kistna. The damage to property was immense and many thousands of persons were rendered homeless by their houses being swept away. Two hundred persons were drowned at one place by the sinking of a boat and on one railroad a breach was made seven miles long by the water.

THE queen's speech was read to the lords and the commons on the 14th and the British parliament was prorogued.

MISS CELIA ROSE, aged 24 years, was jailed at Mansfield, O, on the charge of killing her father, her mother and her brother with poison. All three died recently within a few days of one another and it was evident that they had been poisoned. A young woman gained the confidence of the daughter and it was claimed Celia made a confession to her.

THE dead from heat at New York on the 13th numbered 64 and prostrations 123. There were 374 death certificates issued by the health board for the 24 hours ended at noon. Of these 158 were for people who died from the effects of the heat. The horses killed by heat numbered more than on any former day of the hot spell.

THE barns of the Texas Brewing Co., at Fort Worth, Tex., were destroyed by fire on the 13th, entailing a loss of \$60,000. Forty head of horses were rescued from the flames.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. OSCAR REED, a love-sick boy, 14 years old, shot himself at Fort Worth, Tex., because his parents told him he was

too young to get married. A PARTY of men in the employ of the Pennsylvania Telephone Co. were starting out to work in the borough of New Holland, Pa., and had placed 100 pounds of dynamite in a wagon in the yard of Miller's hotel when it exploded, killing three men, fatally injuring three others and seriously injuring a score more.

was large. THE Great Falls (N. Y.) Milling Co. has shut down mills 2 and 3 for a short time, throwing 1,000 hands out of

work. THE London newspapers expressed unfeigned satisfaction at the state ments of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour on the progress towards an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

In the country near Crawfordsville, Ind., hogs and cattle were reported dying by the hundreds from the poisonous bites of flies.

Though the gravediggers worked night and day at New York the supply of graves could not fill the demand on the 16th. There was also a shortage of hearses and it was necessary to borrow 36 from New Jersey and 12 from Philadelphia. There were 400 funerals in New York during the day and 200 in Brooklyn, being mostly heat victims.

THE executive committee of the national democratic party was in session at Chicago on the 17th and issued a call for a national convention of democrats opposed to the Chicago platform at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 2.

THE 490 Italians employed on the sewer system of Rome, N. Y., have struck against being paid only once a month.

By a fire at Sandy Hook, Ky., nine persons were killed and nearly 50 others more or less injured. The Baptists were holding a meeting in a frame church when it took fire and a portion of the upper floor fell on the congregation and many people were trampled

under foot. MARY ABIGAIL DODGE, better known as Gail Hamilton, the writer, died at Hamilton, Mass., on the 17th of paral-

ysis, aged 66 years. THREE men were killed and over a dozen injured, several fatally, by the collapse of a four-story building at them, as if to go to his room, and then Eau Claire, Wis., on the 17th. The the shot was fired. men were engaged in pulling it down.

# GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The Executive Committee Issues a Call for a Convention.

#### THE CHICAGO PLATFORM ATTACKED.

The Perpetuity of the Democratic Party Said to Be at Stake-State Organiza tion of Those Opposed to the Chicago Platform Urged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The executive committee of the national democratic party was in session here yesterday and issued a call for a national convention at Indianapolis September 2. After eulogizing the democratic party and saying it has held fast to the fundamental principles of free government formulated by its founders and subsequently enforced by its great leaders from Jefferson to Cleveland, it goes on to review the Chicago convention and

In violation of the trust committed to them, a majority of the delegates assembled in the convention, ignoring the rights of the minor-ity, unseated regularly elected delegates to make place for others in sympathy with themselves. They proclaimed a sectional combina-tion of the south and west against the north and east. They impeached the honesty and patriotism of President Cleveland, who, under exceptional embarrassment, produced by past errors of legislation. has herocially main-tained the honor and integrity of the republic. Against the protest of one-third of the delegates, they promulgated a platform at variance with the essential principles of the democratic

party.

The platform proposes to degrade the coin of the United States by means of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by our government, and by the exercise of the power of the nation to compel the acceptance of depreciated coins at their nominal value. of depreciated coins at their nominal value thereby working an injustice to creditors, de-frauding the laborer of a large part of his earnings and savings, robbing the pensioned soldiers of a part of their pensions, contracting the currency by the expulsion of gold coin from circulation, injuring, if not destroying,

domestic and foreign commerce.

While professing to advocate a policy of bimetallism it censures the present democratic administration for maintaining the parity of gold and silver. It proposes to reduce this country to a condition of silver monometallism. with its vacillating and unreliable standard of values, and tends to bring the farmer, the wage-earner and the salaried man to the wretched condition of the classes in countries in which the silver standard prevails, and where the rewards of agriculture and labor are lower than anywhere in the world.

With what seems to be a deliberate attempt to mislead the people, it asserts that by the coinage act of 1873 the United States abandoned the use of silver as money, and that gold has appreciated and commodities have fallen in price solely by reason of this legislation. It ignores the fact that the prices of commodities have fallen because of the enlarged use of labor-saving machinery, increased production and resulting competition. It suppresses the fact that a potent reason for the decline in the price of silver has been the discovery of new and cheaply worked mines, resulting in an enormous increase in the production. Instead of recognizing these facts it appeals to the prej-

udice of the people.

It demands the free coinage of silver at the Although the ratio established in the world's market is about thirty-two to one, and al-though neither experience nor reason warrants the belief that the commercial ratio between the metals can be reduced, by the action of this government, to any ratio even approxi-

mating that proposed. It threatens in certain contingencies to increase to an unlimited extent the volume of legal tenders issued by the federal government, the ultimate effect of which would be to force the withdrawal of all coin from circula-tion and to compel public and private business to be transacted in depreciated paper currency, constantly fluctuating in value, and to invite the ruin and confusion that have always followed the adoption of such a policy.

Its declarations invite, and have almost pro duced a financial panic, and many of its pro-ponents announce that to accomplish their purpose they are prepared to involve their country in a disaster comparable to nothing in

its history save the calamity of civil war. It assails the independence of the judiciary by a covert threat to reorganize the courts whenever their decisions contravene the decrees of the party caucus.

It seeks to allure office seekers and spoilsmen to its support by attacking the existing

civil service laws, which good men of all par ties have labored so long to establish, and to extend to all departments of the public service. The Chicago convention having thus depart-ed from the recognized democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new and strange to the democracy, all democrats are absolved from obligation to support its programme. More than this, as the doctrines announced are destructive of national honor and private obliga tion and tend to create sectional and class dis-tinctions and engender discord and strife among the people, all good citizens, of the re-public are bound to repudiate them and exert every lawful means to insure the defeat of the

candidates that represent these false doctrines.

Democrats are told that they must accept the platform enunciated and the ticket nominated at Chicago because submission to the will of the majority is a fundamental principle of democracy. It is true that when a majority of the people have expressed their will at a legal election, the will of such majority must be respected and obeyed. This is essential to the peace and existence of the nation. But it is a monstrous perversion of this doctrine to apply it to a political party which exists only by virtue of a common, voluntary assent to its principles. When a democratic convention departs from

the principles of the party, no democrat remains under any moral obligation to support its action, nor is there any tradition of the party that requires him so to do. On the con-trary, it is evidence of moral weakness for any free man to vote to enforce policies which, in his opinion, are inimical to the welfare of the people or to the integrity of the nation. The duty of the hour is to stand steadfast in the defense of our ancient faith. In this crisis there is at stake more than the possibility of

temporary victory. The honor and perpetuity of the democratic party are at stake. A political organization that is untrue to itself, its principles, its history and traditions. A Love-Sick Boy's Act. FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 18.-Oscar

Reed, 14 years old, shot himself in the temple in the presence of his parents last night, and died instantly. He was in love and had told his mother his troubles. She said he was too young to marry. His father took the same view of the case. The boy walked by

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Lawrence has eight republican clubs. Good prairie hay was selling on the streets of Fredonia for \$2 per ton.

Young republicans of Emporia placed Mr. Peach at the head of their clab. Abilene is trying to economize by trying to get along without electric lights.

It is said that Ed C. Little, of Abilene, is working to succeed Peffer in the senate.

Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, will make six speeches in Kansas during this campaign.

J. M. Simpson was elected chairman and J. L. Bristow secretary of the republican state committee.

Ex-Gov. Lewelling was nominated for state senator by the populists and democrats of Sedgwick county. John W. Breidenthal was elected

chairman of the populist state committee by a vote of seven to three. Garrett A. Hobart, republican nomi-

nee for vice president, will attend the big reunion at Topeka in September. Rev. H. E. Ballou, of Seneca, is the

populist candidate for congress in the First district to oppose Case Broderick. Hon. J. R. Burton, of Abilene, will make several political speeches in Maine before the fall election in September.

The state meet of the L. A. W. at Salina, August 20-21, is expected to be a big affair. Over \$1,000 in prizes are

B. F. Hewitt, an old and highly respected citizen of Olathe, died the other day from blood poisoning produced by a spider bite. Andy McDonald, a Kansas City fire-

man, was killed while making a run the other day, and three other firemen with him were seriously injured. The republican factional fight in Wyandotte county has been amicably settled and Editor Martin, of the Ga-

zette, is supporting J. P. Harris for congress. Friends of Hon. A. P. Riddle, editor of the Minneapolis Messenger, are pressing his claims for insurance commissioner to succeed the late George

T. Anthony.

The Kansas Seventh Day Adventists hold their annual conference and campmeeting at Council Grove from August 26 to September 7. Fully 1,200 eampers are expected.

The semi-annual distribution of the state school fund, which amounts to \$208,000, or 42 cents for each child of school age, will soon be made by Superintendent Stanley.

The Mystic Brotherhood, a secret anti-prohibition order will submit a number of questions to Gov. Morrill and Mr. Leedy touching their views

on the resubmission question. West Point whose home is in Ellsworth, is under arrest charged with a serious crime. The complaining wit-

ness is a young girl only 16 years old. A sensation was caused at Wichita the other day by the arrest of George S. Wilson, a well-known attorney, who was charged with embezzling \$1,800

from an estate of which he was agent. J. C. Ragsdale, an M., K. & T. baggageman, and J. H. Thomas, a colored porter, have brought suit at Parsons for \$16,000 damages against J. W. Carey, a railway contractor, who accused

them of theft. Democrats and populists of the Fourth congressional district nominated John Madden, an Emporia lawyer, for congress to oppose Charles Curtis. In 1888 Madden was a republican presidential elector, but became a populist in 1890.

Judge Vandivert was hung in effigy at Larned one night recently and the figure labeled "Vandivert, the Czar." Vandivert is the judge who sent J. W. Rush to jail for refusal to obey an order of the court, and the insult is supposed to be the outgrowth of this

Cyrus Leland has secured some of the leading republican orators of the country to stump Kansas during the campaign. Among them are Roswell G. Horr, John Sherman, Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Thomas B. Reed, Senator Frye, Ben Butterworth, Congressmen Hepburn, Dolliver and Burrows and William E. Mason.

William Chadburn escaped from the penitentiary at Lansing, one Sunday recently in a smooth way. During chapel exercises he got permission to go to the closet, but instead of doing so he went to the guards' room and put on a suit of citizens' clothes. He then managed to fall in with a number of visitors and marched out, passing three sets of guards.

W. F. Allen, a free silver advocate at Ottawa, recently sold to S. F. Beeler, a gold standard man, 1,000 bushels of corn at 17 cents, payable in Mexican silver dollars. The transaction was proposed by Allen in a free silver argument, who little thought that Beeler could get hold of that many Mexican dollars, but Beeler fooled him, and Allen would not go back on his word.

A number of ex-union soldiers from different parts of the state met at Topeka the other day and organized the Veterans' Protective League of Kansas. A. W. Smith, of McPherson, was chosen president; O. H. Coulter, of Topeka, secretary and William Sims, of Topeka, treasurer. An address was issued to the veterans of the state urging them to support McKinley for presi-

# LABOR TROUBLES.

Italian Laborers Object to Being Paid Only Once a Month.

### ADAMS EXPRESS EMPLOYES STRIKE.

Delegates Sent to Other Cities to Urge Them to Join the New York Strikers -Mills Shut Down in Michigan -The Tailors' Strike.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 18.-Four hundred and ninety Italians employed on Rome's sewer system are out on a strike. The contractors announced on Saturday that pay day would occur but once every month hereafter, instead of every two weeks. A gang of Italians, 100 in number, working outside the city, refused to go to work yesterday unless they were paid every week, and they marched to the city and induced all of the gangs to quit and threw stones at those who refused to join them. The contractors promised to pay them as heretofore. The Italians are paid \$1.25 a day. One gang struck for \$1.50 per day. This the contractors refused to pay and gave the Italians till morning to return to work.

ADAMS EXPRESS EMPLOYES' STRIKE. New York, Aug. 18.-There appears

to be no immediate prospect of a set-tlement of the strike of the employes of the Adams Express Co. General Agent McWilliams says that he has received more than 40 applications for each place vacated by the strikers. Some of the New York strikers say delegates have been sent to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore to urge the men employed in the offices and stables of the company in the cities mentioned to join the strikers. No violence on the part of the strikers was reported yesterday. Some of the new men engaged by the company have quit work.

MILLS SHUT DOWN. MANISTEE, Mich., Aug. 18.—The two mills, salt block and lumber yard of the Peters Salt and Lumber Co. are shut down on account of a strike, throwing 500 men out of employment. The firm notified the men at pay day, the 15th, of a ten per cent. reduction in wages. Yesterday morning enough men did not go to work to operate the mills in full, so they did not attempt

THE NEW YORK TAILORS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The great strike of east side tailors is still on, but many of the strikers are returning to work. Last week 5,000 men and 700 women in 316 shops went back to their old places and 70 co-operative shops, employing 500 men and 700 women,

# GAIL HAMILTON DEAD.

were established.

The Well Known Writer Succumbs to a Severe Stroke of Paralysis HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 18.-Miss Abigail Dodge, better known as Gail Hamilton, the writer, who has been ill at her home here for some time, died last night. Miss Dodge sustained a stroke of paralysis while sitting at the breakfast table Sunday morning. She became unconscious, and remained so until her death.

Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, writer, biographer and conversationalist, widely known under the pen name of Gail Hamilton, was a native of the town in which she died, having been born in 1830. She was graduated from Ipswich academy at the age of 29. In 1851, she went to Hartford as assistant in the Hartford high school. She refused to take the customary examination, but was given the position without doing so. In 1865-7, she was one of the editors of Our Young Folks, a magazine for children, published in Boston. From 1870 until a little over a year ago she had lived most of the time with her cousin, Mrs. James G. Blaine, in Washington. In the course of this deliver. Washington. In the course of this daily contact with the Blaine family, Miss Dodge was led into a very close friendship with Mr. Blaine, and at the death of the latter she became his literary executor, being in posses-sion of all his papers and documents of value to her as his authorized biographer. She was engaged, as frequently as her health would permit. on Mr. Blaine's biography from the time of his death until her illness of last year. and it is thought her untiring devotion to the work was instrumental in bringing about her prostration.

## WORLD'S SILVER COINAGE.

Mexico Led Last Year with the United States in Sixth Place. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- From official information received at the treasury department from 21 countries the coinage of silver during the calendar year of 1895 amounted in the aggregate to \$113,602,200. Of this sum \$13,603,-200 was recoinage. Deducting this sum from the total coinage gives the coinage of silver from new bullion in 1895 as \$100,069,000. The country coining the largest amount of silver in 1895 was Mexico, with a coinage of \$24,832,350; followed closely by Japan, with a coinage of \$23,883,500. Next comes China, with \$8,253.340; Spain. \$7,969,100; Great Britain, \$5,821. 151; United States, \$5,698,000; Austr a-Hungary, \$5,299,000; Peru, \$4,073.000;

Russia, \$3,554,000; Ecuador, \$2,500,000; Germany, \$1,826,000. The Choctaw Election.

ANTLERS, I. T., Aug. 18 -The report from Eufaula, I. T., to the effect that J. B. Jackson had teen elected chief of the Choctaw nation is a mistake. The National Advocate, of this place, has the official returns of the 17 counties in the nation, which are as follows: McCurtain, 1,363; Jackson, 1,180; Gardner, 618; Dukes, 583. Thus it will be seen that McCurtain, the allotment candidate, has been elected by a plurality of 183 votes.

#### FAMILY WANTS.

When the proud and happy papa bounds at evening in the house,
When he's kissed the crowing baby and his loving, lovely spouse, Embraced his flock of darlings—growing like the steps ascend-

Then he hears a mournful chorus of the "Wants"—which never end.

John wants a suit for Sunday; Willie wants an overcoat;
Tom wants a sant for Sunday; Willie wants
an overcoat;
Tom wants a cap and Freddie wants a
wagon and a goat;
Kate wants a dress for parties; Nellie
wants a pair of shoes,

And Baby wants a high chair—which no papa can refuse. Dick wants a tennis racket; Mary wants a hat and gloves; Hal only wants a cycle from the papa

whom he loves:
Wife wants a parlor carpet, and a set of dishes fine,
New curtains and a bonnet which will make her look divine. -(and so forth)-

When proud and happy papa starts at morning from the house After kissing all the children and the baby and his spouse

A lengthy list is given him of things that

And which he must replenish though the heavens fall about The flour barrel's empty and the butter tub

is clean: Within the dusty coalbin only daylight can be seen; There are no more potatoes; the molasses jug is drained

And of the pounds of sugar not a morsel has remained. -(and so forth)-

When the proud and happy papa takes his comfort in the house Surrounded by his children and the baby and his spouse He gets a stack of letters, and his cup of

pleasure fills— Until he finds they're nothing but a lot of awful bills. The doctor and the butcher and the grocer

and the rest Send columns full of figures with a "please remit" request

And papa rather wearily looks at the hard And sticks them in his pocket till he has a

chance to pay.
—(and so forth)—

The "wants" keep on increasing and there's always something "out;"
The bills, they come so many that their payments are in doubt,
And papa gets discouraged, for his money

doesn't grow According to the family "wants"—as pos sibly you know. If papa had a pocket like the magic purse of

which, soon as it was empty, would refill itself with gold,
Not then would he be able to supply the wants—because

Each want supplied breeds new ones without limit or a pause.

But papa's only doing what his father did for him

And what his growing boys will do when they are in the swim;

And so he bravely does it—though it right-

ly may be guessed—

He, from his task heroic, would quite often like to rest.

Although he may not know it, he is happier Than lonely, selfish bachelors with none to love them are;
And when his little ones are grown, the

money for them paid Turns out the best investment that a man

has ever made.

-H. C. Dodge, in Chicago Sun.

"KIDS."

BY CHARLES D. DEVON.



HAT'S this bit of lead, captain?" asked the coionel's nephew, who had dropped in on the surgeon at his plain quarters facing the parade.

> "Apache bullet!" replied the doctor. sententiously, with a carelessness that evidently was as-

sumed. "Dug it out of Bristow." "Would you mind yarning me the tale?" continued the visitor, with a pardonable inquisitiveness.

"Certainly, I'll tell what I know about the lead," said the surgeon, laying down the instruments he had been cleaning, and offering his civilian guest an armchair upon the veranda. "But 'tis only s short story." And then wizenedfaced, but kind-hearted, old Sawbones



"WOULD YOU MIND YARNING ME

continued: "Bristow was a little dude -one among many dandies at the Point back in the '70s. I took note of him when I was on duty there as assistant surgeon. He came to the academy as a dapper young city chap, inclined to air his pedigree and social advantages, until the yearlings knocked all that sort of thing out of him in plebe camp. But that where many spongy-footed beasts one thing those gray-coated tyrants have passed the path is at least as hard never knocked out of Bristow, and that and as even as a close-cropped Engwas the style. He was a dandier fellow list: lawn. Nor is the deser, by any in cadet gray than ever he had been in means all sand. It has broad tracks of dress suit and kide, and the first man in overlying shingle, and much on terophis class to take colors. But he was all ping rock, and vast saltpans whose beds ways thought to be a bit too foppish and are incrested with a hard deposit ul

some of the strapping upper classmen. And, indeed, I did not very much take to him myself, though he was a distant

relative. You see," and here the docsor

in his second class year, when he was

brought over to the hospital, having

had a fall in the riding hall, and there

and then bore himself with such unde-

niable pluck while some of us worked

over him that I, at least, began to think

that 'Kids,' as his classmates called him,

was worth his salt after all, and might

"But all that doesn't expiain the bul-

"No, that's a fact," replied the sur-

let!" interrupted the colonel's nephew.

geon. "We doctors are too garrulous

Well, the explanation of the bullet was

a girl, of course-Gertrude Creighton,

the blithest belle of that season at the

Point. Bristow was infatuated with

her, little fool! It was the old story

of the moth singing its wings at the

candle. He thought the Point a para-

dise so long as Gertrude trod its walks.

He was devotion itself, and she, who had

been without a heart, let him think she

"But the fond dream of bliss was dis

sipated when graduation day arrived

and the girl threw him over, never hav-

ing had the least idea—as any of us older

ones could have told him-of roughing

it upon the frontier as a soldier's bride.

port on his graduation leave; but his

entreaties were all in vain, and sick at

heart he joined shortly after the -th

AT A MAD GALLOP

cavalry, then in Arizona; for he could

always ride, and had chosen that arm

of the service. On the frontier he could

not be quite the dude he had been at

the Point, but still he was always the

best-dressed subaltern in the regiment.

"But to come now to the bullet. Ger-

trude Creighton married a Curton, the

son of a rich mine owner. Paterfamilias

Curton wanted this youthful scion to

Curton, in company with a few prospec-

too proud to be driven off by Bristow's

started violently when he saw him, and

Bristow had met Curon in past years,

and knew, of course, that he was Ger-

"But a shout restored Bristow to his

senses. The Apaches, yelling and flour-

ishing their rifles, were rushing down

upon the doomed group of prospectors,

all he was worth-riding as he once

rode at the academy—dashed across the

intervening gully and was at Curton's

side in a twinkling. Lifting his now

wounded rival on his own horse, with a

kick he sent the animal at a mad gallop

off to refuge behind our little line. Cur-

on, half dazed, only heard him say, as

he lifted him on the horse: 'Tell-your

wife-that it was joy to die-to save her

"Yes, that is the ball I cut out of

Bristow," sighed the doctor. "An

Apache put it into him just after Cur-

ton swept away to safety. Of course

our men got the body. And I kept the

"But there goes 'sick call!" "exclaimed

may have been a kid-gloved hero, but

wasn't just a carpet-knight at Cozzen's,

but we of the -th after that wrote him

down in memory's roster as one of the

fighters of the plains."-Leslie's Illus-

Cycling in the Desert.

tracks, for example the Palestine road,

and noticed that often a soft rock lies

but an inch or two below the sand, and

I journeyed along some main camel

husband!

trated Monthly.

ball.

trude Creighton's husband.

of the excitement.

He had money enough, for one thing.

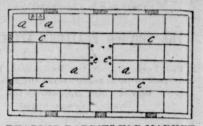
"Bristow followed Gertrude to New-

make a soldier some day."

favored him.

dropped his voice, impressively, "there Rabbits confined and reared are some poor sticks at the academy, as elsewhere, and it has been well said by Jones, of the staff, that 'the only joint about some men in the army is West Point.' Accordingly I did not give Bristow credit for the possession of much grit and backbone, until one day,

oats, but under that age the oats should be crushed. All kinds of roots should be fed sparingly at first until accustomed to them. Fed too much at first flatulency will result. Wheat may be fed to advantage, Cabbage and other green wet stuff should be avoided as causing pot belly and disease. A little sulphur should be put in the ground



REARING RABBITS FOR MARKET.

keep in health.

lated. Where hutches are built one above another they are not handy and difficult to keep clean. The plan of a rabbit house shown below may be one, two or more stories high and may be built as small or as large as desired. In plan a, the pen or hutch is five by six feet and bb are breeding boxes, common dry goods boxes without bottom and turned upside down with an entrance large enough to admit a full-grown tabbit. When not in use, the boxes may be removed. The alleyway, c, is three feet wide. By using two alleyways access to all pens is made convenient. Board the pens high enough so the rabbits cannot jump over the top. Enough windows should be made for plenty of light and in warm weather be removed and covered with wire mesh. The building must be rat proof, especially where the does are confined Litter pens with dry sawdust and clean out whenever filthy Barrels of grain and sawdust are placed

Mating can be done at all seasons of old and should not bring over four or five litters per year. Bucks should be kept separate from does. Remove young when six weeks old, taking away one or two of the strongest each day to gradually dry off the mother's milk flow. Allow the young rabbits to run together until four months old, then separate each sex .- F. Boomhower, in Farm and Home.

#### PICKING THE DUCKS.

Their Feathers Usually Bring a Good Price in the Market.

price, especially white ones, and should make a short trip with a view to look- they are sold dressed; if not sold ing after some of his interests in the dressed do not pick just before selling. west. And so it came to pass that one The amount received for the feathers day out in Arizona this same young ought to pay for the dressing.

tors, ran right into a small band of several times a year, generally four to Apaches. For a time they stood the In- six. Do not pick until the feathers are dians off, while one of Curton's crowd "ripe," which can be told by puiling a got away and brought the news into few from different parts of the bodies Fort Blister. It didn't take long for a of several birds. If they come out easdetail, under command of the dude sub, ily, without any bloody fluid in the to mount and bear away for the scene quill, they are all right and should be "But the messenger had underrated ing pull only a few feathers at a time the number of the Apaches, and for by taking between the thumb and foreonce our colonel had erred in judgment finger and giving a quick downward with regard to the size of the detach- jerk. Do not pull the bunch of long,

Before you begin picking tie the little squad. When the troopers ar- duck's legs together with a bit of listrived they found a serious business on ing or other soft cloth, and if the duck their hands. The prospecting party is inclined to object to the picking by had been nearly cut to pieces. Only one thrusts with the bill, slip an old stockor two survived. One of them was Curing or something of the sort over its ton, and he was badly wounded. Bris- head. Use no unnecessary harshness tow, the first sergeant said afterward, with any of the birds and be especially careful with laying ducks. Sitting for a moment was quite unnerved. ducks and those that are soon to be set should not be picked. In hot weather much of the down may be taken from the drakes. Do not take any in cold weather .- Western Rural.

## AMONG THE POULTRY.

thinking by a sudden rush to snatch their prey before it was secured by the troopers. 'Kids' gave a quick order for for gravel. The roosts should be low, especially a counter charge, and then riding for for large heavy fowls.

> Fowls that are confined need a supply of green food daily now.

economy to ship the best with the poorest. Grade them. The proper age at which to begin to

feed the fowls to fatten is just as soon as they have reached maturity. In nearly all cases improvement

only one or two breeds are kept. If rightly cared for a duck will

Equal parts of bran and corn meal Sawbones, jumping up. "Well, Bristow mixed up with water and baked and then soaked until soft in sweet milk he was a hero all the same. For 'Kids' is an excellent feed for young chickens. -St. Louis Republic.

Cure for Scaly Leg. Scaly leg is an unsightly and rapidly disfiguring disease of the feet and legs of domestic poultry caused by a minute the scales and raising them up and ultimately causing lameness and death. another and hence are contagious. On a mixture of kerosene and lard into the scales, and if the day is a warm one the lard may be omitted. After a day or two the infected legs should be washed thoroughly in tepid water and after drying a little should be anointed again with the kerosene and lard,— Farmers' Voic

ABOUT FALL PLOWING. Some of the Reasons Why the Work Should Be Done Thoroughly.

To prepare the ground for the seed, it should be deeply plowed in the autumn, and cross-plowed, as the land cannot be plowed in the spring without exposing a large surface to the strong drying effects of the spring winds, and thus occasioning the loss from the soi! by evaporation of a quantity of water proportioned to the increase of surface exposed. By the reciprocal action of the atmosphere and the soil the latter keeps up its store of available nutrutive matters. The silicates soluble with difficulty slowly yields alkalies, lime and magnesia in soluble forms; the sulphides are slowly converted into sulphates, and generally the minerals of the soil are disintegrated and mixed under the influence of the oxygen, the water, the carbonic acid, and the nitrie acid of the air. Again, the atmospheric nitrogen is assimilable by the soil in the shape of ammonia, nitrates, and the amide like matters of humus.

The rate of disintegration, as well as that of nitrification, depends in part upon the chemical and physical character of the soil, and partly upon the temperature and meteorological conditions

Moreover, the soil lying in rough interfurrows has been subjected to the action of frost: it is in its upper 'avers so broken up and divided in all directions by the powerful expansion of the water when converted into ice as to be reduced to the condition of the greatest possible fineness, recognized and so much desired by the farmer under the term mellowness.

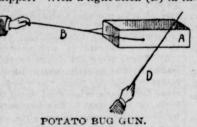
It has consequently attained that degree of pulverization and porosity which, with an adequate degree of mois ture, affords a solid standing ground for the young plant, while at the same time enough air for the development of the germ can penetrate the surface soil, and in the upper layers nutritive material for the young plant dissolved by the moisture of winter is always present. It is therefore in accord with reason not to plow the land at all in the here." spring, but to put in the seeds without further preparation than a previous harrowing.

The vigorous development of plants depends far less upon the weight and size of the seed than upon the depth to which it is covered with earth and upon the stores of nourishment which it finds in its first period of life .-- Andrew H. Ward, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

#### POTATO-BUG GUN.

It Will Accomplish a Great Deal in Very Short Time.

I send you a description of a bug gun which beats anything I have yet seen for killing potato bugs. Get a small cigar box, A, Fig. 9, seven inches long in about right. Take off the bottom and tack on in its place three thicknesses of door screen. Have the meshes break joints. Tack a forked stick (B) on the box so you can carry it in one hand like a dipper. With a light stick (D) in the



other hand, tap it lightly as you walk along the row.

For ammunition use a teaspoonful of Paris green (all you can lift out with the spoon) to a half gallon of flour, airslacked lime, plaster paris, land plaster. or, best of all, cement, such as is used to plaster cisterns with. This last does not wash off as easily as any of the others and costs no more than flour. Mix in a large bowl. If flour or lime is used it will be of an even pale green tint. Do not make it stronger or you will be in danger of injuring the potatoes. Agallon will dustanacre. I can go over an acre in an hour, which is much faster and easier than sprinkling with water. Dust while the dew is on, which is much better than after a rain. In a day or two go over again, dusting the buggy spots. This box can be used for dusting cucumbers, etc., with lime, ashes, soot or other substance in powdered form.-J. Defebaugh, in Ohio Farmer.

## Troughs for Young Stock.

It is not a great undertaking to provide a small trough in some convenient corner where they can eat their soaked corn and milk unmolested by older stock. They learn at an early age to visit their sideboard and their appreciation of its contents increases daily. As time goes on they will become more dependent upon their side ration, until as you go the round with the feed buck. ets, you are reminded that you have another regular lot on your feed roll. By the time they are ten or twelve weeks old you have them weaned with but little ceremony. They have become so attached to their feed trough that they

milk, making weaning a very simple matter.-Pacific Rural Press. No Royal Road to Wealth.

miss their mother but little, and the

sow will have reduced in the flow of

The farmer who wants to get rich for a number of years. Brains are a good thing to have, and are not to be despised, but the successful farmer finds it necessary to use all the brains and about all the bodily strength he has in order to succeed. The writer never knew but one man who worked too hard; he said in his last sickness: "Some people blamed me for working too hard, but I took pleasure in it." These parasites spread from one bird to No person should work so hard during the day that he can't sleep at night the first appearance of roughness rub and feel rested in the morning. What tween Fez and Tafilet occupies ten or many farmers need is not less land, but more enthusiasm in their business and more thorough cultivation of their meres.-Rural World.

Ducklings thrive best on soft food and help them to swallow.

HE MADE NO NOISE.

But He Was Mistaken as to the Oceapants of the Lower Berth.

A certain officer, high in authority in the ranks of the Fourth battalion tells a very good story on himself in relation to an experience which actually befell him while traveling some time ago on the Queen & Crescent road. and on arriving at his destination found city pulled in.

Tired out, he boarded the Mann sleeping car and was told by the porter them, when it suddenly disappears. that there were no berths. Knowing the conductor, he aroused that individual, but was met by the same reply to his demands.

"But I must have one," said the

low." "Well," replied the conductor, "I'll tell you what I can do. In section B pear in a different locality. there is a gentleman and his wife who are seriously ill, but the upper berth

the berth without making any noise and get out before they awake, why you may have the chance, but whatever you do, don't make a noise." The military man jumped at the chance, and, leaving his shoes in the passage, got into the berth success-

fully and went to sleep. He awoke and saw the light peeping between the curtains, and was astonished to find the section occupied by a trio of young damsels, who, unconscious of the presence of a horrid man, were making a hurried toilet.

Being a bashful man he hid his head under a pillow, when he was horrified to hear the porter knock at the door and pass in his shoes. "You have made a mistake," said one

of the girls. "There is no man in "Yas, dere is, miss," the factotum

answered, "he's in the top berth." There was silence for a moment, then chorus of horrified shrieks and a stampede on the part of the young ladies for the toilet room in the other end of the car. Seizing the opportunity, he slipped from the continuous he slipped from the section and made his escape.-N. O. Times-Democrat.

#### BED MAKING.

There Is an Art Even in This Simpl Work.

There is a popular notion to the effect that anybody can make a bed. To the fallacy of this belief let those who have tossed through the long hours of the night upon wrinkled sheets and under uneven blankets testify. While good springs and a firm hair mattress are the starting points of a comfortable bed, even they are of no avail unless properly dressed by mistress or maid. Over the mattress is smoothly laid a

pad made of heavy muslin with an inter!ining of cotton batting. Then comes the sheet. This should always be drawn as tight as strong hands can pull it, and tucked in firmly at top and bottom and sides. This is a sine qua non of a good bed. Then the upper sheet is laid over this, and it, with the blankets, must be turned under the foot of the mattress to prevent all danger of the covers slipping up at night and leaving the feet uncovered. The average servant will never, of her own will, fasten the clothes down firmly at the foot of the bed, and it takes a saint to bear patient ly the feeling of general coolness and discomfort caused by the coverings creeping up from the feet. Neither does a domestic comprehend that double blankets should be put on with the open at the top, so that one thickness may be thrown back if necessary. Next the blanket comes, of course, the counterpain, over the hem of which the upper hem of the sheet is neatly folded. Then the plump bolster and pillows are put in place. A light but warm duvet is laid across the foot of the bed, and be hold a couch towards which the weary men or woman looks with a sigh of longing, and in which he or she finds complete rest in deep sleep. The bedfurnishings may be elaborate or simple, as the housewife's means and taste dictate, but hem-stitching, embroidery, antique lace, and satin count as hollow shams if the bed they adorn is not properly, and therefore comfortably, made up, from the mattress out.—Harper's Bazar. The Dates of Tafilet.

When the dates are ripe the laborers,

who are very skillful in climbing, are sent up the trees to cut or shake off the fruit-laden branches. When they tumble to the ground the dates are collected into panniers and taken on doukeys back to the drying grounds, where they are laid out in the sun with a guard of women to see that no one steals his neighbor's fruit, though anyone may pick up a handful for his individual consumption on the spot. The dates are plucked just before they are actually ripe, for if left to be fully ripe they fall off themselves and are rotted by the irrigation. At the drying grounds the fruit is poured in great heaps upon the ground, and turned over by the women from time to time to allow the sun to reach the whole of it, and the sight of by farming must expect to work hard these great mounds of dates is a curious one. There are various methods of treatment. One is to leave the dates to be sun-dried singly; another is to crush them into solid masses, which are sewed up in basket work for transport: another is to crush them into lumps about the size of a turkey's eggs. This last is preferred by the poor natives for traveling purposes, as the lumps are easily carried; but oh, how indigestible they must be, as hard as a stone and as heavy as lead. The caravan route betwelve days, and from the oasis trade roads radiate in almost every direction, but little information is obtained about them .- Chambers' Journal.

-It is said by Hebrew scholars that need plenty of water while eating to the same word in ancient Hebrew signi-Ses blessing or cursing.

GHOST SCARES FARMERS.

earching Party Armed with Shotguns Organized for Its Capture.

Farmers of Benton township, Elkhart: county, Ind., are greatly excited overthe appearance of an apparition at an old church and graveyard.

The specter was first seen by John W. French and his wife while they were re-His business called him into Alabama, turning from a visit in the neighborhood. The ghost is said to be about it necessary to go into the interior in eight feet high and to resemble an old order to attend to the matters requiring man with long, white beard, dressed in his attention. He returned to the stu- white and carrying a club. While it aption very late, and it was fully 12 pears in the form of a man, however, it. o'clock before the train bound for this is transparent and makes a noise resembling thunder. It advances rapidly upon travelers until about ten feet from.

The ghost frightened William M. Moon one night recently so that he has been under the care of a physician ever since. A searching party went out the other night armed with shotguns lookmilitary man. "I am tired out, and have ing for the scepter, and it was seen sevgot to bunk somewhere. See what you eral times at a distance, and each time can do, old man, there's a good fel- was greeted with a volley from the shotguns of the pursuers, but each time it. disappeared only to immediately reap-

Another posse went out the next night, which was divided into groups of is empty. Now, if you will slip into two and three persons, stationed 100 yards apart. Quite a number in the neighborhood refused to go on these expeditions, fearing dire results. Some of the neighbors say that the spirit resembles an old man who was murdered some years ago in that locality, save in height.

> A Fashlonable Innovation. Narraganset Pier is to have an innovation this year. A well-known pugilist has opened a "scrap" college. He is there to act as tutor for the blue bloods, and will pilot them through the

> mysteries of the manly art. Big Contract for Brick. A brick concern in Epping, N. H., cecently received an order for 46,000,000 from a Boston firm, the contract to-

be finished in three years. First

Hood's

get Hood's, Sarsaparilla Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

# FIND THE ONLY ORIGINAL



THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO.,

3 East 19th Street, Bet. 5th Ave. and Broadway, NEW YORK.

# WHAT LINE

made the rate one cent per mile to St. Paul for the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.?

# WHAT LINE

alone granted a return limit of thirty days on all tickets to the next **Encampment at St. Paul?** 

# WHAT LINE

deserves the united support of all the members of the Grand Army and their hosts of friends?

# WHAT LINE

will you patronize? Under these circumstances, other things being equal, surely it will be the

# **CHICAGO** GREAT

RAILWAY

F. H. LORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

# FOUNTAINE@ELIXIR.

A Natural Mineral Water. DIABETES and BRIGHT'S DISEASE. BLOOD AND URIC POISONS. and endorsed by Physicians. Testimonials f mail. NATIONAL SANTARIUM couns 401-2. No. 515 Main St., Kansaa City, Mo.

BENEFIT TO MANKIND: YUCATAN.



THE TALE?

airy in his manners, and his slight build glittering flakes .- Nationa' Review.

# and rather effeminate lock exposed AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

RABBITS FOR MARKET.

How to Rear the Little Creatures in Hutches or Pens.

hutches or pens inside of buildings should be fed chiefly dry oats. After six to eight weeks old, feed whole, dry

feed once a week to prevent scurvy and

Rabbits can be bred in any kind of an inclosure that is clean and well venti-

the year. Does breed at six months

Duck feathers always bring a be saved when dressing the ducks, if

The breeding ducks may be picked "picked" or many will be lost. In pick-

ment he sent out. The Apaches were coarse feathers under each wing.

Sand should not be made a substitute

Oats are one of the very best grains to feed to molting hens.

In shipping live poultry it is poor

poultry can be more readily secured if

weigh a pound when six weeks old, and can be marketed at eight weeks old.

insect multiplying and piling up under

# BRYAN ACCEPTS.

The Democratic Candidates Are Officially Notified of Their Nomination.

Thousands Witness the Ceremony at Madison Square Garden. New York.

Enthusiastic Greeting Is Tendered the Chosen Standard-Bearers of Democracy.

Bryan and Sewall Both Accept the Honor and Pledge Fidelity to the Cause.

The Nebraskan's Answer to Arguments Against Free Coinage-An Appeal to Eastern Voters.

New York, Aug. 13.—At Madison Square Garden Wednesday night Hon. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, were formally notified of their nomination as candidates for president and vice president of the United States, respectively, by the democratic national convention at its recent session in

The doors were opened at seven o'clock and the great crowd which blockaded the streets made a desperate rush to gain entrance. During the turmoil several women fainted. At last by a vigorous use of clubs the police were able to secure a semblance of order. From floor to roof the garden was soon crowded with human the garden was soon crowded with human beings. The heat was intense. When Mrs. Bryan entered, a few minutes before her husband came, a scene of enthusiasm fol-lowed which was not ended until the lady arose from her seat and acknowledged the

ovation extended her.
Ovation to the Candidate.

When Mr. Bryan stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience, a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan," was the shout of those who Bryan, Bryan" was the shout of those who knew him, and, as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come, the cheering became louder and threatened not to stop. But it did stop at last, and those who timed it said that the ovation had lasted six minutes. It was the first tribute of the enthusiastic. The crowd was reserving itself for the event of the evening. event of the evening.

Notified by Gov. Stone. Senator Jones introduced Elliott Dan-forth as chairman of the meeting, and he in turn presented Gov. Stone, of Missouri, who made the formal speeches of notifica-

After Gov. Stone had spoken at considerable length, he presented to Mr. Bryan an engrossed copy of the resolution of notification adopted by the notification committee. Referring to the circumstance attending the nomination, the resolution stated that the nominee was selected as the notification the notification of the interesting the second of the interesting the interesting the second of the interesting the intere party leader because of his integrity, patriotism and ability, and that his election means the maintenance of an honest government administered for the benefit of all, and controlled only by intelligence conscientiously directed.

Great Demonstration.

When Gov. Stone concluded with the no-tification of his nomination to Mr. Bryan, a man began to wave a big American flag over the latter's head. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm and rose as a man when Chairman Danforth stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a had followed the mention of Mr. Bryan's name previously in the evening.

Mr. Bryan rose and stepped to the front and center of the speaker's platform. In his hand he had a manuscript copy of his speech. His face was pale, but he was cool and calm. His voice was firm, but showed signs of hoarseness.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Following are the most telling points in Mr. Bryan's speech:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens: I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the acceptance.

It has been character as the character and puestions the patriotism of the second patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the patriotism of the second patriotism of the second patriotism of the patriotism Following are the most telling points in

Platform Not a Menace.

Piatform Not a Menace.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the fees both of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and sphere of government. He said:

"Distinctions in society will always exist under every just society will always exist and the said in the s

He said:
"Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law."

Equality Must Prevail.

We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the victous the fruits of a virtuous life. We would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the 'ap of indelence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as assested in the declaration of independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or merit; it simply means officials shall not, in making, constructing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

Safe in the People's Hands. Equality Must Prevail.

Sate in the People's Hands. I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands

of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to congress in December, 1861, said: "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." I repeat his language with unqualified approval, and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost." Those who daily follow the injunction: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," are now, as they have ever been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

In time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance—let me give you his conclusion:
"But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions—to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerfulthe humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers—who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government." Those who support the Chicago platform indorses all the quotation from Jackson—the latter part as well as the former part.

Character of the Opposition.

We are not supprised, said Mr. Bryan,

the former part.

Character of the Opposition.

We are not supprised, said Mr. Bryan, to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform—nor to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. Such opposition is the highest indorsement which could be bestowed upon us.

We are content, he said, to have the cooperation of these who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal.

The Chicago platform has been con-

all enemies of the public weal.

Not a Disloyal Piedge.

The Chleago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of the decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to "use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge?

Has No Apology to Offer.

Has No Apology to Offer.

When courts allow rehearings, he said, they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing. While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood, continued Mr. Bryan, that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expenses of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process my be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation, it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours, every public official is a public servant, and the people have a right to criticise hisofficial acts. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty will desire to deny to those he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

All Favor Bimetallism.

Then entering upon what he declared

the right to discuss his official conduct.

All Favor Bimetallism.

Then, entering upon what he declared the paramount question of the campaign—the money question—Mr. Bryan said: It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national parry during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign—has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the democratic, populist and sliver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore sliver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action, on the ground that in their judgment it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. When they asserted that the efforts should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism.

Found Wanting.

The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the moneyowning and the money-changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have neveryet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue. There can be no sympathy or no cooperation between the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf.

Are They Sinoere? All Favor Bimetallism.

or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf.

Are They Sincere?

Is this quadriennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are, in fact, desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the pernanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

Test of Honesty in Money.

The test of honesty in money, he said, must be plainly found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest idollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a 'dollar which decreases in purchasing power. It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar, invests in the purchasing power of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Blimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a hearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices Test of Honesty in Money.

and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitlmate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voters to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chleago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Why Farmers Oppose Gold Standard.

Why Farmers Oppose Gold Standard.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and, besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and, besides these items, there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

Bad for the Wage-Earner. Why Farmers Oppose Gold Standard.

Bad for the Wage-Earner.

Bad for the Wage-Earner.

The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at sixteen to one was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, of the leading labor organizations and presented to congress. Wage-earners know that while a gold standard raised the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and reemployment less certain.

A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes in dustry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding, because, when prices are steady or rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Runous to Merchants and Manufacturers.

Ruinous to Merchants and Manufacturers. Mr. Bryan said it was only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to show that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. Salaries in business occupations, he said, depend upon business conditions and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens a permanency of such salaries.

Dangerous for Others.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vein, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

Those who hold, as a permanent invest-

ment, the stock of railreads or other en-terprises—I do not include those who spec-ulate in stocks or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contracts—are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the carning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard

times.

The professional classes—in the main—receive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who cre-

there is prosperity among those who create wealth.

Mr. Bryan said that the assertion of the opposition that a bank belongs to the debtor class is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities, and, he continued, when a dollar is rising in value slowly a bank may, by making shopt-time loans and taking good security, avoid loss; but, when prices are falling rapidly, the bank is apt to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in the purchasing power of its capital and surplus.

Beneficiaries of a Gold Standard.

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Beneficiaries of a Gold Standard.

Passing briefly over this point, Mr. Bryan said: Let me say a word now in regard to certain persons who are peculiarly benefited by a gold standard and who favor it, not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them blind them to the effect of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said:

It must be admitted, however, that some bankers combine the business of a bond broker with the ordinary banking business, and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is, there will always be danger that, unless restrained by the public opinion or legal enactment, those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition, Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

What Sherman Said.

"The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators

What Sherman Said.

"The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would care to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?"

him?"
Mr. Bryan continued: As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life, and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people except the capitalist out of debt and those who stand.

in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies, if there is a contraction of the volume of standard money of the world.

Blaine's View.

money of the world.

Blaine's View.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the house of representatives on the 7th of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, it successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

Is it strange that the "holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money; can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property?" If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard?

Dollars That Grow Not Wanted.

Dollars That Grow Not Wanted.

What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day, if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us if, in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of one dollar, we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which these debts must be paid?

Will No Longer Be Borrowers.

If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers.

What'Free Coinage Means. Dollars That Grow Not Wanted.

What Free Coinage Means. What Free Coinage Means.

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of sliver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873.

When we ask that our mints be opened to

to 1873.

When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of sliver into full legal tender money we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to sliver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of sixteen to one we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard sliver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure sliver as the first sliver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

as the first silver doing come at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a European writer on political economy, who suggests the following illustration: A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river fed from one source—the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low; whereas, a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So, in the case of bimetallism, the volume of metallic money receives contributions from both the gold mines and the silver mines, and therefore varies less; and the dollar resting upon two metals is less changeable in its purchasing power than the dollar which rests on one metal only.

Actual Necessity for Himetallism.

There is an actual necessity for bimetal-

Actual Necessity for Bimetal citism.

There is an actual necessity for bimetal-lism, said Mr. Bryan, as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar's now held up to the gold dollar by legal-tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or by administrative policy. We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world.

silver to its coinage value, and tual make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world.

International Bimetallism.

Mr. Bryan devoted much attention to the subject of international bimetallism. International bimetallists, he said, believe that several nations by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the builion value of the metals at the mintratio. When a mint price is thus established it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin. The only question upon which international bimetallists and independent bimetallists differ is: Can the United States by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints? They agree in their defense of the metallic principle and they agree in unalterable opposition to the gold standard. International bimetallists cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetallism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetallism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetallism at the same ratio. International bimetallism sits cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being builtion owners who desire to curry favor with the people. They must rest their opposition upon one ground only, namely: That the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of t International Bimetallism.

China, Japan, Mexico and all other silverusing countries must satisfy their annual
needs from the annual product; the aris
will require a large amount, and the goldstandard countries will need a considerable
quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be
required to coin only that which is not
needed elsewhere; but if we stand ready
to take and utilize all of it, other nations
will be compelled to buy at the price which
we fix. Many fear that the opening of our
mints will be followed by an enormous increase in the annual production of silver.
This is conjecture. Silver has been used
as money for thousands of years, and
during all of that time the world has never
suffered from an over-production.

Coinage Requirements Under Silver.

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We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by an enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all of that time the world has never suffered from any overproduction. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the need of commerce we confidently hope that the intelligence, of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. Coinage Requirements Under Silver.

It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullon at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver when measured by gold to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver.

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with the interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciated dollars.

Not Advocating Fifty-Cent Dollars.

Following in an earnest argument favor-

In appreciated dollars.

Not Advocating Fifty-Cent Dollars.

Following in an earnest argument favoring the restoration of bimetallism, Mr. Bryan said: Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver builion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is new worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid, point to Mexico, and assert that the opening of our mists will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish.

The one thing recessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail. In response to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver. Mr. Bryan said it sufficed to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and not withstanding that gold has risen in value.

Arguments Against Silver Answered.

is rue of the production of gold, and notwif-istanding that gold has risen in value.

Arguments Against Silver Answered.

The replied in detail to numerous argumints against silver. If it is asserted, he stild, that the free coinage of silver is introded only for the benefit of the mine owners, it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away; and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coinage to specially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restoration of silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owner. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improyement of rivers, the erection of public buildings—all these confer incidental benefits upon individuals and communities, and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public good.

Debtor Should Have the Option.

Debtor Should Have the Option.

If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the builton values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one may be perceptibly cheaper than the other, but the demand thus ereated for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price.

In other words, when the creditor has Debtor Should Have the Option.

In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart; whereas, when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor.

The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to justification of the people in the people of justification is provided in the people of justification provided in the provided in the people of justification provided provided in the people of justification p

redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates frow circulation and leave nothing but sold as legal lender money. Are our or onents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous parases?

The argument that a silver dollar is heavier than a gold dollar, and that, therefore, silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is, he said, completely answered by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate, on any other kind of paper money. There was much elaboration and illustration in the points presented in this part of Mr. Bryan's speech.

When Gold Goes Abroad

the points presented in this part of Mr.
Bryan's speech.

When Gold Goes Abroad

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country, those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

We are told that a restoration of bimetallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract when most of the people can use silver than it is now, when everyone is trying to procure gold.

A New and Vital Issue.

There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that certain months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of congress, and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies induged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If in November the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital Issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have pas

Not Opposed to International Agreement.

Subscribe to a doctrine that money is offinitive to the concluding with a reference to international bimetallism, Mr. Bryan said: We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to cooperate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid.

We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position, we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens who are second to none in their capacity for self-government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world—a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens as well as do justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blest with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs, is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot inforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy.

Appeal to Citizens.

Appeal to Citizens.

Citizens of New York: I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might in the very beginning of the campaign bring you greeting from the people of the west and south and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who teach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the illipyou have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city

own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect your cooperation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure—can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as partiotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among other nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all, promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

Sewall Notified.

Gov. Stone, at the conclusion, turned to Mr. Arthur Sewall, the vice presidential candidate, and in a few words formally notified him of his nomination. Mr. Sewall responded briefly, accepting the honor. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjuvened. ing adjourned.
Mr. Sewall's Address.

At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Sewall's Address.

Mr. Sewall, in his address replying to the notification of his nomination, referred to the Chicago convention as the most earnest in the history of the party, and closer and more in touch with the people. The demand for reform in our existing monetary system, he said, was the evershadowing issue before the country, made dominant by the distressed condition prevailing throughout the land. The democratic party, and, he believed the great majority of the American people, are convinced that the demonetization of silver was a wrong which should and must be righted. The single gold standard has so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable, unsafe and is dwarfed in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the nation that commercial and industrial paralysis has, followed. What we must have is the broad and expanding foundation of both gold and silver to support a monetary system capable of meeting the demands of a growing country, and an industrious, energetic and enterprising people, a system that will not be weakened and panic-stricken at every foreign draft upon us, a system that will maintain a parity of just values and protect us from the frequent fluctuations so disastrous to every business and industry. In free and unlimited coinage of silver and in bimetallism he saw the only remedy for existing evits. Return to silver its money function end it will appreciate and its purchasing power will increase. Take from gold its imonopoly, its value will be reduced, and in due course the parity of the two metals will again obtain under natural causes. We will then have a broad and unlimited foundation for a monetary system commensurate with our country's needs and future development. To this reform the democratic party has given its pledge, Our opponents admit the wisdom of the principle but ask us to await the permission of any nation on earth to relieve themselves of the cause of their distress. In conclusi

The Chase County Courant

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

#### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President, W. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

For Presidential Electors. AT LARGE. MORRIS CLAGGETT, of Pitts

ALBERT PERRY, of Troy. GEO. T. PITTS, of Wellington. DISTRICT.

1st Dist., Sidney Hayden, Holton

J. B. Goshorn, Iola, W.H.Leviston, Cherryvale E. M. Blackshere, Elmdale C. A. Miller, Salina, Jos. R. Logan, Lincoln, H. J. Roetzell, Elinwood.

For Governor JOHN W. LEEDY, of Coffey Co. For Chief Justice, FRANK DOSTER, of Marion Co. For Congressman at Large, REV. JERRY BOTKIN, of Wilson county.

For Lieutenant Governor. R. M. HARVEY, of Shawnee Co For Attorney General, L. C. BOYLE, of Bourbon county. For Secretary of State, WILLIAM E.BUSH, of Jewell Co. For State Treasurer,

J. H. Hefflebower, of Miami Co. For State Auditor, W. H. MORRIS, of Crawford Co. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. D. STRYKER, of Barton Co.

For Congressman, 4th District, JOHN MADDEN, of Emporia. For State Senator, 27th District, J. C. WATSON, of Marion. For Judge, Fifth Judicial District W. A. RANDOLPH, of Emporia.

#### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-VENTION.

The County Central Committee of the Democratic party met, on Satur-day, July 30, 1896, pursuant to call. By arrangement the Populist Central Committee also met, in conjunction, to discuss a probable union of the parties, in a fall campaign. After a thorough discussion of the question presented, the following resolutions were presented and jointly

adopted:

Resolved, by the members of the
Democratic and Popolists Central
Committees, now in joint session that
we recommend that each separate
Central Committee, call a county delegate convention of their party, each
party to have one delegate for every
five votes or major fraction thereof of Pennsylvania five votes, or major fraction thereof o the party, cast for the highest candi date on the State ticket, two year so meet in joint convention and nom inate a county ticket, and that, there after, each party nominate said join ticket as its own, and to be certifie

on the Australian ballot.
Resolved, That should the free silver Republicans organize, and declar for free coinage of silver, at the rati of 16 to 1, and for Bryan for Presi dent, and pledge to support the candi-dates nominated by the county convention, that they be allowed repre-sentation of one delegate for each 5 votes or major fraction thereof in said

organization.
In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, a delegate convention of the Democratic party of Chase County, will be held at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, September 5, 1896, at 11 o'clock, day, September 5, 1896, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers to be yoted for November 6, 1896: Representative, Clerk of the District Court, Probate Judge, County Attorney and County Superintendent.

The representation in said convention shall be by precincts, as follows:

Bazaar 3
Cedar Point 2
Cedar township 3 ismond Creek..... Elmdale. Matfield township..... Middle Creek..... 

The primary meetings to elect dele-ates to said convention will be held on Thursday afternoon, September 3 1896, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, excepting that in Cottonwood Falls and Strong City the primaries will be held in the evening of said day, from 8 to 9 o'clock, the former in the Court room and the latter at the school-house in said cities.

All delegates shall be elected by

By order of the County Centra ommittee. C. S. FORD, A. F. FRITZE, Chairman. Committee.
A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

in separate tracks, at not less than \$2.50 per acre, viz: w tof ne to 5-21 6; st of nw 12 21-8; wt of net of swt 28-21-8; wt of nwt of 10-22-6; swt of nwt 22-22-8.

Ripans Tabules; at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence, Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. pans Tabules cure indigestion.

pans Tabules cure constipation CONFIDENT DEMOCRATS FIGURING OUT VICTORY.

From now until election day in November each side to the political contest will juggle with figures to justify predictions of victory for its presidential candidate.

The electorial vote in 1892 was For Cleveland, two hundred and seventy-seven: for Harrison, one hundred and forty-five: for Weaver twenty-two.

According to Democratic calcuators, McKinley will carry Conneticut, Deleware, Maryland, New Jersey and New York, which went to Cleveland four years ago.

It is then proper to subtract the votes of those states from Cleveland's total and add them to Har. rison's one hundred and forty-five. This leaves Bryan two hundred and fourteen and gives McKinley wo hundred and eight, leaving Bryan ten and McKinley sixteen short of a majority of the electoral college-two hundred and twenty. our.

But it it is claimed that Weaver's twenty-two votes will be thrown to Bryan, which will give him two hundred and thirty-six-or twelve A CREAT NEWSPAPER SPEAKS more than enough to elect him and defeat McKinley.

More doubtful Democrats sum

up the situation this way:	
STATES SURE FOR BRYAN.	
Alabama	.1
Arkansas	
California	
Colorado	
Florida	:
Georgia	.1
Indiana	
Indiana	.1
Kentucky	1
Louisana	• • •
Mississippi	1
Missouri	•+
Montana Nebraska	
Nevada	
North Dakota	
North Carolina	ï
South Dakota	
South Carolina	
Topposso	. 1
Texas	.1
Utah	
UtahVirginia	.1
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wyoming	
Total	21
Total	
Connecticut.	

t	Maine
е	Maryland
9-	Massachussetts
h	Massachussetts
77	Nam Vark
f	Pennsylvania
	Rhode Island
	Vermont
d,	
u,	Total 12
-	10tal
8-	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.
e- it	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.
e- it	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.  Illinois
e- at	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.  Illinois
e td	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.  Illinois
-	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.  Illinois
-	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.  Illinois
-	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.  Illinois
-	IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.  Illinois

An intelligent printer happened into this office last Friday. He stated that he came from the North west. He was asked what he thought of the prospects of Mr Bryan in that section. "He'll be sure to carry that section solid. Those people out there have been living on snow-balls and rabbit track's for the past three winters and they want a change in diet and in our money system. More than prevent him from carrying Colo rado."-New Era, La Grange, Ken-

## THAT KANSAS DECISION.

The most startling decision that has ever come from any judicial Hanna, for a cyndicate." tribunal in this country is that of the Kansas Court of Appeals declaring ineffective the law under and contracted in good faith, but

now declared null and void. The following lands in this country and within the Dodge City. Kansas, land office distract are vacant, and are open to settlement under the home, stead law; on, upon due application. made atsaid land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in sense than the set of the highest bidder in sense than the sense that is, promising to pay gold." In other words, the gold basis which the Republicant the gold basis which the Republicant the sense that is, promising to pay gold." In other words, the gold basis which the Republicant the gold basis which the gold basis which the gold basis which the gold basis which the Republicant the gold basis which judicial determination? If an in- It is in the nature of what the lawintruder, a tramp, or a vagabond yers call legal fiction. should maintain undisputed possession of any piece of real estate in gold reserve in the Treasury is in Kansas, or anywhere else in this reality the inadequate and unstable republic, for twenty-flive years he modicum that has been placed there would be the owner of the prop- as pawn money for the pledge of erty. But it seems that time is \$262,000,000 in interest bearing

Kansas, even though marriage and withdrawal of this reserve is atany birth came under the sanction of time within the power of this the letter of the law.

But we do not believe this de cision can be retroactively applied. connection that an unconstitutional load of tribute. law is constitutional until declared paper view" is good law, but we City Times. do know that it ought to be Whether the statute that is declared invalid was good or bad, there should be no annullment of marriages by persons divorced by that law. The droughts and cyclones of Kansas, and even her perilous experience with Populism, were less deplorable than a wholesale dissolution of the marriage tie, wholesale branding of wives and mothers with infamy, a wholesale illegitimatizing of two generations Washington Post.

The New York Morning Journal, one of America's leading and most enterprising newspapers,

editorials aays: "The manner in which the opponents of the ticket nominated at Chicago have begun their campaign must arouse the profoundest country, but reasons best known resentment of every American 1egardful of the interest and jealousy of the honor of his country. The representives of half the American entitled to unusual consideration people have been denounced in de. because of their experience in lirious language as anarchists, cut financial matters, but the banker throats and swindlers. Their must be able to back up his ! opinchosen candidate for the highest ion with logic. office in the republic has been picturen as a crazy Jacobin or designing demagogue. Commerce and is no reason that another man industry have been threatned with should believe the banker's mere the very panic these alarmists statement that black is white, parhave professed to fear.

"This crusade has been one of reckless misrepresentation from the start. The libelers of the late convention know that the Chicago piatform is not anarchical. In most respects it is inspired by enlightened progressivness.

"Nor is it possiple with more sincerity to call Mr. Bryan a dem. agogue. He is the very reverse of a demagogue.

"On the other hand we have Wiliam McKinley, bound hand, foo and tongue to the most corrup combination that ever equiped its- o. p., in Kansas, in large numbers; self openly it an Americad Presidential campaign. His election and pie-hunters left to keep up an would put the recourses of the Government at the disposal of the Hanna syndicate. In most respects the superiority of the Demo- Ingalls that the St. Louis platform is cratie candidate is so palpable as to make comparison needlessly cruel to his opponent. What, then, is the duty of American citizens who desire to secur the best possible government for the repub-Plainly it is to vote for the Presidthat Bryan, will carry Iowa and tives in congress. Gold men for for bimetallists. But no body who the government for McKiniey, by

# M'KINLEY AND BOND ISSUES

General A. J. Warner, President which divorces have been granted of the American Bimatalic league, tion, the following is presented: in the State for twenty-five years. In an interview with the Washing-It is said that this applies to no less ton correspondent of The Times, than 35,000 cases. If so, it involves has stated a truth which many the dearest interests of not less than have overlooked in the present 50,000 families, including those of currency agitation, but which the divorced couples and their every fair-minded person is bound children by subsequent marriages, to admit the moment his attention is called to it.

General Warner says: "We are now on a bond basis; that is, prom-

The \$100,000,000, more or less, no element in perfecting a mar- bonds, to a syndicate of American riage title or legitimacy of birth in and European bankers, and the

usurious combine, whenever it chooses to force the government into another issue of bonds and lay The Brooklyn Eagle says in this the people under an additional

McKinley has declared, in a pubunconstitutional when it affects he speech, his intention, when the civil cases; that the validity of the emergency arises, of keeping up marriages that have followed these the bond resuing policy of the presdivorces and the legitimacy of the ent administration. In the event children cannot be impaired by an of his election the recurrence of ex post facto decision. We do not raids on the gold reserve may be know that the Eagle's "lay news- confidently looked for .- Kansas

> BRYAN'S LAST EDITORIAL. The last editorial written by Mr. Bryan appeared on July 1, nine days before he was nominated. It was an answer to the charge made

by the Atichinson Globe that he had advised the people to always oppose the bankers. The following extract contains the germ o Mr. Bryan's argument:

The banker is a man, nothing more nor less, and his opinions are entitled to all due consideration. But no man should permit another man to do his thinking for him. There are many bankers who are sincere and consistent bimetallists There are others who are sincere gold bugs. There are some who advocate the single gold standard when we do not believe its preservation will be benificial to the to them selves they adhere to the advocacy of that standard.

"The opinions of all bankers are

"Because the banker has had wide experience in money matters ticulary when the other man knows that black is not white."

It seems that her majesty has, at last, concluded to abdicate the throne in favor of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, etc. etc., from which it may readily be seen that this good old lady is getting a little weak minded. She ought to still further elevate the First Duke, of Cleveland, Marcus Aurelins Hanna, as the one best fitted to reign over the vast British Domain.

The old timers are deserting the g. but there are enough office-seekers appearance of fighting.

There are many thousand Republicans in Kansas who do not agree with capable of a variety of interpretations

## DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

#### HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his nerlic during the next four years? vous system is sertously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco ential candicate who is manifestly to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant best fitted to administer the govern-that his system continually craves, "Baco Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco ment and to settle the financial habit, in all its forms, carefully compound question through their representa- ed after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is Nebraska, and Wolcott cannot silver candidates and bimetallists purely vegatable and guaran:eed perfectly barmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will norealizes what is at stake in this tify when to stop. We give a written guar campaign can vote to abandon antee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per government of the people, by the cent interest, "Baco-Curo" is not a substi people for the people in favor of tute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconven ience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS. From hundreds of testimonials, the origin als of which are on file and open to inspec-

tion, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1895.

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

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

# J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

Ratiroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

# COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



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

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, China Change, Lines Kidney, Bladder, Narrae Research Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc. SURGICAL OPERATIONS

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

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

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

on short notice; and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES. I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather

Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM-An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials, Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

## STAR BARBER SHOP,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

JOHN DOERING, Prop.

W. H. HOLSINGER.

A MICH Wind Mills, Hardware, Tinware, Farm Machinery.

Pumps. Pipe, Hose and

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Fittings KANSAS.

# TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debil-

Pa.

ity, Rheumatism, Neuralgia. AND ALL CHRONIC AND

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

rt is agreeable. There is no nauseous tast or after-taste, nor sickening smell.

## "COMPOUND OXYCEN ITS MODE OF ACTION

AND RESULTS,"

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

1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

CRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder al courts First pudlished in the Chase County COUR-ANT, July 23, 1896.)

Sale of School Land. Notice is hereby given, that I will offer, at

public sale, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock s. m., an o'clock p. m., the following described sch lands, to-wit:

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.

OOTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



BAST. At.X Col.L. Chi.X KC.X.W. Ft

Mixed Bazaar ..... Gladstone..... Cottonwood Falls. Strong City.....3 20am 8 50am 5 20 Evans 3 30 9 04 Hymer.....3 47 9 30

COUNTY OFFICERS: 

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, w. M.; M.C. Newton. Secy. R. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T.C.Strickland, N.G.; J.B. Davis. Sec. K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

Clark, C. 5. Choppers Camp, No. 928, ModernWoodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.: L. W. Heck, Clerk.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Geo. W. Hays and family have gone east to live. Mrs. John Doering is improving from her serious illness.

Jas. A. Burley returned; Tuesday; from his visit in Pennsylvania, Born, on Sunday, August 9, 1896.

you want job work of any description Born, on Sunday, August 16, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Schimpff: a daughter.

Ed. King spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, at Emporia. J. Z. Mann attended the Y. P. S. C.

E. convention at Emporia, Monday and Tuesday. A. S. Howard shipped five car loads of cattle to Kansas City, from Bazaar.

Tuesday night. Mrs. L. M. Gillett is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. M.S. Stephenson. of Oberlin.

As its semi-annual dividend, Chase State School fund.

The children of J.T. Butler are im proving slowly from their recent at tack of typhoid fever.

Magnificent rains visited these morning and this morning. Mesdames Chas. Hofman and J. H.

Knickerbocker, of Strong City, have gone to Colorado, on a visit.

Mrs. Willie Romigh and Miss Ophelia Romigh are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Waite, at Emporia.

Jonathan Minnix, of Matfield Green, who is working at Emporia, went home, yesterday, for a few days'

Company I, Kansas National Guards, will shoot, next Friday, at 1 2 and 3 hundred yards, in Cartter's pasture.

Chas. Duckett, depot agent at Hy-

mer. is spending this week with his parents, on Buck creek, south of this dity.

The Rev. J. A. Sankey was down to Emporia, the fore part of the week. attending the Christian Endeavor Convention:

Mr, and Mrs, A. B. Watson are enjoying a visit from their children, Mr, and Mrs. C. C. Clark and children, who got here, Sunday, by wagon. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-

Don't forget that John Glen, the re-liable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every

branch of his trade.

Mrs. Gordon McHenry, having disposed of her interests in Kansas City, has returned to this county, and is again occupying her home on Sharp's oreek.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, p. m., August 25th, instant, at the Court-house, at which time there will be good public speakers present, and everybody is invited to attend, especially the ladies.

I have for rent some of the bes I have for rounty.

J. C. DAVIS.

Willie Kuhl; second son of M. M. Kuhl, was thrown from a horse, last week; and got a bone of his lower jaw broken; but he is now getting along

nicely.

J. E. Perry, H. A. Clark, Charlie
Harkness, and Misses Sadie Forney
and Maude Palmer are the delegates to the Epworth League district convention at Americus, to day.

A "Bryan Silver Club" was organ ized at Strong City, Tuesday night with ferty five members; with Phil. Goodreau, as temporary chairman; and J. L. Cochran, as temorary sec-

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 aug 8tf home institution.

John E. Watrous, editor of the Burlington Independent, and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for this district, was in town, yesterday, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant

Ed. S. Clark received notice of the death of his brother-in-law, Jas. V, Quinton, at Fenton, New Jersey, Sunday last, over come with heat. Mr. Quinton was a resident of Wichita, Kansas.

FENCE POSTS AND LUMBER FOR SALE.—I have 15,000 feet of lumber and 3000 posts for sale. Apply at the Madden farm, near Bazaar or at J. L. Kellogg's livery stable in Cotton-wood Falls. JERRY MADDEN.

Rev. J. A. Sanky, L. A. Lowther, S. B. Wood. Emma Baker, Marv Rockwood, Orpha Strail, Anna K. Morgan, Louie Patten and Harry Y. Breese represented the Christian Endeavor of this city, at the Emporis

In order to make our advertisement in your paper more effective and to Jack, help introduce our brands in your section we are going to make the following offer for thirty days from Distriction. 

gallon or five cases. Cash must be sent with each order: We are,
Yours truly,
R. Morarch Bottling Co.

The catalogue of the State Normal School for the year 1895-6 shows a total attendence of 1735. The enrollment in the model school, included in the above, was 185. One grati-fying feature about the enrollment is the large number of pupils taking advanced work. Eighty-nine counties were represented, Green wood leading with an enrollment of 51, Osage following with 50, Rilev 39, Harvey 34, Neosho and Jefferson 32 each, Morris and Coffey 21 each, Shawnee 30, Forty-seven counties enrolled ten or more students, Thirteen states and territories were represented, 49 students coming from outside of Kansas. Seven hundred twenty-two ies, or colleges. The graduating class numbered exactly 100. If you wish a copy of the catalogue or any aditional information, address
A. M. TAYLOR, President,

Emporia; Kansas.

DEATH OF LOT LEONARD. Lot Leonard, one of the pioneers of

Chase County, a man highly respected and much loved by all who knew him, passed from this life into eternity, at his home, at Bazaar, Bazaar township, Chase County, Kansas, at 11:30 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, August 13, 1896. after a long and painful illness; and his recounty receives \$1,178.52 from the mains were laid to rest in Bazaar cemetery, at 4 o'clock, p, m., on the 15th instant, the funeral services being conducted at his late home, by the Rev. M, G. McKenzie. Pastor of the M. E. Church, assisted by Elder Magnificent rains visited these J.S. H. Barker, in the presence of a parts. Tuesday evening. Wednesday large number of friends and neighbors which will be occupied by the oid solvent who had gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of a man who had walked uprightly in their midst for lo, these many years; a man whose integrity was never questioned whose friendship was as firm column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop Tobacco' vania, October 1, 1896, hence, was 66 vania, October 1, 1896, hence, was 66 years, 1 month and 22 days old at the parents, on Buck creek, south of this city.

The Scroggin children, of Kansas City, who were visiting their grand-parents returned home, Monday, excepting Len.

The Rev. J. A. Sankey was down to

Pursuant to adjournment, the Chase County Bryan Free Silver League, ninety numbers, met at the Court house in this City, Tuesday evening last and perfected an organization by the election of the following permanent officers: H. L. Hunt,
President; L. M. Gillett, Vice President; S. B. Wood, Secretary; W. W.
Rockwood, Treasurer.
On motion, the Chair was empower-

ed and directed to appoint an Executive Committee of five members, with power, aside from their iegular funetions, to organize branch Leagues in the various townsnips of the county.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

District No. 1, Elmdale, J, W. Larkin, Principal, Ellen Cromwell, Assistant. District No. 2, Clements, C, T, Har-rison, Principal, Mrs. Frances Harrison, Assistant.

Silver Creek, Lizzie Collett. District No. 3, Cedar Point, H. S. Dwelle District No. 5, Pringle, Mrs. Wella

Campbell. District No. 6, Cottonwood Falls, A Lowther, Principal. W. C. Austin Clara Morrison, Carrie Breese, Alda Byran, Jennie Upton, Minnie Ellis. District No. 7, Bazaar, Josephine

Makimson. District No.8. Dunlap, Elsie Gillett. District No. 9, Toledo, Helen Præ District No. 10, Rockland, Maud

Thomas.
District No. 11, Vernon, Lizzie Brandley.
District No. 12, Brandley, Mae

District No. 13, Wonsevu, W. W. District No. 14, Lower Fox Creek,

David Ward,
District No. 15. Elba, Nora Stone,
District No. 16, Rath, Ethel Miles,
District No. 17, Elk, Howard Steph-

District No. 18, Cedar Creek, J. R. District No. 19, Miller, S, C. Bailey. District No. 20, Blackshere, Marie Marden. District No. 21, Sharps Creek, John

District No. 22, Evans, J.W. Brown. District No. 23, Woodhwll, Mattie District No. 24, Upper Fox Creek Aimee Dougherty.
District No. 25, Elinor, John Pet-

District No. 26, Cansan, Hattie L District No. 27, Thompson, W. L.

District No. 28, Birley, Ida Schimpff. District No. 29, Morris, Blanch Britton. District No. 30, Prarie Hill, Hattie

E. Gray. District No. 31, Patten, J. M. Stone. District No. 32, Grand View, Dan. Wilson. District No. 33, Saffordvill, Mand Brown, Principal, Lizzie Bailey. District No. 34, Sheehan, Mamie

District No. 35, Simmons, Mattie Dougherty. District No. 37, Coyne Valley, Ed. F. Rockwood.

District No. 38, Ice, Mary Chesney. District No. 39, Pleasant Hill, Luella Winne. District No. 41, Strong City, E. A. Wyatt, Principal, Mollie Maloy, H.A.

Rose, Minnie Myser, Bridgie Ouinn, Mayme Simmons, Josie Fish. District No. 42, Cahola, Maude Mil-

District No. 44, Matfield Green; Mattie G. Scott. District No. 44, Coon Creek, M Blanche Stone. District No. 45, Pleasant Valley, Ed. A. Sayre. District No. 46, Marble Hill, W. C. Orrill. District No. 47, German, W. O. Furguson

Born, on Sunday, August 9, 1896, of the students held teachers' certitor Mr. and Mrs. Henry Foreman, a son.

Call at the Courant office when grade, and 351 second, Nearly 200 were graduates high schools, academ
vou want job work of any description. District No 48, Chase County, Ella ett. District No. 50, Homestead, B. F. Martin.

District No. 51, Baker, Josie Tink-District No. 52, Rocky Glen, Nellie District No. 53, Schwilling, Emma

District No. 54, Forrest Hill, Iva District No. 55, High Prarie, R. S.

District No. 59, Lookout, Sarah Austin.
District No. 61, Strieby, F.W. Riggs,
District No. 62. Bloody Creek, L. G.

District 66, Reeves, Nellie Sanders

KANSAS C. A. R. REUNION AND TOPEKA'S AUTUMNAL FES-TIVITIES FOR THE VET-RANS OF 1861-'65 SEP. 28, OCTOBOR 3, 1896.

The state fair grounds at Topeka a man whose integrity was never questioned, whose friendship was as firm as a rock, and whose affection was the brotherhood of man. He was born A one fare rate for the round trip

processions, tournaments and carni-

The flower parade which the Topeka ladies have charge of as their part of Topeka's Festival-Reunion will be the first one ever given in

The State tournament of the Kan-sas Firemans Association will be held at Topeka, during the Reunion-Festi-val week' Volunteer companies from all over will participate in the con-tests, races and parades.

Miss Julia McCabe, from Wichita, and Miss Sarah McCabe, from Emporia, are at Bazaar for a few days visit. Mrs. Vetter is at Kansas City, vis-

iting her son; Eugene Vetter. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

and convention. Young people's Christian Union. Omaha Neb. Aug. 16-24. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 15trip. Tickets on sale 117-18. Return limit can be extended

to Sept. 15, 1896,

National Convention Representative League at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 25, 1896. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 23 and 24. Re-

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic-St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, 1896. Fare from Cottonwood Falls Station for the round trip \$14 80 return limit can be extended to Sept.

Emporia, Kan, August, 7-18: One and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 7-18, Sovereign Grand Lodge Dallas Tex. I. O. O. F. Sept. 21 28 1896. one fare

Annual Meeting Prima Hall Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. Leavenworth Kan. Aug. 17-22. Fare one and onethird round trip.

Veterans N. S. A. Sept. 811. Louisville. Ky, Fare one and ane-third, round trip, Annual Convention National

Annual Camp Meeting Delphos Society of Spiritualists. Delphos Kan. Aug. 7-25, Fare one and one-

one third round trip.
National Baptist Convention St.
Louis, Mo. Sept. 16-23rd. Fare one

and one-third round trip.
Annual Meeting-Missouri Valley
Homeapathic Medical Association.
Omaha, eb, Sept. 13 1896, Fare
one and one-third round trip.
W. Jenkins, Ag't.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF COLD.

at Cripple Creek Colo., and elsewhere, Million Dollars a month, and steadily increasing. Mining Stocks are advancing in price more rapidly than any other Stocks and many pay dividence of 35 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment. John I. Tallman & Co., 14 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Iil., are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you free, interestinff particulars of the Mining Companies they represent also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton containing many new and important features.

Send for these books at once if you are interested in any form of speculation or investments. They may prove profitable to you.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases, The right climate is where a

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

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

COLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.

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

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

& S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chica-

SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERKS!

In order that my annual report to the State Superintendent may go in on time, it is necessary that your reports reach this office not latter than August 25. Also report of tax levy should be sent to the County Clerk at the same time.

T. G. Allen, Co. Sup't.

LETTER LIST.

9, 1896,
Mrs. William Balwin,
J. C. Johnson, Esq.,
Mr. B. C. May,
Miss Amelia Shioe.

SPECIAL RATES.

Evangelistic and annual institute

turn limit Aug. 31.

Annual Congress National Prison Association of the United States. Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26-30. Fare one and one third for the round trip. Christain Endeavor Union of Kan.,

Sept. 18-19-20. return limit 30th. State Convention Populist Party State Meeting League of American Wheelmen, Salina Kan. Aug. 20 21. Fare one and one-third round

for the round trip tickets on sale

15th Annual Emcampment Sons of

Keeley League. Indianapalis Aug. 81-20. Fare one and one-third round trip

third round trip. Annual Convention National Assocation of Stationary Engineers, Buffalo N. Y. Sept. 1-4. Fare one and

are being made daily, and the production for 1896 will be the largest ever known, es-timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producing over One Million Dollars a month, and steadily in-

Expert physicans affirm that the

Chicago.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls Kansas, Aug.

All the above remaining uncalled for Sept. 2, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.





KENTUGKY GLUB" PURE WHISKIES

Ask your dealer for these brands. If he hasn't them, write us.

II ne nas.	o them, with the
1 gallon 5 years	old, \$3.45
1 " 8 "	" 4.25
1 " 10 "	" 5.50
Case 12 qts.	5 years old \$11.00
Case 12 qts.	8 years old \$13.00
Case 12 qts.	10 years old \$15.00

Packed and Bottled at Distillery. In The Above Style Package FOR FAMILY USE AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES

R. MONARCH

BOTTLING CO.

OWENSBORO, KY. Send money with order to avoid

Road Notice.

Read Notice.

State of Kansas, 1 SS
County of Chase.; 1 To whom it may concern.

In pursuance of an order made by the Board of Commissioners in regular session on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1896. Notice is hereby given that H. Jacobs and fitteen others, householders of said county residing in the vicinity where it is proposed to vacate and locate the road below mentioned, have presented to said Board their certain petition praying the vacation location of a public road as follows:

That portion of the old state road located injsection 10, township 20, range 9 east of the 6th P. M., also that portion of old state road running through section 16, also the county road running through the center of section 16 township 20 range 3 east of 6th P.M., commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 16, township 20, range 9, and running one mile east, also one half mile commencing at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of seventeen and running to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of 17, township 20, range 9 east of 6th P. M., and to establish a road commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 16 township 20, range 9 east of 6th P. M., and to establish a road commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest corner of the southwest corner of section 16 township 20, range 9 east of 6th P. M., and to establish a road commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest corner of section 16 township 20, range 9 east of 6th P. M., and to establish a road commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest corner of section 16 township 20, range 9 east of 6th P. M., and to establish a road commencing at the southwest corner of section 16 township 20, range 9 east of 6th P. M., and to establish a road commencing at the southwest corner of section 16 township 20, range 9 east of 6th P. M., and to establish a road commencing at the southwest corner of section 16 township 20, range 9 east of 6th P. M., and to cotablish a road commencing at the southwest corn

east of 6th P. M., and to establish a road commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 16 township 20, range 9 to run one mile east between sections 16 and 21, then one-half mile north between section 16 and section 15 township 20 range 9;
And that Al. Mattie, Wm. Foreman and Mat. Makemson, viewers duly appointed, will meet at the place of beginning of proposed location, the 19th day of August A. D. 1896 and proceed to view said road and to give all parties a hearing.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county affixed at my office this 11th day of July, A. D. 1896,

[SEAL]

M. C. NEWTON.

County Clerk.

R·I·P·A·N·S

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

E. BROWN,

UNDERTAKER

AND EMBALMER. Bill Brown does the work for E

satisfaction is guaranteed in all STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Brown, and he is thoroughly well acquainted with the business, and

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.
Besidence, first house south of the Widow
Gillett's.
Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

Administrator's Notice.

State of Kansas, SS.
Chase County, SS.
In the matter of the estate of Andrew
Drummond, Sr., late of Chase county, Kan-

Drummond, Sr., late of Chase county, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 27th
day of July, A. D. 1898, the undersigned was,
by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrators with will annexed of the estate of
Andrew Drummonds, Sr., late of Chase
county, deceased. All parties interested in
said estate will take notice, and govern
themselves accordingly.

ELIZA M. DRUMMOND,
JAMES DRUMMOND,



The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type in dicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Clorely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Marazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas; condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 1844 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was \$350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superby lilustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's Magazine, and fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and itsarticles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Femilium Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen c





FRENCH REMEDY. Produces the above results in 30 LAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits

one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. **Greatest Retail** 

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILI

For sale by W. B.HILTON & CO-

Store in the West. 105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry-Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candies—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here-The assortment is the greatest in the West-under one roof. under one roof.
One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete.
We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest.
Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once

Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail. Come to the Big Store if you can, You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Bullene Moore Errengale. KANSAS CITY, MO.



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

Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsis Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

A LAMENT.

Little Winnie's gone away—
Gone away!
Gone away for good'n all;
Been here with us since last fall.
Scolding, kissing, romping 'round;
Wan't her like a-top of ground;
Kept us feeling gay;
Now the fidget's gone away—
Gone away!
Little Winnie's gone away— Little Winnie's gone away-Gone away!

With her plaid waist in a bundle, And her umbrell, off she'd trundle Though I almost cried boo-hoo! "I can't always stay with you"
That was all she'd say. Little Winnie's gone away-Gone away! Little Winnie's gone away-Gone away!

Asked a good-by kiss, but "no Won't have any left for Joe! So I gave her one, for she Couldn't give Joe's kiss to me. 'Las, alackaday Little Winnie's gone away-

Gone away!
--Philip A. Barker, in Chicago Record.

### A CHANNEL STORY.

BY CLYDE FORD.

One may travel far without seeing a more charming stretch of river scenery than can be found along our northern boundary between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The picturesqueness really begins at the rapids of St. Mary's river, which have been called the Soo since the times of the French occupation. Old Fort Brady, with its drill ground facing the river and some old dilapidated cabins of the half-breeds, and their forsaken burying ground are the only reminders of the modern, prosperous town of the olden time when Jesuit priests said mass in the mission chapel, and the hardy voyageurs traded on the river.

Two or three miles below the Soo the river divides around Sugar island; one arm making a bend to the east, and the other continuing nearly straight down for some miles through Hay lake. The to go ahead, and reverse, and to slow up, two branches unite at the Neebish. Up to within a year or so the longer and more crooked channel on the east side has been the only navigable one; but years of dredging and blasting and course, and now vessels usually pass by the new channel.

One cold May day a strange fiotilla might have been seen leaving the Soo. It was the tug Tam O'Shanter, moving Dredge No. 4 and her two dumping scows down below Little rapids in the new channel, where some dredging was to begin. Such scenes were common enough to people on the river, and no one thought of looking twice at the unwieldy procession, unless to remark casually that "the Tammany was hevin a pretty easy time of it chased down stream by them big tows."

Along in the middle of the summer the Tam O'Shanter was transferred to a dredge at Nine Mile point, and another tug, the W. H. Maxwell, took her place with No. 4. The new tug did not bring a very agreeable crew to the river gods on Cram's dredge. The new captain was an old man who minded his business and regarded his pilot house as his eastle. The engineer was a slow, phlegmatic German, whose long and, to the tongue of the river, unpronouncable name, Jacob Zinzendorf, speedily changed into "Jakey." and secondly, because the commune of then he knew it was only Jakey. the river lost every man's identity in the vagueness of a nickname as soon "The old man," as the men called the bust." captain, but not on account of his age. was too irascible to live with, and Jakey too taciturn. The latter's most extended effort at conversation never exceeded this one phrase with which he used to admonish his nondescript fireman: "Say, poy, vy you no foire up? Does you tinks I no need hot wasser any more?"

From some reason or other Jakey was regarded as a man without spirit, a personification of German simplicity. He never talked with anybody but himself, and the men reasoned that his inner nature must actually be in need of invigoration and excitement, and so they proceeded to league together for Jakey's mutual good. Jakev himself never said whether he liked this mutual benefit association or not, at any rate not till some time after this.

Meals on No. 4 were served in a good-

sized room in the rear of the dredge. The washroom was down below by the side of the boiler, and as soon as noon or six o'clock came, the men made a precipitate rush for the wash trough. Sometimes the tug was out to the dumping grounds with a scow, and got back a few minutes late. As soon as Jakey appeared in the washroom he was hustled about, and was usually the last one to get to the wash trough. Of course he he said nothing-at least nothing audibegin washing, too fastidiously, the men thought, than some fellow would throw a piece of soap and hit him in the chance, for he said nothing-not till the river did not know anything about down into the firehole. the German speculative mind, and the great comfort it derives from abstruse lence passed for meekness. However, it was at mealtime that

Jakey's philosophy was put to the test. It needed only a wink to give Jakey's coffee, which came traveling from hand to hand along the side of the table, a salty flavor. When pudding was served, pork gravy was usually passed to him as sauce for it, but not a word said Jakey. He helped himself to what he could reach, and met all designs upon him with this remark: "Poys, vy vill you forever shoke?"

Juliey took great pride in his engine, which he was always repairing, and oil-

9

German song to himself as he workedome song that carried him back to a little village in the Rheingau, where his mother lived; but how could the dredge men know that his eyes grew misty at recollections of home, or that the strange words of his song had a mournful strain in them? So his martyrdom went on. Wrenches began to disappear from the engine-room, and his tobacco

never lasted long. Late one afternoon the W. H. Maxwell was dispatched to the Soo for some repairs. In place of the regular fireman of the tug-if the fireman who had only been on for the last two weeks and had ouit the day before could be called regplar-one of the dredge firemen was substituted. It was only a half hour's run to the Soo, and it was expected that dor is beneficial to him. the captain could pick up a new fireman

At the Soo the captain received the places or saloons on Water street. Jakey went to the post office for his mail, expecting, of course, that the fireup steam, but what was his chagrin to find the fireman gone, and the steam low on his return. Any hitch in the workings on his part of the boat was an annoyance to Jakey; and then the captain was particular and liked the tug to carry a good head of steam. Jakey climbed down into the firehole and fixed the fire, and just as he came up, the fireman and the captain came back. The old man was feeling pretty testy at his failure to find a new man, and the man who had fired coming up had been drinking somewhat. "Jetzt wird's los gehen," said Jakey to himself, in German, then relapsing into English: "Die old man he get mad and die foire is most oudt."

They east off the lines and backed out. of the slip. There were a number of boats passing, and the captain signaled and to put on steam, till poor Jakey was wild. "Py gracious! Die captain he von wild man!" he kept muttering to himself, as he sat at the lever, and the signals came pouring in like news scraping have opened the more direct on election night. A half mile down the river the signal bell again clanged: "Full steam! Full steam! Full steam!" "Tod und teufel!" said Jakey, aloud. "Full steam! Dot vas a shoke; ve aindt full steam.'

> "Jakey," yelled the captain, "there comes Morrison's tug for a race! Open her up!"

Jakey was beside himself. He crawled out and ran to the pilothouse. "Cabtain, ve no have shteam. Dot fireman he let die foire most go oudt!" "Make him fire up!" shrieked the

captain. If the "old man" on the W. H. Maxwell had one pride more than another in his old age it was that his tug should never be passed.

Jakey hurried to the fireman, who sat on the hawser post of the rear deck, looking stolidly at the approaching tug. "Vy you make no fire, Spitzbub?" he said, with excited volubility. "We must have shteam! Ve must have foire! They beat us!"

"Shut up, old sauerkraut! I'm tak-

ing a rest," answered the fireman.
"You no shoke now. I want shteam," aid Jakey, but the man only l This was firstly, for utilitarian reasons, he was drunk enough to be ugly, and

In the meantime the bells came faster and faster to the engine-room. "Himas possible. There never was any reg- melsherrgott!" ejaculated Jakey. "Ye ular fireman on the W. H. Maxwell. no have shteam, und yet the cabtain he

> The fireman was now around on the bow and the captain was swearing at him and telling him to fire up. Finally Jakey appeared again at the pilot "Ve have a krieg, a vor," said house. he to the captain, "but donnerwetter! I tink ve vill have peace!" Here he marched up to the fireman. His hat was off and his flaxen hair was fluttering in the wind. "Vill you make

foire?" he demanded. "Hello! You here, Germany?" growled the fireman. "I don't have to work for you."

"Oh, you don't! I makes you vurk!" and Jakey grabbed the rebel by the collar.

"Give it to him, Jakey," yelled the captain; "give it to him!

But Jakey needed no encoragement was a war of conquest; old Marshal Blucher moving once more to battle. and his slow Teutonic blood was up at last. The fireman was surprised. The combat was soon decided, and Jakey sat upon his antagonist upon the deck.

'Give it to him!" yelled the captain.

"You shoke! You play fool," panted Jakey. "Vy you no laugh now?" Suddenly a thought came to him; he quickly pulled off the cover to the manhole of the deck, then picked up the fireman, doubled him together, and found the water soapy and greasy, but literally poked him down below. It was only the work of a moment to bly. No sooner would be bend over and fasten the cover-the revolt was over. Jakey now went back to the firehole and stoked up. Then he took his sent in the engine-room and opened the ear, or crowd him along under the big lever. In a little while Morrison's tug spout and turn the faucet on him. But was losing again and soon dropped out Jakey evidently regarded all this as a of the race. The captain was jubilant manifestation of some evil spirit of and kept signaling for more steam. "You have a good fireman now, cabiater. The benighted understanding of tain," called Jakey, as he disappeared

With great puffing and snorting, and rolling out big clouds of smoke, the and silent meditation. So Jakey's si- W. H. Maxwell steamed up to No. 4. Groans, oaths and entreaties were coming up out of the manhole on the upper deck. The captain soon proclaimed the news, and all the dredge hands stood around to see the unfortunate fireman crawl out. Yankee generosity was quick togive Jakey the palm; and thenceforth he was treated with respect-the respect of the river, which, though it may be coarse, is always genuine. The triumph of the Teuton was complete. -Detroit Free Press.

-- Of hides and skins for tanning purposes this country last year exported under the Moli nley law. St. Louis Re- able contributions to support political ing and rubbing. He used to hum some | 36,002,859 pounds, valued at \$2,310,32%. | public.

GANDOR OF MR. BRYAN. The Democratic Candidate Is Above Deception and Dishonesty.

The republican organs parade as damaging to the democratic candidate ready begun a campaign of abuse. No stands.

ery and deceit in politics. The public virtually acknowledging its inability needed repairs, took on a few boxes of man who speaks his mind and disdains to frame a declaration of its own, exvegetables for the dredge and was ready to profit by deception or hypoerisy hibiting bad judgment and lack of origfor the return. He had not been able to earns their respect, as the public man inality as well. But the climax was oy trickery receives their contempt. It may not have been good politics man would stay on the tug and keep porary advantage for Mr. Bryan to erty.'

"THE PAUPER CANDIDATE." Despicable Methods of Republicans and Disgrantled Democrats.

The enemies of democracy have althe telegraphic correspondence of Mr. language is too vile, no epithet too Bryan and Senator Jones concerning coarse for them in speaking of the men the populist nomination and the re- nominated by the Chicago convention. ports of his stubborn determination Mr. James Gordon Bennett, editor and to let the populists know where he proprietor of the New York Herald, many times a millionaire, and a resident The effect of Mr. Bryan's attitude of Europe because the country that and utterances is undoubtedly the op- made him rich is not good enough for posite of that hoped for by these or- him, has generally had the grace to gans. The publication of the Bryan- support the democratic ticket. But, Jones correspondence did Mr. Bryan following the lead of the disgruntled more good than harm, and all that he Dana, his paper has bolted the nominamay say in line with his determination tions and left the democratic ranks. to meet the populists with perfect can- To make the defection more disgusting, it copied that perfect specimen of shift-The American people admire frank- ing sophistry, the Sun editorial declarness and honesty. They abhor trick- ing for McKinley, and added "me too," find a new fireman in any of the loafing who shows himself willing to profit reached when the Herald printed the following sentence:

"Bryan is a pauper of the west; he in the narrow sense of apparent tem- has not a dollar and is proud of his pov-

tell the populists that he did not want | This vile and fool sh attack gives to and could not accept their nomination the democracy a campaign phrase of iron the terms with which it was offered, resistible force. Mr. Bryan may not be but it was good polities in the broadest rich, but he has never begged his bread and best sense. It was the kind of and has always worked honorably for politics that gains honor and confi- it. In this he is a typical American dence for a man and that wins in the citizen. In this he is a representative of the true American idea. In this, too. Mr. Bryan's desire to deal frankly he differs from McKinley and his folwith the populists and to give them an lowers. He has not allowed other men opportunity to act with a clear concep- to pay his debts. He has not sold himtion of his own position was altogether self, body and soul, to a syndicate of creditable. It showed him to be willing millionaires. He is not rich, it is true to lose the populist nomination by and to be poor because he scorned the honest dealing rather than win it by methods that have made his enemies consenting to a misconception or to rich is a thing to be proud of. To style a course that might savor of deception him a pauper because he lacks the illor dishonesty. The feeling of party gotten gains the Ohio syndicate is scat-resentment which might be felt tering broadcast for corruption pur-

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA. Our Exports to That Section More Than Doubled Under the Wilson Law.

The main issue on which the calamity howlers and trust agents are trying to get votes for McKinleyism, is their claim that owing to the high wages paid in this country goods cannot be produced here as cheaply as in Europe. They therefore demand that tariff taxes should be made high enough to shut is as absurd as it would be to attempt out all foreign products.

While the protection theorists are preaching this doctrine of trade-restriction, the practical business men of ing that we not only can, but do compete in foreign markets with all other manufacturing nations. The most reour export trade is found in the offi- ports. cial statistics of our shipments to South Africa. For the year ended 1893 the total value of all articles sent to that country was \$3,500,000; in 1894 it had grown to \$4,122,000, and in 1895 to over \$5,000,000. So great has been the increase in the amount of our shipments during the past year that it is estimated that their value for the year ended June, 1896, was at least \$10,000,-000. This means that under the Wilson tariff more than twice as many American workers have been employed in making goods for sale in South Africa as were employed under the McKiniey law.

The significance of this growing trade lies in the fact that on all the important articles exported the McKinleyites insist that higher duties should be imposed, on the ground that unless our producers are protected they will be undersold by foreign goods. Thus we ship large quantities of lumber, agricultural implements, bicycles, hardware, leather, carriages, nails, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, glassware. iron and steel manufactures, furniture and hundreds of other articles. Yet the republicans are howling for more taxes on these very things, declaring that the country is being ruined by the low Wilson tariff which gives an average of over 41 per cent. protection.

Is it not time that the American people seriously ask themselves these questions: "If our manufacturers can export \$10,000,000 worth of goods under the Wilson law, as against \$4,000,000 worth under McKinleyism, is not the former tariff far better for industry and commerce than the latter? If abolishing or reducing the taxes on raw materials has greatly stimulated our export trade, would it be wise to return to the McKinley policy of heavily taxing such materials? And, if we can send all kinds of goods 8,000 miles and then undersell all other nations in markets open to them on the same terms as ourselves, why do we need a high tariff to keep the same kind of goods out of this country?" It is safe to say that no McKinleyite will answer these questions. But Americans who want to see wider export markets for our surplus products, can easily draw their own conclusions from the facts here given, and vote accordingly in November.

INEQUITABLE AND UNJUST. Tariff Taxation Bears with Greater Weight

on the Poor Than on the Rich. In Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade," the author thus clearly This will strengthen the billet trust shows how oppressively indirect taxes and enable it to charge more for its -and especially tariff taxes—bear upon the poor, while the rich almost energy are forced to pay higher prices tirely escape:

"A still more important objection to indirect taxation is that when imposed on articles of general use (and it is only from such articles that large rev- for the trusts, and lower wages for enues can be had) it bears with far greater weight on the poor than on the rich. Since such taxation falls on people not according to what they have but according to what they consume it is the heaviest on those whose consumption is largest in proportion to

their means. "As much sugar is needed to sweeten a cup of tea for a working girl as for the richest lady in the land, but the proportion of their means which a tax on sugar compels each to contribute to the government in the case of the one is much greater than in the other. So it is with all taxes that increase the cost of articles of general consumption. They bear far more heavily on married men than on bachelors; on those who have children than those who have none; on those barely able to support their families than on those whose incomes leave them a large surplus. If the millionaire chooses to live closely he need pay no more of these indirect taxes than the mechanic. I have known at least two millionaires-possessed not of one, but of trom \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 eachwho paid little more of such taxes than ordinary day laborers."

AN "ADVANCE AGENT." What Three Years of McKinleyism Did for

the United States As an "advance agent of prosperity" Mr. McKinley has not been in times past the success his admirers would have us believe. The World shows today, in other columns, how his tariff helped the trusts and burdened consumers. The work of the Siamese twins of McKinleyism in 1890, the tariff and silver purchase acts, is like-wise shown in the losses by business failures for the three calendar years before and after their passage:

Before. After. \$167,561,030 1891 ...... \$189,868,638 ..... 123,829,973 1893 ...... 114,041,167 ..... 148,784,237 1894 ...... 346,749,889

Total ..... \$417,175,340 Total ..... \$651,662,684 It is better shown in the withdrawal of capital from business enterprises and the hoarding of it in banks. The bank deposits were:

Before. After. \$2,071,000,000 1892 \$4,382,000,00 1889 \$3,318,000,000 1893 \$4,306,000,000 1889 \$3,627,000,000 1894 \$4,677,000,000 This withdrawal of about \$1,000,-000,000 from active business investments meant the reduction in the volall the losses to wage-workers incident

popular sympathy-N. Y. World.

TARIFFS VS. WAGES.

Some Economic Points That Are Worthy of

Economically, what difference is there between restricting the importation of iron to benefit iron producers and restricting sanitary improvements to benefit undertakers. To attempt to make a nation prosperous by preventing it from buying from other nations to make a man prosperous by preventing him from buying from other men.

If not true already, it will not under present conditions be many years bethe United States go right ahead prov- fore the English aristocracy will draw for larger incomes from their American estates than from their home estates-incomes to supply which we markable instance of the growth of must export without any return in im-

Now, against what country is it that American protectionists demand pro-tection. If we could have a protective tariff against only one country in the whole world, what country is it that American protectionists would select to be protected against? Unquestionably it is Great Britain, which, instead of being the country of lowest wages, is next to the United states and British colonies, the country of highest wages.

"It is a poor rule that will not work both ways." If we require a protective tariff because of our high wares, then countries of low wages require free trade; or, at the very least, have nothing to fear from free trade. How is it, then, that we find protectionists of Germany, France and other low wage countries protesting that their industries will be ruined by the free competition of the higher wage industries of Great Britain and the United States, just as vehemently as our protectionists protest that our industries would be ruined if exposed to free competition with the products of the "pauper labor" of Europe? - Henry George.

THEY HURT LABOR.

The Trusts Exact Higher Prices Than Trade Conditions Will Warrant.

The New York Tribune apologizes for the demand by a number of manufacturers of tin plates that their workmen should accept a reduction of wages on the ground that the price of steel oillets, the raw material of the mills which roll the plates for tinning, has recently been increased. This, says the Tribune, was the result of the great billet trust formed on April 1st of this

While the Tribune's statement explains the action of the tin plate makers it does not justify them in seeking to reduce wages. Their real remedy against the exactions of the billet producers is to smash the trust, which extorts higher prices than trade conditions warrant. This can only be done by abolishing the duty on foreign billets, which would at once break up the trust by allowing tin plate makers to get their raw material in the cheapest markets. The tariff protection of \$12 per ton is what supports the billet trust.

The thousands of workers in tin plate factories who are threatened with ower wages will find no hope of relief in the election of McKinley. If the republicans restore the tariff of 1890 the duties on steel will be made still higher. ers are forced to pay higher prices they will try to get even by making more wage reductions. So that the result of increasing tariff duties will be higher prices for steel, bigger profits labor. Not a very strong argument in favor of McKinley.

SHOULD OPPOSE M'KINLEY. Every Voter Who Rides a Bicycle Pays 20

to 30 Per Cent. Unnecessary Tax At least 200,000 voters are riding bicycles which cost from 20 to 30 per cent. more than they ought to, on account of the tariff on foreign bicycles and on the various materials which go to make up the finished wheel. This does not mean that bicycles can be made cheaper abroad than in this country. On the contrary they can be made here at a lower cost and of a better quality than in any other part of the world. But the duty prevents foreign manufacturers sending their wheels here, and taking advantage of this restriction on competition the bicycle trust keeps prices far above the real value of the machines This is shown by the fact that during the past few years American bicycles have been largely exported to Europe, Africa and Australia, where they are sold cheaper than in this country in free competition with European wheels The bicycle manufacturers are not wholly to blame for the higher prices which they charge American purchasers. Their raw materialsteel tilings, wire spokes, cranks, handle bars and all other parts of the finished wheel are heavily taxed. These taxes have to be shifted to the

consumers, and therefore the price is higher than if raw materials were free. If McKinley is elected the duties on bicycles and all their component parts will be greatly increased, if the republican threat of higher tariff taxes is carried out. This will make bicycles cost more. All wheelmen who want high-class machines at low prices should vote against McKinley and dearer bicveles.

McKinley Law Cut Down Revenue

The republican advocates of trade restriction pretend that a return to the McKinley tariff is necessary in order to secure more revenue. They forget that the avowed object of the tariff of 1890 was to cut down customs receipts. its title being: "An Act to Reduce the Revenue." Six years ago McKinleyism meant a high tariff wall which would shut out foreign goods and thus put less money in the treasury. Now ame of business during three years of the protection sts say McKinlevism \$17,000,000,000 in the cities alone, with means higher duties in order that more money will be raired for public expeases. If the Mckinley law reduced An advance agent of this kind of the revenue in 1893 and 1894 how will prosperity does not command itself to the same law give increased revenue in 1827?



against a man who is willing to sacrifice a political opportunity to conscience must yield to a feeling of re-

spect for his courage and probity. The populists know now that if their representatives voted for Mr. the honest American citizens. Bryan's nomination under a misunderstanding of the situation the democratic candidate was not a party to the misunderstanding. They know that if the populist convention acted without a clear knowledge of the conse quences the convention was kept from securing that knowledge by its own officers and not by the man who was most concerned and most anxious that the convention should act with a full knowledge of all the circumstances

bearing upon its action. The revelation of Mr. Bryan's attitude and wishes cannot fail to win him the respect not only of the populists, who are chiefly concerned in this matter, but of all men who love honesty and courage.-St. Louis Republic.

Said William McKinley, speaking in the house of representatives on June 24, 1890: "I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it; I would give it equal credit and honor with gold. I would make no discrimination. I would utilize both metals as money and discredit neither. I want the double standard." The official report of these words may be found on page 6,447 of volume 21 of the Congressional Record. Six years after uttering those words William McKinley turned his coat in order to get the republican nomination for the presidency. How much confidence can the people place in a man who will eat his own words in order to get a nomination?-Helena (Mont.) Independent.

-Unfortunately "financial gluttony" is not confined to mere business speculation, where its effects are bad enough, but has shown itself in politics, where its influence has been far more disastrous to the material welfare of the people and detrimental to na tional morals. The protective tariff system, started as a sincere, although misguided, effort to promote the gencral welfare, injected an element of greed into politics which soon turned a policy of mild incidental protection into a business of public plunder. Gluttony, organized into trusts and combines, essayed to control the legislation of the country and culminated in the able income tax in support of the gov- to it. riot of bounty robbery which prevailed ernment than it is to make unreason-

poses, is to insult, not only the man of

the people, but the people themselves. As a campaign cry, "The Pauper Candidate" will awaken the indignation a • 1 hasten the action of millions of

To the "three R's" was credited the election of Cleveland in 1884. It appears that "The Pauper Candidate" is likely to have a similar effect in this campaign.-Tammany Times.

## POINTS AND OPINIONS.

The democratic campaign will be one of education. That of the republicans will be one of vilification .- St. Louis Republic. -The Hanna "object lesson"

reached its zenith at Homestead in 1892. and there was a decided echo at the polls that year .- N. Y. Journal. -J. Pierpont Morgan as a McKin-

ley advocate is a shining mark. The financier who shared in a profit of \$10,-000,000 in one bond issue ought to be an effective campaigner for the gold standard .- St. Louis Republic. -Some people are going to vote for

Mr. Bryan simply because they like a man with the courage of his convictions. Some people are going to vote against McKniley simply because they don't like a trimmer.—Albany Argus. -The campaign biography of Mc-Kinley traces his ancestry back to Constantine Macduff, earl of Fife, who

killed Macbeth, thus by heroic conduct

creating the basis for Shakespeare's immortal tragedy." This ought to catch the jingo vote.-Utica Observer. -The republicans have not formally renounced their hope of carrying at least one southern state, but since the democratic victories in Alabama and Tennessee the talk of breaking the solid

south has ceased, and mighty little is

being said about the solid west .- Kan-

sas City Times. ---If the gold men thought they could elect McKinley thereby they could undoubtedly raise a campaign fund of \$100,000,000 in Europe alone, but the gold men keep pretty well informed and they know that the single gold standard has reached the end of its string in the

United States .- Wheeling Register. ----Mr. Hanna appears to be meeting with some success in frying out fat in New York. But some day those who are thus blackmailed may find that it is a good deal cheaper to pay a reasonbossism .- N. Y. World.

#### AUNT LIZZIE STUTELY.

Venerable Colored Woman Who Has Met Many Celebrities.

When Young, She Belonged to the Randolphs Who Were at the Head of the Four Hundred of Ante-

Bellum Days. [Special Washington Letter.] Stories of the body servants of George

live beyond the age of usefulness; when their teeth disappear and their eyes

Elizabeth Stutely is very old, but she never claims to have seen Washington. house, with an old-fashioned pump. She remembers the capture of Washington city by the British during the on horseback, take a drink from the war of 1812, but she was only pump, and then sit on the veranda by a little girl, and remembers it mainly because it was talked about was going on. constantly for many years afterwards. Aunt Lizzie, as she is known to all her man. He was always very solemu, and friends, does not know when she was born. She knows nothing of her birthday, but has selected the Fourth of July as her birthday, and always celebrates it from that standpoint, rather than as a national holiday. She says that some one told her when she was young that the Fourth of July was a better day than any other in the year, and so she selected it as her birthday.

"I belonged to the Randolphs," says Aunt Lizzie. "I was raised in the best family in Virginia, and my friends have always been white folks. I don't know how to read, but I know how to talk. for my old Mistress Brokenbrough used to make me talk right. I was a house servant, and of course I heard less of the talk of the field hands than the average slave. I was raised with the white folks and I talk as they talked. I know what grammar is, but I never was taught anything out of books, except the big Book. I can tell you all about that. I can remember the wonderful story, and I believe in it, too. The Bible is all the book I know anything about, and whenever it is read to me I listen and just remember the words, so that my preacher sometimes tells me I can repeat more of it than he can. But it don't make any difference whether 1 have much learning or not, for, after all, he saw me. He knew the other servwhen a slave gets free enough to know that there is freedom for all up yonder, that is education enough for the black folks. The men of these days have made laws which make my race eque! with the white race, but I don't believe in those laws. God's law was that the body, and I often heard people who adand they are the best servants in the world.

That is the philosophy of a very intelligent old woman of the African race. good president. She must be nearly 100 years old. She is growing stout, heavy, and finds it difficult to move about; but she has a wonderfully brilliant brain. She has beautiful gray kinky hair, and is as neat, tidy, cleanly and dignified as any of the white ladies with whom she was raised. She says: "One thing I learned was that it is The thing I learned was that it is never proper to speak ill of the dead. I was in the Lee family during the war, and I saw a great deal of the great general Robert E. Lee. If I should was scared. They used to tell us awful is so intensely heated, from 2,000 to learned was that it is never proper to speak ill of the dead. I lees until after the war. I was in Richard was in Richard was in the Lee family during the war, and it was an awful time. Everybody was scared. They used to tell us awful is so intensely heated, from 2,000 to learned was that it is least that it is least the total that the lead that I least until after the war. I was in Richard was in the Lee family during the war, and it was an awful time. Everybody was scared. They used to tell us awful is so intensely heated, from 2,000 to least the total total was a least total was in the Lee family during the war, and it was an awful time. Everybody was scared. They used to tell us awful is so intensely heated, from 2,000 to least the total was an awful time. So we have upon the located at London, Glasgow, Paris, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

In reality it is the old country that was an awful time. Everybody was scared. They used to tell us awful is so intensely heated, from 2,000 to least the total was a London, Glasgow, Paris, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

In reality it is the old country that was an awful time. Everybody was scared. They used to tell us awful is so intensely heated, from 2,000 to least the war. I was in Richard was in Richard was in the Lee family during the war, a sliding frame and shoved up to the located at London, Glasgow, Paris, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

In reality it is the old country that was an awful time. Everybody was scared. They used to tell us awful is so intensely heated, from 2,000 to least the war. I was in Richard was in the Lee family downs and the war. I was in Richard wa tell what I saw and heard and know of him, his home, it would spoil a popular picture; but I have never told anything that I learned in slavery concerning my people, and I never will. But Gen. Lee was not a perfect man. I suppose he was as good as other men who have opportunities and power to be bad; but few men are good, es- diers; but they had plenty to eat and witnessed through a window of mica. while a part presses laterally until it be bad; but few men are good, especially to women.

"I belonged to the Randolphs before



IS THE ONLY BOOK KNOW."

that is how I came to be a servant in the family of Secretary of War John H. Laton, whose wife was the great beauty who broke up President Jackson's cabinet. I have heard a great many wicked things read about that lady in the newspapers, but I seldom heard good things read about her. She went to her grave very poor, and I was at her funeral. She was beautiful, and she was warmhearted, too. She did lots of good in the world. Her beautiful daughter, Miss Madge, married Lieut. Randolph, of the navy, and her other daughter, Miss Virginia, married a foreigner in the diplomatic service and went to Eu- tions will be changed and be equal as rope. I never saw her again. She His children; but they are not all equal was a splendid harpist, a wonderful here, and they ought not to think so." singer, and a woman of beauty in character, as well as in face and figure. People talked about her, too, but they talk is of superior mental fiber. There is no about all women who are beautiful, white blood in her veins. She is black, I heard the play Hamlet once, and I but her head is finely formed, and her remember that Hamlet told a beautiful lady in the play that no matter what she did, she could not escape cal- friends. She belongs to the Baptist umny. That's true. Indeed it is. Generally, however, it comes from women about women. That has been my experience.

The good negroes were well cared for; and nearly all of them were better off in slavery than since they became free. most ancient known to antiquaries of They are servants by nature, and by philologists. It is said to bear a closs the Bible, and it is hard for them to get | resemblance to the Welsh.

along without the help of the white LATTER-DAYCREMATION. folks. I was punished sometimes, but generally when I did something to deserve it. Mistress Eaton once got after Complete Description of the me when I interfered in the punishment of one of the children, and I went and had myself locked up in jail. That was a sure way for any intelligent colored person to call attention to his or her rights.

"I knew Gen. Jackson very well. Mr. O'Neill had a fine farm way out in the country. It is now covered with the Washington are at last obsolete. When finest residences in Washington, and belief in the doctrine of resurrection, Washington. That test of old age has and others who have come here with passed away with its mendacious ad- their millions. The old farmhouse is gone; but I remember it very well. There was a splendid well near the Gen. Jackson used to ride out there the hour talking about everything that

"President Van Buren was a peculiar



seemed to have too much on his mind Pa., and a third at Gotha, Germany, in or else that his mind wasn't big enough | 1878. to carry all the things that were in it. President Polk was speaker of the house of representatives, and he was a jolly man with his white friends. He seldom noticed any of the servants. Gen. Jackson knew all of the colored ants by their names, too. We all liked him. President Pierce was a handsome man and very popular; but he some times got too much liquor into him, and always gentlemanly and polite to every-

go calling; leastwise he seldom called floor below. at our house, and folks said that he stayed most of the time at the the coffin and wrapped in asbestos, but white house. I only saw President usually coffin and all are burned to-Lincoln once, and that was when he was gether. Only the chief mourners are althey ever caught us. But when the ful rosy light bathes the interior of the increases with the thickness of popula-Yankees came into Richmond they furnace. The retort has average di- tion. take possession. There was a great is lined with fire clay and has an outer off by a decaying human body and must deal of excitement, but the Yankees wall of fire brick. were not bad men at all. They were good clothes to wear, while our poor In many furnaces no fire touches the finds an opening generally through a rebel soldiers were hungry and almost body; the superheated air alone does spring or well through which it esthe war," continued Aunt Lizzie, "and naked. I never thought the Yankees the work. There are two fires, one be- capes. The danger from such drinking the rebels at Richmond, for our people corpse. Coal oil is the usual fuel. The peculiar sulphurous taste of polluted kees had everything that soldiers could

"I never felt so bad in my life as I did when the news came that President Lincoln had been killed. I cried, and all the colored people cried. We didn't know just why we cried, but all of us felt that Mr. Lincoln was our friend, and we were looking for good times as soon as the war was all over. Gen. Grant was a great man, and we all felt that he would take care of us; but the colored people believed that Mr. Lincoln was our best friend.

"No, I never saw Gen. Grant when he was in Virginia; but I saw him in Washington after the war; and I saw him often when he was president. He used to drive about the city with his fast horses, and he was very fond of having pretty girls with him. I think he was the last president who has gond driving about the city with perfect freedom. The others all keep themselves away from the people, so that nobody knows them even by sight.

"Yes, I am growing very old. I feel that I have done my work, and that the good Lord will take care of me when I am called away. I have been a Christian for many a year, and whether free or slave, I feel that I am under the shadow of His wing, and that He will gather me up when all nations will be known as His children. Somehow, in His own way, on the other shore, the na-

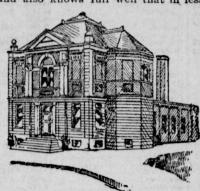
Aunt Lizzie evidently descended from one of the best tribes in Africa, for she eyes are as brilliant and expressive as the eyes of any of her elderly white church, and is a regular attendant. But, aside from her church associations, she seeks the society of the white people, and she is welcome in many nomes "I never had much trouble as a slave. of the old families of Washington.

SMITH D. FRY. -The Zend language is one of the

Process of Incineration.

The Method Much More Popular Than It Was Five Years Ago.-Number of Crematories Now in Active Operation.

[Special Chicago Letter.] With the rise of Christianity and the



FRESH POND (L. 1.) CREMATORY.

than 50 years the body secreted beneath the sod will decompose into its elements as surely as the corpse exposed on the of Italy. From 1876 to 1884 there was funeral pyre. But the custom of 1.500 but one crematory in the United States, years is not easily overcome and the then a second was built at Lancaster, medieval prejudice against cremation Pa., and a third at New York. The

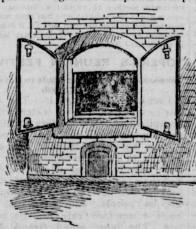
vor of consigning the corpse to the in 1895, as against 25 in the nine years flames began. Jacob Moleschott, the from 1876 to 1885. Forty-six hundred Dutch-Italian scientist, was the apostle and forty-seven cremations, of which of the movement. Progressive men in Italy took up his cause and in 1876 the January 1 of this year. The twenty-two first crematory of modern times, i. e., in Christain countries, was put into operation at Milan. Later in the same year

Since then the movement has grown apidly. The United States is the foremost champion, with Italy a close sec- Detroit, Baltimore, Davenport, Ia., Ft. ond. Cremation societies have been founded in nearly every country of the globe. In the United States there are over 20 such societies, and a class paper published in Chicago, Park and Cemetery, devotes a portion of each issue to the subject.

A cremation is no such hideous spec tacle as one might imagine; in fact, its then he was not so handsome. He was associations are not near as gloomy as those of the earth burial. When the funeral procession arrives at the cremamired him say: 'What a pity he arinks tory, the coffin is first taken into the too much,' or words like that. They chapel and placed upon a bier. If so said that he was a great orator and a desired, a final ceremony to correspond to that at the grave is performed, and "I saw very little of President Bu- then the bier bearing the coffin is chanan. He was not much of a man to lowered by a hydraulic system to the

Sometimes the corpse is taken out of inaugurated. Soon after that I was lowed at the scene of cremation. The taken to Virginia, and lived with the coffin with its contents is placed upon stories of what the Yankees would do if 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit, that a beauti- and infectious character of cemeteries didn't do anything but march in and mensions of ten by five by five feet. It

ought to be so very proud of whipping low and one behind and above the water is extreme. Very frequently the were almost famished, while the Yan- rear fire is fed by air obtained through | well water is mistaken for health-givloopholes in the rear of the furnace. It shoots its flames to the front and danger that all over crowded Europe carries the gases from the body with we find regulations prohibiting ceme it. These are driven down into the open- teries within 300, 500 or even 5,000 feet ing in front, which leads through the of private dwellings. One hundred and under fire back to the chimney in the fifty years after the great plague of Lonrear of the retort. So perfect and so don, the cemetery was dug up and every powerful is the ventilation that not a particle of gas can escape without pass- the disease. The miasmatic atmosphere



FURNACE IN CHICAGO CREMATORY.

ing through both fires and being entirely neutralized by oxidation. When all the combustible material has been driven off, the furnace is cooled off and the ashes are gathered; The ashes of the corpse are white, those of the clothes and coffin black. The white ashes weight form five to eight pounds. They are picked out with metal tongues and returned to the relatives in metal receptacles.

The remains are variously disposed of. They may be buried in a grave with another member of the family or in a space set apart for this purpose by cemetery companies. The ancient custom of preserving the ashes in urns has, however, the greatest favor. The price of arns ranges from one dollar to fabu-lous sums. They are to the crematory what marble monuments are to the cemetery, and as many people cannot be content without a sacrifice of wealth for the deceased ingenious devices have been found to make the orns if not more beautiful, at least more expensive. Some are made of the most full of green apples as they arc .- Lay exquisite serpentine stone, covered with | City Chat.

elaborate decorations in precious metals. China and bronze are common material, and silver is frequently used.

In New York a columbarium has been built-the cremation cemetery. The columbarium is a large stone building whose inner walls are indented with 600 niches in which the urns may be kept. Thus the sentiment which demands some token of remembrance of the deceased is satisfied by the return to an ancient and poetic custom.

With a few notable exceptions, the church has shown itself apathetic tomen and women, white or black, Connecticut avenue, the fashionable the ancient custom of burning the dead ward the growing practice of cremastreet of the northwest, runs through fell into disuse. Inhumation took the tion. But there are prominent ministhe old farm. There is Dupont circle, place of incineration. The modern world ters of all denominations who have grow dim; when their noses and chins the British embassy, the Stewart cas- has, however, discarded their crude con- spoken in favor of it. The pope has dehold rubicund meetings, they no longer tie, Blaine's mansion, the home of Sen- ception of the meaning of resurrection clared against cremation, but as it is claim to have seen and known George ator Sawyer, and the palaces of Leiter and also knows full well that in less a question of practice rather than of doctrine, the Catholic church may at any time change its attitude. Strange to say, one of the most enlightened governments of the world, that of Prussia, will permit no cremations in its territories. There is a columbarium in Berlin, but the incinerations take place at Hamburg, Gotha or Heidelburg.

The better educated people of all countries are to a large extent in tayor of the reform, but its more rapid spread is hindered by the fact that in ninetynine cases out of a hundred in which the deceased preferred cremation withoutdirectly ordering it, the execution of his wish is prevented by the opposition of some more or less distant relative.

In this country the practice of cremation has grown more rapidly than anywhere else with the exception, perhaps, twenty-second has just been completed It was not until the latter half of the at Milwaukee. Nine hundred and fiftypresent century that the agitaion in fa- four voluntary cremations took place from 1876 to 1885. Forty-six hundred 1,635 fell to New York, is the total to American crematories are located at Washington, Pa., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., New York a crematory was built at Washington, city (at Fresh Pond, L. I.), Buffalo, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Swinburne Island, N. Y., Waserville, N. Y., Los Angeles and Pasadena, Cal., and two at San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Wayne, Ind., Milwaukee. There are three crematories in Germany, and about 25 in Italy, with a total number of cremations almost equal to those of the



ART URN FOR ASHES.

United States. Other crematories are

About 5.000 cubic feet of gas are given find an outlet somewhere. Some of it. It takes about two hours to complete rises out of the ground and pollutes the ing mineral. So well known is this workman employed on the job died of that hovers above a cemetery is swept along by the wind, and infectious diseases are almost certain to reappear where victims are buried.

The problem of economy in land i intimately connected with that of hygiene. In the old and densely populated districts of Europe it has led to the most outrageous abuses. It is but a few years ago that the English government found a large district in a London cemetery filled with 14 layers of coffins, packed side by side, one generation directly on top of the other, with just enough soil to intervene so that the relatives of the last arrival could not detect the fraud.

It has been estimated that 47,000,600 people die annually, and that it takes 21 square miles to bury them. Twentyone square miles a year are thus taken from the living, and the country within a radius of half a mile is made proctically uninhabitable.

E. T. GUNDLACK.

Good Advice. They hadn't met for some time. "Hullo! How are you?" asked the reditor.

debtor. "Too bad," returned the creditor. 'Do you ever hope to get square again ?" They won't meet again for some time.

"Oh, so's to be 'round," replied the

if the debtor can help it .- Chicago Post, As It Looked. It was the little four-year-old's first view of a dog with a muzzle on.
"O, auntie," she said, "isn't he, cute little doggie? He's going to play base-

In the Orchard. He-How the trees are moaning and

sighing to-day.

ball."-Chicago Tribune.

She-So would you if you were as

A Wonderful Phenomenon

A Wonderful Phenomenon.

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

"MR. TAILOR, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall forever be indebted to you." "If that's your game," said the tailor, under his breath, "the coat will not be done."

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res. orer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila, Pa.

THE LADY-"It runs right into something the minute you let go. Oh, I'm sure I can never learn to ride it." Instructor—"Stick to it, ma'am; you'll learn soon. Why, I taught an idiot to ride last week."

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

"Come into the garden, Maud," but Maud was much too wise. Said she: "O, no; the corn has ears and the potatoes eyes."—Indianactic lowest

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

"John," said Mrs. Wilbur, "why don't you brush that fly off the top of your head? He's been there three minutes." "Oh, let him stay," said John. "I'm not using the top of my head just now."—Harper's Bazar.

The small boy may get chilled going in swimming, but he gets warmed up when his mother finds his shirt wrong side out.

SHE—"Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you?" He—"Yes; a bicycle."

THE GENERAL M	ARK	ET.	1.77
KANSAS CITY,		Aug.	17.
CATTLE-Best beeves	3 25	60 4	35
Stockers	3 25	@ 3	45
No tive cows	2 00	@ 3	40
HOGS-Choice to heavy	2 80	@ 3	071/
WHEAT-No. 2 red	54	0	55
No. 2 hard	50	0	51
CORN-No. 2 mixed	21	0	21%
OATS-No. 2 mixed	16	@	18
RYE-No. 2	25	@	26
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 4)	@ 1	50
Fancy	1 15	@ 1	20
HAY-Choice timothy	6 50	@ 7	00
Fancy prairie	4 00	@ 4	25
BRAN-(Sacked)	32	0	33
BUTTER-Choice creamery	:2	@	13
CHEESE-Full cream	9	0	121/2
EGGS-Choice	7	0	71/4
POTATOES	20	0	25
ST. LOUIS.			1000

butter-Unoice creamery		44	CO		10	ł
CHEESE-Full cream		9	0		121/2	
EGGS-Choice		7	0		71/2	
POTATOES		20	0		25	
ST. LOUIS.						
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3	60	0	4	30	
Texans	2	40	0	3	40	
HOGS-Heavy	3	00	6	3	25	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	0	3	25	
FLOUR-Choice	3	00	0	3	10	
WHEATNo. 2 red		60	0		6014	
CORN-No. 2 mixed		21	0		2114	
OATS-No. 2 mixed:		174	600		18	
RYE-No. 2		294	0		30	
BUTTER-Creamery		13	0		17	
LARD-Western mess	3	1:34	m	3	20	
PORK	6	25	0	6	73	
CHICAGO						

ATTLE—Comman to prime. 3 30 4 30 HOGS—Packing and shipping 2 99 6 3 25 SHEEP—Fair to choice. 2 25 6 3 00 FLOUR—Winter wheat 3 15 3 40 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 19 6 59 CORN—No. 2 22 6 22 OATS—No. 2 19 6 20 EVE 

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dis-ease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important in order to get it's home all important, in order to get it's beneall important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by
all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health,
and the system is regular, lexatives or
other remedies are then not needed. If
efflicted with any actual disease, one

afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely



has a strip of Featherbone stitched in one edge. It both flares and binds the skirt and holds it away from the feet; the newest of the S. H. & M. bindings.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.
"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladles 'Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c. 5. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

STEADY WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to SELL STARK TREES millions tested, STARK TREES millions tested, start trees with the proven "about intely best." Superty outfits, new GENTS, STREETMEN and BOYS,

Fo sell McKinley and Bryan portraits: two color 2x28: sample, 10c; £3.25 per hundred. Order quic BARCLAY & COMPANY. Publishers, CINCINSTI, Office EDUCATIONAL.

THE FRANCES SHIMER ACADEMY OF THE UNI-VERSITY OF CHICAGO, MT. CARROLL, ILL.



Lay your foundation with "Battle Ax." It is the corner stone of economy. It is the one tobacco that is both BIG and GOOD. There is no better. There is no other 5-cent plug as large.

Try it and see for yourself. 

PISO SKOURE FOR

OPILIM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent

A. N. K.-D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper. Nominate a State Ticket.

Morrill Renominated by Acclamation-Gar ver Defeats Martin for Chief Justice-Richter for Second Place-All Others Chosen Unanimously-Platform.

TOPERA, Kan., Aug. 15 .- When the republican state convention was called to order by Chairman Leland, Hamilton hall, in which it is held, was literally packed. There probably never been a state convention of any political party in Kansas which was marked by so much earnestness. The free silver idea is not in this convention, or, if it is, it does not venture to



manifest itself in the face of the overwhelming "sound money" sentiment. There are men who believe that the St. Louis platform might have been "softened" a little to accommodate the west, but they argue that the Minneapolis platform really meant covertly what the more recent platform openly declares.

When Mr. Leland, at 11:45 o'clock, called the convention to order and invited Mr. Bright to pray, it was in a Garrett A. Hobart for vice president of the United States, and Mr. Leland said that a reading of the call for the convention would be dispensed with, and demanded to know "Who will you have for your tempowarv chairman?" the committee having voted not to recommend one. Isaac E. Lambert, of Lyon county, nominated C. M. Sheldon, of Osage county, and J. S. Dean, of Marion, named J. F. Greenlee, of Reno. Sheldon was put forward as the representative of the Morrill sentiment of the convention, and Greenlee as the representative of the anti-Morrill sentiment. The ballot had not progressed far until it became apparent that Sheldon would be chosen, and furthermore that the "over 600 votes" claimed for Morrill by Mr. Bristow Saturday night had materialized on the floor of the convention. The ballot resulted: Sheldon, 624; Greenlee, 229.

The temporary organization was then completed by the election of C. S. Martin, of Saline county, to be secretary, and Henry Brandley, of Chase, and H. L. Millard, of Rice, assistants. Upon motion the chair was directed to appoint the usual committees, and, calling ex-Congressman Funston to the chair, Mr. Sheldon retired to make up

While Sheldon was pondering over the committees speeches were made by Maj. J. K. Hudson, J. V. Beekman and Judge Theo. Botkin. Chairman Sheldon appeared and Secretary Martin read the lists of committees. The



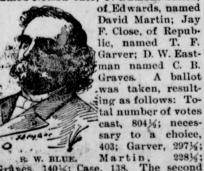
HARRY E. RICHTER.

chairmen of the committees are as follows: Resolutions, J. L. Bristow; credentials, C. S. Jobes; permanent organization, Phil Kelley; rules and order of business, J. G. Haskell. The contest from Wyandotte county

was settled by each delegation being given a half yote each. In the Sedgwick county contest the Bridgeman or anti-Cox delegation was given seats in the convention.

At the afternoon session speeches were made by Mrs. T. J. Smith, of McPherson; J. R. Burton, W. A. Calderhead and John J. Ingalls. The latter was given quite an ovation. The temporary organization was made permanent.

Nominations for chief justice being in order, Charley Cox, of Neosho, named Nelson Case; F. Dumont Smith, of Edwards, named



403; Garver, 2971/4; R. W. BLUE. Martin, 2281; Graves, 1401; Case, 138. The second ballot resulted as follows: Garver, 300; Martin, 2881/4; Graves, 1841/4; Case, 116%. On the third ballot Garver was nominated. The vote stood: Garver, 443; Martin, 2321/4; Graves, 961/4; Case, On motion of F. Dumont Smith, who placed Martin in nomination, the nomination of Garver was made unan-

C. E. Elliott, of Wellington, placed E. N. Morrill in nomination for gov-Kansas Republicans Convene and of James Trout-

man, seconded Morrill. On motion of O. B. Taylor, of Leavenworth, the nomination of Gov. Morrill was made unanimous and by acclamation. John Crider, of

Fort Scott, placed W. W. Martin in nomination for lieu- w. c. EDWARDS. tenant-governor. J. V. Beekman presented the name of Col. Alexander Warner. A. W. Stubbs, of Garden

City, named Milton Brown. J. M. Miller, of Morris, named Harry E. Richter. The first ballot stood: Richter 346; Brown, 272; Martin, 123; Warner, 103. On the second ballot, Richter was nominated. The vote stood: Richter, 547; Brown, 226; Warner, 36; Martin, 36. On motion of W. Knapp, of Wyan-

dotte, the balance of the state officers were renominated by acclamation as follows: R. W. Blue, congressman-at large; W. C. Edwards, secretary of state; Otis L. Atherton, state treasurer; George E. Cole, state auditor; F. B. Dawes, attorneygeneral; Edmund N. Stanley, super intendent of public

O. L. ATHERTON. instruction. The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted without debate and without a

dissenting vote: We, the republicans of Kansas, in conven-tion assembled, heartily indorse the nomina-

pledge them our most enthusiastic support. We hereby renew our allegiance to the prin-ciples of the republican party so fully and clearly expressed in the national republican platform adopted at St. Louis, each and every part of which we unqualifiedly approve and

hereby adopt as our GEORGE E. COLE.

We regard the three cardinal principles emphasized in our national platform, viz. protection, reciprocity and sound money, as indispensable to an enduring national pros-

perity. For over a century of our national history the prosperity of our country has depended upon a protective tariff pol-icy, and whenever the free trade theory has been adopted by our national legislatures it has been followed by a period of business de-

pression and industrial

E. N. STANLEY. ruin. We believe prosperity will never come to the American farmer, mechanic and laborer until the American markets are stimulated by a protective tariff and our foreign markets enlarged and increased by

our foreign markets enlarged and increased by the policy of reciprocity.

The republicans of Kansas believe in sound money. We favor the use of gold, silver and paper in the largest measure possible consist-ent with the maintenance of the equal debt-paying and purchasing power of all our money. We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one by monometallism, a debased currency and the destruction of our national credit.

We condemn in unmeasured terms the patriotic treatment of the veterans of the late war by the present national administration, and heartily favor not only a more liberal interpretation of the present pension laws, but such additional legislation as will properly care for our disabled soldiers. We favor the permanent improvement of

our highways, believing that thereby the cost of transportation of agricultural products to market will be greatly lessened, business and social communication between country and city facilitated and values of land augmented. We favor national and state legislation for

the encouragement of irrigation.

We believe that the penitentiary coal mines should be operated only for the purpose of furnishing fuel for state and charitable insti-

In the interest of the people of Kansas, w demand that our senators and representatives in congress use their best endeavors to secure such amendments to the interstate commerce act as will enable the interstate commerce commission to prescribe and enforce reasonable transportation charges upon interstate commerce; we further demand that the legisature of Kansas make such changes in the lature of Kansas make such changes in the present laws of the state as may be necessary to increase the power of the board of railroad commissioners, by making their findings, conclusions and orders under the act of their creation prima facie evidence of their correctness and providing for a speedy review thereof by the courts when questioned, and a summary enforcement thereof if sustained, as recom-mended by the board in its 13th annual report.

We commend the efforts of the board of commissioners to secure reduced rates upon Kanas products to points where rail and deep



THOMAS F. GARVER. our support to all further endeavors in th

We hereby express a deep regret on account we hereby express a deep regret on account of the death of our distinguished eitzen and exgovernor, George T. Anthony. For a quarter of a century in Kansas' he was a leader of public opinion, a fearless champion of every just cause and an invaluable defender of the rights and interests of the people. As our governor he became distinguished because of the clean, honest and business-like manner in which he administered public affairs, and our people took great pride in him as their chief executive because of his sterling character and superior ability. His death is an occasion of public sorrow, and it is with sadness that Kansas republicans realize that we can no longer have the wheat crop.

enefit of his clear judgment and aggressive

deas in our public deliberations.

We heartly indorse the business-like and conomical administration of Gov. E. N. Mor-

Pat Coney, of Shawnee, offered the following additional resolution about prohibition:

Whereas, The republican party has ever been the champion of law and order, adhering to the example of our immortal president, Grant, that the best way to dispose of an unpopular law is to enforce it; therefore, be it Resolved, That we demand the strict and impartial enforcement of all laws, without



CHAIRMAN CYRUS LELAND.

favoritism or evasion, in every city town and locality, so that a violation of law in any one part of the state or by any person shall not be treated as an offense in one locality and re-ceive encouragement in another.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, of Greeley, the resolution was tabled. J. T. Ludlum, of Wichita, president of the Order of Mystic Brotherhood, the anti-prohibition secret society, endeavored to read a resolution, but it was becoming apparent that the convention was likely to get into a wrangle on the prohibition question, and a motion to refer all further resolutions, without reading, was carried with a whoop. The resolution which Mr. Ludlum introduced, but failed to have read, was as follows:

Whereas, The republican party believes that the majority should rule and that the people should be trusted upon any proposition and when the people appeal to the republican party to be heard it should be accorded them;

Whereas, A large and respected number of upon the prohibitory amendment to the consti-

Resolved, That, while we believe in the enforcement of all law upon the statute books, we are yet in favor of listening to the demands of the people and favor a resubmission of said amendment to a vote of the people. At 11:30 the convention adjourned

sine die.

#### BREIDENTHAL AGAIN. Easily Re-Elected Chairman of the Kansa

Populist Central Committee.
Topeka, Kan., Aug. 12.—The fight against John Breidenthal, who was seeking re-election as chairman of the populist state central committee, came to an ignominious end yesterday when Breidenthal was re-elected by a vote of seven to three. The committee met at the National hotel. Walter Pilcher.

Indee McKay and others of the Lewe ling crowd who have been making war on Breidenthal, were given a hearing first. They rehashed the charges Costigan has been making in his paper, which in substance are that Breidenthal used his are official position to further the interests of Col. W. A. Harris as a candidate for governor. After Costigan had W. A. Sears, of Lawrence; W. H. Toothaker, of Kansas City, and P. P. Elder, of Ottawa, made speeches for Breidenthal. A vote was then taken which resulted in seven for Breidenthal to three against. Later the election was made unanimous. Those voting against Breidenthal were

#### H. S. Clark, of Lawrence; A. E. Helm, of Wichita, and Pat Dolan, of Salina. HAS READ THE OATH.

Candidate Leedy's Peculiar Answer to an Inquiry Regarding Law Enforce TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 12.-A Topeka man recently wrote to John W. Leedy, the populist nominee for governor, asking him how he stood on the matter of the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Here is Mr. Leedy's replyt "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he putteth it off." I will make no boast of policy, promise of reward or threat of punishment, I have read the oath required of a governor of Kansas and expect to take the oath if elected."

Coke Ovens Being Banked.

Uniontown, Pa., Aug. 12 .- Over half the coke ovens in the Connellsville region have been banked indefinitely, throwing 10,000 men out of employment. The indications are that in the next few weeks many more will be added to the idle list. Yesterday the Olive Coke Co. shut down their large plants at this place, and the Grindstone Coke Co. also put their works out of blast, laying off 1,000 men. The shut-down is due to the falling off in orders from the furnace companies.

Hot Winds' Stories Not Credited. ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 12.—F. M. Baker states that Kansas will have over 300,000,000 bushels of corn, the greatest crop of its history, and the greatest crop ever raised by an American state. Mr. Baker's firm has agents at many points in Kansas and Mr. Baker makes this prediction from the very best knowledge of the situation. He has received no hot wind reports and does not believe there is anything in the hot winds stories.

Estimate of the Wheat Crop WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-The August government report indicates a spring wheat yield of 157,000,000 bushels. That is 34,000,000 bushels less than the crop indicated by the July report. The July figures on winter wheat indicated a yield of 273,000,000 bushels, so that government data to date suggest 430, 000,000 bushels as this year's total

KANSAS GROWING SLOWLY.

The Increase in Population the Past Year a Little Over 1,900. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The popueconomical administration of Gov. E. N. Morrill and his associates; and we invite a most careful comparison between the present republican administration and the populist administration which preceded it. believing that every citizen who will so examine into the affairs of our state as administration will be convinced that it is to the interests of the people to retain the republican party in power and control of our state affairs.

We believe that the record of the republican party in the past will commend it to all good citizens, and that the two years' experience the people have had of populist depredations and misrule will bring to our support all good citizens, irrespective of former political affliations.

Little Over 1,900.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The population of Kansas, as returned by township assessors through the county to clerks, has been tabulated by the state republican of agriculture, and the total is past year of 1,925. Forty-five counties gained 27,221. The smallest gain is 4, in Stevens, and the largest 3,277, in Cherokee. Sixty counties lost 25,296, the smallest loss being 1, in Phillips, and the greatest 2,234, in Cowley. The following table shows the population and also the increase and decrease in each ship assessors through the county ticket will be put in the field by the clerks, has been tabulated by the state republicans, national democrats and board of agriculture, and the total is populists in some of the southern past year of 1,925. Forty-five counties the national democracy is in receipt of the autumn of 1895 and resorted to the also the increase and decrease in each but it is probable that if it is to be carcounty: Population. Inc. Dec.

COUNTY.	lation.	Inc.	Dec.	t
Allen	14,047	936		
Anderson	14.310 26,378	8.3	617	1
Barber	5,290 12,361	145		1
Barton	12,361		527	t
Bourbon	27,094	1,246 1,621		1
Butler	20,692		434	1
Chautauqua	7,216 10,826	618	11	1
Cherokee	33,928	3,277		(
Cheyenne	3,641		88 96	5
Clay	1,433 14,136		649	1
Cloud Coffey	15,549 16,366		1,056	1
Comanche	1,269	614	451	1
Cowley	26,426	2.535	2,234	1
Decatur.	36,381 7,152	199		1
Dickinson	19,911		1,015	1
Doniphan Douglas	15,181 24,046	1,186 459		1
Edwards	3,147		75	ľ
Elk. Ellis	10,356		464	ľ
Elisworth	8,686		195 187	Ľ
Finney	3,505 5,003	63	46	P
FordFranklin	21,835	1,101		ľ
Geary	10,16	770		ľ
GoveGraham	2,043 4,020	195	83	1
Grant	494		38	1
GrayGreeley	1,249		184	1
Greenwood	14,827		134	1
Hamilton	1,529 9,235	118	3	1
Harvey	16,238		12	L
HaskellHodgeman	1,8d0	68	15	ı
Jackson	16.497	1,224		ı
Jefferson	17,619 16,632	446	866	ı
Johnson	17.282	488	113	ı
KearneyKingman	9,854	454	3 0 0 0	ı
KiowaLabette	1,923 27,568	545	277	ı
Lane	1,666	176		ı
Leavenworth	33,698 8,983		923 77	ı
Linn	18.047	1,769	23	ı
Logan	2,049 24,251	456		ı
Marion	20,451 24.142	77	425	ı
Marshall	20,295		22	ı
Meade	20,175	436	90	ı
Mitchell	20,175 13,267		60	ı
Montgomery Morris	23,824 11,227	283	124	ı
Morton	321	317	68	ı
Neosho	20,247 18,297		281	ı
Ness	9.008	18		۱
Osage	24,655		163	١
Osborne	10,984	107	82	ı
Pawnee	4,441		3.6	١
Pottawatomie	16,966	613	1	ł
Pratt	6,126		457	١
Rawlins	5,079 25,698		623 891	1
Republic	15,5 8		1,018	1
Rice	13,650 12,435	41		1
Rooks	7,270 5,067		170	ı
Russell	7,085		385	١
Scott	15,572		1,903	ı
Sedgwick	37,830		1,272	١
SewardShawnee	688 47,461		138 517	1
Sheridan	2,789	116		١
Sherman	13,280	M	739	١
Stafford	8,052		287	ı
StantonStevens	688	4	143	1
SumnerThomas	22,476		1,662	1
Trego	2,131		35	1
Wabaunsee	11,893	98		1
Washington	19,677		1,925	1
Wichita	15,036	643		1
Woodson	9,6% 58.61	1,260		1
		-		1
Total	1.336,659	155,727	25.298	1
THIS IS T	OUGI	١.		1
A Convict Injured in	the Ser	vice o	of the	1

A Convict Injured in the Service of the State Has No Recourse. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.-Gov. Morrill has issued an unconditional pardon to George Banks, of Atchison county, who was sent to the penitentiary in 1894 for 31/2 years. In February, 1895, Banks was caught in a cave-in while working in the penitentiary mine, and was so terribly crushed about the shoulders that he has since been paralyzed in both arms. In granting the pardon Gov. Morrill said:

I have given this pardon to the poor fellow because he wanted it; but unless he has friends upon the outside who are able to care for him. liberty can only mean misery, want and suffering. It seems an injustice that any man—even a criminal—should be crippled for life in the service of the state and then thrown out on the world to make his struggling way. I know o no lawful method by which the state can make recompense to a convict who has been maimed through no fault of his own, and yet it is almost inhuman to turn him adrift, as must be done in the case of Banks.

#### TOPEKA'S REUNION FESTIVAL Preparations Are Being Made to Entertain

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The state fair grounds at Topeka, which will be occupied by the old soldiers during the reunion festival, will be known as "Camp Nelson A. Miles." The great park, with all of its buildings, will be given over to the use of the veterans and their families. Every comfort and convenience will be provided by the Topeka people. The railroads have made a one-fare rate for the round trip. The most noted Grand Army orators will be present, and a flower parade and the state firemen's tournament will help to swell the crowd in Topeka that week. The dates are September 28 to October 3.

Bryan to Speak at Topeka. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.-The committee on speakers for the Topeka carnival has received assurance that William Jennings Bryan will address the people here October 8.

Odd Fellows' Fraternal Association TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15 .- The Kansas Odd Fellows' Fraternal Benevolent a fund for the protection and support of the families of deceased odd fellows.

Getty Refuses to Withdraw. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 15.—James F. Getty, nominee of the Trickett republican faction for state senator, refuses to withdraw in the interest of harmony as agreed upon at the republican state convention at Topoka

NEW FUSION SCHEME.

Republicans, Populists and Gold Democrats May Unite in Some Southern States. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.-It is states. The executive committee of propositions looking to this end from Alabama, Texas and Florida, and is inelined to look upon them with favor. The leaders of these three parties in the south have not yet discussed matters of detail in the proposed fusion, ried out they will fuse on the state tickets as nearly as possible in proportion to the strength that each one possesses and that electoral tickets will be made of men pledged to vote against Bryan and Sewall. In all three of the states mentioned the populists have declined to enter into the

St. Louis, and are strong enough, in combination with republicans and sound money democrats it is alleged, to swamp the Chicago ticket in each of these states. This looks more rational when it is considered that under these circumstances the colored republican vote of these states will be protected and counted. That element alone is almost sufficient to carry them. The executive committee will consider these propositions at its meeting in Chicago on Monday. The republicans in the states named have not submitted the question to their national committee, nor have the populists to theirs.

# YOUNG MEN WILL DECIDE.

Election of President This Year Largely in Their Power.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.-Mr. C. W. Ernst, formerly assistant postmaster of Boston, has long been known as an expert statistician. Mr. Ernst, while in Washington, prepared interesting figures, which he believes to be important in the conduct of the coming ca m-

Of the men who voted in 1892, about 1,000,000 are dead. Their places are taken by the young men who have reached the voting age since 1892. It is fair to think that the vote in 1896 will be heavier, relatively, than in 1892. In 1892 the country was apathetic, while in 1896 it is interested. I expect a total popular vote of about 14,0,0,000, nearly 2,000,000 being new voters; that is, young men who attained their majority since 1892 voters nature. tained their majority since 1892, voters naturalized since 1892 and men who failed to vote in 1892 for lack of interest. The important element is the young voter who casts his first vote for president. The total number of young men who have attained the voting age since 1892 is almost 3,000,000. Not all will vote. If age since 1892, consult the census about our age since 1892, consult the census about our young men respectively 21, 21, 23 and 24 years of age. In 1890 their number was 2,516,043 in a total male population of the voting age aggregating 16,940,311. This population of voting age has now reached about 19,750,000, of whom about 2,900,000 have attained the voting age since 1892. It is not unreasonable to think that some 2,500,000 of those young men will cast their first ballot for president, either for Bryan or for Mclot for president, either for Bryan or for Mc-Kinley, and that the outcome of the election rests almost wholly with the very youngest voters we have. The fate of the country rests with the middle west, and in the middle west far less with the old voters than with the young men who are less than 23 years of age.

## WHEELMEN IN POLITICS.

Official Organ of the L. A. W. Will Oppose the Free Silver Ticket. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.-The official publication of the League of While Bryan Is Talking in the East the American Wheelmen, the Bulletin, is Major Will Tour the West. American Wheelmen, the Bulletin, is going to take a hand in political affairs, and will support the gold standard. Sterling Elliott, of Boston, president of the league, says that in the next issue he will have an editorial in favor of the gold standard. Said Mr. Elliott yesterday: "As president of the organization, and as the editor of the L. A. W. Bulletin, the official organ of the league, I shall use all my efforts in the interest of sound money currency. In the issue of next week I will have a strong article in favor of gold, and as the policy of the Bulletin is that of all the state organizations, the result will be, I hope good." Mr. Elliott hopes for a good road plank in the Indianapolis platform.

## UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

The New Maps Just Issued the Finest Ever Turned Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The big general maps of the United States by the general land office for this year have just been issued. The result of ment. The feature is the division of the country into sections, marking various cessions and purchases from other governments. The tracts covered in den purchase, the Texas annexation, the cessions of Louisians, Alaska, Mexico and Florida are clearly set out for the first time. Commissioner Lamoreaux is the originator of the

#### idea. LEGAL TILT PROBABLE.

Little Doubt That a Contest Over the Dem-ocratic Ballot Will Come.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 .- A special from Indianapolis says there is little doubt the weather yesterday. The dead that a legal contest will ensue as to from heat numbered 64 and prostrathe right of the national democratic tions 123. There were 374 death certifiparty to the use of that name. cates issued by the health board for the point is strongly made the 24 hours ended at noon. Of these, under the Australian ballot law, 158 were for people who died from the that every party on the ballot must effects of the heat. This surpasses all be designated by a different device in previous records in the history of the order that the most ignorant voter health department. The horses killed may not be deceived into voting for a by heat yesterday numbered more candidate that is not the man of his than on any former day of the hot choice.

Kept Her Secret and Dled. ST. Louis, Aug. 17.-The body of g.

young woman lies in a receiving casket association, with headquarters at Kan- at the morgue. It has been there since sas City, has filed articles of incorpora- Thursday night, when it was removed tion with the secretary of state. The from the city hospital, where the womobject of the association is to provide an died from the effects of childbirth. She was about 25 years of age and Dr. Sutter admitted her under the name of Hattie Gibson. The woman positively refused to impart anything of her history to the hospital officials. She admitted that she was not a married woman, but she would not divalge anything more. Her babe, alive and well, is at the hospital.

NANSEN NEARING HOME.

The Explorer Was Close to the North Pole, but Did Not Find It. MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 14.—The news-

lation of Kansas, as returned by town- not at all unlikely that a combination paper Dagensnyheler has received communications from Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Schottansen from the island of Vardoe, Norway. These communica-tions state that they left the Fram in ice. The steamer Windward, carrying supplies to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, picked them up near Franz Josefland. They expected that the Fram would eventually drift to the east shore of Greenland. Dr. Nansen failed to reach the north pole, but he touched a point four degrees nearer than any other explorer has done. Dr. Nansen left the Fram on March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude. He traversed the polar sea to a point 86 degrees 14 minutes north latitude, situated north of the Siberian islands. No land was sighted north of 82 defusion with the democrats arranged at grees of latitude or thence to Franz Josefland, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear flesh and whale blubber. Dr. Nansen and his companion are in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardoe or Bergen shortly. She stood the ice well. There were no sick persons aboard when Nansen left her.

#### DEATH IN A STORM.

Many Lives Lost in a Cloudburst in Pine Creek Valley, Near Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 14.—Probably 30 lives were lost and the whole Pine creek valley, eight miles in length, was devestated by a great flood, caused by a cloudburst at six o'clock yesterday morning, which turned the morning into darkness and caused general terror. At De Haven, an oil town six miles north of Allegheny City, every member of the Appleton family, Thomas Byrnes, Mrs. Thomps son and others at present unknown were drowned and houses, oil tanks, barns and other buildings were swept away. The water was eight feet deep on the main streets at the flood's paign. Speaking of them to-day, he height and people were forced to flee to the hill sides. Every street car line in this city was tied up and washouts blocked travel on nearly all railroads. At Etna the water rose so rapidly that the employes of Spang, Chatfal & Co.'s iron mill were compelled to swim out to save their lives. The foundry of Walter Watkins was also flooded and

#### the workmen narrowly escaped. BRYAN TO MAKE A TOUR.

The Democratic Nominee Will Deliver Speeches from the Rear of a Car. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.-W. J. Bryan will travel the country over, addressanybody doubts this statement that near-ly 3,000,000 young men have reached the voting ing the crowds from the rear of a railroad car. An announcement to this effect was prepared by the chairman of the national committee, Senator Jones. It was as follows: "It has been decided that Mr. Bryan will enter with lively interest in the campaign about September 1 and continue on the stump until the election. In order to obtain a much needed rest and to prepare the letter of acceptance before the speech-making begins, he will spend the next two weeks at some quiet place not yet decided upon. The visit to Bath, Me., will, therefore, be postponed until the latter part of September, when Mr. Bryan will make a

#### number of speeches in New England." M'KINLEY MAY COME WEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-While Bryan is storming the east, McKinley may go ont into the west and endeavor to unloosen the minds of the people there from free silver. The wisdom of having the republican candidate take the stump is now receiving serious consideration from the republican leaders. Some of them are beginning to fear that silence on Maj. McKinley's part may be misconstrued. Representative David Mercer, of Nebraska, secretary of the republican congressional committee, is enthusiastic over the proposition that Mr. McKinley should go on the stump and force the tariff to the front in the middle western states and on the Pacific coast.

# MASSACRES BY WHOLESALE.

Chinese Murdering Mahommedans by the Thousands—Damage by Flood. VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—The news from Kansu is to the effect that the famous Tung Fuhsiang, in obedience to imperial command, has begun a massacre of all Mahommedans that the work of engraving and printing is he comes across. At Hsiningfu he slew one of the most complete and finely executed sets yet issued by the govern- and female children. Fears are entertained of a general rising, especially in Pintianfu and Haitien, which have hitherto remained faithful. Floods are doing terrible damage in China. the original 13 colonies and the Gads- In many places entire towns and villages are submerged. All railroads have stopped running. Many deaths have taken place and hundreds of homeless men, women and children are starving to death.

#### NEW YORK'S MISERY. No Relief from the Terrible Heat That Is

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 .- There was but slight improvement in the condition of

#### LESS WHISKY DRINKING. For That Reason Liquor Dealers Will At-

tempt to Check Its Production CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14. - Wholesale liquor dealers from all parts of the country will meet in this city on August 31 to organize a national liquor dealers' association. It is stated that a capital of \$100,000,000 will be represented at the meeting. The chief object of the meeting will be to devise plans to prevent the over pro-duction of whisky. The wholesalers say there has been an over production for the past five years and a gradual de-crease in consumption during that