County

Courant.

WE. CIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE weather bureau at Washington issued a special bulletin on the 4th regarding the intense hot weather which in a number of instances higher than any previously recorded by the weather bureau at this season of the year.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG, who was in Washington on the 5th and who is a member of the Dawes Indian commisreorganization of the government of known the Indians, through a division of their lands in severalty and other measures, was never more favorable than now and expressed the belief that at the coming session of the tribal council some definite step will be taken.

SECRETARY HERBERT, of the navy department, has engaged his passage to Europe. While abroad he will make an investigation into the cost of manufacturing armor plate for warships.

Reports of maximum temperatures received by the weather bureau at Washington on the 5th showed that the warm weather wave was very general. The officials said that it was very unusual for the temperature to reach such a high point in so many parts of the country at one time. The heat was due to an area of high barometer prevailing over the southern portion of the country and low barometer in the northern part, which resulted in great waves of heat coming toward the north.

A WASHINGTON dispatch stated that if the gold democrats at their convention in Indianapolis decided to place a third ticket in the field and to nominate their own electors in the states, of a second and establishing a new the national democratic committee will get out injunctions against the use of the old party's name. The national committee says that there will being granted, the regularity of the tramps who were stealing a ride were Chicago convention not being called killed. Chicago convention not being called into dispute.

THE death roll from the heat on the 9th reported to Washington exceeded 125 in the principal places. Following is a partial list of reported fatalities: New York and vicinity, 50; Philadelphia, 18; Washington, 16; Baltimore, 19; Newark, 3; Albany, N. Y., 2; Chicago, 15; Cleveland, 2; Cincinnati, 5.

GENERAL NEWS

JOE CHOYNSKI and Joe McAuliffe have been matched to fight eight rounds before the Occidental club, at San Francisco, August 28.

AFTER three preliminary trials, Cyclist E. E. Anderson wheeled a mile in 1:03 over a plank path near St. Louis on the 9th. He was paced by a locomotive pulling a coach and rode a wheel geared to 92. Anderson could have bettered this time a few seconds but he mistook the signals and slowed up a little too soon.

HARVEY ALLENDER shot and killed Miss Wally Fielner and V. Crossette at four. San Jose, Cal., on the 9th, and then attempted to kill himself, but failed, Allender was in love with the woman.

A 12-YEAR-OLD son of Joseph Fitzpatrick, of Karoma, Ok., fell while climbing about a running threshing machine and his foot and leg were drawn into the cylinder and ground to pieces.

FAILURES for the week ended the 7th (Dun's report) were 200 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 43 last year.

DAN CREEDON, the Australian middleweight, was said to be training at Dubuque, Ia., for a friendly four-round bout with Sharkey, who bested Corbett in San Francisco. The sparring exhibition will be given in a Chicago

theater in a few weeks.

In the yacht race for the Meteor challenge cup at Cowes, Eng., on the 7th Ailsa won over Satanita and Britannia.

THE Johnson steel works at Loraine, O., has closed down and 800 men were thrown out of employment. The suspension was owing to a lack of orders.

THE provisional committee of the gold standard demograts met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 7th and they formally organized the national demoeratic party. Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, was made chairman of the national committee and an address was issued calling for a national convention of democrats at Indianapolis on Septem-

It was openly declared at Key West, chief insurgent leaders, and that ne- blanks, records, furniture, etc. gotiations will be begun with a view upon terms satisfactory to all concerned. It was also stated that the captain-general and his deputy commanders have held a conference in relation to this important movement.

THE Union Veterans' Patriotic league has issued an anti-silver appeal from New York which will be sent to every union veteran in the United States. It Franz Sigel, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. William B. Franklin, Powell Clayton and others almost as well known.

and 15 injured, some probably fatally, der has told all about it. Robbery was by the derailment of a trolley car on the motive. the Columbia & Donegal electric road at Columbia, Pa., on the 9th. A gear wheel broke.

A CALL has been issued for a convention of Afro-Americans, to be held at destroyed. Convicts had been sent to Chicago, September 22. It is called to the scene to fight the fire. organize a national league, to deterhas prevailed in certain sections of the mine on a political path to be followed, country, the temperature reported being and to take action looking to the wel-

fare of the race.
THE Lehigh Valley Coal & Iron Co's mammoth Logan colliery breaker at spaired of, and the horse which he Centralia, Pa., valued at \$90,000, was rode was sunstruck and fell dead on destroyed by fire on the 8th. About his return from the physician's house. 30 men and boys were employed in the sion, stated that the prospects for a mine. The cause of the fire was not

Two farmers, named Farris and Quinlon, living in the Seminole county, met on the road and attempted to settle an old feud by emptying their Winchesters at each other. At the fourth round Farris fell from his horse and Quinlon came to Earlboro, Ok., and reported

that he had killed him.

JUDGE R. H. WEST, of Ardmore, I. T., has preferred serious charges against Hon. C. B. Kilgore, judge of the southern district of the Indian territory. The nature of the charges are reported to be general incompetency and high handed methods in dispensing with the business of the court.

TERRIBLE hurricanes accompanied by destructive hailstorms occurred in various parts of Hungary on the 7th. Many persons were known to have perished in the floods from the mountains and it was feared that the reports would show much loss of life. The damage to property all through the

country districts was very heavy.

JOHN R. GENTRY, the pacing stallion, went a mile at Columbus, O., on the 7th to beat his own record of 2:031/4, and succeeded in clipping off a quarter world's record.

A FREIGHT train ran off the railway track near Marengo, Ia., on the 7th on the Des Moines railroad, and a numbe no question about the injunctions ber of cars were badly wrecked. Four

THE American line steamer St. Louis. which arrived in New York on the 7th. broke the Southampton-New York record, making the passage in 6 days, 2 hours and 24 minutes, thus eclipsing the brilliant record made by her sister ship, the St. Paul, last June, of 6 days,

5 hours and 32 minutes. PRESIDENT STICKNEY, of the Chicago Great Western road, when called before the interstate commerce commission at Chicago on the 7th, substantiated the report of a strong pooling arrangement among the roads west of

MRS. KATE LARSON was fatally backed with an ax by her insane sister at Brooklyn.

A MAN named Huckabee, who is parwhom he had a grudge, and taking an ax from the woodpile, struck four negro children who were there, laying their heads open, instantly killing all

THE republicans of Michigan, in convention at Grand Rapids on the 6th, nominated Hazen S. Pingree, Detroit's famous potato patch mayor, for gov-

REPORTS from Pawhuska, Ok., on the 4th stated that Saucy Chief, the candidate of the half-breeds, had been elected chief of the Osage nation.

FIRE started in the telephone ex change at Concord, a village 15 miles from Knoxville, Tenn., on the 5th and destroyed a dozen business houses.

Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$4,000. A FIRE at South McAlester, I. T., on the 4th destroyed Elflen's bakery and

three residences. THE tramp who robbed and shot Thomas Hall and his son at Hunter town, Ind., and they escaped to a big swamp, was caught by the posse who

went after him and lodged in jail. SENATOR HILL, a New York dispatch stated, will support the nominees of the Chicago convention and a formal announcement of his position will be

having already killed two hired hands before, its owner had him shot.

nominated by acclamation for congress by the republican convention of the First district at Portland, Me. It was the tenth successive term for which tician of the department of agriculture FARMERS living along the Little Mr. Reed has been nominated. Mr. Wabash river near Grayville, Ill., re- Reed thanked the convention for the ported fish dying in large numbers. unanimous nomination, saying that by 12.4 per cent. The stench caused by the dead fish was so doing he had been relieved of the said to be unbearable. It was thought duty of attending to his district and Warsaw, Ind., on the 10th and demolthat the fish were poisoned by eating given the opportunity of paying atten- ished the amphitheater and desolated

THE courthouse of Day county, Ok., Fla., that Capt. Gen. Weyler had at Grande was destroyed by fire, to-reached an understanding with the gether with all contents of books,

THERE was a triple lynching in Hahnto the cessation of hostilities in Cuba ville, La., at midnight and on the morning of the 9th the bodies of three Italian murderers were found swinging from the rafters of a shed near the courthouse. The men lynched were Lorenzo Saladino, Decino Socorro and Angelo Marcuso.

ROBERT HOPPER and Mattie Johnston, whose bodies were found on the Louisville Southern tracks near Harrodsis signed by Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. burg, Ky., were murdered, it has been discovered, by five negroes, who were playing craps at the time. Both were shot and their bodies carried several hundred yards and placed on the track. THREE persons were instantly killed A negro man who witnesse! the mur-

> Corron fields were reported burning up in Loneoke county, Ark., on the 6th through the hot and dry weather. Many fences and farm houses had been

AT Franklin, Ind., the two-year-old son of John Walters fell from a hay loft and received fatal injuries. The father in going after a physician overheated himself and his life was de-

THE mining camp of New Pittsburg, O., was reported to be the scene of the most intense religious excitement. Families have been broken up and numerous fights have occurred over the matter. Three of the leaders were arrested and when arraigned they spat upon the justice. Two were placed in jail and the third taken to an asylum. The trouble, it was feared, would end in bloodshed.

SEVENTEEN advocates of the Henry George theory of the single tax were languishing in the Dover, Del., jail on the 6th and single tax leaders have called for 100 more speakers to go to the place until the jail is filled. The call has been responded to by 300 volunteers, who are bent on vindicating the freedom of speech in Dover. The authorities of the city ore opposed to a discussion of the question.

Two farmers, Tom Hall and Terry James, became involved in a difficulty near Greenville, Ky. They came to blows and both pulled their knives. Terry James was stabbed five times and has died. Hall was cut in seven different places and cannot live. The men fought in the broiling hot sun and were alone when the fight occurred, no witnesses being present.

THE national convention of sheriffs at Denver, Col., on the 6th adopted a resolution indorsing the curfew ordinance and urging its enactment by the

THE boiler of a traction engine exploded at Anderson, Ind., killing one man and injuring several others. Populists and democrats in Oklaho

ma have agreed on a close fusion on electoral and all legislative tickets.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. A CHICAGO morning paper on the 10th said that William J. Bryan had stated that he was in favor of locating the democratic national headquarters in Chicago and that the question was

Five persons were drowned in the Delaware river near Philadelphia on the 9th by the overturning of their boat during a gale.

A mon made an unsuccessful attempt to take Nick Ray from the Edmondtially demented, went to the house of ton, Ky., jail. They secured the a negro at Opekala, Ala., against keys, but in trying to unlock Ray's cell the key stuck fast and the jailer had time to arouse the citizens and the mob was balked.

JORDAN, Ky., was destroyed by fire on the 9th, not a business house being left standing.

CHARLES JOHNSON and Edward Schu bel were drowned in the lake near Chicago by the capsizing of their boat through two companions jumping from its side to have a swim in the

TEN persons returning from a pienic in a wagon were run down by a Fort Wayne passenger train near Chicago All were hurt, one seriously. That they were not all killed was due to the train going at a slow speed.

GARLAND TRAVIS and William Way were fishing in the Kankakee river, near La Porte, Ind., when their boat overturned and they were drowned.

TWELVE loaded freight cars were ditched and Brakeman Wallace seriously injured by a wreck on the M., K. & T. railroad near Taylor, Tex.

THE boiler of a saw mill near Cabot. Arla, exploded on the 10th and one man was killed and another seriously injured. The mill was demokshed. GEN. AGUIRRE, in a letter to the Cu

made within a few days.

ban legation at Washington, received on the 10th, stated that "the war in ban legation at Washington, received death by a Holstein bull near Roches Cuba cannot last more than six months ter, Butler county, Ky. The animal longer," the Spaniards being thoroughly discouraged and yellow fever hourly decreasing their ranks. He THOMAS B. REED was on the 6th re- said, also, that Gen. Weyler had so far been unable to accomplish a decisive

victory. THE August returns to the statisshowed a reduction in the condition of cotton during July from 92.5 to 80.1 or

A TORNADO Struck Winona park, near weeds in the sloughs during the high tion to the wickedness of the rest of the the assembly grounds. Two persons world.

DEADLY HEAT.

The Number of Deaths in Greater New York Is 188.

PROSPECTS OF RELIEF ARE SLIGHT.

The Deaths at Chicago-Eighty-Five Deaths at St. Louis-Cooler Weather for Kansas-Sixteen Deaths at Owensboro, Ky.

New York, Aug. 11. -- The number of deaths caused by the heat in Greater New York is 188, and additional victims are being reported hourly. The prostrations are almost innumerable and no accurate statement of them can be made. Ambulances and patrol wagons have been running about all day, the sound of their gong becoming a familiar sound. Street car horses have dropped in their tracks by scores. Out of door work has been largely suspended and many factories are temporarily closed. The hospitals were obliged to call on the police department to aid them in responding to calls, as their ambulances could not cope with the number of cases reported. So police patrol wagons were pressed into service to carry heat victims to the hospitals. Many other wagons were used to carry away dead and disabled animals. At midnight there was no relief from the strain of the past week, and on thousands of housetops city dwellers were trying to get sleep. From all surrounding cities many deaths from the heat are reported.

SLIGHT PROSPECTS OF RELIEF. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Maj. Dunwood, the weather forcaster at Washington, scanned the map last night in vain for a prospect of relief from the terrible heat under which the country has been sweltering for the past week. It was slightly cooler in the Ohio valley, and the lower lake region was given a slight breathing spell by thunderstorms. But on the prairies of Nebraska and Kansas and to the south and along the gulf states humanity struggled to exist at 100 degrees. Away up in the extreme northwest, in

the Rockies, however,
THE DEATHS AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—It began to grow uncomfortably warm here yesterday at early dawn, and as the blazing sun pushed its way over Lake Michigan the intensity of the heat was increased hour by hour at the rate of geometrical progression. The city ambulances and patrol wagons from the police stations had been kept on the run all night long, bearing victims of the heat to the hospitals. Yesterday morning men walked through the streets without coat or vest and panted and sweltered municipal government of all cities, for want of fresh, cooling air. Prostrations from heat began to be reported as early as eight o'clock. Animals overcome by the heat lay dead in almost every ward in town. They were so numerous that the garbage men could not keep the streets clear of them. The latest reports show that the total list of victims of heat pros trations Sunday numbered 65. Of these 22 are dead, ten expected to die and three driven insane by the heat. Of the three driven insane by the heat, one ended his existence with poison practically settled that they would be and another attempted to slash his throat with a razor.

EIGHTY-FIVE DEATHS AT ST. LOUIS St. Louis, Aug. 11.-The deaths in this city due directly to heat since August 1. numbered 85. Saturlay last was the worst day yet, 23 deaths from that cause having occurred. A singular fact is noted that fully four-fifths of these deaths have been adults, but very few of them women. Most of the heat victims have been among the laboring classes and at least two-thirds of the fatalities have been among those addicted to drink. Up to midnight the prostrations numbered ten. A number of sunstrokes were reported in East St. Louis during the past few days. Three of them resulted fatally.

Considerable suffering is still reported from towns in southern Illinois, and prostrations are numerous.

COOLER WEATHER FOR KANSAS. KANSAS CITY. Mo., Aug. 11 .- Hon. J. Sterling Morton's weather clerk at Washington sent out this happy information last night: Indications are that the warm wave is broken in the upper and central Mississippi valley. went further and tredicted cooler weither for Kansas to-night. It is pretty likely, though, that to-day will be much like ye-terday from a meteorological standpoint.

SIXTEEN DEATHS AT OWENSBORO. OWENSBORO, Ky., Aug. 11 .- sixteen deaths from various causes, all superinduced by excessive heat, occurred here in the last three days.

Drowned Before Their Families CHICAGO. Aug. 11 .- Charles Johnson and Edward L. Schubel were drowned in the lake by the capsizing of their boat last evening. They went down in the sight of their wives and children and a number of friends who were picnicking on the shore and unable to assist them. The boat was not more than 300 feet from shore and was upset by two companions, who jumped

from its side into the water for a swim. Dolliver to Speak in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—Congress-man Dolliver, of Iowa, has agreed to by Kansans in Iowa in the Fort Dodge | badly handicapped.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Every town in Kansas threatens to become a grain center this year. Rev. A. Cornish, pastor of the U. B. church at Fort Scott, has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against a woman member of his flock, alleging defama- BIG MEETINGS HELD AT PITTSBURGH tion of character.

The Girard Building & Loan association has given notice that it has extended its existence 20 years from July 1, and increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000. While delivering a political speech

at Mound City the other day United States Senator Lucien Baker fainted from exhaustion and heat and had to be carried to a hotel. Republicans of Woodson and Allen counties nominated G. H. Lamb, of

Yates Center, for state senator to succeed Charles F. Scott, who would not accept renomination. The most hotly contested republican

primary in the history of Wichita was held the other day, resulting in the defeat of Mayor L. M. Cox, who was fighting Gov. Morrill.

Topeka has sold \$100,000 of her bridge bonds to the state school fund commissioners, and a new bridge across the Kaw at that place is among the immediate certainties.

Populists of the Twenty-Second senatorial district met at Abilene the other day and nominated George do what you think best."

Hanna for senator. He is no relation

At Mansfield, O., the home of John to McKinley's manager.

Seventy-five tramps boarded and train at Topeka recently. The train speech. crew was unable to "turn a wheel" until When police assistance arrived.

The republicans at Wichita are sporting two county tickets now as a result of a split over the nomination of N. S. Bridgeman for clerk of the district his speech. Special trains had brought court. Ex-Mayor Cox led the bolters. delegations here from all over south-A severe windstorm struck Pawnee

Rock, near Great Bend, the other day, destroying a large number of buildings but killing no one. There was no Bryan spoke from a flat car.
damage to property outside of Pawnee A speech was also made by Mr. damage to property outside of Pawnee rock. It is estimated that it will cost \$300,

000 to finish the state house and grounds. There is \$25,000 on hand to be expended between now and Janu- New Brighton and Rochester, Pa. ary 1, when \$80,000 additional will be available. J. W. Sponable, a wealthy citizen of Paola, has purchased the \$600 timepiece each.

that was formerly in use on the now dismantled post office building in Chicago, and will present it to Paola for a town clock. Miss Lou Jacobs, of Wichita, fell into a well at Ness City the other day and was drowned. She was a promi-

Populists of the Eastern division. Northern department, met at Topeka J. P. Hindman for appellate court

until about four years ago. clared hostility to the retirement of ticket, the World will comply greenbacks.

Dudley C. Flint has sold his interest Flint and E. A. Wasser were in partnership on the Girard Press 11 years, MR. BLAND CALLS UPON MAJ. M'KINLEY. and they made it one of the best of Kansas' papers.

A bold robbery was perpetrated at Bonner Springs early one morning recently. Ingebright Rosmo awakened to find two men in his room. They seized him and after tying his arms and feet, gagged him with a corn cob. The thieves took \$125 in cash and left. Rosmo was discovered some hours later

D. M. Frost, of Garden City, chairman of the state board of irrigation, says western Kansas farmers have never seen a more unfavorable year for agriculture than 1896, owing to lack of moisture. He says the only remedy is to utilize the underflow of the Arkansas river for irrigating or farmers must abandon their farms. At Topeka a demand was made

for a public forum, where the people could meet and discuss the money question. Everybody was talking about silver and Topeka police were forced to disperse the throngs on the street that block the sidewalks. An old courthouse will be opened and local speakers will instruct the hungry voters.

Nancy Fristow diel at Wichita the other day at the alleged age of 104. A certificate to be married to Thomas Murray given her in 1815 by her master she retained until her death. She was bought and sold several times in Missouri. She was 65 years old before she saw a railroad. She had 12 children, 48 grandchildren, 55 great-grandchildren and 43 great-great-grandchildren.

The millers of Leavenworth and Atchison held a meeting recently for the phropose of considering the present disastrous freight rates, and to determine upon some united action looking to relief. There was talk of appealing to the Kansas board of railroad commissioners. Under the presmake six speeches in Kansas, and in ent arrangement of freight rates return some speeches are to be made Leavenworth and Atchison millers are

The Presidential Candidate Make ing Many Short Speeches.

An Open Letter to Mr. Bryan -Mr. and Mrs. Bland Call and Pay Their Respects to Mai. and Mrs. McKinley at Canton, G.

CHICAGO Aug. II .- The first speech rande by Mr. Bryan on the third day of his journey to New York was at Dunkirk, O., where 500 people were assembled to greet him. At Delphos, Elida and Lima enthusiastic greetings were tendered the democratic nominee. At Upper Sandusky Mr. Bryan was greeted by a crowd of 2,000, and 3,000 people cheered the train when it pulled into Crestline.

At Lakeville, O., Mr. Bryan said to a crowd of miners: "My idea is that a public servant is nothing but a hired man. He is nominated, and you are to decide whether you want him to do the work or not. He has no claims on you, except as you think he can be of service to you. You are the ones to decide. We have no right to ask for your wotes. You are the sovereigns, can cast your votes as you wish, and I l:ope you will

Sherman, every available foot of space on the depot platform was occupied took complete possession of a freight and Mr. Bryan had to make a short

When the Pennsylvania train pulled into Canton, O., the home of Maj Mc-Kinley, thousands turned out to meet their fellow-townsman's opponent, and Mr. Bryan returned the compliment in eastern Ohio, and the Pittsburgh Bryan delegation was here on a special train to escort Mr. Bryan to their city. Mr.

Bryan pat Alliance. Short stops and brief speeches were made at Columbiana, New Waterford, East Palestine, Enon, Garfield, Salem, Latonia, O., and

At Pittsburgh, Pa., two big meetings were held and the candidate for president made a long campaign 'speech at

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. BRYAN. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The World prints to-day a four-column "Open Letter to Mr. Bryan," asking him to define in his speech of acceptance his position on several planks in the Chicago platform. It says that upon many and was drowned. She was a prominent society lady and the accident occurred while she was attending a port.

Bryan, instancing the income tax, opcurred while she was attending a party position to tariff changes, hostility to trusts and monopolies and to bond i sues in times of peace without explicit authority of congress. It denounces the other day and nominated ex-Judge the Chicago planks in regard to the supreme court and condemnation of Presjudge. Hindman was a republican ident Cleveland for putting down the riot of Chicago. It then antagonizes John J. Ingalls formally launched sharply the demand for free coinage, his candidacy for the United States and tells Mr. Bryan this is the main senate in a speech at Lyons, Rice reason for the disruption of the party. county, the other day. He declared in The World says that if Mr. Bryan can favor of bimetallism and against silver | convince the undecided democrats that and gold monometallism. He also de- it is safe for them to vote their party Mr. Bryan's invitation to support him. not because "it is blind to the grave in the Girard Press to his partner's faults of the platform on which he son, A. M. Wasser, and will start a stands, but in spite of it, and regretdaily and weekly paper at Pittsburg. ting it with undiminished and unchangeable contempt."

> CANTON, O., Aug. 11.—Distinguished callers vesterday on Maj. McKinley were the Hon. R. P. and Mrs. Bland. They came here with a committee from Pittsburgh which made the trip from the Iron City to meet the Bryan party here. Mr. and Mrs. Bland had gone to Alliance, a city 20 miles east of here ahead of the Bryan party, as it was a part of the programme to have a speech of some length at that place by Mr. Bryan. While here Mr. Bland was told that an address would be made here, and he was prevailed upon by the Pittsburgh committee to return to Canton. The time spent at the McKinley home by Mr. and Mrs. Bland was apparently very agreeable to both the honored callers and Maj. and Mrs. Mc-Kinley.

A Wave Wrecks a Dry Dock. NEW YORK. Aug. 11. - Saturday night wave caused by a pass ng sound steamer forced itself past the heavy caissons at the mouth of the Brooklyn dry dock and capsized it, throwing it into the dock and allowing the water to rush in. The torpedo boat Er esson was huried against the end of the dock, carrying away about 12 feet of the forward end of the boat.

Freight Train Wrecker TAYLOR, Tex., Aug. 11.-A freight train was wrecked yesterday on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. three miles south of here. Twelve loaded cars were ditched and Brakeman Sam Wallace had his thigh broken, and a large hole knocked in his head, from which a portion of his brains came out. He is not expected to live.

Deadly Boiler Explosion. CABOT, Ark., Aug. 11 .- The boiler at the saw mill at M. C. Beasley's flour mills east of Cabot exploded at ten a. m. to-day, killing Dennis Beasley and seriously injuring P. P. Benson, of this place. Three other persons were badly scalded and otherwise injured. The mill was completely demolished.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

THE SLEEP OF MARY.

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Paul's father had been a portrait paint brushes, his unfinished canvases and his unrealized ambitions A relalong-haird boy a possible art student and packed him off to Paris, to live in the Latin quarter and learn to work.

Paul soon did better than his father in Grisette-a girl he thought he lovedfound its way into the salon. Paul woke up from his love dream when Susanne transferred her affections to a student who could afford to give her champagne suppers. Then he remembered that he had always loved a child across seas, on a Long Island farm; a slip of a girl whom he had known three weeks and adored in a boyish fashion. Susanne could go-all Paris could goand, indeed, it did shortly after. Paul's patron died, leaving him nothing. The man of 25 set sail for New York, owning some pictures more or less good. He found New York marked with the changes of ten years. He was homesick He was lonely. He thought of the little girl on the Long Island farm. She must be 22-married, perhaps-and singing Iullabies to a baby. Would she remember him? At least he could find out. On the train he thought still more about her-not an ordinary farmer's daughter-oh, no! Her father had been both a scholar and a man of the world who had wrecked his life somehow-Paul didn't remember how-and had hidden himself on a lonely coast farm. His daughter Mary, at 14, could speak French and read Greek; but she looked like a wild rose and she had never seen New York. A smattering of memories filled Paul's brain. They had played together, while their fathers had talked in the shade of the apple tree. He had told her that he was an artist, and that he would paint her picture, only he couldn't make it beautiful enough, he knew. They had taken hands and rushed to the beach together, and looked over the ocean to Paris, and wished they were there. A brief fortnight or so, but the child's face beamed on him still, and his love grew all the more swiftly because he was lonely and wanted to find her again. He did find her, a woman as lonely as himself. She was in black for her father. She was soon to leave the farm to go to relatives in the west. Paul told her of his Paris life, and studied her face as he spoke. The color came and went in her oval cheeks, as when she was a child. The deep blue eyes had lost their mirth, and the curves of the mouth. held sadness, but Paul forgot the child and loved the woman.

In the autumn they were married, and went to live in New York. Mary did not know New York, although her home had always been within a hundred miles of it. She was unhappy until they found three little rooms on to housekeeping. There was only a chair apiece, but the walls were hidden with books, and one beautiful picture plowed above the fireplace. It was a copy of a famous Madonna and child, which had been given to Paul in Paris, in lieu of a long-owed debt. Its massive gold frame seemed to concentrate all the light in the room. Paul pinned up some stray sketches made by friends in Paris, and, in a moment of extravagance, bought some big palms and an antique bronze lamp which swung before the Madonna. The room was artistic and suited Mary, who looked like a Madonna herself, with her straight brown hair and her pure mouth that Paul kissed reverently. He was in love with his wife. Their first months in New York were full of rich happiness.

"Let's be Bohemian," Mary said. "It's cheaper," Paul answered, "and we like it, so let's do it."

Their breakfasts and their lunches Mary cooked, and Paul preferred them to Delmonico's. Sometimes they atc their morning eggs and slices of toast



WHAT IS IT, DEAREST?

ceated on the hearth rug, before the fire fed with wood from the farm. Dinner was as stately a meal as a 50-cent French table d'hote on Twelfth street could furnish. Mary, who had not been trained in the Latin quarter, was, at first, doubtful about this little basement dining-room, where one burned cognac in one's coffee and drank light, heady claret, with the thick onion soup and the soggy spaghetti, and where the women smoked cigarettes with the men, after dinner. But she soon learned to like it all-except the cigarettes -because Paul felt at home there, and of the Latin Quarter with good Ameriher lips. She met her husband's f. iends | her fair face and on her white silk gown | out into the night."

himself, who lived in the vicinity of on in his honor Paul his wife, and refrained from teil- not worry." ing doubtful stories in her presence.

One of the frequenters of the cafe her in reply. was a city editor of a paper of minor circulation-a young man, who, with Fenton. He had a salary of \$2,000 a white Christmas," but, after a few year, so he could afford five rooms hours, it grew colder, a high wind came painter, who dreamed much but accom- She was a fluffy little blond, who wore filled the city streets and blockaded the plished little, and dying from sheer dissinant teagowns. She took a great trains that began with crawling irregtaste of life, had left his little son his fancy to Mary, because, she told her: ularity in and out of town, and ended "You're different from the rest of us. with not moving at all. Boston and New Now I couldn't live in the room with York for all practical purposes were tive wished to put Paul to a trade, but a that Madonna. She'd be a standing re- 1,000 miles from each other. Paul friend of his father's saw in the lanky, proach to me, but she's your twin sister. You don't belong in New York. at least telegraph to Mary; as it was, he

You never will." so unlike herself, and for Mary's sake and in the distance a lonely farmhouse. his palmiest days. The boy could achieve she developed a great deal of unselfishas well as dream, and the head of a ness. Occasionally, she gave up her bon-bons that she might send Mary failed to obtain the commission held out some flowers to remind her of the coun- to him. At the last moment, a bettertry. She and her husband sometimes known artist had been chosen to paint insisted that Mr. and Mrs. Fenton spend the portrait. German operas, new teathe evening with them, and then wine was brought out, and there was much hearty, commonplace talk from the city editor and his gay wife. But Mary was happier when she was alone with Paul.

In the spring a new hope had come into her life. Paul coming home one night, found her standing before the Madonna and child in absorbed silence. Her eyes looked far away and her lips were parted. She did not hear the step until he was close behind her.

"What is it, dearest?" he said. "What are you thinking?"

She started, and then turned a softly flushed, happy face to his. "Ah, dear, I have not told you. I

prayed. God has answered. I want our little child to look like the Christ-child Paul put his arms about her, and

drew her to him in silence. "When our boy comes, I'll paint you with him in your arms-call it the

mother and child." "It couldn't be a Madonna, dear. I'm not good enough."

"Good enough! You wait and see what a picture I'll make of you with Paul, junior, against your breast. It will do for an altar piece. But don't get morbid over the fancy. Talk baby clothes with the little lady downstairs. It's better than gazing too much at that white-faced Virgin.'

"I've been looking at dozens of them to-day. I was at Snell's, and because they know you, they let me look through whole portfolios of religious pictures. There was a Christ-child of Raphael'soh, so beautiful!"

"I didn't get that order I expected," Paul said suddenly.

"That means we mustn't go to the shore in August."

October flamed itself away, and with the gray November days came more disappointments. Real poverty entered the little studio. The table d'hote dinners were given up. Mary cooked the evening meal herself, and Paul pretended that he liked the new arrangement much better. It is more cozy, more homelike. The wife of the city editor divined how things stood "with the children," as she called Paul and his wife, and she grew more tactful; did less for Mary, but watched her more, and was alone. For the brooding, far-away look West Twelfth street—one with a north came into her fair, Madonna face, often-her look of grief. er than the wife of the city editor thought was good, either for herself or the child. A hush of expectation seemed to fall upon the little household, as the time drew near. The tiny garments were all made and laid away in rose leaves and lavender. Mary would sit by the hour now with her hands folded, while Paul worked in silence; now and then looking up to smile at her and nod his head, as if to say:

"It's all right, sweetheart!" In the evening when he could not work, he would read to her, while she sat at his feet, with her head against

One morning, a few days before Christmas, a letter came to Paul, that brought the color to his face and the light to his

"I knew things would turn," he said, gaily, to Mary, who was looking over his shoulder at the letter.

"The Boston Institute of Science wants a portrait of its founder, John Eggleston-you've heard of him-you remember his picture, a queer old fellow with a very paintable head-deep lines, rugged features-all that sort of thing. The baby shall have a silver mug now, and what you call 'em rattles, and everything an orthodox youngster ought to have, and you shall have a pink tea gown-well, all I can say is, the city editor's wife won't be in it." Mary laughed.

"And you chall have a new overcoat, and we'll go to the Hotel Martin for dinner, and invite those dear, kind people downstairs to go with us-won't we,

"Oh, everything! German opera, later -no standing-room tickets-real twodollar seats in the family circle." "But who'll mind the baby?" Mary

asked, and then they both laughed, and said they hadn't thought of that "Will you go to Boston before Christ-

mas, Paul?" Mary asked, with a sudden anxiety in her voice.

"I'm afraid so, dear. It's best to respond immediately-give 'em no chance to make other arrangements. I ought to take the night teain-I won't be gone by a painting of his, which is by far more than a day. The sittings can't

to show up at once." Paul started that night. Both he and There are few of the conventional ac-Mary assumed a gayety that neither of them felt, as they ate their little dinner in the straw of the bed, on which Mary together. When he said good-by to her, she elung to him in silence, and put her is an inspired sleep, for her face is lit check against his, and would not let him with dreams, as if she beholds the high she would answer her husb; nd's French | go. He went downstairs sad and anx | destinies of the babe in her arms. Joious, but before he opened the bouse seph is represented-strangely enough can French, precise and heavy, until door Mary called to him from the first —not as an old, but as a young man, she caught up his slang and tossed it landing. He turned and saw her stand who has turned away from the sleeping back to him. It sounded odd, v from hig there, with the gaslight falling on pair, and with bowed head is going

there-mostly struggling artists like -a relie of her girlhood's-that she put

"Good-by again, dear," she cried, "I'm Washington square—men with unruly hair and lofty ambitions, who envied going to be good and brave. You must

He rushed up the stairs again, to kiss

The Christmas snowstorm of that year was long remembered. It began gently his wife, lived on the floor below Paul and people only said: "It will be a white Christmas," but, after a few wished himself in Boston that he might, was stalled up 50 miles from New York, She grew to love the woman who was with nothing in sight but huge drifts Added to his impatience was a bitter sense of disappointment. He had gowns and silver rattles vanished like a dream.

"Poor Mary! Poor baby!" he said, and then reproached himself for pitying them, and told himself to be a man, and go to work again fiercely. He was wild to be at home, and at work. He found a relief to his over-stained feeling in going out into the storm, and aiding in shoveling the snow from the engine's



IN THE EVENING HE WOULD READ TO HER.

track. Christmas morning found the train dragging itself wearily towards New York. Paul was half frantic with impatience. Christmas night fell when the goal was reached. The tired passengers hastened to their homes, feeling that they had been cheated out of their holiday. Paul ran up the steps of the house only pausing to glance up at the windows of the studio.

"She only has a lamp burning," he thought. "My little girl! What a day for her-alone! anxious!"

In the hall he met the janitor, whom he greeted with a hearty "Merry Christmas," but the man seemed surly, and mumbled something under his breath when Paul spoke of Mrs. Fenton. But the young man was too excited to notice his manner. At the second landing he met a strange woman who looked grave the city editor's wife. Her face was

cried, "what has happened. Is Mary trees left and none of those of value.ill? Tell me—quick!" The little wom. Orange Judd Farmer. an who had spoken prose all her life, now veiled her words. She could not hand on Paul's sleeve.

"She's asleep," she whispered, "and her baby's asleep, too, on her breast. Come, come with me." She led the way upstairs. Down below her husband, who had been afraid to face Paul, felt the tears roll down his cheeks.

"God bless my little woman! She's no coward! Good God! To tell a man his wife is dead! I couldn't do it." The city editor's wife had reached the door of the studio. As she threw it

open, she burst into passionate weep-"There's only one comfort," she sobbed. "She thought you were with her when she died."

of the swinging lamp before the picture of the Madonna.

Underneath on a low couch, Mary lay with a little golden head close against her cheek. If she had suffered there was no trace of suffering on her still there—the white, red and the Spanish. face, but a look of hope. She seemed to be dreaming of the child, who lay on have individual characteristics. The her breast, as if there alone it could enjoy everlasting tranquility. She was kernels very white, with pink skins, not dead. Paul knew that. He kneit you will know it is of the white by her couch, and laid his head by hers variety, which is the most important. on the pillow.

you speak to him, beloved? Are you skin is of a decidedly dark red, so you thinking only of your little baby? Speak to Paul!"

A few hours later, the city editor, keeping watch outside the door, was moved to a strange fear by the utter 5,000,000 bushels of peanuts are used in stillness within, and crossed the threshold, to find Paul prostrate and unconscious beside the couch of his wife.

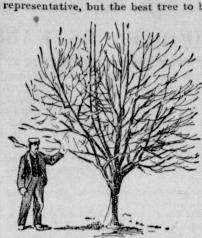
In a New York daily's notice of the spring exhibition a few months later, was this paragraph:

"The fame of Paul Fenton, a hitherto obscure portrait-painter, is established the chef d'veune of the exhibition. It begin until after Christmas, but I ought is a representation of the Nativity, but the treatment is novel and poetical. cessories-only a suggestion of a stable fles in the sleep of exhaustion-but it

FARM AND GARDEN.

CARE OF ORCHARDS. Two Pictures Which Are Fas More Elo-

quent Than Words accompanying illustrations, cnsame distance so as to preserve the ex-



WELL-CARED-FOR TREE.

found in the orchard from which it is taken, though the larger (Fig. 1) is come in building good roads. A large more nearly representative than the smaller (Fig. 2). The tenants on five adjoining farms owned by one man were furnished with a hundred or more trees planted at the same time, in similar soil, ized comforts are expensive. But are we and from the same lot of trees, so that going to recede from the refined influthe only difference must come as a airect result of the planting and after- something? Nay, verily. Good roads, care received. In the best one of these orchards there was no stinting in digging the holes. The roots were carefully spread and the soil mixed with stable manure, firmly packed about them. Every winter the ground has been covered with manure taken directly from the stable, a few extra forkfuls being thrown close about each tree, and during the summer the soil has



been cultivated in truck and potatoes. It requires some care to pass the trees without injuring them, but they will very quickly repay this extra attention. Each spring, about the time the leaves begin to put out, the trunks and larger branches are thoroughly washed with a strong suds made from soft soap, using a soft rag to apply it. It keeps the bark and important, and behind her stood healthy and almost as smooth and moving right along in building good glossy as that of the tender last year's lock roads. What is the matter with white and livid, and her eyes were red shoots. These orchards are now seven careful that she was not left too long with recent weeping. Her gay, crum- years old, and in this particular one pled tea-gown contrasted oddly with several trees have been lost, in spite of the extremely dry summers, though I "For God's sake! Mrs. Wilson," Paul know of one orchard which has but 12

HOW PEANUTS GROW.

Generally Known. All boys, and a good many of their

sisters, are fond of peanuts. Every-

body knows that no circus is complete without them, but probably not many boys, nor girls either, know just how they grow, says the New York Times. The peanut is supposed to be a native of Africa, where it forms the chief food of certain regions, but it is found, too, in South America and Europe, the species varying slightly in the different countries. Here in the United States it is cultivated chiefly in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The seed planted is the meat kernel, and care is taken not to break Paul stood on the threshold, turned by the shock into a passive spectator vine, and the nuts hang on to it like pea pods. A single vine will, it is estimated, produce about 100 nuts if it is of the average good condition. At this rate the yield per acre is 40 bushels. Three varieties of these nuts are grown They are readily distinguished, as they next time you eat a peanut with two you will know it is of the white The shell of the red nut sometimes "Mary, it's Paul-your Paul. Won't holds three or four dark kernels, and its cannot mistake that; while the Spanish nut is so much smaller, with a lighter skin than either of the others, that it will not be mistaken for either. Nearly this country every year.

The Farm-Home Lawn.

There are but few things which, at small expense, add so much to the appearance of a farm-home as a well-kept lawn. In order that it may aid materially in beautifying the place, it is not necessary that the lawn be either large in area or elaborate in design. It may be very small and very simple, yet if it is kept clean, and the grass short and even, it will greatly add to the attractiveness of the home to which it belongs. Such a lawn almost any farmer can have simply by taking care of it. The beauty of the lawn itself, to say nothing of the improved appearance of the farm, will pay most liberally for the little time and labor required to keep it in good condition .- Rural World.

To get the full benefit of mulching it should be done early and well.

GOOD ROADS CHEAPEST.

ome Sensible Observations Made by

During the last winter the roads were never in a worse condition. Their bad effects were seriously felt in all the marts of trade. A quarantine would not graved from photographs taken at the have closed the avenues of trade and communication more perfectly. And if act relative proportions of each, tell the holding board meetings, writing and whole story of the difference between talking would have built them, the time care and neglect of a young orchard. would have been profitably spent. But and a wife, who followed the fashion. up, the snow increased. Great drifts Each of these trees is the best--not a while agitation may be necessary, to a representative, but the best tree to be certain extent, it requires something more substantial to build them. And whenever a community manifests an earnest desire to have good roads, there s always a way to have them. In early days when the population was sparse, and there was but little travel, a mere trail through the woods was considered sufficient; and roads could be changed as often as necessary. But times have changed. All the land that could be used for agricultural purposes is inclosed, and, sink or swim, or stick in the mud, we are compelled to confine ourselves to the established highway. Moreover, where there was one load of there were so many ways by which produce marketed 50 years ago there is 100 marketed to-day, and all the various kinds of trade, traffic and travel have mcreased proportionately. But good roads cannot be made with-

out labor; and labor means money; and here lies the great obstacle to be overmajority of taxpayers are unalterably opposed to the expense of building them. overlooking the great fact that good were punished by death, simple hangroads cost less than bad ones. It is a to the farm. Thus the trees were all well established fact that all our civil- execution was altogether too good for ences of civilization because they cost like churches and all charitable institutions, exert a civilizing influence wherever they are located, and in more ways than one the money spent in building them finds its way back into the pockets of those who build them.

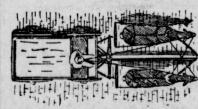
They draw immigration and enhance the value of every acre of land within a reasonable distance. They save the wear and tear of harness and vehicles. The merchant, the farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer ail get their portion, and the whole community is benefited thereby.

I don't believe there would be any great hardship if there were a law com pelling every owner of land on the publie highway to make a good road, and keep it in good condition as far as his and extends. The owner would simply be advancing the value of his own property, and it would go far in solving the problem of good roads. But roabuilding is a trade, just the same as blacksmithing or any other trade, and the old custom of electing or appointing inexperienced men as road overseers has worked out its legitimate results in making bad roads. So far as the condition of the roads in my own; county is concerned, the thousands of dollars spent in the last 20 years might just as well have been dumped in the river. Road overseers and engineers should be men of judgment in their calling and build with an eye to permanency by using indestructible material. Many states that cannot boast of the wealth and population that we have are poor old Missouri ?-C. Glover, in Journal of Agriculture.

HOW TO CURE RUTS. 'Don't Make 'Em," Is the Sage Advice of Farmer Harrison.

"Don't make 'em" is the sage advice of "Farmer Harrison." Mr. Harrison is postmaster at Asbury Park, and a poli tell the naked truth. She laid a timid some Interesting Facts Which Are Not farmer of wide experience—one of those wide-visioned men who can look farther than the width of any farm, and in looking sees things. His road talks are effective because they are earnest and he holds the attention of an audience by his unique and homely manner of expressing his ideas. He is secretary of the national road conference, and a man who is in demand at all meetings

where the road question is discussed. We have all seen in some parts of the country horses driven "wide," they are hitched with a long "doubletree" and "neck-yoke," the object being to "keep out of the ruts." Mr. Harrison tells it something like this: "The horse isn't a fool, though the driver some-



FARMER HARRISON'S IDEA. times is. The horse usually has horse sense.' He knows better than to wall in a rut. Now if the horses are 'spread so that they must travel directly in front of the wagon wheels, then, of course, if the horse keeps out of the ruts himself, the wheels will keep out of them, and the result, if all horses were so hitched, would be to prevent the making of ruts.'

We most heartily indorse this plain and obvious solution of the rut problem .- Good Roads.

Do Plants Have Intelligence? Have plants intelligence? Do they ever think? These are interesting questions that would have to be answered by the statement of an observer of the ways of pumpkins and melons: "Plants often exhibit something very much like intelligence. If a bucket of water, during a dry season, be placed a few inches from a growing pumpkin or melon vine, the latter will turn from its course and in a day or two will get one of its leaves in the water." We do not youch for the truth of this, but it might make an interesting experiment for this summer .- Rural World.

By planting a few fruit trees of different varieties every year the orchard need never grow old, and a supply of fruit may be always kept up.

THE CRIME OF LEZE MAJESTY. Was Once Punishable with Torture and

The frequent appeals of the German emperor to the law of leze majesty. which commonly appears in the foreign dispatches as "leze majestatis," and in full should be "crimen laesae majestatis," have brought prominently to the attention of the modern readingpublic this once dreaded legal means which an absolute monarch was formerly able to use in order to accomplish almost any wrong that occurred tohim as desirable.

Of all severe laws in an age when all laws were severe this was the mostfeared, for it was capable of so many different applications and explanations that it could be made to fit almost any case that arose and was used as a formidable means of oppression when the monarch desired to gain the property or take the life of a subject who had grown too rich or become too powerful. to suit the ideas of royalty. Translated, the words mean simply "injured! majesty," but when kings were absolute majesty was so easily injured and the injury could be effected that no one could be sure that in an entirely innocent action he might not violate the majesty of the king and thus incurthe severest punishment known to the

Arson, robbery, murder, assassination were trifles in the eyes of a sovereign who regarded his majesty as his most sacred possession, and while these ing, beheading or other form of speedy the man guilty of violation of majesty, and the ingenuity of executioners was taxed to provide lengthy and exquisitely painful tortures for the criminal whowas adjudged guilty of this offense. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If Pestered Day and Night

If Pestered Day and Night
With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquillizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful refiex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

WHAT is the baby's name? Indeed We haven't one selected, We're waiting till November comes, To see which man's elected.

—Washington Star.

WE think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

JOHNNIE CHAFFIE—"Come, Mamie, let us play Adam and Eve." Mamie—"How will we play it?" "You tempt me with an ap-ple and I'll eat it."—Texas Sifter.

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

"An' so O'Flannigan was sint up fer loife, ye sez?" "Yis, but his friends do be thryin' to get his sintence redooced tin years."—Life.

FOREIGN-"I thought her husband was French." "Oh, no. Broken English."—Detroit Tribuae.

Most of us know a good thing when someone else has it.—Life.

Talk in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla as for no other medicine. It has the greatest record of

True Blood Sarsaparilla
Purifier. \$1. Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion

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

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THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

THE KING OF THE MILL.

BY JOSEPH NEVIN DOYLE.

[COPYRIGHT, 1896.] One summer evening, after supper, M. La Rose, the village notary, came out apon the veranda of the Hotel Castor, his hat in his hand, his smoothlyshaven face ruddy and pleasant to look upon. Brabon, the drummer, who came up from Montreal, to St. Pyx occasionally on business, sat smoking quietty in a chair that was tilted against the

"Good evening!" said M. La Rose. "Good evening, monsieur le notaire!" answered Brabon, indolently.

Then there followed a little spell of si-Hence that was intensified by the clatter of distant cow bells.

Presently there appeared in the street immediately before the hotel a sort of living fatasy-a singular dark-faced old man, who strode slowly past clad in a loose robe of many bright colors. His eyes had the unmistakable and resttless look of the daft. On his head was a crown of buttons; brass, silver, bone, pearl, presumably sewn together on card board and making a headgear of remarkable brilliancy. Behind him -walked a gray-haired, gray-eyed woman In ordinary garb. Her look was clear and steady; her demeanor in every way -sane. Yet though it was plain to see she was a commonplace woman, there was something august in her carriage, unaccountably so, perhaps, but as natural as the studied pose of the other was constrained and unnatural. Her eyes were set fairly upon the fantastic figure before; but, I declare, this is new!" an evident interest beyond his ludicrous

pomp and preoccupation. It was not surprising then to the notary that this apparition, emphasized in the magic atmosphere of the summer twilight, should have made Brabon to

cry out with astonishment.
"Allous! What is this, monsieur? I have been in Saint Pyx many times before: but I declare, this is new!"

"A very pathetic affair it is, Brabon." said the notary, taking a chair and looking at his watch, to be assured he had | ing of yonder grist, eh?' time to tell the tale before going for his customary evening chat with M. Le Cure in the presbytery rose garden.

"There is a tale?" "Well, as you will: a history, nothing absorbing but very human, very touching. Old Cesaire Moisson, a man with a large family, a thrifty, sober, God-fearing man once owned the mill by the

River of Angels-" "Yes, I see it from here; the squat white building near the cluster of wil-

lows yonder.' "Exactly. Well. He was a man with a considerable family, I said, did I not? and when the epidemic of smallpox occurred in the village-that was many years ago, monsieur-poor Moisson's family was attacked, and one after another his wife and children passed away, and he himself, indeed, till there was only left this son Zephrin, whom you saw go by a moment

since-"It left him so-the smallpox?"

"No. He was not at home when the epidemic occurred; he was at college. Old Cesaire managed to put by enough silver to educate the lad-the brightest of his brood-and M. Le Cure also contributed, for he had hopes that Zephrin would become a priest. "Then, I presume, the shock of this

great calamity unbalanced the young man's mind."

"That may be pretty true, monsieur though for a long time after the affair he was thought to be perfectly sound mentally. Well, Zephrin was obliged to leave college and take up the business of the mill-a lonely task it must have been for one who had but just tasted the sweets of knowledge. Then, every dusty timber of the mill must have seemed to him like a ghost of the happy days when the place was brimming with laughter and good cheer.

"He was not liked by the villagers on account of his silent and arrogant manmer; he was unlike any miller who had ever been known. When the inhabitants came with their grists he received them with the grand air of a seigneur of the old days who, amid his courtly entourage, received the fiefs of his dependents. 'It's like that always,' grumbled the crones; 'poor parents fill their children's minds with foolish motions of greatness! Poor old Cesaire himself-rest to his bones-was not like this peacock. Cesaire knew his place bon vieux! A miller is a miller if his head be crammed with Latin or flour dust!'

"Everyone pitied Zephrin, of course, on account of his great bereavement and the business of the mill suffered no Moisson-Zephrin, she declared was not votion! Each day, all these years, she same more or less, is an absolute conserious retrogression in consequence of his singular demeanor. This exclusive- very sensible and good-natured. Yet performing the household duties, con- tective duty be imposed on hides, as mess, this hauteur, however, was taken lightly by the young folks of the village wary; such fine qualities oftentimes tailing the work and instructing the ley tariff, and the growing exports of and often of a summer's evening, like this one for instance, they passed by the mill crying up at Zephrin, who invariably pored over his books in the little dormer window: 'Behold the king of the mill!' Then with gestures of mock | And you know, mamma, I am not proud gravity: 'Think of his mighty empire

"Quite so," said Barbon, "they taunted him into insanity with these gibes. The crown! the robes! I see now how

"Indirectly these taunts may have affected his mind, monsieur. His curious attire and mien are obviously suggestive of the fact; but it is my opinion his sad derangement is only partly due to them.

"Night after night the little dormer window of the mill was light till dawn; yet the earliest comer did not fail to find Zephrin up and about. No one could understand, for not another light save the miller's might be found in all Saint Pyx. "Because a common miller could

o'clock. At length the tongues of the tishly, yet with something truly dragossips began to wag. It went abroad that he was closeted each night with the great man.' Old Man-the evil one-debating upon the sale of his soul for riches and power to satisfy his sinful pride. Again, others said it was not Zephrin's light at all; but only the glowing of the ghosts of his family who came to entertain him. Indeed, taken all in all, the miller has be come a fearsome individual and the neighborhood of the mill a place to be shunned after dark; unless one had no fear in his heart. If by any unfortunate concurrence of sorceries a person should

might save him from the evil spirits.

Even to bless himself and utter a pious

invocation, perhaps, might not avail! "In the midst of Zephrin's ill-repute a singular thing occurred. He was known to have fallen into conversation with a customer. It was this way: Colette Dion came often to the mill with the grist of her mother-a poor widow with 13 children, of whom Colette was the eldest. One day when she came down along the dandelion-dotted pathway leading to the mill, with her mother's grist in a bag upon her head, Zephrin common report may be believed she was certainly, in those days, a picture not to of a nymph and a face, for all it was commonplace at points, something unusually fine for a villager. But the step, the carriage; it remains to this day, as we have seen, monsieur, dignified, distinguished, majestic! At first glance, it perturbed. But the miller continues is said, there was some remarkable resemblance between Colette and Zephrin -and who can tell? it may have been some vague, suggestion of congeniality -some thin ray as from one distant planet to another which inspired the miller's interest.

"When, at length, she arrived at the door of the mill and deposited her burden beside it, said he:

"You have a meaning step p'tite and a pretty one."

"'True?' questioned Colette, with something finely scornful on her cloquent lips. She was piqued, let us be lieve, since he had not noticed her pretty face; for, though a woman may be conscious of her subtlest grace and charm, homage to the features is the thing-the real joy. Isn't it so, Barbon? 'Well, said the miller, 'I doubt not there is more in your mind than the mere grind-

"'It is my mind now,' said she. 'I was my step lately!'

"'It is the mind which regulates the step p'tite. I always watch the step when I would know the mind," he respended.

not even at the presbytery, after ten never win my heart,' says she, coquetmatic in her pose. 'That is only for a

"'A seigneur?' ventured the miller.

- " 'Higher.' "'A governor?'
- "'Nay, higher."
- "'A prince?"
- "Even higher." "'A king?
- "'Yes, a king.' Then, after a pretty pause: 'And that is thou, my dear king of the mill '

"Now he draws her hands across the door of the mill and kisses her fair head looked out in a day-dream across the daisied meadows and green fields about

"Well," says Zephrin to her, very gravely and with a new, strange look not a little.

"They call me in contempt, "The King of the Mill,' but they shall bow before me yet as their king. And indeed I shall wear the robes of a king and speak the noble words of a king, which I am watched her with much interest. If getting by rote each night where they see my lamp burning in the dormerwindow. Hein! They shall sit like rats, be blinked casually. She had the figure the rats whose emperor they say I am now, while I hold them in my spell with the brave lines of Moliere! Of Corneille! Of Racine!

"The good Saint Ann protect us! Who are they all?" cries Colette, now much without noticing the interruption.

my triumphs; in my fine royal robes of and comforts which they purchased. purple and gold and ermine; with my glorious jeweled crown. And I shall kiss your hand in homage to your beauty and lay these laurels; these triumphs at your feet, my queen! my Colette!'

"Just then appears a farmer with his grist and the happy, frightened girl flits away like a startled bird. "Bon dieu!" said Bradon.

The stage was his vagary!" "Yes!" said the notary, bowing his head as before some great mystery. the college entertainments, while st. utting through the plays of these great masters in the little hall, with its small stage and crude scenery; before the common village audiences, he first heard the siren voice of art. And it is as a siren's voice, to some you know, Brabon. Eh bien! What is the difference? He is playing a role now-how tragic a role-

"But about Colette?" interrupted Brabon, with some impatience. The gentle sentimentality of the notary escaped, to an extent, the bluff, practical drummer.

"Ah, there is the role!-the role of



BECAUSE A COMMON MILLER COULD NEVER WIN MY HEART.

"'Now, there is much in these fragments which reveals the clearness of beauty and distinction! Think of it! Zephrin's mind at that period and also All along she has believed in him vaguethe real character of the man and the ly. From the day he had frightened her bent of his spirit. You see, it was the with his strange talk, seemingly so irgesture, the carriage, the aspect that in- relevant to her happiness, the poor, terested him most. Why? We shall small mind was filled with visions of sumed, did not realize the true sig- the future-much as are our visions of her mother that she was much surprised in him infinitely; and even when her notably the leather interests, a foreign at all a weird man, but, on the contrary, her mother warned her she must be screened the worst souls. Colette, howthe village gossip was true. 'Indeed." said she, they say also as naught things matter of this vagary, he is obedient experienced before hides were transof me, because they think I am proud. nor wicked.' So every time Colette fetched the grist from the mill, she returned radiant and full of praise of the miller. At length one day said he to her, so she retorted:

" 'Colette, I am going to ask you some-

thing. "'If it is one thing I know what my answer will be,' she responds with much piquancy

"Well, if I should ask you to marry

"Then I should answer, "no!" "'Why?' says the miller, his heart sinking to his boots, no doubt; but ris ing again very quickly when he catches

answered, with something like a sigh. They are still courting and looking forward to a day of greatness and making ready for the wedding. Mon Dieu Brabon! That is love, ch?"

tained him.

ried now?"

to her slightest whim.'

"See! They come again!"

Brabon touched the notary's arm.

Once more the bizare figure strode past.

followed by the woman. They had

walked to the church where Colette

was making a novena for Zephrin's re-

When they were gone a little way,

the notary arose, looked at his watch

and made as to set forth. Brabon de-

"One word, monsieur. They are mar-

"Oh, no! That could not be," he

"SYMPATHY" FOR FARMERS.

Pretty Certain That They Can No Longer Be Fooled by the Protection Mockery. The New York Tribune publishes a comparative statement of exports of farm products during the years 1894 and 1895. These exports amounted in value to \$573,684,383 in 1894 and to \$545,-714,373 in 1895—a decline of a little less than \$28,000,000 in a grand total of more than \$1,000,000,000. This the Tribune exultingly presents as evidence of the evil influence of the Wilson tariff upon agricultural exports. But it is not the fault of the Wilson chance to meet a firefly while passing that is fallen against his breast—and of Russia, Argentina, India and Austariff that there is a sharp competition that is all. Let us suppose they simply tralia with this country in the world's looked out in a day-dream across the little River of Angels, to the pleasant of the Wilson tariff that the insurrection in Cuba has checked the exportation of flour to that island.

In 1895 the exports of Indian corn amounted in value to \$27,907,766-a in his eyes—a look that frightens her gain of \$8,528,855 over the previous year. This is three times as great a gain as was the loss in the exports of of Indian corn due also to the malign influence of the Wilson tariff? The Wilson tariff had as much to do with the increase in the one case as with the decline in the other-just as much. It is too late in the day to attempt to delude the farmers of this country with the pretense that they can be injured by free trade or helped by protective duties on their products. They know full well that the prices of their entire crop of staples depend upon the demand in the foreign markets, while under the McKinley tariff they were obliged to pay exorbitant "'And I shall come to you then with duties on many of the necessaries For this reason many of the granges of the Patrons of Husbandry throughout the country are sending petitions to congress praying for the payment of export bounties on the staple products of the farm. In no other way do the farmers conceive that they can get their share out of protection. If the manufacturers are to be protected by heavy duties on imports, the farmers can get even only by protective duties on their exports. When the manufacturers and farmers shall have become thus protected they will doubtless exercise a benevolent care over all the rest of the people.

But while deeply sympathizing with the farmers over their losses under this wicked democratic tariff, the Tribune has probably observed, with a gratification equal to that of the Record, the large increase in the exports of American manufacturers during the last year. This increase, with the increase in the exports of the products of our mines and forests, is greater than was the loss in the exports of agricultural products. The latest returns of trade. to which we respectfully invite the attention of the Tribune, show that in the seven months ended January 31, 1896, the exports of manufactures amounted in value to \$126,802,461-a gain of upward of \$22,000,000 over the corresponding period last year. Manufactures already constitute 25 per cent. of the country's entire export trade, and this percentage is steadily

Here is solid ground upon which to estimate the real influence of the Wildustries of the United States. It is seen that the most important of these industries have outgrown the milkiness of infancy and have attained a lusty manhood. So far from needing "protection," they are now competing successfully with all comers in the open markets of the world. This is especially true of the great basic industries of iron and steel, the multitudinous products of which are finding foreign outlets in a constantly increasing stream. During the seven months under review the exports of iron and steel amounted in value to \$22,338,979 -- a gain of nearly \$4,000,000 over the exports of the corresponding period in the preceding

Will it be pretended that these great industries have need of the protecting care of Mr. McKinley? Not only the iron and steel manufacturers but nearly all other American manufacturers enjoying free and abundant raw materials are increasing their exportations. The woolen manufacturers have been too short a time in the enjoyment of free raw materials to ascertain the effects of the change on the export trade. But the enormous importations of the finest fleeces in 1895. for the first time indicate, in spite of the croakers of calamity, a beneficent revolution in the woolen industries of this country.

We have the high authority of the manufacturers themselves that their see. Though Colette, it may be pre- mysterious greatness and joys to be in export trade is quite profitable to its extent. American boots and shoes nificance of his words, she remembered the life to come. He asked her to wait, command as good prices abroad as at them-everyone-and repeated them to She must never be the wife of a common home. The Russian government pays her mother, who in turn told everything miller, but of a great man, a man whom as much for the locomotives exported to the cure, Langolois, from who I have the whole world applauded. And 30 from this country as do American buythis story. The girl confessed also to she waited; trusting, loving, believing ers. To some American industries, regarding the ill-reputed miller. 'M. reason is fallen into decay-see the de- outlet for their surplus products be the goes to the mill and tends upon him, dition of their prosperity. Let a producting the business of the mill, de- was threatened in the original McKinmen hired to do the milling. Thus leather would soon cease. The tanever, maintained stolidly not a word of has she cared for him as no one would ning industries would be again subcare for a child and, in all, save the jected to the vicissitudes which they ferred to the free list.

It is pretty certain that the farmers of the United States can no longer be fooled to any great degree with the mockery of protection. But why should American manufacturers and skilled workingmen, whose products are flowing out to the world's markets, contribute their money and their votes to promote a fresh disturbance of the industrial peace that is essential to their prosperity? The manufacturers, who have no need of "protection" so long as they have foreign outlets for their fabrics, than their interests in subscribing to tariff campaign funds. Some of them, in obeying the instincts of greed, pockets and employ imported labor to doubtless imagine that while they enjoy the markets abroad, a high lingmen.

tariff such as Mr. McKinley promises would enable them to leisurely despoil American consumers. But the American people will not be so unjust to themselves as to tolerate a system dictated solely by a spirit of rapacity. Philadelphia Record.

WHAT HE DID NOT SAY.

Candidate Hobart Omitted Many Importan Truths in His Speech of Acceptance. In his speech accepting the nomination for vice president, Candidate Hobart avowed his belief in the protection swindle, saying: "I am firmly per suaded that what we need most of all to remove the business paralysis that afflicts this country is the restoration of a policy which, while affording ample revenue to meet the expense of the government, will reopen American workshops on full time and fullhanded, with their operatives paid good wages in honest dollars.'

It is a pity that Mr. Hobart did not explain how the alleged business paralvsis can be cured by another dose of the same mixture which produced it wheat. Was this increase in exports He is an intelligent business man, and as such knows that the panic which paralyzed industry began early in 1893 while the protection policy was in full operation. He knows that in its last fiscal year the McKinley tariff did not yield enough revenue for the support of the government. He knows that in 1893-94 under protection workshops were closed down, American workmen thrown out of employment, wages reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. all over the country, and thousands of business men forced into bankruptcy. He knows that in spite of the highest tariff the country has ever seen, more than 1,000,000 workers were idle. And enowing these things his devotion to party and his hope of public office force him into asserting that heavier taxes will help the people, and that trade restriction will benefit industry.

What Mr. Hobart did say is not of much importance as it was merely the usual clap-trap of high tariff orators. What he neglected to say was how a policy which brought hard times and low wages in 1893, can have a different result next year. The American people have in times past believed some pretty tough stories. They can hardly be expected to swallow Mr. Hobart's protection pill on his bare promise that it will cure this time though it killed prosperity three years ago.

IRON AND STEEL.

Few Facts in Regard to How Protection
Affects Its Production.

The McKinleyites are clamoring that heavier tariff taxes are necessary in order to make our iron and steel industry prosperous, and are trying to delude the people into believing that the Wilson law has closed our furnaces, rolling mills and forges. As the average voter is not in a position to keep informed in regard to details of industries outside of that in which he is engaged, these repeated assertions of business depression for iron and steel makers have in some quarters been believed. The simple publication of the official statistics will show that instead of being injured by the Wilson tariff the iron and steel industries are more prosperous than ever before.

The production of iron for 1895 was 9,446,308 tons, the largest in the hisson tariff upon the manufacturing in-tory of this or any other country. This tremendous output was 2,788,920 tons more than were produced in the United States in 1894 and 2,321,806 tons more than in 1893. Since the McKinlev law was in force, during all of 1893 and eight months of 1894, these figures give cold comfort to the politicians who claim that heavy taxes help iron a position of supremacy it has never makers.

In steel the increase in production has been equally great. In 1895 the total production of Bessemer and open hearth steel was 6,046,310 tons, an increase of 2,690,061 tons over 1894 and 2,092,734 more than in 1893. This is the greatest annual product of steel on record in the world, and shows that under the Wilson law the steel industry flourished as never before.

So long as the republican parrots confine themselves to repeating their one cry, "protection and prosperity," they will amuse the people and perhaps influence a few heedless voters. But whenever they appeal to facts the official figures will flatten them out by showing that the country's greatest manufacturing industries have been more prosperous under the Wilson tariff than under the McKinley law.

HANNA AND IRON ORE.

The Man Who Is Directing McKinley's Campaign Largely Interested in the

Mark Hanna, the man who bought McKinley's nomination, is largely interested in the iron ore industry of the Lake Superior region. The iron ore trust, formed last spring, put up the price of ore \$1.25 per ton above the price at which it was sold last year. The total production of ore for 1895 was over 10,000,000 tons. If the same amount is mined this year the difference in price caused by the trust in crease of \$1.25 per ton will be over \$12, 000,000. Who will pay this enormous sum which will go to enrich the millionaire trust members? In the first place the iron and steel manufacturers, who will have to pay higher prices for their raw material. But these manufacturers will in turn charge higher prices for their products, so that the manufacturers of hardware, agricultural implements, machinery, fence | nal. wire, cotton ties, nails, tin plates, etc. will all have to pay more for iron and steel, which is their raw material This will make all those kinds of goods far dearer and thus in the end the \$12,000,000 will be paid by the 70,000,000 American consumers. - Exchange.

School of Experien The workingmen of this country have learned, by sad experience, some of the lessons of McKinleyism. It will not be as easy as some of the protected manufacturers imagine to induce the once deluded employes to return to consult their partisan feelings rather this school of experience. They have seen manufacturers protected by high duties put the protection in their

NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTION.

The Part Taken by What Was Not Then the Empire State. The population of the state of New

York, at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, was less than 300,000, and New York was sixth on the list of states in respect to population, Virginia being the first, with more than 700,000; Pennsylvania second, North Carolina third, Massachusetts fourth and Maryland fifth. After New York came South Carolina, then Connecticut, with New Jersey not far behind. Not only was New York precluded by the sparseness of its population from participating very actively in the patriotic uprising, but other conditions were also adverse to such a course. The city of New York, the main city of the New York colony, was tory in its sympathies, and the population of the colony was distributed along the Hudson river, the western part of the state, remote from the interference of the British ships, being a huge forest. Nevertheless, and despite these disadvantages, 2,075 American patriot soldiers were enlisted in New York for service in the war; Virginia's quota at the beginning of hostilities in 1775 being 3,100, North Carolina's 2,000 and Georgia's 1,000. The two states which came forward most actively with volunteer soldiers after the firing of the shot at Lexington, "which was heard all around the world," were Massachusetts, with 16,-000 troops, and South Carolina with 4,000. Pennsylvania, at the beginning of the war, was very tardy in coming forward. It lagged behind the other colonies with less than 500 recruits.

A short time ago a request for the loan of the revolutionary muster of New York state was made by the Washington war department through Gov. Morton to the state board of regents. and was refused. The request was made by Lieut. Col. Ainsworth, who had charge of collecting revolutionary data for the national government, and was referred to the regents, because they are the custodians of the state's revolutionary records. The regents agreed to allow Lieut. Col. Ainsworth access to their muster rolls if he would send a corps of persons to Albany to copy them. The regents of the New York university are, by a law passed in 1544, not only the custodians of the state library, but the state museum as well, and upon them depends the protection of the state archives.

In the second year of the revolutionary war New York's addition to the quota of troops was 8,000, and in all there were 35,000 enlistments in New York. One of the most important battles of the war of the revolution, the battle of Saratoga, in October, 1777, was fought within the boundaries of New York, and ten days later Burgoyne's surrender took place at Saratoga. From that time on much of the fighting was done in New York, and the New York soldiers took a very active part. The culminating scenes of the war, however, were in Virginia, rather than in New York, and in the subsequent legislative proceedings taken to found the republic on. a firm basis and provide for the presidential succession New York took a much less active part than either Virginia, Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, Several New York men, however, distinguished themselves as commanders in the revolutionary army, and before the next succeeding foreign war, that of 1812, New York, with a population of 1,-000,000, stood first among the stateslost since.-N. Y. Sun.

BICYCLE SIGNAL CODE.

Beil Taps to Be Used in Passing Other

There are a few cyclists in the city; who have, almost without knowing it, adopted a code of signals to be used in passing others on wheels. They are simple and can be memorized by anyone in five minutes. It is not always the case that riders should pass to the right. This rule, it is obvious, is true when a person is simply passing along a street without intention of stopping or turning out, but when stops are to be made or when a corner is to be turned the rule often fails. In the code of signals given below it must be understood that the one giving the signal should always be obeyed in allowing him to pass as his signal indicates, otherwise collisions may occur. The signal should always be answered by the one to whom it is directed giving the same signal. The signals are as follows:

When approaching from opposite directions:

One ring-I will pass to the right. Two rings-I want to stop at the left. curb or turn to the left into a street, or alley and will pass to the left. When approaching a rider from the

One ring-I will pass to the right.

Two rings-I will pass to the left. Three rings (when approaching two people from the rear)-I will pass be-

It must also be understood that one ring of the bell means one pressing of the thumb piece or one turn of the thumb wheel as the case may be or one stroke of the hammer if it is a bell that allows distinct and separate strokes to be made .- Indianapolis Jour-

Ambassadorships.

The American conception of the prizes in the diplomatic service is that to be ambassador at London is the highest rosition one can attain. Yet in Europe Paris is still preeminent. In his recent farewell speech Lord Dufferin, taking leave of the service forever, said that "to be ambassador in Paris is recognized in every country in Europe as the ultimate reward and prize of the diplomatic profession."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

True as Gospel.

She-How true it is that deeds are better than words.

pockets and employ imported labor to He—Yes; especially if a brown-stone reduce the wages of American work house goes with the deed.—Washington

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-

burg, 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,

H. J. Roetzell, Elinwood. For Governor, JOHN W. LEEDY, of Coffey Co For Chief Justice. FRANK DOSTER, of Marion Co For Congress at Large,

Jos R. Logan, Lincoln,

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 In struction,

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

DEMOCRATIO COUNTY CON-VENTION.

The County Central Committee of day, July 30, 1896, pursuant to call. By arrangement the Populist Central Committee also met, in conolutions were presented and jointly

n the State ticket, two years ego; that said delegates, when elected, after, each party nominate said joint

on the Australian ballot.

Resolved, That should the free silver Republicans organize, and declare for free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for Bryan for President, and pledge to support the candidates nominated by the county convention, that they be allowed representation 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.

tion shall be by precincts, as follows Bazaar Cedar Point.
Cedar township.
Clements...
Cottonwood Falls... Diamond Creek..... Elmdele.
Matfield township.....
Middle Creek....

and the latter at the school-house in

All delegates shall be elected by ballot.

By order of the County Central C. S. FORD,
A. F. FRITZE,
Chairman. Secretary.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. The nomination of Bryan for the presidency was recieved with generous enthusiasm, even when it was the first news that gallant Dick Bland was not to receive the honors we thought was surely his. It gives even more satisfaction as the people recover from their disappointment and review the eplendid career of the young Neb-

Bryan the type of the self-made man. Education, he had of course but leaving the law school with ondy the learning that he had gathered in his studious life there and money."—Paola Spirit.

Marlen were applied to the people who are not gold brokers will have no money."—Paola Spirit.

Ripans Tabules

The Chase County Courant, erlier, he went forth to make his own way in the world. His talents, his wonderful elequence, his There's a deep settled purpose in the heart ents, his wonderful elequence, his energy and his indomitable will won him speedy success. His rise, indeed, was one of the most rapid in history.

There's a deep settled purpose in the hearts of the masses, There is a tone of defiance in the utterance of classes, It's a matter of importance to the people of Athe world, and a question must be settled or our flag forever furled. rapid in history.

Even before he entered congress Bryan had won a secure position in his own state. By his very first speech in the house of repres. entatives he sprang into national fame. We all remember what a sensation that masterly effort created, and we remember with a smile how it was predicted he

Those who think that Bryan literally won the presidency on a was a man in every sense of the

only that perseverance and selfculture are sure to bring a young
man to the front. These qualities deem it his duty to inform those
alone are not enough. It is the
man who is thoroughly in earnest

Cuban insurrection have nothing to
do with the case. Hi sonly duty is to
respect to his memory. Mr. Schimpff
and neighbor and his death will create a vacancy in our midst much to
be regretted. Mrs. Schimpff is now
lying seriously ill, at her home; and,
as soon as she is sufficiently recovered who succeeds. It is the man who possesses that intense sympathy with people (call it magnetism, or nor unmake laws. The highest con of his soul. what you will) that draws them to the law himself and warn others commissioners on Monhim and makes them feel that he agains danger in disobeying it.—Kan. day, of last week, and levied the tax is their friend.

To this intense sympathy with the Democratic party met, on Satur-day, July 30, 1896, pursuant to Revenue Re and conceiving that he had hit up- Stop your windy speeches about the junction, to discuss a probable union of the parties, in a fall campaign.

After a thorough discussion of the question presented, the following restriction by the free silver. He came out couragive the country one or two hundred worked incessantly in the cause of ure for the free coinage of silver and Cedar township free silver. He came out courag- give the country one or two hundred Matfield not reported. eously for free silver. He did not millions of paper currency. It is not beat about the bush and equivocate as long as the President's message; No. Sink. Int adopted:

Resolved, by the members of the Democratic and Popolists Central Committees, now in joint session that we recommend that each separate of the Democratic and Committees, now in joint session that we recommend that each separate of the Democratic and Popolists Central as McKinley did, in the hope of pleasing both sides. He decided upon; than a dozen messages like the Central Committee, call a county delegate convention of their party, each fought for that. His sincerity was fought for that. His sincerity was growing very tired of seeing the monparty to have one delegate for every five votes, or major fraction thereof of never questioned and never will ey influence of the east stop the prothe party, cast for the highest candi- be. That is why men like Bryan mised financial legislation .- Topeka and Bland are loved by those who to meet in joint convention and nom-inate a county ticket, and that, thereby those who do not. There lies ticket as its own, and to be certified the secret of Bryan's triumph and the issue simplified: If you want 59...... the bright hopes of his being our MORE MONEY AND LESS 61.....

happens to need some gold present and American bankers are furnishing it, millions of it, in ex. change for the Government's prom-American bankers have confidence in the stability of our Government. Sewall. a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers to days when we are assured every be yoted for November 6, 1896: Representative, Clerk of the District Court, Probate Judge, County Attorney and County Superintendent.

Output

Description of the District of the State of Kansas, met in convention, in the probate Court room, in Cotton within four years, it is refreshing wood Falls, at two o'clock, p. m., on July 28 1896.

July 28 1896.

While honestly fearing the result of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without an agreement of the representative Nations of the world's A roll of the counties then showed the following delegates present: commerce, we might admit that such an editoral as the above jars the gold theory pretty hard. Whenever any republic becomes the pleasure of an editoral that the following delegates present: Chase county—J. L. Cochran, Con. Harvey and W. E. Timmons; Marion, Morris—J. N. Baker, Elwood Sharp and W. F. Chapin. dependent upon the pleasure of a few bankers for its existance no were allowed to cast the full vote of wonder the people rise up demanding some different theory of finance. They say in answer to "sound money" arguments that the two hundred and sixty-two millions of gold bonds, issued then elected Central Committeemen within the last two years, and more surely to follow, prove three years more of such policy will greate a bonded debt payable in create a bonded debt payable in gold of six hundred and fifty millions of dollars which is all the gold that any financier of this motion, Mr. Watson was unanimously nominated for said office. for the United States. "Then what?" they repeat. "If the Government ever pays it's gold debt the bankers will have all the law-

VICTORY AND PROSPERITY.

BY OLD DAVE

Shall the people rule the nation in the in-terest of all. Or shall our laws be made to cause our na-tions fall From its grand and high position at the very head and front. Of the nations of brave people who enjoy free government?

The question is to you and to every other man.
Who holds the mighty ballot in the grasp of their hand.
For the powers that you hold our heroic sires have bled.
Will you yield them to the classes and receive a curse instead?

You have felt the galling claim of the gold

trust to the utmost.

The lesson to be drawn from Bryan's glorious triumph are not only that perseverance and self. sas City Star.

Let our voters make up their 57..... minds how they will vote. Here is 58..... next President.-Kansas Cily Times. TAXATION, vote for Bryan and 63..... The United States Treasury

Sewall. If you want LESS
The matter of the Foreman and Diamond creek bridges was reconsidered. The order made at the meeting.

DDMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CON-

to hear of citizens who are willing wood Falls, at two o'clock, p. m., on to pass over their hard dollars to need for passion of passions. pose of nominating a candidate for the Government of the United State Senator, and were called to or der by T. A. Slaymaker, chairman of the Central Committee and the call constituted.—Kansas City Star was read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary to severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves, "Baco-

On motion, the delegates present

The Conference Committee then reported that they had selected J. C. Watson, of Marion county, as the candidate for State Senator, and, on

After the adjournment of the con-

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

CHASE COUNTY HONORED.

Under the foregoing head the Strong City Derrick says: "One of her lead-ing Democrats has been chosen as a Presidential Elector, The Democrats of Chase county did not come back from the State Convention empty handed. They succeeded in getting Earl M. Blackshere, of Elmdale, nominated as one of the Prtsidential Electors. He was the choice of eleven counties. It is seldom young men are given this position. Mr. Blackshere is a man who is liked by all, regradless of party belief, and the Democrats can well be proud of their choice." To which we will add: You have well spoken the truth.

DEATH OF JACOB SCHIMPFF.

Jacob Schimpff, of Birley, died, in this city, at 3:45 o'clock, p, m. on Tuesday, August 11, 1896, at the home of his son-in-law, John Doerwould never again equal it. Instead of substantiating that cynical prophecy he has gone on steadily rising.

Thank God, we read your answer in your Tuesday, August 11, 1896, at the home of his son-in-law, John Doer-ing, of typhoid fever, aged 63 years, he having beenborn in Germany, Jan. And that our glorious stars and stripes shall ever be unfurled.

Thank God, we read your answer in your Tuesday, August 11, 1896, at the home of his son-in-law, John Doer-ing, of typhoid fever, aged 63 years, he having beenborn in Germany, Jan. 29, 1832. He came to America when shall ever be unfurled. Pennsylvania, where he was married to Miss Caroline Garenflo, in 1859, by speech are mistaken. It took years of hard study for the man to be able to make that speech. It required remarkable self-control and courage, as well as unusual will power and knowledge of men to capture that great assembly and demonstrate to it that the orator made a visit, returning home just one was a man in every sense of the word. Above all, it required izens af the United States and others chidren, he leaves fourteen grand moral qualities of the very highest within its jurisdiction fail to appresent to convince those earnest delegates that the man that stood before the neutrality laws of the United R. T. Harkness officiating in the them was a man whom they could States, he does no more than his duty absence of the Rev. Father Splinter,

> The county commissioners on Monof 1896 as follows:

State

Bazaar "Cottonwood Diamond Creek " 11 "

TION, vote for McKinley and Hobart.—Atlanta Constutntion.

None of the London papers have

None of the London papers have

None of the London papers have yet bolted McKinley. But it is Foreman bridge, as originally contemplated, with the addition that the ise to pay. This shows that the sorrowful to relate that none of arches are to be made two feet higher.

American bankers have confidence them are supporting Bryan and The only additional cost to be the extra two feet raise. They will also build the bridge across Diamond creek at the Harris crossing, of stone as

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

originally proposed.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compound ed after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely yegatable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permnanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest, "Baco-Curo" is not a substi tute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconver 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 Crosse,
Wis:-Gentlemen: For forty years I used
tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five
years of that time I was a great sufferer from
genral debility 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, respectfully, P. H. MARBURY,
Pastor C P. Church, Clayton, Ark.
Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three tion, the following is presented:

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

Ripans Tabules cure constipation. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

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.

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware, Farm



Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings**

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.



TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a

Pa.

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

AND ALL CHRONICAND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

rt is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste 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 ce-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.



"R. MONARGH" AND

'KENTUGKY GLUB"

PURE WHISKIES.

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

gallon 5 years old,.....\$3.45 5 years old....\$11 00 8 years old....\$13 00 10 years old....\$15.00 Case 12 qts. Case 12 qts.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GISHAM.

J. T. BUTLER. 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, (Postomes box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-tf

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder-

(First pudlished in the Chase County COUR ANT, July 23, 1896.)

Sale of School Land.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer, at Notice is hereby given, that I will offer, at public sale,
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m, and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described school lands, to-wit:

Tract. S. T. R. per acre Improvment
Ne¼ of ne¼ 8 22 9 \$3.00 \$12.00

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

Selá of nelá 8 22 9 3 00

Nelá of selá 8 22 9 3 00

Selá of selá 8 22 9 3 00

Selá of selá 8 22 9 3 00

Selá of selá 8 22 9 3 00

Nelá of selá 8 22 9 3 00

Situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land between the hours of 10 of lock a. m., and 3 of clock p. m., en aid day of sale, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

David Griffitts.

DAVID GRIFFITTS,
County Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, (SS County of Chase.)

State of Kansas, to County of Chase.)

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. 1898
Notice is hereby given that H. Jacobs and fifteen 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 praving the vacation location of a public road as follows:

That portion of the old state road located infection 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 section 16, also the county road running through section 16, township 20, range 9, and running one mile east, also one half mile commencing at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of sevence and running to the southeast quarter of sevence and running to the southeast quarter of sevence 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 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., 1894,

[SEAL]

N. C. Newton,

M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk. 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-

Notice is hereby given, that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1896, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, daly 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, Administrators,

E. BROWN

UNDERTAKER

AND EMBALMER.

Bill Brown does the work for E. Brown, and he is thoroughly well acquainted with the business, and satisfaction is guaranteed in all

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

BAST. At. X Co'.L. Chi. x KC. X. W. Ft.

Fladstone Bazaar Pass. Frt. 4 20pm 4 50 Bazaar Gladstone...... Cottonwood Falls. Strong City.....3 20am 8 50am 5 20 Evans3 30 9 04 Gymer.....3 47 9 30

COUNTY OFFICERS:

County Attorney. J. W. McWilliams
Sheriff... John McCallum
Surveyor. J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge... Matt McDonald
Sup't. of Public Instruction. T. G. Allen
Register of Deeds. ... Wm. Norton

[John McCaskill
O. I. Mayle Commissioners...... C. I. Maule W. A. Wood

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

Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Choppers Camp, No. 928, ModernWoodmen of America,—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck,

Senatorial Convention.

The Populist senatorial convention composed of Marion, Morris and Chase counties met pursuant to call

The delegates present were: Morris county-J. B. Byrnes, M. Hurst, Thomas O'Mara, A. L. Miller, G. W.

The convention being called to mother. order, W. H. Wohlgemuth was chosen chairman and G. W. De Wald secretary. These gentlemen were afterward made the permanent officers of the convention. One from each county was appointed on the usual committees.

J. B. Byrnes, H. A. McDaniel and M. Hurst were appointed on resolutions, who shortly reported endorsing the St. Louis Populist platform and also the Abilene platform and pledging a hearty support to the nominee of this convention.

The Democrats of the senatorial district also being in session at the same time a conference committee of three was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Dem-

While the committees were in con ference J. S. Doolittle was called upon and responded by making a speech upon the present issues.

The conference committee reported that having canvassed the situation it was agreed to report the name of J. C. Watson to both convention.

It was quite a while before the convention decided to ratify the report. And probably would not only that the Democrats had taken action and ratified the report on their be
Monday and Tuesday afternoon; 104, Saturday afternoon; 102, Falts Station for the round trip \$14.80 and ratified the report on their be
Monday and Tuesday afternoons and return limit can be extended to Sept. half. The majority of the Populists 92 yesterday. were for S. E. Whitney for senator. J. L. Cochran, J. R. Holmes, J. T.

young Hereford cows and one had a calt Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Backburn endeavored to move the cow and calf across the road to the barn, and on taking hold of the calf mother of a son, born July 31, 1896. barn, and on taking hold of the calf to help it along, the cow resented her help and at once attacked Mrs. Blackburn, who was past \$1\$ years Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of the calf to help it along, the cow resented her help and at once attacked Mrs. Blackburn, who was past \$1\$ years Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of the calf to help it along, the cow resented her help and at once attacked Mrs. Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of the calf to help it along, the cow resented her help and at once attacked Mrs. Blackburn, who was past \$1\$ years and you can always get bargains of the calf to help it along, the cow resented her help and at once attacked Mrs. Blackburn, who was past \$1\$ years and you can always get bargains of the calf to help it along, the cow resented her help and at once attacked Mrs. Blackburn, who was past \$1\$ years and you can always get bargains of the calf to help it along, the cow resented her help and at once attacked Mrs. Blackburn, who was past \$1\$ years and you can always get bargains of the calf to help it along the calf to help it along the calf to help it along the calf the calf to help it along the calf the old, and so seriously injured her that she only lived about an hour after the accident. No one was with her branch of his trade.

Lodge A. F. & A Kan. Aug. 17-22. third round trip. at the time except Mrs. McCracken, who was at the house some two hundred yards a way, and who ran the party buying a suit at the hour the party buying a suit at the hour the party buying a suit at the hour to her assistance but too late to save the life of Mrs. Blackburn. The cow literally disembowled Mrs. Blackburn She was buried in the cemetery pear. She was buried in the cemetery pear.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. C. M. Gregory is quite ill. Cloudy, but warm weather, this

F. M. Gaddie, of Bazaar, was quite

S. F. Jones, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. James Jennnigs returned, last week, from his visit to Missouri.

last week, for a visit in Kentucky town, last Saturday, seeing friends. C. A. Cowley. of Homestead, has returned home, from a visit in Mo. Capt. H. Brandley took a car load of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

E. F. Holmes and Stanley Jones left, Tuesday, for a visit in Michigan. Russia.

The extreme warm weather has compelled the farmers to begin cut-Mixed ting corn.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lowther en-tertained a number of friends, Monday night. Mrs. Henry E. Lantry and children, of Strong City, visited at Levenworth,

home, from Kansas City, much im proved in health.

last week.

their way to Iowa. Misses Minnie Wisherd and Ruby

Mrs. G. K. Hagans of Strong City, went to Paola, last week to see her

mother who was quite ill, W. J. Dougherty and daughter, relatives at Ridgeway, Mo.

Jed Clark's family returned. last week, from Arkansas, and will again make this city their home. Wm, Erret, who went with W. W.

Hotchkiss with his horses, to Conneticut, has returned here, J. E. Duchanois left, Monday, for Guthrie, Oklahoma, where his firm

has taken a bridge contract. Miss Artie Jones, of Corbondale, who is visiting her sister Mrs. Dothard, of this city, is quite ill.

Evan D. Jones, of the Chase County Stone Company, has recired from said firm, by mutual consent.

Miss Rachel Powers has returned home, from Salina, where she recently graduated from a business college. A. F. Fritze, Henry Bonewell, James Lawless, Fred Kerr and Chas. Yeager were at Emporia, yesterday. I have for rent some of the best CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DISTRICT

I have for read farms in Chase county.

J. C. DAVIS. DeWald and Hayden Fisher; Marion county—L. E. Riggs, K. M. McClure, S. P. Johnson, W. H. Wohlgemuth, S. Sharrai and J. A. Shriver. Chase county's delegates were H. A. McDaniel, John Kelley, M. W. Heald and W. A. Wood.

jan2tf

Eva and Jay, the two elder child-ren of M. M. Kuhl, who were very ill with fever, last week, are improving. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, went to Botayia. Ill.. last week, called there by the failing health of his mother.

The next annual convention of the Seventh District Christian Endeavor Union of Kansas, composed of the socities in Coffey, Lyon, Chase, Morris and Osage counties, will be held in Emporia. on Monday, and Tuesday, August 17th and 18th, 1896.

Rev. Merton Smith, an experienced and angeografic avangalists will advanced by the failing health of his mother.

hanging. jy20tf
Revs. A. Breck. of Strong City
Congrational church, and J. Alvan
Sankey exchanged pulpits, lasl Sun-

place for a home,

Ben Makin took two cars of cattle to Kansas City, last week; G. H. Burnett, two cars; C. S. Jennings, one car, and F. Frew, three cars.

Miss Sadie McCabe, of Bazaar, returned home, last week, from Empor-

turned home, last week, from Empor-ia, where she had been attending a Tickets on sale Aug. 23 and 24. Reusiness college for some time past. C. M. Talkington, an old and much respected citizen of this county, died,

convention.

She was buried in the cemetery near Mr. Ferguson's.

A Silver League meeting was held in the court room Tuesday evening. Dr. McCaskill, republican, was elected temporary chairman, and H. L. Hunt democrat, temporary secretary. The permanent organization will be perfected next Tuesday evening. Thirty seven signed the membership roll of the "Bryan Silver Club," and a committee was appointed to circulate the roll.

Mrs. Wiley and her music classes of Strong City, Cottonwood Falls and Elmdale held a very entertaining pictoric on the beautiful lawn at the Poor Farm. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore received them very cordially, and spared no pains in giving the young people a grand time. The time was passed in boating, swinging and games. From the well filled baskets, carried, a bountiful table was spread under the trees. Dr. Shelly and Mr. Gilmore Tuesday evening. Thirty seven signed the membership roll of the "Bryan Silver Club," and a committee was appointed to circulate the Jurnished the ice cream.

store of C. B. Hager, that are fifteen Tittle's place, on Coon Creek, by Herm-

sick, last week.

F. P. Cochran and son, Sidney, went to Topeka, Monday.

Jerry Madden, of Bazaar, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. Nichols, of Oklahoma, is visiting her brorher, F. M. Copeland.

S. F. Jones, of Strong City. us the greatest number of orders for our whiskey from one gallon up will be given a bonus of five cases of R. Monarch or Kentuckey Club ten years old: next greatest, three cases Cedar township general ... sion on all orders they may send in. Diamond Creck township Each count as an order whether one Falls township general. gallon or five cases. Cash must be sent with each order. We are,
Yours truly,
R. Morarch Bottling Co.

LAUNCHED IN BUSINESS. Ross Sankey, of Sterling, is the guest of his brother, Rev. J.A.Sankey.

A car load of walnut logs was ship
A car load of walnut logs was ship
Brown of Emporia young men open in Strong City Normal Institute County School unappropriated School India interest Sc ped from Bazaar, last week, billed for past year George King has been engaged in the gents' furnishing and dry goods business in Cottonwood Falls. He has been a partner with Alfred York, at that place, under the firm name of King & York. On July 25, the firm name changed to King & King, the interest of Mr. York hav-ing been purchased by Ed. King, younger brother of the senior member of the firm.

Both of these young men are sons Mrs. E. J. Raymond, has returned of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, of this come, from Kansas City, much im city. They are both bright, industrious and capable young men and, Chas. Hudson and family have under their management, the success of the mercantile business is reasonably assured. The citizens of Cottonwood Falls are to be congratulated Brandley are at Emporia, visiting upon having received into their business Lola Bonewell. steady and enterprising habits. - Emporia Republican.

In order that my annual report to Miss Aimy, of Fox creek, are visiting 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.

1896. Mr. Frank Davis,

AUCTION SALE. I will sell my household and kitchen furniture, at public sale, at G. B. Carson's old store. in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 15 GEO.W, HAYS

The next annual convention of the

If you want a good job of plastering and successful evangelists, will address the convention, and several of Falls, Kansas, who also does paper- the State and district officers from other Districts will be present. EDNA S. SISLER.

day evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spurgeon have returned here, from Oklahoma, and have bought the John Frisby Christian Union. Omaha Neb. Aug.

Northwestern Missionary Baptist Association and Sunday School Con-

Cedar Point, last Sunday afternoon,
L. M. Gillett and Misses Louie
Patten, Meriam Tuttle and Orphia
Strail will go to Emporia, Monday, as delegates to the Christian Endeavor

The convention then appointed the senatorial committee as follows: W. S. Romigh of Chase, M. B. Riggs of Marion, and G. W. DeWald of Morris county.

A sad accident befel Mrs. Geo. W. Blackburn Thursday last about 7 p. m. Mr. Blackburn had bought two young Hereford cows and one had a call Walneyd of Walneyd as the property of the convention.

The convention then appointed the senatorial committee as follows: W. Batler, E. P. Allen and W. E. Tim—Association of the United States. Milwaukee, Wis.. Sept. 26-30. Fare one and one third for the round trip. Christain Endeavor Union of Kan.. 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 for the round trip.

for the round trip tickets on sale Sept. 18-19-20, return limit 30th. State Convention Populist Party

15th Annual Emcampment Sons of Veterans N. S. A. Sept. 811. Louis-ville. Ky, Fare one and ane third,

feet tall, with two ears of corn on each stalk, that are nine feet high to the first ear, that were raised on Wm.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending July 27, 1896.

ONER. ON \$2210.78

TOWNSHIP FUNDS.

Matfield township general...

1 State
2 general
2 state
2 bond interest
2 bond sinking
3 general
4 general
4 state
5 general
6 general
6 bond interest
78 91
6 bond sinking
7 general
8 general
8 general
9 general
9 state
9 general
0 state
0 general
0 state
0 general
0 general general state 12 county

28 state
28 county
29 general
29 state
30 general
30 state
31 general
32 general
32 general
33 general
33 general

36 general.....

4) general...... 40 state.....

43 bond sinking.
44 general.
44 state.
45 general.
45 state.
46 general.
46 state.
47 general.
47 state.

51 state 51 bond interest 51 bond sinking

51 bond sinking.
52 general.
52 bond interest.
52 bond sinking.
53 general.
53 state
53 bond interest.
53 bond sinking.
54 general.
54 bond interest.
55 bond sinking.
55 bond sinking.
56 bond sinking.
57 general.

55 general 55 state 55 county

56 general.... 56 bond interest..... 56 bond sinking

57 general 57 bond interest.... 57 bond sinking

58 general..... 58 bond interest..... 58 bond sinking.....

general..... hond interest bond sinking..... general bond interest bond sinking

60 bond sinking
61 general
61 bond interest
62 peneral
62 general
63 general
63 general
63 bond interest
63 bond sinking
64 general
65 bond sinking
66 general

mount in bank

Cash in vault.....

50 general.....

51 general

42 bond sinking..... 37 65
43 bond sinking..... 37 65

37 general.

38 general.

33 general 40 90 33 bond interest 40 90

SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERKS!

LETTER LIST.

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

All the above remaining uncalled for Aug. 26, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

CONVENTION.

Secretary of District.

16-24. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 15-

turn limit Aug. 31.

from malarial fever, at his home, near Cedar Point, last Sunday afternoon,

Annual Convention and Sunday School Convention, Aug. 10 to 17, 1896. Fare one and one third for round trip.

onvention.

National Encampment Grand Army
It was 105 degrees in the shade, last of the Republic St. Paul, Minn.

30th. Annual Congress National Prison

State Meeting League of American Wheelmen, Salina Kan. Aug. 20 21. Fare one and one-third round

There are two stalks of corn at the Treasurer's Quarterly Report. Delinquent Tax List 1895.

STATE OF KANSAS. \ SS I, Dayid Griffits, Treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, 1896 and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction at my office, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much off of the north side of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penaltics and charges thereon for the year 1895.

DAVID GRIFFITTS.

County Treasurer. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls thi

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. 350 00

Toledo township general.

County MATFIELD TOWNSIMP

general 13 state... 4 general general bond interest bond sinking general bond interest..... CEDAR TOWNSHIP

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

20 99 87 25 67 TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ne of w s of Middle crees, not owned by Thurston...

commencing e line of w 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sec 26, tp 19, r 7, at a point 50 rous s of n line of sec 26, thence s 10 rods, thence w to center of Cottonwood river, thence northwesterly, following the center of said river, to a point 50 rods s of the n line of said section, thence e to place of beginning....

commencing at a point 231 ft due e of the sw cor of the nw 1/4 of the nw 1/4

Total

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

Chase County,
I, David Griffitts, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, say that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the same is correctly apportioned as I verily believe.

DAVID GRIFFITS,
County Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of July, 1896.

(SEAL,)

M. C. NEWTON
County Clerk.

A8
F. JOHNSON, M, D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches,
OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway.

Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Annual Total

Binding, thence e to beginning

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Description S T R Description S T R before and subscribed before me this 2 20 7ts ½ of nw ½ 2 18 8 w ½ of nw ½ 2 20 7ts ½ of nw ½ 2 18 8 w ½ of sw ½ 16 19 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 20 7ts ½ of sw ½ 16 19 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 18 8 se ½ 2 20 7ts ½ of sw ½ 16 19 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 18 8 se ½ 2 20 7ts ½ of sw ½ 16 19 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 18 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 19 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 19 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 18 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 19 8 n ½ of ne ½ 2 2 8 n

e ½ of se ¼. less 1 25-100 a sold to Chase county... 18 20 7 sw ¼. less r of w of C K & W R R 21 19 8 nw ¼. less r of w of C K & W R R 21 19 8 nw ¼. less r of w of C K & W R R 21 19 8 nw ¼ of ne ¼ and se ¼ nw ¼. less RR. 23 19 8 see 28, less r of w of C K & W R R and 1 17-100 a in nw ¼ owned by Cotton-Falls Creamery... 28 19 8 1 17-100 acres in nw ¼. Cottonwood Falls Creamery... 28 19 8 commencing at a point 1004 ft e of nw cor of s ½ of nw ¼ of see 29, tp 19 r s, thence e 729 1t. thence s 135 ft, thence 48 deg 20 min e 280 ft slong fence, thence s 25½ deg w 1099 ft, thence e 283 ft, thence n 30 ft, thence e 60 ft to s line of s ⅓ of nw ¼ of see 29, tp 19, r 8, thence w 1280 ft, thence northeasterly to place of beginning ... 29 19 8

NORTH COTTONWIGD FALLS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. Blk GRAND VIEW ADDITION. 10ts 5 and 6 1 lots 1 and 2

STRONG CITY. EMSLIE'S ADDITION.

CARTTER'S ADDITION.

SANTA FE ADDITON.

Blk ots8, 10, 12,14,16,18, 20, 9 NORTH ADDITION. for a point of beginning of the following conveyed parcel of land: thence n 170 ft, thence e 150 ft, thence w 150 ft to point of beginning 16 19 lots 3. 4 and 8 lots 3, 4 and 8 n 50 ft of lot 10 commencing at the sw cor of nw ½ of nw ¼ of sec 16, tp 10, r 8, thence run ning e 30 ft, thence continuing e 164 ft

RIVERSIDE ADDITION.

lot 1
nw ¼ of sw ¼ of sec
16, tp 19, r8, except
town lots and except lands deeded
to Kirker & Lanir, 4 93-100 acres sec
16 tp 19, r8 not included in blocks, 4
acres sec 29, tp 19,
r 8

ll acres in sw ¼, sw
¼, not included in
Strong City and r of
w C, K, of W R R
sec 20, tp 19 r8
l¼ acres in nw ¼ of
sw ¼, long description, see notes 1 and
2, page 19, ir regular
descriptions in co
clerks' office sec 20
tp 19, r 8

MATFIELD GREEN. REED'S ADDITION. MITCHELL'S ADDITION. lots 11 and 12, block 2

e 1/4 lot 3, w 1/4 lot 3, lot | w 1/4 lot 2, lots 3 & 4. 3 4, e 1/4 lot 5, lot 10. 1 lot 1 4 lots 13 and 14, 15, 16 lots 1. 2, 3, 4 and 8, 5, and 17 2 6 and 7 6 CRAWFORD'S ADD TO CLEMENTS.

CEDAR POINT

lots 1blk 2 ELMDALE. Blk lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 ... 2 blk 7. n 98 ft, w 71 lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 ... 3 ft, s 98 ft, e 71 ft to lots 14 and 15 ... 5 beginning ... 7 commencing at secon lot 9 ... 9 SAFFORD. Bikl TOLEDO.

pt of blk 1, 30 ft n and s by 20 ft c and w in se cor. **Greatest Retail** Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS-STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boyd Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jeweiry— Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—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.,

Bullery Moore Errengels. 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.

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

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. ----AND LOANS MONRY .. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KARSAS

Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

MAJ. CARROLL'S SCOOP.

Great Feat Performed by a War Correspondent.

He Sent News of the Battle at Pittsburgh Landing Three Days in Advance of the Official Reports.

[Special Washington Letter.] Regular readers of newspapers are familiar with the fact that modern enterprise is nowhere better exhibited than by daily newspapers in their efforts to gather all of the news of the world. Each newspaper tries to get more news and better news, and in better form, than any of its rivals. When an important item of news is secured by one newspaper only, none of the others having received it, that successful enterprise is called a "scoop" on all of the other newspapers.

There are two great press associations in this country. and their agents | that, with the aid of Buell's army of the are gathering news in every village, as well as in all of the great cities. Full day, and won a victory over his powerreports of the conventions of the great political parties are sent to all of the was at his headquarters at Savannah newspapers in the country by the press associations. And yet, in addition to embarked on his boat to go to the scene those full reports, the leading newspapers print special reports from their own special correspondents. This costs each one of the papers considerable money in addition to their reports from the press associations, and yet modern enterprise is such that these special reports from special correspondents are necessary, and the expense must be incurred. While congress is in session there are nearly 300 special correspondents employed in Washington; and each one of them is constantly trying to "scoop" his rivals in the newsgathering field.

When President Garfield was at Elberon, N. J., slowly dying from the effeet of the bullet of the assassin Guiteau about 200 special correspondents were there on the seacoast, daily and hourly making inquiry concerning the condition of the distinguished sufferer and sending telegrams to their news papers, because all eyes were turned towards Elberon and our entire people were anxiously reading every item of news from that point. Tom Bivins, a splendid newspaper man, was almost sleepless for nearly a week because he learned from the surgeon in charge, Dr. Bliss, that the president could not survive and that his death was but a question of days or hours. Bivins was a stenographer and telegraph operator as well as a newsgatherer, and he often sent telegrams by the hour for the regular telegraph operators at that place. Thus it happened that when Bivins rushed into the telegraph office one night and grasped the key of the instrument he was allowed to send his messages to his newspapers conveying to the world the first information of the fact that President Garfield had breathed his last, shortly after ten o'clock that night.

Naturally, the newspapers represent ed by Bivins were elated with his achievement, and his reputation as a faithful and successful newsgatherer was soon known throughout the entire

endured hardships and many of them his commission as the Herald correhave been actually under fire, together with the soldiers, in order that they might furnish late and reliable information for their papers. During the war between China and Japan, during the Franco-Prussian war, and during the war of the rebellion in this country the newspaper workers were diligent and faithful; and particular interest was taken by the people in the dispatches marked "special." Previous to our civil war the greatest special work ever done was by the correspondent of the London Times, who sent to his paper and had published an account of the battle of Waterloo and the downfall of Napoleon, on the very day that the offi-



TOM BIVINS AT THE KEY.

cial reports were received in London from Lord Wellington. In those days, when there were no facilities for the rapid transmission of news, that was a remarkable feat in journalism. For half a century the London Times claimed credit for that work, and no other newspaper approximated the achievement.

But during the civil war in this country the London Times' famous report was excelled by the New York Herald, when that paper printed the first account of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the battle which almost caused the star of Grant to set forever. That report was put on the wires and trans mitted by Maj. William C. Carroll, for many years recently a clerk in the pension office in this city. Maj. Carroll's story of the great battle was printed 48 hours in advance of all other reports, and that achievement stands to-day without parallel as the greatest "scoop" In the history of war correspondence. The Carroll report was printed in the Herald, transmitted to Washington, and sent to congress by President Lincoln in an official message three days before the war department received official re ports concerning the decisive and san-

gumary engagement. Maj Carroll had been at Island No.

10 on the Mississippi river, where the federal forces under Maj. Gen. John Pope had been slowly but successfully driving the enemy from his strong battle at Fort Donelson, and gained his famous message demanding "uncondithe newspapers used his initials in laudation, calling him "Unconditional had been wounded in that engagement and received a commission as brigadier general; and, on his way to the rear, Savannah, Tenn. Grant's army was lo-1862, and almost drove him into the it the reinforcements which were so sadly needed. It is matter of history Ohio, Grant retrieved himself on Monful foe. On that Sunday morning Grant when the battle began, and he at once



AN INTERVIEW WITH LINCOLN.

of battle, and find out what caused the firing which was growing constantly in volume. Maj. Carroil had arrived that morning, had reported to Adjt. Gen. Rawlins, and he received permission to accompany Gen. Grant and staff. the scene of action.

Maj. Carroll has said upon numerous occasions that Gen. Buell was not in acsations with Buell and with his staff officers, and they claimed all credit for the victory. Maj. Carroll reported what he had learned to Gen. Rawlins. Gen. Hilyer and Gen. Logan, and told them that if Buell's war correspondents should send reports of the battle they would undoubtedly give Buell all credit for the victory. Commodore Graham gave Maj. Carroll one of his transport steamers, and the major steamed away to Fort Henry for the purpose of sending his dispatches. Telegraphic communication with the north was established at Fort Henry, and Maj. Carroll was the only newspaper man in the The war correspondents have always army who knew that fact. He still held spondent, and wrote his account of the battle while the boat steamed down the river. He paid the telegraph operator ten dollars for his immediate attention, and immediately the news began to go over the wire. All newspaper matter was subject to censorship, and very soon the operator told Carroll that the commanding officer at Fort Donelson wanted to know who was sending that long dispatch. It happened that the commanding officer was Gen. Logan, and when the operator sent word that it was Carroll he authorized the report to go ahead. Thus it happened that Maj. Carroll sent the first news of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and by doing so he not only accomplished the greatest feat ever performed in war correspondence, but at the same time gave the world a report which fairly represented Gen. Grant, thereby forestalling the reports which were sent ater in the interest of Gen. Buell. Conequently, during his entire lifetime Gen. Grant was a warm friend of Maj. Carroll, and took occasion to demon-

strate his appreciation. Maj. Carroll then secured leave of ab wards to Washington where he saw Senator Washburn, and personally gave him a correct account of the battle, giving credit to Grant for his splendid efforts, and correcting many misappre- advise democrats to take all the repub hensions which existed. It will be remembered that Gen. Halleck gave credence to Gen. Buell's report, and relieved Grant of his command, humiliating the great soldier to such a degree that, but for the warm friendship and urgent advice of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Rawlins, Grant might have resigned from the army. Senator Washburn took Maj. Carroll to the white house, where he had an extended interview with President Lincoln, to whom he gave valuable information concerning the Illinois soldier who was at that time being roundly abused and villified from many sources.

To the friendship of Maj. Carroll, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Rawlins, Senator Washburn and President Lincoln the country is largely indebted for the subsequent career of Grant; for, during those days of misrepresentation and calumny, the great soldier was moodily determined to leave the army. His friends were few, but they warmly espoused his cause, comforted and encouraged him; and very soon thereafter President Lincoln restored him to command, and he brought the war to a conclusion with honor to his flag, and with credit to himself. And then he added luster to his laurels by his clemency to the conquered, and by his declaration: "Let us have peace.'

SMITH D. FRY.

-The most learned philologists declare that the origin of language is an insoluble mystery, and language itself is an uncontrollable problem.

WHERE THE FIGHT WILL BE. Majorities in Congress Will Determine

the Fate of the Issues. It will be well for the people to bear hold. Grant had fought the successful in mind while they are canvassing the political situation that the election of first national reputation by sending his the Chicago candidates will not necessarily mean the triumph of free siltional surrender," as a result of which ver any more than the election of Mc-Kinley will mean the defeat of that widespread delusion. Of himself the Surrender Grant." Col. John A. Logan president of the United States can do nothing to effect the monetary change which the free silver men seek to bring about or to prevent it. All that he had met with Maj. Carroll at Island No. can do in either case is to approve such 10, and attached him to his staff, order- a bill as congress may pass. Under the ing him to report to Gen. Grant, at civil service rules as now in force he can do but little compared with what cated there, and he was preparing for he once could to affect the congres an aggressive campaign, when the ene- sional vote by the distribution of patmy surprised him on Sunday, April 6, ronage. He may by his message urge a course upon the attention of congress river before nightfall came, and with but there is nothing in the constitution or the precedents which imposes on congress the duty of paying heed to his recommendation. It is exceedingly important, therefore, to see to it that the congress elected next November is sound upon the money question. If that is done it will make comparatively little difference so far as that question is concerned who shall be elected president.

There is some reason for the beilef that it will make quite as little difference so far as the tariff issue is concerned who shall occupy the white house during the four years beginning on March 4 next. The tariff declaration of the Chicago platform is all that could be desired; but it depends, also, on congress whether the success of the candidates pledged to it shall have any effect upon the national policy. The same is true as to the tariff plank of the St. Louis platform, which has no merit except that it carefully refrains from the reenactment of the McKinley bill. No matter how strongly the candidate of the republican party may be committed to it or regard himself as committed, he can do nothing to change the tariff until congress shall give him the opportunity; and congress will not give him the opportunity waless there shall be a majority of the members committed by their constituents to the tariff doctrine laid down at St. Louis.

There seems to be no present reason to fear that there will be any commanding majority in the house of representatives either for free silver or for high tariff. There should not be on Thus it happened that he was early on this account, however, any neglect on the part of those who are opposed to either or both to put their opposition into something stronger than words cord with Gen. Grant. He had conver- and to make it felt in the congressional caucuses and conventions and later at the polls. The real battle of the campaign is to be fought in the congressional districts, and early preparation should be made for it. No man who is obnoxious to the people because of his views on either of the subjects named should be permitted to secure an election under the pressure of an assumed necessity for carrying the presidential ticket. Under the Australian system, which covers now so extensive a range, the voter is not compelled, as he once was, to vote for an objectionable congressman because he finds his name on the same ticket and marked with the the presidency.

So far as tariff changes are concerned, there is one other aspect of the situation which must be taken into consideration. The senate stands committed to free silver, and, except through death. there is not likely to be any material change in that body in that respect when the new congress takes its seat. It is tolerably safe to assume that, even if a high tariff house of representatives is chosen, it will find it impossible to secure any tariff legislation except at the cost of a free silver rider. Practically, therefore, the only way in which either high tariff legislation or free silver legislation can be assured is by the election of a congress committed to both. This, under existing conditions, seems to be the least likely thing to happen; but, at the same time, nothing should be left to chance.-De-

troit Free Press. The Corruption Fund.

The McKinley managers are raising the largest corruption fund ever known in the political history of the world. The money is to be used only as unscrupulous politicians know how to use sence, went to New York, and after- it. Much of it will be saved to buy votes on the day of election. Other sums will be used to hire democrats to march in republican processions and to attend republican meetings. We lican money they can get hold of and then vote the democratic ticket. There s no moral or political wrong in this. The trusts and combines and plutocrats have combined to get high protection and a single gold standard in order to rob the people and grind down the poor. They will resort to any means of corruption. Their campaign is being managed by Mark Hanna, who has never missed an opportunity to grind down the laboring man, and he is the representative of thousands of others who are like him. Therefore we advise democrats eve rywhere to take every cent of republican money that is offered them, and then vote the demoratic ticket .- Illinois State Register.

-It is said that the democratic nominee is too young to be president. It is very true that Mr. Bryan has not reached the stage of second childhood, which may be an objection with those who have nothing but "age" to their credit. But fortunately he is old enough to know what he thinks on the silver question, and he is brave enough to let other people know it also. There are worse offenses than that of only being 36 years of age.-National Bimetallist.

-McKinley has crossed the line of hopefulness into the land of confidence. He and Hanna have been in the confidence lusiness all along. Anything he has cressed lately has been with a cross of gold .- St. Louis Republic.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Our Manufacturers Are Demonstrating Their Independence of Protection. While McKinley and his timorous supporters are running away from the currency question, and trying to foist the played out protection issue to the front, the American manufacturers are demonstrating to the world that we are not in need of protection. The ability of the American manufacturer to successfully compete with his foreign rivals is shown in the record of the exports of American manufactured products. The fiscal year just closed is the banner year for export trade. The month of May showed manufacturing exports to the amount of \$22,016,999 and the 11 months ending with May show such exports to the amount of \$206,591,691. This is an increase of nearly \$40,000,000 over the same 11 months of 1895, and already carries the figures for the fiscal year \$23. 000,000 higher than any earlier year, without allowing a dollar for the exports of June. If the month of June merely holds its own the manufactur-

ing exports of 1896 will be \$224,000,000,

or \$40,000,000 higher than any preceding

year. Twenty-five per cent. of all the exports this year were manufactured products. Our manufacturer not only makes the goods, pays American wages, and pays freight to foreign markets, but he undersells his competitor, who has what our protection friends call the advantage of pauper labor. And yet McKinley would have us believe that our manufacturers, who can compete with foreigners in foreign markets, where disadvantages of freight charges are against the American, cannot compete with foreigners in our own market, where the disadvantage of freight charges is against the foreigner, unless a prohibitory tariff duty is laid against imports. McKinley would save the home market for the American manufacturer, not because the American manufacturer isn't able to hold it for himself, but because giving him exclusive rights in the field he can squeeze the last dollar out of the pockets of the customer. That's the way the Hannas, the Dolins, the Searles, and the other millionaire magnates of protection were

made. And they are all for McKinley. Now what is it we export? We export most heavily of the products requiring most skill in manufacture. We export machinery, manufactured iron and steel, cars, carriages, locomotives, electrical and scientific apparatus, and builders' hardware. Great Britain alone shows an increase from \$2,120,786 in her imports of machinery from the United States in 1895, to \$3,-199,265 in 1896. The total exports of manufactures of iron and steel increased from \$29,076,658 in 1895, to \$37,-337,678 in 1896; carriages, cars and other vehicles from \$2,221,308 to \$2,654,731 copper ingots and bars from \$12,497,815 to \$16,373,429; cotton goods from \$9, 578,896 to \$11,175,048; electrical and scientific apparatus from \$1,718,897 to \$2,318,788; builders' hardware from \$4,079,336 to \$5,046,296, and paper and its manufactures from \$1,982,943 to \$2, 466,391.

Is there any honesty in asking the American people to vote more protection which is taxation on themselves to aid the American manufacturer who can undersell his foreign competitor in any market in the world?-Utica Observer.

ABLY DEFINED. The Democratic Nominee's Idea of s Business Man.

Not the least striking and important of the many sterling statements made by William Jennings Bryan in his famous speech at Chicago was that in which he said that too limited a definition had been given to the term "business man." He contended that the man who works for wages is as much a business man as his employer, the lawyer in a small town as much as the counse to a great corporation and the country merchant as the great wholesaler in New York. The farmer, he claims, who by the application of muscle and brain to the soil creates wealth, is as much a business man as he who bets upon the board of trade on the price of grain.

This is truth and democratic truth. We have been too long the victims of misapprehension and malicious misrepresentation in terms applied by the few to the many. It was the belief of our forefathers that all men are created free and equal, and upon that belief this republic was founded. Surely, in America there should be no class distinctions and no unjust abuse of ac-

cepted terms. We are all business men. Every true citizen of America is a business man And not the least of his business is that which concerns the preservation of the individual liberty guaranteed us by our constitution.

Verily, this is a young Daniel come out of the west. His judgments are as just as his attitude is fearless .- Tammany Times.

-The trusts and monopolies nominated McKinley; if they succeed in electing him they will rule his administration. The men to whom McKinley is mortgaged represent special interests, greedy of profit from legislation that shall make the public tributary to them. The party which placed Me-Kinley in the field is pledged to meet the demands of the trusts and the favored interests and is even now "frying the fat" out of them for campaign purposes. This is the Hanna-McKinley campaign as it has been stigmatized, by men high in republican councils.-Bos ton Post.

-Many are the lies about Mr. Bryan sent over the wires at the expense of the gold bugs. We know that the latter have "money to burn," but they have also fingers to burn, which is somewhat different .- Wheeling Register.

-It may be Mr. Hanna's plan of campaign to have his candidate talk not?" tariff until after the contribution box shall have been passed around among the manufacturers .- N. Y. Journal.

A Basis of Calculation

She arose, smiling, from the dentist's chair. "How much do I owe you?" asked.

"Three dollars and a half," was the "Are you sure that's right?" she inquired, suspiciously.

"Quite sure." "Well, it seems a good deal. The ime I was here before you only charged me two dollars, and you hurt wall. me ever so much more than you did

this time."-Washington Star.

Forgetfulness.

The man who beats the lottery forgets that he's been poor,
The chap whose aching tooth is out remembers it no more,
The victor, crowned, forgets the strain it
took to win the laurel,

The lovers, after all's made up, forget their The lovers, after all s made up, lorger the bitter quarrel, Likewise the iceman honest is, when he puts up the price, He forgets the chilly winter, with its over-

plus of ice!

—Indianapolis Journal. NOT SLANG EITHER.



Sick Man-Write me up a policy. Insurance Agent-Not on your life .-N. Y. World.

Explicit Directions.

Young Tutter (who has been invited to call)-I hope I won't have any difficulty in finding your house, Miss Calloway.

Miss Calloway-Oh, no; I don't think you will, Mr. Tutter. You can tell the house in this way: Just before you get to it, on the first corner, is a florist's establishment.—Bay City Chat.

Tardy Penttence

"Why won't mamma's little boy tell mamma what he's been stuffing himself with?" anxiously asked the maternal parent, bending over the couch. "You have been in the pantry, Johnny, eating too much of something you ought not to have eaten at all, and you won't tell me what it is. It makes me sick at heart!"

"It makes me sick o' tart, too!" moaned Johnny, turning his face to the

But mamma did not catch on .- Chicago Tribune.

Strictly Personal.

She-How is it you were not at Ried el's party? He-I stayed away for a personal rea-

She-May I know what it was?

He-If you will promise to maintain

it a profound secret. She-I give you my promise. He-I was not invited. - Neckar-

zeitung. A Passionate Lyric.

"Is it true, my daughter, that you and Charles have separated, and that he has sent you an abusive poem?" "Yes, father; we have parted forever.

was simply awful. He must have been very angry when he wrote it." "H'm, no doubt; one of those 'poems

I don't mind that so much, but his poem

of passion,' eh?"-Up-to-Date.

A Possible Reason

"When Twilkens gets anything on his mind," said the busy man, "he is always speaking of it as 'the question of the hour.' I wonder what makes him do that."

"I don't know, unless it's because he expects to take up an hour a day of your time explaining it."-Washington Star.

As to the Journey.

Mr. Ferguson (who has been ready to start to the theater an hour or more)-Laura, if you had to take a train for heaven you would get left.

Mrs. Ferguson (buttoning her gloves) -I don't know whether I would or not, but if I did catch it I know I would have to travel without any escort .- Chicago Tribune.

Disproportionate.

Once more the clamorous chase for power Sets all the watching world a-thrill, While leaders promise in an hour
What centuries could scarce fulfill.

-Washington Star.



Little Marie-Mamma, when I grow up may I marry a Dutchman? damma-Why a Dutchman, dear? Little Marie-So I can be a duchess, mamma.

Weary Waggles, Diplomat.

Looks just like you. Mrs. Gulling-No, that's my little daughter. Poor man! You look as if you had walked a long way. Do you has been visitin' can't git a chance to take sugar and milk in your tea?- kick him, I guess .- Truth. Cleveland Leader.

The Finishing Touches. Husband (to wife in full evening dress)-My stars! Is that all you are going to wear?

Wife (calmly)-All, except the flow ers. Which of these clusters would you Bits. select?

Husband (resignedly)-The biggest -N. Y. Weekly.

Safety Assured.

Mr. Winks (solemnly) -- A noted phy ician says that deadly bacteria lurk n bank notes, and many diseases, espe cially smallpox, are spread that way. Mrs. Winks-Mercy on us! Give me all you have right off. I've been vaccinated, you know .- N. Y. Weekly.

Any One of the Sex. Mrs. Wickwire-These clairvoyants' advertisements are so ridiculous. Here is one that begins: "Mme. X tells verything." The idea. Mr. Wickwire - I'elis everything? Any woman can do that.-Indianapo

lis Journal. Ebbs-"Who shall decide when doc ors disagree?" asks the poet. Hebbs-Oh, the undertaker usually omes in and buries the bone of conten-

tion.-Town Topics. Willing to Divide. Prestidigitateur (during his grand gold-piece act)-I could take \$20 gold pieces from your pocket all night. Seedy Individual-Go ahead, pard; I'll give ye half .- N. Y. Weekly.

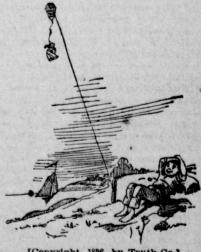
Rich as Mud. "Your friend is a man of means, is he

"Man of means?-Well, I should rather say he was—keeps a safety, a tandem and a duplex."—N. Y. Herald.

Jay's Conclusion. Josh Medders-Huh! What the ding-Tramp—Wot a beautiful baby that Josh Medders—Huh! What the ding-is, miss. Your little sister, ain't it? nation is the sense of that rule of ettyket which says that a gent should always leave the parlor backwards? Jay Green-That is so's the folks he

> A Favorite Indeed. Uncle Bob-I hope, Tommy, you are favorite with your teacher. Tommy - I think I must be. She can't seem to get enough of me, or she

> wouldn't keep me in so much .- Tit-SIMPLY UNANSWERABLE.



[Copyright, 1896, by Truth Co.] Young Hopeful (who has been left in charge of baby)-Dey ain't nuttin' de matter wid dat, is dey?-Truth.

Bostonese.
"And I understand," said the visitor to the prison, "that you have made several attempts to escape."

"Yes," sighed the former resident of Boston. "I'm somewhat dissatisfied with my environments."-N. Y. World.

Time Enough. Lord de Busted-Why don't you marry an American heiress, Reggie? Lord Somemun-I haven't spent my patrimony yet .- Town Topics.

Now Being Waged Between Salisbury and Olney.

At Present the American Secretary Is Party in British Politics - The Cuban War for Freedom.

[Special Letter.] After reading the Venezuela corlernational collection of letters pub- formity with the American secretary Olney addressed his first communication to Lord Salisbury, protesting of wearisome correspondence about a against the seizure of Venezuelan territory in violation of the Monroe doc-



SECRETARY OF STATE OLNEY.

trine, his lordship replied in a supercilious tone and attempted to read a lesson in manners to Uncle Sam. Even after President Cleveland's message had that A. J. Balfour will retire from the been sent to congress, the British states- government leadership of the house and man sneered at American lack of dig- take a seat among the lords, before the nity and essayed to ridicule the appoint- next session opens. In this case Joseph ment, by the president, of a commission to fix the lawful boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. The government at Washington, however, paid tegration and dissolution. Chambernot the least attention to English msolence. President Cleveland appointed the boundary commissioners and congrass instructed them to proceed with their labors, entirely independent of trans-Atlantic influences. When the dull-witted English bureaucrats saw that the American press and people did not care for their sneers or threats, they changed their line of action and became excessively polite and accommodating. They admitted that there might be something to arbitrate, after all, and that perchance the London foreign office might not be in the exclusive possession of all the geographical and diplomatic wisdom of the world. And they furthermore admitted that Mr. Olney, our secretary of state, although not trained in the little niceties of diplomacy, was shrewd enough to take advantage of every weak point in the Salisbury letters. And then John Bull began to hedge.

Olney Makes a Strong Case. Of course, so experienced a states-

man as Lord Salisbury would not be guilty of openly conceding any point. Hence, when circumstances and the justice of the American demands compelled him to make overtures, he aimed to minimize the importance of the Venezuelan affair and substituted a proposition for the creation of a permanent arbitration commission for the settlement of all disputes which might now exist or hereafter arise between Great Britain and the United States. He knew that such a proposition would receive a hearty response from Englishmen and specify the character of disputes that shall be referred to them, and which "under them the parties enter into ar-



they will be bound or not." Under the proposal made by the United States the parties enter into arbitration, having determined beforehand that they will be bound. "The latter," says Mr. Olney, "is a genuine arbitration, the former is a mere imitation. The plan of Lord Salisbary is that all the forms and ceremer.is of arbitration shall be gone through with, but with liberty for either party to reject the award if not to its liking. It is respectfully submitted that a proceeding of that sort must have a tendency to bring all arbitration into contempt; that each party to a dispute should decide to abide by an award before entering into an arbi- nation on earth. tration or should decide not to enter into it at all, and, once entering into it, should be irrevocably bound."

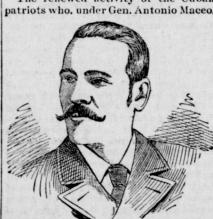
Arbitration Will Supplant War. The logic of the American position is

unassailable, and is admitted even by the tory press of London. It has been hinted that Lord Salisbury framed the proposition in ambiguous terms for the purpose of obscuring the Venezuelan issue, but in view of the fact that in other accuments he speaks favorably of the Monroe doctrine and its application if may be taken for granted "H'mph! Green rider, too, isn't she?"

BATTLE OF FINE WORDS. petuate friendly relations between the great English-speaking nations. He does not hesitate to admit that the Venezuela misunderstanding is not important enough to risk a war, and virtually admits that it is not a question materially affecting the honor or the integrity of British territory. England feels confident that the present negotiations for a complete system of international arbitration will terminate in the conclusion of a treaty; and although Secretary Olney has at present the betrespondence between Great Britain and ter of the diplomatic argument it is the United States a European diplomat | reasonable to predict that Lord Salispronounced it the "most important in- bury will revise his opinions in conlished in ten years." When Secretary argument. From now on the subject of general arbitration will take the place number of minor disagreements; and before long the Venezuela dispute and the Alaska boundary squabble will be submitted to tribunals appointed by the two governments. Never has the pros pect of war between England and the United States seemed so distant as now; and just because honorable reasoning has supplanted jingoism and brag.

> Salisbury's Government a Failure. But, leaving aside this arbitration proposition, Lord Salisbury has not added any laurels to his reputation during his present administration. The parliament will close its session on the 14th of August without having accomplished much of anything. With a majority of over 100 in the house of commons, the conservatives have made a failure of everything they touched as party measure. Ridicule has been heaped upon the ministry, whose members failed to work together harmoniously; and it is not surprising to hear Chamberlain would become the real head of the conservative party, and such leadership would be equivalent to disinlain's failure in South Africa, the Boer episode and his silly threats in the Venezucla matter will not be forgiven by the English public in case it should be given winning; he displayed the imperial seal a chance to record its opinion at the polls. A change in administrations would not interfere with the negotiations for international arbitration, however, and consequently the little tempest which is now brewing in the British political teapot is of but insignificant interest to the American people.

The Cuban Struggle for Liberty. The renewed activity of the Cuban



GEN. ANTONIO MACEO.

recently defeated the Spaniards in the province of Pinar del Rio in a pitched battle, inflicting a loss of 300 killed and severely wounded, is declared to be the beginning of the end of the great strughad reason to suppose that it would gle for liberty and freedom. American please the American public. Secretary sympathy, which has always gone out Olney was in sympathy with the plan to the "rebels," is aroused to such a off, and the impostor made a triumphal and invited the submission of a scheme | pitch that, before long, the government which would be acceptable to both at Washington must take some official countries. The answer came in the action. The rebellion has now reached form of a treaty consisting of six artilits maximum strength. In all parts of cles, three of which provide for the ap- | the island the patriots are winning vicpointment of arbitration tribuna's and tories, while the Spaniards waste their means, time and strength in perfecting the "trocha"-or line of fortificationswere perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Ol- which is supposed to protect the city of ney. But to the fourth and fifth articles | Havana from all rebel attacks. The inour secretary of state objected, because surgent army is numerous enough to defy the Spanish troops, but an insufbitration and determine afterward, fiency of arms and ammunition would when they know the result, whether render a general attack foolhardy. In a conversation with an American correspondent Gen. Maceo expressed himself as able to capture Havana provided he could secure 26,000 cheap Remington rifles: 1,500,000 cartridges, 10 cannons and 100,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. At present the republican army consists of 60,000 men, stationed in the eastern, central and western parts of the island. Ten thousand of these are armed with infantry and cavalry Mauser rifles; 20,000 with infantry rifles of the Remington pattern; 15,000 with short Remington carbines, and 15,000 with miscellaneous arms of every conceivable pattern and make, from American repeating rifles down to oldtime flint-lock guns. With 20,000 additional men and plenty of ammunition, Gen. Maceo could sweep a path through Weyler's ridiculous "trocha" and join the armies of Gomez and Garcia; and the united forces could :ake Havana in spite of the entire Spanish army. But quite as effective-more so perhaps-than 20,000 rifles would be the recognition of the revolutionists by the government of the United States; and to secure this Thomas Estrada Palma, minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the United States, is straining every nerve. Spain is about to send 40,000 additional troops to the island, and these, the Cubans think should be met not only by armed patriots but also by the official disapproval of the greatest

G. W. WEIPPIERT. A Word of Approval.

"I intended this poem merely as a pot-boiler," said the young man. in lofty

explanation. "That's a good idea. Take it right home and let your folks start the fire with it."-Washington Star.

Inharmonious.

"What shockingly bad taste!" "How? Where?

"That girl on the bicycle. She has red that he is sincere in his desire to per- | -- Chicago Tribune.

THE FALSE DEMETRIUS.

Strange Story of the Priest Who Made

Foremost in point of date, romantic interest, success and kingly attributes of the many "pretenders" who in times past have endeavored to seize the crown of Russia, stands Dmtri Ivanovitchor, as he has variously been called, "the False Demetrius," "the Young Demetrius" and "Demetrius the Impostor." For centuries his identity was as much a mystery as was that of "the Man in the Iron Mask," the author of "Junius" and many other historical enigmas. Recent research, however, has completely demonstrated the falsity of his pretensions, and yet has stamped him as the most successful, the most daring and the most capable adventurer that history can point to.

Ivan the Terrible, having in a fit of passion slain his eldest son with his own hand, left the throne by will to his second son, Feodor, a weak and incapable prince, who soon fell under the domination of his mother's brother, Boris-Godunov. Of Ivan's second marriage an infant son still survived, bearing the name of Dmtri, and who, failing issue of Feodor, was next in succession to the throne. In 1591 it was suddenly announced that young Demetrius had committed suicide in the town of Uglitch, and that the persons responsible for his safety had perished in the tumult that followed his death.

Seven years after Feodor died and Boris succeeded to the imperial power. The mystery with which he had surrounded the death of the boy Demetrius was well calculated to favor the ambition of any impostor clever enough to take advantage of the credulity and ignorance of the lower classes, and it was at this point that this Perkin War-

beck of Russia appeared upon the scene. He is first discovered in a menial capacity in the family of a Polish nobleman of ancient birth, to whom he announced himself as the actual son of the terrible Ivan, stating that he had escaped death by the help of a physician whom Boris had employed to murder him. He was young, handsome and and a golden cross set with emeraldsgifts (as he said) from his father; and these, joined to his ability to shoot, ride, read and write, rare accomplishments in those days, sufficed to enlist numbers in his favor.

The most generally received opinion of the antecedents of this extraordinary youth is that he was an unfrocked monk, whose real name was Gregory Otriepiev; and many think that the plot was simply an affair concocted by the Jesuits in the hope of bringing Russia into the pale of the Latin church.

Boris took fright and tried to get the conspirator into his power, but the pretender eluded him everywhere, and was received throughout Poland with royal honors. At length he settled down at the court of George Mnizek, Palatine of Sandomir, to whose beautiful and ambitious daughter, Marina, he became affianced. Aided with money by Sigismund III. of Poland, and with a large force at his command, he was ready for the contest.

Boris gave him battle on January 21. 1605, at Dobrinchi, near Orel, and, despite the great courage and generalship displayed by the pretender, scored a signal victory. The false Dmitri retired with the remnant of his forces and remained inactive for three months. brought him that Boris' son was declared his successor, but in a short time proved too weak to hold the reins of power. His adherents gradually fell entry into Moscow on the 30th of June,

One of his first acts was to visit the widow of Ivan the Terrible, who immediately recognized him as her son; but, seeing that later on the good lady as readily declared him an impostor, not much importance is to be attached to

her testimony. For 11 months the new czar reigned wisely and well. He displayed great ability in all matters touching the state, great clemency to those who had opposed him, great gratitude to those who had favored his cause. His only mistake was a deeper attachment to the manners, religion and customs of the Poles than to those of the nation over which he had so miraculously come to rule. A plot was formed against him. and it was decided to raise to the throne Basil Suski, or Chuskoi, a descendant of the old czar in the female line, whose life the pretender had shortly before spared when he had been detected in a

conspiracy. While the czar (for czar he then was) was celebrating his nuptials with Marina, who had traveled from Poland to join him, the palace was entered, the czarina arrested, and the czar himself seized and killed. Suski was proclaimed emperor, and the mutilated body of Demetrius, after having been publicly exposed for three days, was burned. Thus ended the life of this mysterious man-undoubtedly an im postor, and yet one who, in his brice space of power, proved himself as wel fitted to rule as any monarch that be fore or after him occupied the place that he himself usurped .- Pall Mall Ga

He Tumbled.

come."

"So you are not living with your so at Dinkeyville any more?" "No; I got the idea that I wasn't we

"How was that?" "Well, you see, he marched me to th

depot at the muzzle of a shotgun, kicker me seven times as I was climbing o the car and told me to be sure to pos him whenever my funeral came off, a he would be delighted to attend. Some how I kinder thought I wasn't wanted and so came away."-Bay City Chat.

Too Easy. Jones (observing Smith passing)-I'l

bet I know where Smith is going. Brown-Is he sober? "Yes."

"Oh, that's dead easy." -- Washington Capital.

RIDICULE THE TEST OF TRUTH. One Would Rather Appear Vicious Tha

It is said that ridicule is the test of truth. And there is true sense in the saying. The Platonic irony-which is really the feigning of ignorance in order to get a man to make a fool of himself -may illustrate this. And, to look at the matter from another point of view, it may be seriously maintained that we never really believe a thing until we are able to treat it sportively. The more profound our wisdom, the more likely we shall wear it. It is a tradition of the Catholic church, in her colleges and seminaries, that all ethical questions should be dealt with humorously. The professor of moral philosophy in those institutions is "der Lustige," as the Germans would say-the man who does the comic business. Carlyle, in one of his early letters,

speaks of a sense of the ridiculous as "brotherly sympathy with the down-ward side." It is a most pregnant saying. "Twenty-seven millions, mostly fools." Well, better to view them as fools than as knaves. For the emotion raised by folly is rather pity and truth than anger. Then, again, the ludierous, and especially the variety of it which we call satire, is an inestimable instrument of moral police. I do not say of moral reformation. What moral reformation really means is the conversion of the will from bad to good. And I do not think satire, as a rule, likely to affect that. But it is certainly a most effective deterrent. Goethe makes Werther, as the supposed author of the "Letters from Switzerland," say: One would always rather appear vicious than ridiculous to anyone else." And I suppose this is true of the vast majority of people. Hence it was that Pope was lead to magnify his office:

Yes, I am proud, I must be proud, to see Men not afraid of God, afraid of me; Safe from the bar, the pulpit and the

But touched and scared by ridicule -Fortnightly Review.

STREET-CARS IN NAPLES.

Produced by the Introduction of Electric Propulsion.

"I was in Naples last summer when the first electric street car was put in operation and was stoned by the popuace," said Dr. W. O. Terry, of Sacramento, Cal. Dr. Terry has been in Europe for two years, mostly in Germany, pursuing a surgical course, and is now going home to practice his profession.

"The new style of street cars," ne continued, "gave great offense to the Neapolitans, simply because they were an innovation. The people over there resent everything that is new, regardless of merit. Naples is one of the toughest places in Christendom, anyway. It is a rare thing in that town to meet with anyone who seems to recognize the bath as an institution of civilization. Men, women and children revel in dirt-particularly the latter. Boys and girls of ten years are often seen in public without a single garment to hide heir nudity. The ordinary refreshments of life, as practiced in America, are unknown there. The public conveyinces are crowded with passengers so redolent of garlie that it is often preferable to get out and walk. Doubtless everybody eats garlie in order to keep from being overcome with its odorifer-

ous scent, as a matter of protection. "But worst of all in Italy is the terwhen the welcome news was one day rible drain of taxation and the corruption on the part of men in high official position. The railroads, for instance, which ought to bring in large revenues to the government, are a source of expense. The explanation is that everybody connected with their operation is engaged in stealing. The charge is made openly, and I never once heard it disputed."-Washington Post.

Down on Him.

Young Mr. Cumauphen, who has one of the cunningest little cream-colored mustaches in the world, so faint and modest that he has to color it in order to establish its identity, called again last evening. "I've just been dying to see you, Maud," he gushed, soon as ae got his cane through the parlor door. Maud looked him over with a critically unfavorable eye. "It see you have," she said, coldly; "there's a lot of it come off on your chin." And young Mr. Cumauphen was so abashed that he didn't know what to say. But that wasn't anything unusual .-- N. Y. Recorder.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 10.

	KANSAS CITY,	M	0	Aug		10.
a	CATTLE-Best beeves	3	50	0	4	35
	Stockers					
)	Native cows	2	25	@	3	00
h	HOGS-Choice to heavy	3	00	@	3	25
1	HOGS-Choice to heavy WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 2 hard		544	400		55
u	No. 2 hard		50	00		51
e	CORN-No. 2 mixed		21	47		21%
1	OATS-No. 2 mixed		18	0		20
	RYE-No. 2		25	0		26
	FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	4)	a	1	50
f	Fancy	1	15			20
n	HAY-Choice timothy	6	50	@	7	00
5	Fancy prairie	4	25			60
500	BRAN-(Sacked)					
S	BUTTER-Choice creamery		12	0		13
-	CHEESE-Full cream		9	@		1214
f	EGGS-Choice		7.5	36 900.		8
1	POTATOES		10	0		15
	ST. LOUIS.					
				-		
0	CATTLE-Native and shipping	3				
-	Texans	2		0		
	HOGS-Heavy			(10		
	FLOUR-Choice	2	201	0	3	21
7.0						
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		58	18 4		59
n	CORN-No. 2 mixed		215	M eth		21
- 7	RYE-No. 2		19	00		21
	BUTTER—Caeamery		29	20		30
s	BUTTER- aeamery		12	0		16
	LARD-Western mess					
	PORK	0	61	0	0	60
"	CHICAGO.					
1	CATTLE-Comman to prime HOGS-Packing and shipping.	3	.25	0	4	F0
	HOGS-Packing and shipping.	3	0)	0	3	40
n	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	25	(1)	3	00
4	FLOUR-Winter wheat	3				
9	WHEAT-No. 2 red			40		
	CORN-No. 2		243	40		211/2
-						
	RYE	SET.	28			
	BUTTER-Creamery		9	0		1456
	LARD	3	20	1724		30
(8)	PORK	6		@	6	40
1	NEW YORK.			200		

HOGS-Good to Choice

FLOUR-Good to Choice..... WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

CORN-No. 2...... OATS-No. 2.....

BUTTER-Creamery.....
PORK-Mess.

Our Native Herh

JOHNNY-"May I wake the baby, mamma?" Mamma-"Why do you want to wake the baby?" Johnny-"So's Ican play on my drum."—Woonsocket Patriot.

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

"That child cried for an hour this after-noon." "Why didn't you give it to him?" asked the absent-minded father.—Detroit

FLANNEL next to the skin often produces a cash, removable with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. Non-Committal. — Possible Suitor—"Are you musical, miss?" Elderly Maiden (hesitatingly)—"Would that be agreeable to you!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

DR. JALAP—"Let me see your tongue, please." Patient—"O, doctor, no tongue can tell how bad I feel."—Boston Transcriptor.

"With all thy faults, I love thee still," as the husband said to his scolding wife.-J.

"They say Barrows has writer's cramp."
"Well, I don't wonder, considering the literature he feeds on."—Harper's Bazar."

"Hartay & Company, Publishers, CINCINNATI, UMO."

EFFECTS OF A SMILE: YUCATAN KILLS IT.

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size II. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists.

AGENTS.

There has been no increase in the price of the above medicine. We shall sell to all at the old price. Persons sending us 25 names of honest people, who would make us good agents, or who are afflicted with any disease, we will send free "The Washington Weekly Post" newspaper one year.

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A GENTS, STREETMEN and BOYS,

Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

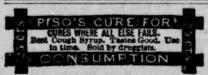
"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been intro-duced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
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Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.





OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.-D 1617 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Su Return Democrats Will Work for the Populist State Ticket—Plan of Fusion in Detail-The Platform as Adopted-The Ticket.

ABILENE, Kan., Aug. 6.-Just before tioon yesterday Chairman Breidenthal called the people's party state convention to order. Rev. Dr. Blayner offered prayer, C. S. Crawford, a populist lawyer, delivered an address of welcome

which greatly pleased the delegates.

Judge A. W. Dennison, of Eldorado, was chosen temporary chairman by acclamation. On assuming the chair Judge Dennison said there should be fair play, and thus sore spots in the campaign would be avoided. He eulogized the populist party and spoke of some of the legislation which it had accomplished. His mention of the law forbidding the execution of gold contracts was especially applauded. These laws, he said, were enacted by the famous stormy legislature of 1893, and in the eleven days the senate and thouse were together in that session more good laws were enacted by that legislature than had been passed for 25 years before.

The temporary organization was made permanent. At the afternoon session the convention appointed a committee of 14, one from each congressional district, to confer with the democrats in regard to fusion. The rules were suspended and the convention took up the regular order of busi-

The nomination of candidates for governor being in order, Quincy A. Baldwin, of Leavenworth, presented the name of Col. William A. Harris; J. C. Bradshaw, of Cowley, named L. P. Kings F. M. Brady, of Labette, nominated George Campbell; Harrison Kelley, of Coffey, named John W. Leedy;



Populist Nominee for Governor of Kansas. V. Gleason, of Greenwood, nominated George M. Munger; A. E. Heim, of Sedgwick, presented the name of Lozenzo D. Lewelling.

The fourth ballot resulted in the momination of Leedy, the vote for him being too big to add up. At the conclusion of roll call Mr. Helm moved to make the nomination unanimous. The motion prevailed. Then followed a great demonstration. Mr. Leedy's agreeigd him their shoulders to the platform. He thanked the convention briefly for the honor conferred upon him.

Following is the platform as reported to the convention by the com-

We, the delegates, representatives of the people's party, in state convention assembled. hereby affirm our allegiance to the principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the na-tional convention assembled in St. Louis

We congratulate the people of the state of We congratulate the people of the state of Kansas that since the people's party has been a factor in state legislation we have procured the enactment of a redemption law, the valued policy law, the Australian ballot, the law prohibiting the making of gold contracts, the law reducing the interest on tax sale certificates and abrogating the March penalty on delinquent taxes: the law requiring the weekly payment of wages and the miners' screen law; also the laws establishing a Grand Army also the laws establishing a Grand Army

We condemn the republican house of representatives for failing and refusing to pass the bills sent to them from the populist senate, which provided for the taxation for foreign judgments, the reduction of the legal rate of interest and providing a penalty for usury, placing credits upon an equality with other property for the purposes of taxation, the anti-Pinkerton law, the exemption of the personal earnings of wage-workers and the maximum

We condemn the present republican state administration for using public funds and property as the private perquisites of office-holders, for permitting its appointees to hold up their clerks for a percentage of their sal-aries, for its conduct of the state institutions where brutality and homicide have been per-mitted and for its cowardly, vacillating and contradictory course in attempting to enforce the laws at some times and places and failing to attempt to enforce them at other times and

While we expect and demand that our pub lic officials shall do as they have sworn to do in carrying into effect the will of the people, as expressed in legislation, we especially demand measures to secure the enforcement of section 1152 of the statutes of 1895, which prohibits corporations from engaging in other lines of twistees than those which are specified in their charters and that railroad corporations be presented from engaging in any other business than that of common carriers.

We confirm that of common carriers.

We confirm the unwarranted and unjust discrimination practiced by Kansas railroads and engaged by favored shippers which are de-According the business and prosperity of those Ress fortunately situated and creating a monop-ody at the expense of the farmers and produc-ers of the state.

we are in favor of such legislation in Kan-sas as will secure to the people of this state-such reduction in charges by the transporta-tion companies as will place them on an equality with similar charges paid by the people of Iowa. Illinois and other producing states, and to that end we have the enactment of a maximum freight rate law and the election of a board of ratiroad commissioners by the people with raticoal commissioners by the people with power to revise such maximum rates from time to time in case of any inequality therein, so as to make such charges fair and reasonable, and whose duty it shall be to enforce such rates as the actual charges by the transportation com-

We demand laws which shall prevent the products of convict labor coming into competi-tion with the products of free labor and reduc-

reduced to correspond with the prices of labor

and its products.

We demand that the supreme court clear its

ABILENE, Kan., Aug. 7 .- When the people's party state convention met yesterday morning the following additional resolution was introduced:

Whereas, The Armour Packing Co. is now oppressing many workmen of Kansas City, Kan., members of Anchor Federal Labor union and other unions, be it Resolved. That we extend to the members of that and other unions who are being thus oppressed our hearty and sincere sympathy.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the committees, but Harrison Kelley called a halt by declaring that the resolutions were not clear enough on the questions of the St. Louis platform and its candidates. He moved to amend by indorsing the platform and declaring in favor of Bryan and Watson in positive terms.

Ex-Gov. Lewelling moved to refer the report back to the committee with instructions to make the proper amendments, including a plank favoring direct legislation, but he withdrew the motion and the convention, by a practically unanimous vote, adopted Kelley's amendment.

For justice of the supreme court, George W. Clark, M. B. Nicholson, Frank Doster and W. C. Webb were placed in nomination. Each candidate was made to appear before the convention and make a speech, pledging faith to populist principles. Doster won easily. From the outset county after county went to him, and when Smith county voted he was nominated.

The Fusion Deal Made.

ABILENE, Kan., Aug. 6.-The two fusion conference committees had a stormy and protracted session last night and it was resumed again this morning. Finally it was agreed that the democratic committee should make the following proposition to the popu-

list committee. To the members of the conference committee of the populist state convention of Kansas: Gentlemen: The undersigned acting as a con-ference committee, appointed by the democratic state convention now in session at Hutchinson, Kan., beg leave to submit on be-half of the body they represent the following plan for united action upon a state and electoral ticket to be voted for by both parties at the coming general election:

First—The state covnention of the populist

party now in session to name candidates for all state offices and also for congressmen-at-large, such candidates to be at once adopted and nominated by the democratic state conven-tion now in session as the candidates of the

democratic party of Kansas for said offices. Second—That the electors selected by the democratic convention at Hutchinson be nominated by both the populist and democratic state conventions now in session as the presi-dential electors to be voted for by the respective parties at the coming general election and each of said conventions to adopt after the nomination of the said electors the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the candidates this day nominated for electors of president and vice president are hereby instructed that in case of their election they shall cast the ten electoral votes of the state of Kansas for William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president of the United States. That in case it shall be found that, aside from the votes of Kansas, Arthur Sewall has secured more of the electoral vote of the other states of the union than Thomas E. Watson at the presidential election of 1896, then in such case said electors shall cast ten electoral votes of the state of Kansas for said Arthur Sewall for vice presi-dent of the United States, but in case it shall be found that Thomas E. Watson has secured more of said electoral votes, aside from the electoral votes of Kansas, than said Arthur Sewall, then in such case said electors shall cast the electoral votes of the state of Kansas for said Thomas E. Watson for vice president

of the United States. The members of this committee pledgetheir personal efforts with the democratic state, congressional and other committees towards a union of democratic and populist voters wherever practicable, in support of the same congressional, legislative and county candidates at the coming general election and rec-ommend similar action by you and the populist committees. Abilene, Kan., this 5th day of August. A. D., 1836. J. G. Johnson. John H. Atwood. John Martin, W. P. Dillard, W. S.

Afterward the populist committee held a meeting, and after much discussion it was agreed by a vote of thirteen to one that the democratic proposition should be recommended to the state convention for adoption. The one man who stands out is F. H. Mingenback, of the Seventh district, who stands in the middle of the road. The recommendation to the convention is in substance the democratic proposition, but in addition it amplifies reasons why it should be adopted.

When the report of the conference committee reached the convention a bitter fight was made on Morris Cliggitt, one of the democratic electors, because of the alleged part he took against the miners' strike at Pittsburg in 1893. After a great deal of acrimonious talk the report was adopted, however, and the fusion deal was com-

The regular order of business was then taken up. E. C. Little, of Dickerson, and Rev. Jerry D. Botkin, of Wilson, were named for congressman-atlarge. In his talk before the convention Little said that he stood flat-footed on the populist platform. Botkin was nominated by a vote of 330 to 237. Little's motion made it unanimous.

Judge Fitzgerald placed J. M. Dunsmore in nomination for lieutenantgovernor. G. C. Clemens named A. M. Harvey. A. B. Jones named Dr. G. Harvey was nominated on the first ballot. The vote was not counted, as the convention stampeded to Harvey when it became known that he had the lead.

For attorney-general, L. C. Boyle, of Fort Scott, and John Madden, of Emporia, were named. Boyle was nominated by a vote of 3091/2 to 2601/2. H. N. Boyd, of Republic, William E. Bush, of Smith and Lyman Naugle, of Sumner, were placed in nomination for secretary of state. The first ballot stood: Bush, 217; Naugle, 187; Boyd, 166. The second ballot stood: Bush, 244; Boyd, 168; Naugle, 160. Bush was made the nominee by unimous vote on motion of Boyd before the end of the roll call on the third ballot.

David H. Heffelbower, of Miami; John W. Bowles, of Bourbon; W. H. Biddle, of Butler, and Mack Ross, of Reno, were named for treasurer. Heffelbower was nominated on the first Girls' National Home and Employment ballot. He lead from the first and be- association, addressed the sheriff's nafore the end of the roll call a motion | tional convention, now in session here, prevailed to make the nomination on reforms among youth, especially unanimous.

Horn, of Atchison; J. B. Gibbs, colored, vote, adopted a resolution indorsing of Wyandotte; W. H. Morris, of Craw- the curfew ordinance and urging its ford; A. C. Pattee, of Geary; William enactment by the municipal govern-S. Fleming, of Decatur, J. C. Hopper, ments of all cities, towns and villages than was expected.

of Ness and Charles A. Taylor. of Pratt, were named for auditor. The result of the first ballot was announced as follows: Morris, 141; Pattee, 101; Taylor, 91; Hopper, 85; Fleming, 63; Hamble, 54; Gibbs, 39; Horn, 11. No choice, Horn withdraws. Morris was nominated in the middle of the second ballot, the convention having stampeded to him.

In an eloquent speech Judge S. S. King, of Kansas City, placed Mrs. Lucy Best, of Trego, in nomination for superintendent of public instruction. John Mustard, of Dickinson, and Prof. Stryker, of Barton, also were placed in nomination. At 3:30 o'clock this (Friday) morning the roll call be-

Stryker received the nomination. Sketch of the Gubernatorial Nomines. J. W. Leedy, populist nominee for governor of Kansas, is of Welsh extraction, but his people have lived in America several generations. He is a native of Richland county, Ohio, and was born 47 years ago. He was reared on a that county, about three years ago, where he has been dealing in live stock. Before becoming a populist Leedy had been a democrat, but he never took any part in politics until 1892, when he was, against his will nominated for state senator for the dis-trict composed of Coffey and Franklin counties. He was chosen state senator by a safe majority and was a member of the senate in the famous legislature of 1893, when the house had a dual organization which led to the sen-sational senatorial legislative war.

DEMOCRATS INDORSE IT.

Approve the Plan of Fusion.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 5.—The elected treasurer. Hon. Joseph H. democratic state convention met here yesterday. H. S. Martin, of Marion, was made temporary chairman. The permanent officers were: Judge A. M. Jackson, of Howard, chairman; W. H. L. Pepperill, secretary; W. A. Deford and J. F. Connelly, assistant secretaries. The committee to confer with populists regarding fusion are J. G. Johnson, ex-Senator John Martin, David Overmyer, W. P. Dillard and W. S. Glass.

The resolution committee reported a platform which indorses the Chicago platform, the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, denounces the demonetization of silver and demands a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. The order of business provided for the naming of presidential electors, not formally nominating them, and the appointment of committee on a call for the national committee to confer with populists to offer the trade state for electoral tickets. The electors named are: Sidney Hayden, of Holton; J. J. Goshorn, of Iola; To the democrats of the United States:
W. H. Liviston, of Cherryvale; E. M. A political party has always been defined to Blacksheere, of Elmsdale; C. A. Hiller,

The convention adopted a plan for the organization of Bryan and Sewall clubs, and adjourned until four o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The state central committee organized by electing Mac Love, of Arkansas City, chairman; W. H. L. Pepperill, of Concordia, secretary, and Frank Thomas, of Topeka, treasurer.

After the conference committee had returned from the Abilene convention, the convention assembled and after a full discussion the report was ratified. was formally nominated and the nominees of the people's party state convention were indorsed.

W. F. Sapp, of Galena, introduced a resolution deploring the death of Ceorge T. Anthony and expressing sympathy for the bereaved family, which was unanimously adopted.

FOR TWO-CENT FARES.

Petitions Will Be Presented to the Arkan-sas Legislature for This Reform.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 7.-A petition is being circulated throughout Arkansas to be presented to the legisrate for the carriage of passengers on the railroads of that state the cost of construction and operation has greatly diminished, and that the charge for carrying freight has diminished in a corresponding manner, while passenger rates have been diminished only through thousand mile tickets, with such restrictions as greatly to diminish the value of the concessions. The petitioners believe that a two cent rate for passengers for all distances and on all roads in that state would be equal to a three cent rate 20 years ago.

Railroad Building in Mexico MEXICO CITY, Mex., Aug. 7.-Railway construction in various parts of the Mexican republic is actively going on and imports of English railway material principally steel rails, are in-creasing. The policy of the Mexican government is now directed to the development and completion in the most essential parts of the present railway system, the greatest lack of facilities being in southern Mexico and along the west coast, which is agriculturally and minerally the richest portion of the republic.

Missouri Democratic Ticket. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 7 .- The democratic state complete ticket as follows: Governor, Lon Stephens; dieutenant-governor, H. Bolte; secretary of state, A. A. Lesyeur; auditor, James M. Seibert: treasurer, Frank Pitts; attorney-general, Ed C. Crow; supreme court judge, Theodore Brace; railroad commissioner, T. J. Hennessey; electors-at-large, John A. Lee and D. C. Allen. The convention practically killed a resolution declaring for fusion on

populists. Sheriffs Indorse the Curfew Law. DENVER, Col., Aug. 7.-Alexander Hogeland, president of the Boys' and through the adoption of the curfew P. J. Hamble, of Jefferson; Dr. H. B. law. The convention, by a unanimous

NEW PARTY BORN.

Gold Standard Democrats Form the National Democratic Party.

The Convention Called to Meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 2-Gen. Palmer Chairman of the National Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The name of the new party is the national democratic party. Its organizers call those supporting the Chicago platform and ticket the populist democratic party. The national convention of the national democratic party will be held in the season, and it is believed the re at Indianapolis the first week in September. There was unanimity in the conference on the selection of the name of the national democratic party, and also in determining to distinguish the two parties by referring to those supfarm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits his entire life. In 1881 he settled in Coffey county on a farm, moving to Leroy. in populist democratic party. There was a conference before the provisional national committee met, at which it was decided to call a convention and nominate another national ticket.

The telegram from President Cleveland was regarded by all as indicating his sympathy with the movement. Every mention of the president's name was loudly cheered.

Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, was unanimously chosen chairman of the national committee. John R. Wilson, of Indiana, was elected secretary. John P. F. Frenzel, of Indiana, was



SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER

Outhwaite, of Ohio, as chairman of the convention and plan of organization, reported the following, which was repeatedly interrupted by applause in its reading, and adopted unanimously:

be an association of voters to promote the sucof Salina; J. R. Logan, of Lincoln; J. H. Roetzell, of Ellinwood; Morris Cliggett, of Pittsburg; Albert Perry. of Troy, and George T. Pitts, of Wellington. money for the people's use. It has insisted up-on the maintenance of the financial honor of the nation, as well as upon the preservation inviolate of the institutions established by the constitution. These, its principles, were aban-doned by the supposed representatives of the party at a national convention recently asnbled at Chicago.

sembled at Chicago.

The democratic party will, therefore, cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to the fundamental principles. No majority of the members of that convention, however large, had any right or power to surrender those principles. When they undertook to do so, that assemblage ceased to be a democratic convention. The action taken, the irregular bly revolutionary and constitute such radical departures from the principles of true democ-racy, which should characterize a sound and patriotic administration of our country's affairs, that its results are not entitled to the con-

fidence or support of true democrats.

For the first time since national parties were formed, there is not before the American peo-ple a platform declaring the principles of the democratic party, as recognized and most courageously and consistently administered by Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland, nor are there nominees for the offices of president and vice president of the United States pleaged to carry those principles into practical effect. The faithful and true democrats of the United States are Arkansas to be presented to the legis-lature this winter, setting forth that since the adoption of the three cent. prived of an opportunity to vote for candidates

in accord therewith

Therefore, the national democratic party of
the United States, through its regularly constituted committee, hereby calls a national
convention of that party, for the announcement of its platform and the nomination of
candidates for president and vice, president of candidates for president and vice president of candidates for president and vice president of the United States, and the transaction of such business as is incidental thereto, to be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, 1896, at 12 e'clock noon, and hereby request that the members of the party in the several states who believe in sound in the several states who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago, will select, in such manner as to them shall seem best, a number of delegates to the same, equal to twice the number of electoral votes to which such states are respectively entitled. Such delegates shall be duly accredited, according to the usages of the democratic party. Their credentials shall be forwarded or delivered to the secretary of this forwarded or delivered to the secretary of this committee with all convenient speed, and this committee will make up and announce the roll of the delegates entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

At 12 o'clock last night, Chairman man Palmer announced his executive committee as follows: Alabama. J.M. Falkner; Illinois, John P.Hopkins: Indiana, W. D. Bynum: Kentucky, W. B. Haldeman: Missouri, F. W. Lehman; Minnesota, F. W. McCutcheon: New York, Charles Tracy: Ohio, Samuel H. Holding; Wisconsup, Ellis B. Usher.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 8.—Terrible hurrieanes accompanied by destructive hailstorms occurred in various parts of Hungary yesterday. Many persons are known to have perished in the floods from the mountains and it is feared that later reports will show much greater loss of life. The damage to property all through the country districts was very heavy.

Allsa Won the Cup. Cowes, Aug. 8 .- In the race for the Meteor challenge cup, presented by Emperor William and open to all yachts of any rig built in Europe exrecognized European yacht club, Ailsa won over Satanita and Britannia.

Light Vote in Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8 .- Further returns indicate the election of R. M. Barton, S. F. Wilson or M. M. Neil, democratic nominees for judges court of chancery appeals, by 15,000 major-

CROPS OF KANSAS.

Wheat Product of the State Is Barely 30, 000,000 Bushels-Other Crops.
Торека, Кап., Aug. 7.—The Kansas board of agriculture has issued a report on the condition of the growing crops July 31, together with estimates by correspondents in practically every township on yields of wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax and hay, applied to acreage of each as returned by township assessors. The figures on yields are a consensus of those made by farmers. millers and threshermen, each one especially counseled to "make none but safe estimates." The effort to ascertain the facts as to wheat has been even more than usually painstaking so early sults obtained will very closely correspond with those developed later, when most of the threshing has been

done and the final revision made. The yield of winter wheat for the state aggregates 29.28,449 bushels, an average of 9.14 bushels per acre on the 3.183,983 acres shown: the range being from practically nothing in five or six southwestern counties to 23 23 and 25 bushels in Brown, Nemaha and Washington counties respectively. A fraction less than 75 per cent. of the total product, or 21,892,403 bushels, has been grown in 59 counties, in each of which the average is ten bushels or more per acre. The quantity of wheat on hand in March, as found by assessors, was 1,973,958 bushels. One year before it was 3,672,033 bushels.

The land in spring wheat is returned as 164,-072 acres and its yield 1,148,504 bushels, an average of seven bushels per acre. The quality, like that of winter wheat, is not high, and from the same causes. The area of rye is 110.—251 acres: yield, 1.0 9.89) bushels: quality, medium: largest acreage and product in Dickinson and Saline counties.

With few exceptions, both the yield and quality of eats are recorded seen set having

quality of oats are reported poor, rust having been the cause. The acreage is 1,460,097, and the yield 19,762,647 bushels, or but 13.53 bushels per acre. The largest acreage and total prod-uct. 903,632 bushels, was in Washington county, and the highest yields per acre in Wyandotte

In the corn belt of the state, and in fact generally, the range of condition is unusually high, the average being 97 for the entire acreage, and 40 counties report it at from 100 to 116.

The area of barley is 179,093 acres: yield, 851,079 bushels. The largest product, 68,205 bushels, is in Rawlings county. Graham and Ness have more than 60,000 leach. Ness have more than 60,00) each.

The average yield of timothy hay is 1.70 tons per acre; clover, 1.90 tons; prairie hay, 1.10

The condition of other crops is as follows: Broom corn, 85: castor beans, 85: clover, 96: timothy, 95: alfalfa, 88: pastures, 95: sor-ghum, 91: Irish potatoes, 70: sweet potatoes, 80: millet, 88: Kaffir corn, 90: mile maize, rice corn or Jerusalem corn, 87; apples, 58; grapes,

IN THE RACE AGAIN.

Senator Peffer Asks the Voters of Kansas TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.-Senator Peffer announced formally to-day his candidacy for re-election to the United States senate. He says that, while he lays no claim to the office and can urge but a single qualification not possessed by any one of 500 other populists that might be named in the state—six years' experience-and while he has not, up to this time, felt called upon to say anything about it, if on the record he has made in the senate, the people return him to that body, he would regard it as added honor and would accept their suffrages, greatly assuring them of his best service. He would feel himself under renewed obligations and he says would enter upon his second term vastly better equipped for work in the public interest than he was when his first

term began. LEAVENWORTH MILLERS.

pared a petition, which will be sent at employes, Frank Hoblowitz, a higher rate for shipping in the grain

WILL NOT ATTEND.

Maj. McKinley Unable to Participate in the Reunion at Topeka.

CANTON, O., Aug. 8.—Maj. McKinley said in reference to the report in many newspapers that he would be present at the soldiers' reunion at Topeka, Kan., the last week in September, that it would be impossible for him to go to in the free-for-all pace, but it was evi-Topeka and that he had no expectation dent from the first that Robert J. was of so doing.

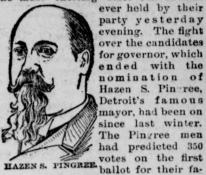
Liquor Licenses Swelled Receipts. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 6.-The internal revenue collections for the district comprising Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian territory for the month of July amounted to \$48,343,89. This is an increase of nearly \$4,000 over July, the first heat, paced in 2:03%, Agan 1895. The increase is due to a hig demand for government retail liquor dealers' licenses. All the little towns in Kansas have sent in for one of more licenses, but there has been a slight falling off in the number taken out in a few of the largest cities.

Officers of Waller's College. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 6 .- At a meeting of tirectors of the new Afro-American industrial college held here yesterday John L. Waller was chosen president, George J. A. French secre tary and James H. Guy, of Topeka, treasurer. It is now proposed to establish the coNege at Cedar Vale, Cowley county, and the purchase of the committee. site was consummated?

Stricken from the Creek Rolls.
PERRY, Ok., Aug. 7.—The final decree has been promulgated from Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek nation, as it had been handed down by Judge ceeding 100 rating, and belonging to a Adams, chief justice of the supreme court of the nation, in the citizenship case. It strikes from the rolls of citizenship of the nation the names of over 1,700 negroes. The decision held that the action of the Indian council, after the passage of the emancipation act by the United States in admitting the negroes to tribal relations, was unity. The vote over the state is smaller constitutional and therefore at this

PINGREE NOMINATED.

Michigan Republicans Choose Detroit's Fafor Their Standard Bearen GRAND RAPIDS. Mich., Aug. 7 .- The republicans of Michigan closed one of the most exciting state conventions



vorite and lacked only 11 of fulfilling their prediction. The Bliss managers had estimated their strength at 300 and showed only 286. The others, O'Donnell, Aitken, Wheeler and Conant, held their accredited strength and a deadlock was apparent until the chairman ruled that the unit rule had no place in a republican convention. Then various delegations that had been instructed to vote as a unit began to break up, and Pingree got most of the odd votes. On the second ballot he received 358 and Bliss 297. On the third, Pingree gained 47 more and Bliss lost 11. On the fourth ballot, Pingree showed 443, while Bliss had fallen back to 287. All other candidates, except Bliss, joined in declaring Pingree the unanimous choice of the convention.

GEORGE T. ANTHONY DEAD. A Brief Outline of the Career of the ex-

Governor of Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7. — Ex-Gov. George T. Anthony died at 10:35 last night. He had been ill about three weeks.

Gov. Anthony was born in Mayfield, Fulton county, June 9, 1824. His parents were Quakers. He worked on the farm from the age of 12 to 18, attending the neighborhood school during the winter months. He was apprenticed to the tin and coppersmith trade at Union Springs, N. Y., at the age of 19, following it for five years. In 1832 he engaged in the hardware business at Medina, N. Y. He married Rosa A. Lyon, of Medina, the same year. She survives him. In 1860 he removed to New York city and engaged in the commission business. In 1862 Gov. Mor-gan, of New York, commissioned Anthony to help raise and organize troops under the call of that year. He was mustered into the serv-ice as captain of the Seventeenth New York independent battery of light artillery, serving with the Eighteenth army corps till the close of the war. He was breveted major for services in the last campaign at Appomattox court-house, and mustered out at Richmond June 12,

Anthony came to Kansas in November, 1865, locating at Leavenworth. He engaged in the newspaper business, editing the Daily Bulletin as Leavenworth and afterward the Daily Conservative. Later he edited the Kansas Farmer. In 1867 he was appointed United States assistant internal revenue assessor. and a year later he was appointed collector of internal revenue. In 1876 he was elected the seventh governor of Kansas, serving one

Retiring from the governor's office he accepted a position with the Santa Fe and helped extend the road into Mexico. He served as chairman of the state board of railroad com-missioners under Gov. Humphrey, and Gov. Morrill in 1895 appointed him to be state su-perintendent of insurance, which position is left vacant by his death.

PACKING HOUSE FIRE.

Swift's Plant in Kansas City Damaged to the Extent of \$100,000 by Spontaneous

Combustion. They Complain That They Are Discriminated Against in Freight Charges.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 8.—Mayor caused by spontaneous combustion Hook, on behalf of Leavenworth man- which broke out at 11:30 o'clock last facturers and business men, has pre- night. In the fire one of the company's once to the board of state railroad com- burned to death, and three other emmissioners, requesting them to come ployes were badly injured. The three here and investigate the charges of men injured are Steve Reynolds, Harry discrimination in freight rates against Creasey and Robert Forsinger. The Leavenworth. The local business men building damaged is 157x175 in dimensay that the Union Pacific, Burlington, sions, and is used as a smoke house and Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa store room for all smoked meats. The Fe are treating Leavenworth in an un- building is really two buildings, as the fair manner. The principal complain- store room was built recently and adants are the Rush Milling Co. and the joins the smoke house, a fire wall sepa-Kelly & Lisle Milling Co. These mill-rating the two. This building cost ing firms allege that they have to pay \$50,000 and the meat stored therein is valued at \$75,000, and all of this stock and sending out flour than their com- is almost a total loss, as what is not burned is damaged by smoke and water to an extent that it is unfit for use.

THE GREATEST HORSE.

Robert J. Demonstrates That He Is the Fastest Horse in Harnes COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7 .- Robert J.

again demonstrated yesterday that he is the greatest pacer ever harnessed to a sulky. Frank Agan was the favorite to be driven to win, and the fact that Agan was so heavily backed made it certain that the race would be hotly contested. It was the greatest race of the year, the fastest four consecutive heats and the greatest fourth heat ever paced or trotted on any track being made. In broke the track record. The second and third heats, paced in 2:041/4, were considered phenomenal, but the crowd was not prepared for the great surprise when the fastest fourth heat ever paced or trotted was made, the time being 2:02%.

Hill Will Support Bryan.

New York, Aug. 7.—Senator David

B. Hill will support the nominees of the Chicago convention. A formal announcement of his position, it is said, will be made public within a very few days. The facts, the World says, were learned by Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the national democratic

Hot Weather at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 7.-Yesterday was even hotter than Wednesday, the thermometer rising to 99 degrees in the shade in the signal service, the slight breeze that blew all day failing to cool off the atmosphere or the hot buildings and pavements. There were 20 prostrations and of this number seven were fatal. Several others are serious. The dead are: Alexander Murphy, cable splicer; John George Schweizer, cook; Charles Bohlman, cooper; John Schnell, tailor; Charles Franke, tailor; Joseph Smith, builder, and an unknown man.