COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

NO. 45.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ONE feature of note in the operations on the 22d at the federal treasury was the startling increase of the amount of gold withdrawn from the sub-treasury for hoarding in this country. On the 21st only \$158,900 in coin was drawn out for this purpose, but on the 22d the amount withdrawn aggregated

It was reported from Washington that Secretary Olney had gone to Gray Gables at the request of President Cleveland and that Secretary Lamont was likely to be in that vicinity on the 22d. The conference was thought to be for the discussion of political questions and that the president soon after the conference would issue some sort of a statement defining his position.

AT the close of business on the 23d the federal gold reserve had been once more placed safely over the \$100,000,000 mark. This was accomplished through the deposit of gold coin by certain banks in return for United States

Ir has been decided to continue the work of the American Bimetallic union at Washington in sending out literature to educate voters on the money question until the November election and the working force will be doubled after August 1.

THE secretary of the interior issued a requisition on the treasury on the 24th for \$13,125,000, to be expended next month for pension payments. The amount to be distributed at Topeka, Kan., is \$3,700,000.

THE Washington Star recently printed the following item: It is understood that Secretary Hoke Smith has in-formed several intimate friends in the south of his purpose to support Bryan and Sewell, and that if the president and his cabinet bolt the Chicago ticket either for McKinley or for a sound money democratic ticket, he (Smith) will retire from the cabinet without further ceremony.

THE military information division of the war department at Washington has just issued the ninth number of the series of valuable educational publications, 'the present being devoted principally to a description in great detail of the large military schools of Europe.

THE new \$1 silver certificate designed by Mr. Low, of New York, made its first public appearance at Washington on the 24th, and there was a rush by local business men to get hold of the new notes paid out over the treasury counters. The new note is artistic in appearance but from ats marked difference from the old note may not be at first well received by the conservative element.

BRIG.-GEN. RICHARD M. BATCHELDER, quartermaster-general of the army, has been placed upon the retired list on account of age.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the New York Journal on the 26th stated that Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, would resign from the cabinet in a short time, his resignation being in the hands of the president now. Mr. Smith, having indorsed Bryan in his southern paper, wanted to align himself completely with that faction of the democracy.

GENERAL NEWS.

DR. W. B. HAND of Stanwood, Ia. has been arrested for using the mails for alleged fraudulent purposes. His method was to advertise for a companion to a wealthy young widow for travel. To all letters received the response was that the applicant must put up \$2 as a guarantee.

DANIEL SHROYER, a well known resident of Park Ridge, Chicago, was shot | age law. and killed early on the 26th by his son-in-law, George E. Pottinger, a prominent Chicago real estate dealer, who mistook him for a burglar. The shooting took place in Pottinger's home on Ingleside avenue.

MRS. HENRY INGRAM, of Battle Creek, Mich., has just broken a fast of 155 consecutive days. In that length of time not a morsel of food has been digested by her stomach.

THE full rigged ship City of Philadelphia, which sailed from New York February 2 for San Francisco. was lost off the Falkland islands, with all on board, including the captain and his young wife and a crew of 26. A letter received at New York told the story of the finding of the wreckage and several of the bodies.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock, Ark. on the 23d stated that farmers throughout that state complained of the long continued drought. Cotton was seriously damaged in several sections. Early corn was also reported damaged beyond recovery and late corn was at a critical stage. Pastures were dried up and in many localities stock water was scarce.

THE Black Hawk county democratic convention at Waterloo, Ia., resulted in a split on the 23d. The gold men had a majority of 36 to 28. After the split each faction held its own convention. The gold men indorsed Cleveand's administration, and asked for nother national convention. The silform and ticket.

A CLOUDBURST at Ashland, Ky., impaired four trestles on the Chesapeake of dollars' worth of farm property in the neighborhood and rendered impassable for miles all the country roads in the section along the country lipos 20 miles from the city.

THE national committee of the silver party has issued an address from St. Louis, urging the people to support J. Bryan for president of the United Bryan and Sewall and calling for con-States. A motion was also carried givof the campaign.

THE latest advices from Cuba said

was abating. THE striking miners at Mullan, Ida., militia at his command he could render no aid.

J. W. MERCHANT and family, consist-Frankfort, Ind., by eating "schmier-kaese." Ada, the ten-year-old daughter, died in terrible agony, but the remainder of the family, while dangerously sick, will probably recover.

Delhi, Ind., by which 50 persons were killed and injured. THE council of the Osage Indians has

A RAILWAY collision occurred at

breeds in the nation. THE national convention of the sil- them being women. ver party at St. Louis on the 24th

nominated William J. Bryan for president and Arthur Sewall for vice presithe money question the paramount issue and, after a motion was carried to notify the nominees at Mr. Bryan's home in Lincoln, Neb., the convention adjourned sine die.

AT Bear Creek canvon, near Morrison, Col., a cloudburst on the 24th did considerable damage to property and caused the loss of probably 20 lives. At Golden, Col., three lives were also reported lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. Fears were also entertained that other lives were lost as a solid wall of water ten feet high rolled down the canyon.

THE pants makers, 1,500 strong, and the overcoat and sackcoat makers, 800 strong, at New York have decided to join the tailors' strike. Twenty more shops were recently closed by 250 tailorsstriking. It was thought more men yet will strike.

WILLIAM WILEY, at Cincinnati, murdered his wife by shooting her and then attempted to commit suicide. THE stage coach running between

Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, Col., was held up by three road agents | quitted. and the 14 men passengers were re-lieved of their valuables. The four women aboard were not molested.

Gov. John G. Evans and Joseph H. senator, became engaged in a savage fist fight on the streets of Columbia,

A MEETING of the gold standard demity of issuing a call for a national con- countries. vention was held at Chicago on the 23d. The meeting was secret. Those Kent and Rolla Wells, of St. Louis, and L. C. Krauthoff, of Kansas City, and Senator Vilas and democrats from half a dozen states were in the conference. No decided conclusion was arrived at.

Ar Brainard, Minn., on the 23d John Pryde, who murdered Andrew Peterson five months ago, was hanged in the county jail. Peterson was Pryde's friend and was murdered for \$42. Pryde afterwards made a full confes-

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, addressed the silver convention at St. Louis on the 23d. He denounced the "Wall street syndicates and English bond sharks

In the United States court at St. Paul, Minn., the Iowa anti-cigarette law was declared unconstitutional, the ground given for the decision being the same as in the liquor original pack-

THE Boston banks have taken the same course as the New York banks and have agreed to turn over 30 per cent. of their gold for the benefit of the federal gold reserve.

A JAIL delivery occured at Effingham, Ill., recently, five persons escap-JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has given the

city of Cleveland, O., \$1,000,000 as a centennial gift.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of New York, on the 22d called a conference of the great banking houses of the city with view to concerted action to prevent exports of gold from the United States treasury during the next 60 days. No details of the proposed plan were obtainable, but the popular impression on the street was that a pool for the

sale of 60-day bills would be formed. BUD LONG at Johnsonville, Tenn., accused Will Sutler of ruining his daughter. Both shot at close range, and killed each other. They were

both negroes. THE national silver party met in convention at St. Louis on the 22d. Banker W. P. St. John, of New York, was

made permanent chairman. THE celebration of the founding of Cleveland, O., 100 years ago was commenced immediately after midnight of the 21st by a salute of 100 guns, the screeching of steam whistles, the ringing of bells and the explosion of fireworks. The national salute was fired at 5:30 a. m., on the 22d and at that ver element indorsed the Chicago plat- early hour nearly everybody gave up all thoughts of slumber and turned

out to celebrate. PRINCESS MAUDE, of Wales, youngest & Ohio railroad, destroyed thousands daughter of the prince of Wales, was married in London on the 22d to Prince Charles, of Denmark, grandson of the king of Denmark. They left afterwards for Appleton hall, Wolferton, Norfolk, which will be their home.

THE people's party convention at St. Louis on the 25th nominated William J. Bryan for president of the United tributions for the legitimate expenses ing the national committee plenary powers in all things connected with the party after adjournment. Soon the yellow fever epidemic on the island after the announcement of Bryan's vote, 1,042, the convention adjourned

sine die. blew up with dynamite the flume of the Hunter mine. Gov. McConnell was don for professionals Hurst led with wired for assistance, but as he had no 372 miles, Nelson made 336 and 5 laps,

and Buffet 312 and 4 laps.

The populist national committee, which held its first meeting at St. ing of five persons, were poisoned at Louis on the 25th, elected Senator

NEAR Letohatchie, Ala., at a negro church picnie, a quarrel occurred and an impromptu duel took place between Dave Gunter and Burnett Means, which afterwards developed into a general battle of friends of both parties. Fully 50 shots were fired and then it was found that Gunter, Means and another passed a law disfranchising all half- negro named Onery Gilmore were dead

Five hundred delegates to the national convention of window glass respects to Maj. McKinley.

CHAIRMAN JONES, of the democratic national committee, has appointed William P. St. John, who presided over the silver convention at St. Louis. treasurer of the democratic national committee and Mr. St. John announced that he would accept the appointment.

AT London, in the bicycle race of 24 miles and 1 lap and Hunt 243 miles and

THE long strike of the quarrymen at and which lead to serious rioting, has been settled by the state board of arbitration.

Dr. J. C. HEARNE won his libel case long. at San Diego, Cal., against the San Francisco Chronicle, the jury assessing the damages at \$10,000. The article in the paper implicated the doctor in the murder of Amos J. Stillwell at Hannibal, Mo., in December, 1888. Subsequent to the publication the doctor was tried for the murder and ac-

THE new national committee of the silver party at St. Louis met on the 24th and Charles D. Lane, of California, was made chairman and I. N. Earle, a candidate for United States Stevens, of Colorado, secretary. D. P. Thompson, of Porland, Ore., was chosen to go to Japan and J. M. Hawthorn, of St. Paul, Minn., to go to Mexico for the purpose of investigating the ocrats called to consider the advisabil- effects of free coinage of silver in those

AFTER several months of agitation a strike of the various organizations ent from Missouri were Col. James constituting the Brotherhood of Tail- oppose Congressman Curtis. Populists O. Broadhead, F.W. Lehman, Perry T. ors was declared on the 21st. It will involve about 12,000 workmen in New York, Brooklyn and Brownsville. It was alleged by the tailors that wages had been cut 20 to 25 per cent, and that they were compelled to work more than ten hours a day.

THE great shipbuilding yards of Hartland & Wolff in Belfast, Ireland, were

destroyed by fire on the 27th. The firm employed 8,000 men and the cumpulsory idleness of a number of them will cause much suffering. Forest fires were sweeping over

Marinette county, Wis., on the 27th. It was estimated that nearly four townships had been burned over and much valuable timber destroyed.

THE amount of damage at McKeesport, Pa., by the high water in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers on the 25th has been estimated at \$200,-

THE socialist trade congress opened at London on the 27th, 800 delegates from all parts of Europe, the United States, Australia and the Argentine republic being present.

WHILE clearing away the debris of the recent fire in the Diamond Match Co.'s building at Chicago on the 27th the supports of the first floor gave way, burying half a dozen men under heavy timbers. They were got out, but three or four were probably fatally injured.

IRON bridges were washed away, crops damaged, cellars flooded and railroad tracks were washed out by the rise of the Galena river, at Galena, Ill., on the 27th through a heavy storm.

FRANK PIERSON, a maniac, at Cedar Falls, Ia., on the 27th started a fire in a trunk and then tried to kill his father with a razor. Then he drew the razor across his mother's neck, cutting a deep gash from the ear to the middle of the neck. Then he cut his own throat, partially severing the windpipe, but was still living. The would-be murderer was but recently discharged from the asylum.

AT a negro festival at the turpentine still near Jasper. Fla., some white men tried to trip up the dancers and there was a small race war. When it was over six men were found dead and eight others, two of them women, wounded. The negroes threatened to exterminate the whites. All were more or less under the influence of liquor.

THE New York World on the 27th published a statement from Thomas G. Watson, the populist nominee for vice president, that he would make the race to the end even if Arthur Sewall, the democratic nominee, did not withdraw.

THE Doolin gang held up the regular mail and stage near Lacey, Ok., on for governor. Lewelling replied, in-the 27th and rifled the registered let-sisting that while Mrs. Diggs was a ters and robbed the passengers. A posse of 50 men was said to be in pur- the populist party of Kansas. suit of the robbers.

RANSAS STATE NEWS.

Seventy thousand bushels of old corn were sold at Lincoln the other day at 18 cents per bushel.

A boom has been started in behalf of Gen. J. C. Caldwell, of Topeka, for United States senator.

A recent telegram from Wichita said there were 13,000,000 bushels of old corn within a radius of 50 miles of that The report of the directors of the

state reformatory at Hutchinson shows that 133 inmates were received there the past year. The Burlington Independent, published by John E. Watrous, is the first

democratic paper in the state to bolt Bryan's nomination.

negro named Onery Gilmore were dead and six seriously wounded, three of them being women. Cashier Fleming has confessed that he embezzled over \$15,000 from the Exchange national bank at Eldorado, and duplicated our signboard. If the democrats says his peculations began in 1888, during the boom.

Announcement is made from Topeka workers at Pittsburgh, Pa., went to that the republican state committee dent. A platform was adopted making Canton, O., on the 25th and paid their will take a hand in the Wyandotte

> the national silver convention. Ed C. Little, until recently a republican, was the man who made the speech indorsing Bryan for president.

J. H. Engle, a member of the senior class of the state university at Lawhours for amateurs, Goodwin made 351 rence, has been chosen secretary of the State Sunday School association. Headquarters will be at Abilene.

A prisoner in the jail at Topeka ex-Berea, O., involving about 1,000 men hibited such an apetite as to threaten bankruptcy to the county to feed him, and an examination showed that he had been feeding a tape worm 98 feet

The oil and gas operations in Wilson and other southeast Kansas counties have taken on a new impetus. Two new 35,000 barrel storage tanks are being built at Neodesha and one at Thayer.

Judge S. R. Peters, of Newton, recently appeared before Gov. Morrill at Topeka and tendered his resignation as a member of the state reformatory board. Goy. Morrill refused to accept the resignation. The populist county convention at

wichita recently was far from har-monious. The fight was between ex-Gov. Lewelling and Jerry Simpson, and the ex-governor got the best of the fight-and the delegates.

Free silver democrats of the Fourth district were talking of nominating R. H. Hazlett, a banker of Eldorado, to man Harrison Kelly, of Burlington.

The free silver state convention appointed a committee to draft an adonly nominees for congress, members | dian consulates. of the legislature and presidential electors who are known to be for sil-

The Kansas delegation to the populist national convention elected John W. Breidenthal, W. D. Vincent and tion of Consul Thatcher at Windsor, J. M. Allen national committeemen; Jeff Hudson to confer with the free silver committee and Col. W. A. Harris to notify the nominees.

A sensational dispatch from Topeka says Maj. Calvin Hood, of Emporia, has entered the race for United States senator as the candidate of the gold men who have no confidence in the positions assumed by Invalls and Burton

on the financial question. Republicans of Reno county, after a stormy session at Hutchinson, sent a Troutman delegation to Topeka-a victory for prohibitionists. Judge Theo. Botkin, who was on the bench in Seward county when Sam Wood was murdered, was nominated for the leg-

Over 100 republican leaders of the state met at Topeka the other day, including Senator Baker and every congressman except Calderhead. The situation was discussed, and the necessity for a vigorous campaign and close organization in every school district was urged.

The republican factional fight in Wyandotte county between Trickett and anti-Trickett will not down. Each side has nominated a county ticket and the fight will be waged until election. It will also effect Hon. J. P. Harris and Gov. Morrill, should the latter be renominated.

A peculiar damage suit was filed at Fort Scott recently. Mrs. Rosa Williams brought an action against her father-in-law, T. B. Williams, for \$5,000 for alleged alienation of her 12-yearold son's affections. The boy had made his home with his grandfather and refused to live with his mother

Statistics show that there are \$1,052,-000 invested in Reno county salt mines. There are 387 men employed continuously in the works at Hutchinson and they were paid last year \$159,885 in wages. The amount of salt manufactured the past year in the county was 318,000 barrels, valued at \$493,650.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs wrote a letter to ex-Gov. Lewelling the other day advising him, "in the interest of harmony and success," to withdraw from the race for the populist nomination nice woman and all that, she was not

WILL NOT RETIRE.

The Populist Nominee for Vice President New York, July 28.—The World this

morning published the following dispatch from Thompson, Ga., signed Thomas E. Watson: To the questions asked me I reply as fol-

ows;
1. I will run the race to the end.
2. I will make the fight, even if Mr. Sewall

does not withdraw,
3. My opinion of the Fifty-Second congress, which was arraigned in my book, has under-

gone no changes.

4. I am not a political trader, and will not resign in Sewall's favor, even if offered a cabinet position. Having answered your questions, please al-ow me to state briefly my reasons for the re-

plies to questions one and two.

I allowed the use of my name to save my party from extinction. In my opinion, the continued existence of the people's party is in-The co-operative store at Burlington failed recently, and stockholders will death warrant of my party. Ours is the party be taxed about 50 per cent. of their investment to pay creditors.

Cashier Flaming has confessed that

Cashier Flaming has confessed that are so unreasonable as to refuse us populists of the south any recognition at all, that fact would show that the real purpose of the apparent adoption of our principles is to kill our party

that the republican state committee will take a hand in the Wyandotte county controversy with a view of restoring harmony.

Kansas also attracted attention at the national silver convention. Ed C. want our support he ought to be willing to adopt the policy which will most certainly assure him that support, and that policy is to accept as a running mate a southern populist named by the unanimous voice of the populist national convention. Our party has gone to the extreme limit of generosity in the effort to procure a union of the silver forces. We did not claim first place on the national ticket. We are content with the second.

IS CHARLES S. PARNELL ALIVE? His Aged Mother in Doubt on That Impor

tant Subject.
NEW YORK, July 28.—Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, aged mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, is negotiating for the sale of her estate of Ironsides, near Bordentown, N. J., and intends to settle upon the old Parnell estate of Avondale, County Wicklow,

Ireland. Mrs. Parnell believes either her son was assassinated by British agents or is still alive. She leans to the latter conviction. She says the night he died he retired complaining of rheumatism in his left arm, and his death was pronounced by physicians to have been caused by rheumatism of the heart. "Who ever heard," she asked, "of rheumatism passing from a man's left arm to his heart and killing him in a single night?" Mrs. Parnell has a number of theories to account for her son's alleged disappearance.

RESIGNATIONS CALLED FOR. Several United States Officials Invited to

Step Down. WASHINGTON, July 28.—Chief Chilton. of the consular bureau, has made a

close personal inspection of the consulates in Mexico and he is now engaged dress urging the people to support in a similar investigation of the Cana-In the case of the Mexican consulate the effect of his work was the removal of several consular officers. The

Canadian tour has already resulted in the demand for the resigna-Ont. Henry C. Smith, consul at Santos, in Brazil, has also been invited to give up his commission, and other changes may be expected. In all cases the department has declined to publish the reasons for making changes, simply saving that the resignations have been requested for the good of the service.

SILVER CERTIFICATES POPULAR The Demand for the New Kind of Money

Greater Than the Supply.
WASHINGTON. July 28.—The new \$1 silver certificates have proved very popular and such demands have come in from banks in all parts of the country that the officials have been obliged to limit the amount issued for the present to any one bank to \$500. Some of the banks have offered gold for the new notes and these have always been accommodated to the full amount of-

In all about \$16,000 of the notes have been drawn out in Washington, while \$50,000 have gone to the country at large. Over \$25,000 were sent away yesterday. It is only a question of a short time until there will be plenty to supply every call.

fered.

THE FILLED CHEESE LAW. It Becomes Effective September 1, and Will Be Vigorously Enforced.

WASHINGTON, July 28.-After September 1 dealers in fi'led cheese who fail to notify customers of the fact will be subject to arrest by United States officers. The laws restricting the sale of filled cheese are about the same as those in force regarding oleomargarine. The fines for violations by retail dealers range from \$50 to \$500. It is easy to detect filled cheese. A particle of pure cream cheese rubbed vigorously between the palms will melt

Harvard for Sound Money.

Boston, July 28. - Sentiment at Harvard university seems to be overwhelming for sound money. Many of the democrats have offered their services as speakers in behalf of the gold standard. The professors of Harvard have generally been supporters of the democratic party for some years because of its tariff reform principles, but these learned men have declared unanimous ly against Bryan and Sewall and will support either McKinley or the probable sound money democratic nomi-

KANSAS' TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Board of Equalization's Figures on Valuetion and State Tax by Counties. TOPEKA, Kan., July 27 .- The Kansas state board of equalization has completed its work for the year. . The offieial results show that Kansas has taxable property to the amount of \$321,-846,698, upon which the state tax levy is \$1,367,845. The board made many changes in the assessment as returned by the county clerks. The assessed valnation of the state by counties, together with the amount of state tax which must be paid by each, is as fol-

lows:

		uation erty	
Allen	8	3,095,829	\$ 13.157.6
Anderson		3,833,495 5,508,734	16,292.33 23,412.10
BarberBarton	770	2,114.046 2,925,993	8,984-68 12,435.44
Brown		5,780,304 4,991,804	24,566.29 21,215.16
Butler		6,087,028	25.869.84
Chase		3,021,084 2,152,420	12,839 56 9,147.77 16,810.54
Chevenne		3,955,428 686,697	
Clay		1.0\8,693 3,133,112	4,499.45 14,315.73
Cloud		3,389,977 3,620,975	2,916.46 4,499.45 14,315.75 14,407.38 15,389.13 3,229.97 27,814.25 22,665.34
Comanche		759,945 6,544,528	3,229.97
Crawford		5.333,023	22,665, 34
Decatur		1,463,996 4,839,454	6,221.95 20,567.66 14,662.87
Doniphan Douglas	1	3,450,089 5,201,226	14,662.87 22,105.19
Douglas Edwards	1	1,193,960 2,647,498	5,070.50 11,251.84
Elk. Ellis. Ellsworth.	8	1,544,149 2,463,185	6,562.61 10,468.53
Finney		1,441,040	6,124.4
FinneyFord.		1,772,114 4,972,324	7,531.47 21,133,36
Gove		2.295,529 1,020,085	9,755.98 4,335.3
Graham		905,843 219,488	3,849.8 932.8
Grant Gray Greeley Greenwood		846,519	3,197.8° 2,288.00
Greenwood	103	538,377 4,900,555	20,827.3
Hamilton		883,8 8 2,763,286	3,751.38 11,743.9
Harvey		3,815.243 241.318	16,214.77 1,025.58
Hodgeman		698,200 3,833,930	2.967.35
Jefferson		4,114,181	16,294.18 17,485.2
Johnson		3,166.869 4,522.636	13,459.18 19,221.18 3,328.74
Kearney Kingman Kiowa		3,00 ,985	3,328.74 12,775.37
Labette		3,00 ·,985 1,046,001 4,701,414	4,445.50 19,980.99
Lane Leavenworth Lincoln		726,116	3,085.99
Lincoln		9,355,388 1,948,194	39,760.40 8,279.83
Logan.		3,895,206 1,014,180	16,554.62 4,310.26 29,338.11
Lyon		6.903 085	29,338.11 18,756.27
Marshall McPherson		4,413,229 5,135,362 4,215,946 765,010	18,756.27 21,825,26 17,917.73 3,251.26
Mondo	100	765,010 4,9 7,927	3,251.28
Miami Mitcheli	193	2,710,500	11,518.79
Mortgomery Morris Morton		4,186,69 3,387,576 265,502	3,251,22 21,071,17 11,518,79 17,793,41 14,597,19 1,128,39 21,312,19 15,242,99 5,543,79 8,538,79 90,521,29
Nemaha		265,502 5,014,616	1,128.30 21,312.10
Neosho Ness	6	3,586,092 1,304,401	15,242.96
Norton		2,009,072 4,828,543	8,538,54
Osage Osborne Ottawa		2,286,324	9.716.86
Pawnee		2,834,736 1,758,799	12,043.86 7.478.86
Pawnee		2,239,313 4,429,707	9,517.06 18,826.24
Pratt		2,047,291 958,296	8,700.96
Reno	1	6.212,650	4,072.78 26,403.78
Republic		3,186,908 3,2 9,784	13,544.34 13,854.06
RiléyRooks		3,467,871 1,434,5-9	14,738.48 6,096.88
Rush		1,291,896	5,488.40 8,984.84
Saline		4,155,609	17.661.33 3,012.99
ScottSedgwick		9,284,218	39,457.91
SewardShawnee		438,188 14,752,580	1,862.27 62,698:46
Sheridan		838,121	3.942.00
SmithStafford		927,529 2,688,066 1,812,873	11.494.8 7.704.7
Stanton	1	278,265	1.182.6
Stevens	1	6.398,750	27,194.6 4,955.1
Thomas	1	1,165,911 951,991	4,045.9
Wabaunsee	1	3,611,063 734,419	15,317.0
Washington		4,033,438 650,494	17.142.10
WichitaWilson		3,155,942	13,412.7
Woodson Wyandotte		2,411,460 11,178,897	10,:48.70 47,508.19
Totals	1	3°1.846,698	\$1,367,845,4
	-	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	

THE KANSAS DELEGATES.

Members of the National Committee Chosen-Hudson and Harris Also Honored. ST. Louis, July 25 -The Kansas delegation held a caucus yesterday and selected John W. Breidenthal as member of the national committee. The name of J. M. Allen, of Chanute, was also presented to the caucus, but was withdrawn before the vote was taken. The convention amended the committee report so as to allow each state three delegates and this gave Kansas the three she had originally chosen, John W. Breidenthal, W. D. Vincent and J. M. Allen. The caucus selected Jeff Hudson for member of the committee to confer with the free silver committee and Col. W. A. Harris for member of the committee to notify the nominees.

KANSAS ODD FELLOWS. Grand Lodge Closes Its Annual Session at

Lawrence. LAWRENCE, Kan., July 25. - The Kansas district grand lodge of Old Fellows completed its annual session here yesterday, choosing Salina as the place of meeting for next year. The following grand officers were chosen: D. G. M., J. W. Reddy, Ottawa; D. D. G., M. Robert, Cox, Salina; D. G. S., Charles A. Morris, Parsons; D. G. T., T. G. Finley, Chetopa; D. W. G., J. Lambkins, Ottawa; D. G. G., D. L. Taylor, Salina; D. G., W. T. Montgomery, Coffeyville; executive committee, J. R. Ransom, Parsons; J. L. Harper, Wichita; H. T. Duncan, White Cloud.

Banker Tomblin Convicted. GOODLAND, Kan., July 27 .- M. B. Tomblin, former president of the defunct Sherman county bank, who has been on trial here for the last ten days for receiving money after the bank was in a failing condition, was convicted on four counts in the district court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE TOWN BICYCLE.

BY ALICE W. ROLLINS.

It was not that Miss Matilda was tired of her sphere. She simply had must be a newer boarder." never had one. It occurred to her pleasant to have a definite object in this logician. Would be come in? view, and if it should prove to be spherical by nature so much the better. Unselfish always, hers was no personal aim. She did not crave culture, nor a profession, ner a husband, nor anything that could be hers. She wished to do something for the world. The world, of course, meant Boxton.

There was one difficulty. She did not like to admit the present existence of a flaw in Boxton. To try to improve it would imply that it needed improving, and Miss Matilda had always considered the village of Boxton quite perfect of its kind. What did it not possess? It had a meeting house with a spire, a schoolhouse, a fire company with red shirts and buckets, a common, a grocery store with one corner in it for a post office, and even a small circulating library, emanating from the "sittinroom" of Maria Follansbee. Miss Matilda would not have advocated the acquisition of anything which might have been had before, but which Boxton had been without. The acquisition of something new, however, something which other towns never had had till recently, seemed to offer no insult to the past, and to be merely a proper deference to the present and a noble legacy to hand down to the future.

Such a thing was the bicycle. True, no one in town could afford to buy a bicycle. What was worse, Boxton had no leisure class able to devote Saturday afternoons to the enjoyment of a bicycle. No, it was certain that no individual in Boxton was well adapted for the bicycle craze.

But the town, as a town? Why not have a public bicycle, as we have a pub lie library or a public school? The town could own it; the people could hire it by the hour, and Boxton hold up its head with the cities that had boule vards. True, the dreadful thought did cross her mind that if ever such a day did arrive, everybody would want the bicycle on the same afternoon, and there would be only one. However, she decided that sufficient unto that day was the evil thereof. Her duty was to provide the bicycle. Others might quarrel over it as they pleased.

A bicycle was expensive, she knew that. And they could not increase the town taxes, and they had no village millionaire to subscribe the whole amount. But they could give a strawberry festival, and the children could pick huckleberries, and she, she-Miss Matilda-could take a boarder.

She had often thought it a pity no to take boarders in the roomy, oldfashioned house, with the neighboring woods, and the splendid well, and the fine apples, and the excellent croquet ground. Admirable woman that she was, she had never regretted that a cer tain aristocratic sense of fitness in reigning supreme over such a mansion had cut her off from adding another source to her income: but she had always been haunted with a sincere sympathy for the boarder that might have been, cut off from the splendid privilege of dwelling, even for a few weeks, in the green pastures of Boxton. Now, however, that she had a motive outside herself, and outside any personal or individual prejudices in favor of other towns, she felt justified, for the honor of Boxton, in assuming the role of a compensated hostess.

It was Samuel Barstow who first checked her enthusiasm.

"Is it a-goin' to be a feller's or a gal's wheel?" he asked suddenly.

Miss Matilda was startled-she had not known there were two kinds-but only, for a moment. "Both," she answered, firmly.

For in the brief instant of shock she had decided to take two boarders. She had always wanted to, and now it was her duty to.

So a few evenings later there appeared in a city paper the advertise-

"Wanted-A boarder with a bicycle." For with true New England thrift Miss Matilda had no sooner decided on a boarder than it occurred to her what a saving it would be if the boarder should bring a bicycle with him. This would serve the double purpose of inspiring the village by frequent exhibitions of the wheel in motion, and save the expense of their having to take lessons when their own town bieycle should finally be installed in-

Hence it happened that Grahame Johnson read in the evening paper: "Wanted-a boarder with a bicycle."

It tickled his fancy. He could answer all the requirements. He had always been a boarder, and he had recently bought a bicycle. But what was their idea? Would they want to borrow the bicycle? Or did they want a boarder with an object in life that would keep him most of the time away from home and therefore away from meals? At any rate, it was worth finding out. He might, at least, secure material for a New England dialect story. So a few days later he took part of the journey by rail and the rest on his wheel. Had rural material for literary purposes; he known Miss Matilda's preference for only, as he thought with another ina boarder in simplicity of costume he could not have looked tireder, hotter or the country people, but from a city dustier than he did when finally he appeared at her front door. It was an attractive front door-that is, it would have been if it had been standing open into the wide hall, with the breath of June and June roses blowing through it But at the moment it was shut fast, and about the beefsteak?" when his knock was finally responded to there was an ominous and thunder- Hiram is probably used to cultivating soul is depicted in the writings of

sune tose would have hard work a send in even a whiff through a crack. June Rose had been behind it all the time. It was clad in pink, and it had

"Excuse me," he stammered. "I am the new boarder."

"Excuse me," she said, sweetly. "But you can't be, for I am the new boarder myself."

"Oh," he said, faintly. This, then, was not his hostess. "Then I think I

"I will call Miss Matilda," said the somewhat late in life that it would be June Rose, incapable of coping with Of course he would come in. He had

> come to stay. The June Rose walked across the hall.

> "Miss Matilda, another boarder has come." "Very well," said the unsurprised

Miss Matilda, rolling up her knitting. "I expected him." For Miss Matilda was not one of those

who advertise and wait. She knew that all that would be necessary was take boarders. Of course, they would come if they were once permitted. "Good evening," she said, politely, as

she entered the south parlot. In half an hour they were all at the tea table, luxuriating in the pleasant sense of a stimulating novelty. The cold ham was pink and thin and delicious, the biscuit had "risen" properly, and the waffles were done to a turn. Miss Matilda was the only unexcited person present. Things had turned out exactly as she had intended

they should, and she was content. The June Rose was agreeably stimulated by the prospect of more fun than she had anticipated. Mr. Grahame Johnson believed himself in Paradise.

And Hiram? Hiram was a surprise. Grahame had expected a lean, countryman, devoted to corn; and behold, he was a student from a western college, merely seeking rest and recreation in the friendly tilling of his aunt's pastures as a diversion. Mr. Johnson felt a little afraid of Hiram. His name was against him, but everything else appeared to be in his favor. Why Mr. Johnson was not agreeably surprised at finding the other young man attractive seems unreasonable; but it had a rea-

After tea they walked in the garden -the sweet, old-fashioned rose-scented garden, and the June Rose explained to him the programme for the season

"I've found out her idea. She wants to give the town a bicycle. And she means to pay for it by her boarders. Not out of the profits, mind you, she isn't going to charge herself with the expenses; she is going to turn over to the town every cent we pay her. She says: 'Lor, child! What with all this garden sauce, and the well, and the apples, and the corn, it won't cost anything to keep you.' What troubles her is the meat question. Meat in the coun try is 'dear,' and not always to be had even at that. So you must tell her tonight that you never eat beefsteak for breakfast, but prefer just coffee and a 'biscuit.' Then we must manage to be away a great deal at dinner time-bieyeling, you know."

"Together?" interrupted the young man, joyfully.

"And then we can come home to an early tea"-the June Rose ignored his allusion to companionship-"and have cold ham and sardines. You see she will get on beautifully."

"She," murmured Grahame. "Yes, she. It's no matter about us.

I am determined the town shall have that bicycle-I mean, those bicycles, for she wants two. Then we must arrange to stay till very late in the sca-

"I will," assented Grahame, eagerly. "And then, when we got ready to go, we must present her with our bicycles! At this culmination the June Rose looked triumphantly at the newer boarder, as if she had achieved a masterpiece of diplomacy.

"Well, really-" "Yes, really. We can assure her that they are in good condition, and I'm sure she will not mind their being second-hand, she admires them so, Papa is going to give me a new bicycle for Christmas, anyway; and I'm perfectly sure you will never be satisfied with a '96 when you see what improvements a '97 will have; so you see we might as well be generous with the old

And the next evening they walked a little in the garden. Grahame had generously lent Hiram his bicycle, and had been astonished to see him mount it with ease and ride away.

"I wish young Lochinvar would ride back to the west," he thought, and he

added to the June Rose: "They're not so innocent as you think.

Hiram knows all about a bicycle." "Hiram? Of course Hiram knows The only reason he hasn't his own bicycle is because he was generous and left it to his younger brother when he came

east. "Well, you needn't be so sarcastic. I haven't any younger brother to leave mine with."

"No, you are to leave yours with Miss Matilda. Even if Hiram can ride, the town can't. Miss Matilda wants the

town to ride." An amused fancy kindled Grahame's imagination. He projected a cartoon for some comic weekly, representing a town on a bicycle. Yes, he was getting ward smile, he was getting it, not from visitor. However, he conquered his

smile and asked: "Do you think the experiment is succeeding?"

"Succeeding? Of course it's succeeding. I hope you don't mind very much

ous unbarring of a bolt, implying that literature on a little oatmeal, and you Beethoven.

ever. Only I'm a little afraid of turning But behold! When it did open the myself into a Grahame 'biscuit' before the season is over."

"But it is such a paradise!" and her cheeks like a girl, and it was good to eyes wandered over the verbena beds. 'And to think there is never a serpent in it!"

"Oh, but there is! I regard Hiram in the light of a serpent."

"Hiram! Hiram is a dear, a dove and an angel. He has promised to give half the crop of his turnip field to the bicycle fund." "That's nothing. I'm willing to give

my entire share of the turnips. "Oh, no! She couldn't expect you to give up beefsteak and turnips both. I'm sure she wouldn't."

And so the bicycle fund grew and grew. Miss Matilda was entirely undisturbed; she simply let affairs take their own way. She had set the ball rolling, or, rather, the wheel rolling. and the boarders were doing the rest. That was as it should be. She denied them nothing-in fact, she even added crullers to the frugal breakfast. But their interest in the fund did not seem to need fanning. The strawberry fes for her to announce that she would tival was a great success, chiefly owing to the fact that the June Rose had ordered 20 boxes sent to her mother, while the other boarder, for lack of a mother, ate, himself, as many saucerfuls at ten cents a plate. The Rose had imported a large number of friends, who cheerfully paid fares and expenses amounting to two or three dollars that she might reap the benefit of their ten cents admission. Everybody said it was beautifully managed. The Rose had announced that she should pay for everything and only hope to make legitimate profits; but when she went the rounds to bargain for the berries and the sugar, and the cream and the cake. the silver quarters that she dutifully drew out of her little purse to bear witness to her willingness to pay, clung so lovingly to her little gloved fingers (mind you, I don't say that her fingers clung to the money), that farmer, farmer's wife and groceryman at once an nounced their firm intention not to accept a cent. Then they went and paid ten cents admission to look at their berries and sugar, and cream and cake, as arranged for the festival, and ten cents more for the satisfaction of seeing how they tasted in such novel surroundings, and then, because they tasted well, ten cents for another plateful. Oh, yes! It was beautifully man-

> And so the fund grew and grew. Grahame bore patiently the depletion of his purse and the sacrifice of his beefsteak, but when the Rose suggested that he begin deliberately to earn for the fund, and give up riding his bicycle in the afternoons to hoe corn for Farmer Platt at 50 cents a day, he demurred.

"Can't I make you understand that if we give her our bicycles at the end of the season there isn't any need of raising a fund?"

"Of course there isn't any need. But it's such fun to see the money accumulate! And you can always buy more things to go with it; tools, and lanterns, and cyclometers, and waterproof capes, and lunch-baskets."

"Well, if you must have money to accumulate, I promise to pay 50 cents a week into the fund for the privilege of riding my own bicycle till the time comes to give it up, if you'll allow me to let Farmer Platt hoe his corn without me. There may be less corn for the market, but if there is I promise to eat canned corn next winter.'

"But if there isn't any corn how can there be any corn canned?"

"There can't. That's the advantage. don't you see? Wouldn't you be glad to have canned corn eliminated from the market?"

"Yes, if I could have mushrooms in

"Very well, you shall eat mushrooms if you'll only let me ride my wheel in peace till the time comes to give it up.' So she graciously accorded her per-

But the fund idea was too fascinating. The next day she had formulated a new

She would help gather in the crops She could pick berries and cut the fresh vegetables-and-oh, glorious new idea! She could preserve the strawberries left over, and jelly the currants, and churn butter for market, and make ever so much! She could help Hiram-"

This was too much. She was not only going to stop riding with him, but she was going to begin lingering with

"Didn't I point out to you the other day that there was no need of a fund at all, as we are going to present the town with our wheels? "Yes, but-"

"But what?" "It's such fun to see the money accu mulate! And they are sure to want omething."

"Well, I want something, too." "What do you want?"

He came very near telling her, but prudently postponed it and merely suggested:

"I want to murder Hiram." Still Hiram went unmurdered to the end of the season, and gradually the fund craze died away as the hot July weather made churning butter seem less enjoyable than rides through the cool woods. In due time the boarders departed, leaving their wheels belind them, and the town passed a vote of thanks to Miss Matilda for the effort she had made in its behalf. The foliowing summer Mr. Grahame Johnson and the June Rose came back, as he had

once gracefully expressed it, "together." "Do you know," he said to her as they walked up the garden path again, "why B is my favorite letter in the alphabet? It's because it turns a 'ride' into a 'bride.' "-Ladies' Home Journal.

-Beethoven is to music what Shakes peare is to the drama, a universal genius. It is claimed by philosophical musi-Chicago Record.

Fromising Outloo

"Did mamma tell you that Charlie Bondelipper proposed to me?" said a Dallas young lady to her intended. "Well, that is cheeky for him to pro-

me. What did you tell him?" "I told him I was sorry, but for the present I must decline his offer."-Texas

ose to a young lady who is engaged to

Great Disappointment.

May-It was too bad that Miss Noviss disappointed the audience at the amateur performance. Elsie-But she didn't. She was able

to appear, after all. May-Yes; but it was generally supposed that she would not be able to appear .- Tit-Bits.

"THE SUSPENSE KILLED HIM."



N. Y. Herald.

No Limit on Him. Sam-Bill hab got er job as pohter on one ob dem trains. I t'ink dey calls it de vesterbule limited.

Mose-What fo' do dev call it limited? Sam-I dunno azackly, but I know it ain't got nuffin' to do wif de pohter .-

Way Down. Rugby-What's the matter, Buggby? You look like you didn't have a friend a smile of triumph. in the world.

Brooklyn Life.

Buggby-I haven't. I couldn't get the loan of a cent if I were starving. Topics.

Didn't Starve.

of the animals during my absence?"

"I hope that didn't hurt her?"

which I forgot to feed."

-Fliegende Blaetter.

row night.

tailor-made girl.

"What's that for?"

thoroughly broken.

-Town Topics.

in his way.

isn't he?"

"Well, Minnie, did you take good care

"Yes, my lady, excepting the cat,

"Oh, no; not at all-she helped her-

elf to the parrot and the conary bird."

Violet-Mr. Fiddleback has asked me

to go to the theater with him to-mor-

Daisy-That's strange. He asked me

Violet-Yes; I told him I wouldn't

go without a chaperon.-N. Y. Herald.

The Difference.

"You have your clothes made almost exactly as I do," he remarked to the

"Yes," she replied. "The principal

difference is that mine are always paid

Drawback of Luxuries

Tomdik-My experience with him is

that he is always right in some one

Making Others Gay.

else's way .- N. Y. World.

"What makes you say so?"

for on delivery."-Washington Star.

Why She Did It.

Mistress—Has the butcher's boy been here this morning?

Bridget-Yis, mum. Nearly an hour

Mistress-Why didn't you tell me? wanted to give him an order.

Bridget-Oi give him the orther me self. Lamb chops, mum.

Mistress-Whatever induced you t order lamb chops again to-day? We had

them yesterday. Bridget-Well, mum, Oi likes them betther nor beefshteak in this warrum weather .- Cleveland Leader.

He Had a Grudge. "Did you know that Binks had committed suicide?"

"No. When did he do it?" "Last night at Dusenbury's hotel." "Well, that just shows the extremes to which a determined and revengeful man may go. He had a quarrel with Dusenbury night before last, and I'll bet he just did this to get even. He always was a mighty small, mean man in some ways."-Chicago Post.

A Criticism.

The woman who writes became sarcastic in speaking of another woman who not only writes, but who publishes, "She is very versatile," an admirer had remarked.

"Um-yes. But I think she misapplies her talents." "In what way?"

"Her cook books read like works of fiction and her works of fiction read | Telegraph. like cook books."-Washington Star.

All Over.

"Before I went away," said the returned traveler to the man who never cares to wander from his own fireside, young Spiffin was deeply infatuated with Miss Franklin."

"Oh, that's all over now." "He met a girl he liked better, I sup-

pose? "No; he married Miss Franklin." Pittsburgh Chronicle.

No Doubt of It.

"Hopeless, utterly hopeless," said the keeper, as he opened the door and let the visitors see a man whose face wore "He thinks he has invented a bicycle

lamp that will stay lit.' The visitors shuddered and passed on I'm that far reduced, my boy, that I to another room, where they found a couldn't even borrow trouble.-Town | man who was trying to write a currency plank for a party platform.-Truth.

About One Out of Every Ten Profess Smugglers is Caught. Some amusing anecdotes are related

SMUGGLERS' CONTRIVANCES.

in connection with the recent discoveries of smugglers' tricks. A few years ago an individual in an ecclesiastical costume used to cross the frontier from Switzerland into France every morning with a large breviary in his hand. He was a man of dignified aspect, and received every mark of deference from the custom officers, who sometimes accompanied him partof the way in his daily stroll. At last a letter put the authorities on the alert, and the presumed priest was found to be a professional smuggler, who had contrived to introduce into France at least a thousand watches in. his breviary, which, on, examination, proved to be a tin box.

Very curious also was the experience of a former inspector-general of customs here. During a visit to Geneva he bought a clock and instructed the vender to forward it only when he had informed him of his return to Paris, adding that he must be careful to pay the duty. One of the first things that he noted on his arrival at his home was this identical piece in his drawing room, and in reply to his questions his coachman explained that the tradesman had himself stowed the clock away in the carriage. It is calculated that only one out of ten professional. smugglers is ever caught.-London

The Frances Shimer Academy of the University of Chicago

Which for more than forty years has been known as Mt. Carroll Seminary has, by the wish of its founder, become an affiliated school of The University of Chicago. The school of The University of Chicago. The relation of the Frances Shimer Academy to The University of Chicago is a double one. It is an affiliated academy of the University, and as such the work of instruction is under the direct oversight of the University; eight of its fifteen trustees are trustees of the University.

The local and internal administration of the Academy will be in charge of the Dean

the Academy will be in charge of the Dean, Miss Ida M. Gardner, who for fifteen years has been Principal of College Preparatory Schools both East and West. The course Schools both East and West. The course of study, with slight changes, will be identical with that of Morgan Park Academy, and will fit pupils for any College in the country.

"Everything is marked down these days," remarked Mrs. Bargain Hunter. "Yes." assented her husband. "Even plain ordinary goose feathers." — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

That Terrible Scourge.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and sborn of strength. Constinction, liver and kidney strength. Constipction, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

Billson—"I know where you can find a remarkably cheap piano mover." Briggs—"How did you discover him?" Billsou—"I let my piano rent get behind."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A Great Industry.

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

German Friend—"De bicture you haf bainted is most butiful; dere is only von yord in de English lanckgidge vich describes it—and I haf vorgotten it."—Tit-

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res orer. Free \$3 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. KLINE. 333 Arch st. Phila ,Pa.

THOMAS KNEW.—Teacher—"Where is the capital of Grent Britain, Thomas! Thomas—"Most of it's in this country."—Chicago

SEA air roughens the skin. Use Glenn's Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

STRANGER—"Well, boys, how did the game go to-day?" Boys—"We lost." Stranger—"What have you got in that bundle?" Boys—"The umpire."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894. It is the talent of human nature to run-from one extreme to another.—Swift. strong as you think you are.-Brooklyn

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

What a subtle enemy to greatness is the newspaper portrait.--Ram's Horn. THE fatter the pig, the better it likes the mud.-Ram's Horn.

More

Sarsaparilla

Than in any other. Be sure to get only Hood's.

AGENTS.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,

General Western Office, 1410-1412 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Principal Office, Washington, D. C.

STEADY WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to SELL STARK TREES millionsterted, proven "abso-

DYSPEPSIA: YUCATAN KILLS IT.

"The Hopkins family has quit taking "Couldn't agree on whose duty it was to get up early and identify it before it melted."-Chicago Record. Good Horse for Her.

Mrs. Spendthrift—I'm afraid to ride behind that horse. I don't believe he is Mr. Spendthrift-Then you ought to "Many happy returns of the day, drive him. You would break anything! Bay City Chat. In Every One's Way. Hojack—You may talk about Jay-

THE TOWN PUMP-OLD AND NEW STYLE, -N. Y. Herald.

grandpa; and mamma says if you give is each 50 cents, we mustn't lose it!"-A Radical Treatment. smith all you please, but he's all right

Overestimated It.

now, doctor, and getting stronger every

day. Had you not better send in your

Doctor-Ahem! You may not be as

The Annoyance.
"I hope," said Willie Wishington, as

he prepared to smoke, "that cigarettes

"Oh, no," Miss Cayenne replied;

"cigarettes do not annoy me. But the

people who smoke them usually do, very

GRANDPA'S BIRTHDAY.

do not annoy you."

much."-Washington Star.

Patient-I seem to be quite strong

"You have been living too high," said the physician. "You'll have to stop

"I realize that," was the reply. "That's why I sent for you. Now I won't be able to afford it."-Washington Star.

Can't Be Avoided. "Ethel, my dear, I must deprecate your choice of language. Is it necessary

"Badger is great in philanthropy, "Why, look at the funny whiskers he in this intellectual age to use slang?" wears just to amuse other people."-"You bet it is, mother, if you want to be understood."-Detroit Free Press.

A Congressional Directory Issued in the Year 1838.

It Contains Information That Is of Great Interest in a Country Where Half a Century Has Changed Every Condition.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The congressional directory of the Fifty-fourth congress contains a list of 356 members of the house of representatives and 89 senators, making a biographies of the statesmen, and also street southeast, then a most fashionable their addresses while resident of the and aristocratic locality. aational capital.

How many years congressional directories have been authorized and printed is difficult now to ascertain. it has recently been made apparent. however, that a congressional directory was published 50 years ago, and it is presumed that it was by private enter- into congressional districts. prise and not by congressional authority. Wleen the total membership of the senate was only 50 and there were representatives, the directory was a small pamphlet. It has gradually grown

into a volume of 300 pages.

The early directories did not give biographies of the congressmen, but simand the states which had honored them. The directories of the present day give condensed histories of the lives of the ceived by them at the last elections. Brief biographies are also given of the president, vice president and members of the cabinet. There is also a list of members admitted to the press galleries, and an alphabetical list of the ambassadors, ministers, consul generals mittees of the senate and house. Henry and consuls sent by this country to foreign nations. Several pages are devoted to the ambassadors and other representatives of foreign governments at this capital, with their addresses in this city. Every public man and every newspaper man in Washington has a -copy of the latest congressional directory on his desk, or within easy reach.

The directory of 50 years ago was altogether different, although the meager information contained between its covers is of interest at this time. "Therefore it is valuable, and the story of its discovery, with extracts from its pages will prove to be more entertaining to some readers than an exciting

movel. While picking over a pile of debris from the cellar of the historic Van Ness mansion a colored urchin found a small volume, yellowed by age, which he recklessly thrust into his bag with a varied assortment of junk. The book was disposed of to a B street dealer in old bones, iron, rags and what not, and Clay was chairman of the militia comobtained by a scribe.

The unique title page of the book read as follows:

session of the Twenty-fifth congress of John Quincey Adams chairman of the the United States of America. December, 1838. "Washington: Printed by J. Elliot,

Jr., on Pennsylvania avenue. Price, 25 "Martin Van Buren, of New York, is

antique and German text letters.

The volume leads off with the state of the United States and president of the Maine, which was represented at that senate, Capitol Hill; John Foresight, time by Senators John Ruggles and secretary of state, residence, the Penn-Williams, together with eight sylvania avenue; 1 representatives. As the boarding houses States' attorney, at Mrs. Crane's, the G and hostelries in Washington were not street; Levi Woodbury, secretary of the numbered in 1838, the directory states treasury, President's square; Lovell R. that John Ruggles resided at "Mrs. Pourtett, the secretary of war; Maj. Limrap's, the Pennsylvania avenue," while his colleague, Hon. Renuel Williams, was a guest at "Mrs. Kennedy's, Four-and-a-half street."

New Hampshire follows, and the name of Franklin Pierce appears as one of its senators. His residence is also given as "Mrs. Kennedy's, Four-and-a-half street," which was in those days a famous capital resort.

Below New Hampshire comes Massachusetts, with Daniel Webster and



THE DISCOVERY.

John Davis as her senators, while among ther list of 12 representatives there appear the names of William B. Calhoun, John Quincey Adams, Caleb Cushing and Levi Lincoln.

Then comes Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New York. The Empire state was represented by Senators 'Nat" P. Talmage and Silas Wright. Jr., in addition to 40 representatives, including Millard Fillmore.

New Jersey is next, and in the Delawere column is found the name of Richard H. Bayard, senator, who resided at "James Young's, on the Capiton Hill."

Next is Pennsylvania, whose list is headed by James Buchanan. He was a guest of "Mrs. Irondale's, 7 street." The Keystone state had a representation in Ethel?" the lower house during the year 1838 of 28 members.

Maryland and Virginia are next in it." order, and North Carolina was represented in the senate by John C. Calhoun and in the house by the famous Francis W. Pickens, after whom the fort in Charleston harbor was named.

Georgia is followed in the directory by Kentucky, with two celebrated go Evening Post.

FOUND AMONG RUBBISH. Americans as her senators—Henry Clay and John J. Crittendon.

Tennessee numbered among its 13 representatives James K. Polk, who was then speaker, in the Twenty-fifth congress. His post office was given as "Columbia, Mauray and Bedford counties," and his Washington residence as

'Elliot's, the Pennsylvania avenue." In the Ohio list of members is found the name of Thomas Corwin, while Louisiana had only three members in addition to her senators. The Washington city address is given of one of the representatives as "the 5 Buildings. These are now the dilapidated old total of 445 members of both houses of structures which stand on the southeast congress. The directory gives the auto-

> John Tipton appears as one of the senators from Indiana, while in the Mississippi column it is announced the two members of the house, S. S. Prentiss and T. J. Word, were "elected by general ticket." meaning a vote of the people, as the state had not then been divided

Illinois had but three representatives, Alabama five, Missouri two, Arkansas one and Michigan one. The delegates less than 200 members of the house of were George W. Jones, Wisconsin territory; Charles Downing, Florida, and W. W. Chapman, Iowa.

Following the congressional lists are several pages under the caption: "Board houses and members' messes," ply noted their congressional districts, arranged in alphabetic order. Among the larger hostelries mentioned were "Brown's hotel, built of best brick:" "Beer's Native American botel;" "Mcstatesmen, including the majorities re- Gunnagel's, Knowles, on Mechanic's road, near Pennsylvania avenue; "Union hotel, Georgetown, with busses leaving from city of Washington every hour," and "Upperman's."

Next in order is an alphabetic list of senators and representatives in the com-



IN THE HANDS OF THE SCRIBE.

from him the soiled little volume was mittee, and James Buchanan of foreign relations. Mr. Calhoun was a member of the house committee on Oregon territory. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, was a "Congressional directory of the third member of the judiciary committee and "select committee on duelling."

The directory toward the close of the quaint little volume announces that president of the United States, at the The title page is printed in queer executive mansion; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, is vice president of Gen. Alexander Macomb, general of the army; James K. Paulding, secretary of the navy; Amos Kendall, postmaster general.

Then follows the bureau chiefs, officers of the senate and house of representatives and the members of the su-

preme court. The latter are given as Roger B. Taney, chief justice, Baltimore, Md.; associate justices: James Story, Salem, Mass.; Smith Thomson, New York; John McLean, Cincinnati, O.: Henry Baldwin. Pittsburgh, Pa.; John W. Wayne, Savannah, Ga.: Philip P. Barker, Gordonsville Va.; John Katron, Nashville, Tenn., and

John McKinley, Florence, Ala. The list following is that of "foreign ministers near the United States and ministers and consuls of the United States abroad," and it is not nearly so formidable numerically as the list in the modern directories. We had no ambassadars in those days, very few ministers and a little bit of a list of consuls We were not ambitious in international affairs, but our government was devoted wholly to the welfare of our own people. President Monroe had told the world that we as a nation should attend strictly to our own business, and had warned all nations of the old world to keep their hands off of this continent.

SMITH D. FRY. Depends on the Amount. "If I ever get hold of Binks I'll thrash him so that his own mother wouldn't

recognize him." "What's the matter?" "He's been slandering me. He says that I beat him out of five dollars in a

poker game." "Not at all. I heard the remark my self."

"Then what did he say?"

"He said that you beat him out \$5,000 in a wheat deal." "Oh, well, then I suppose it's all right. could hardly believe that he was the kind of man who would stand around telling stories that reflected on me in that way."-Chicago Post.

Getting Serious. "So you've broken your engagemen

"Yes. George was so foolishly impetu ous that he practically forced me to do

"In what way?" "Why, he took everything so seriously that I found I'd very likely be expected to marry him if I permitted the engagement to last any longer. Some men are so foolish, you know."-Chica

COMPARE THE CANDIDATES. Bryan's Record and Ability Overshadows McKinley's.

Republican tacticians have not yet settled upon the line of attack which is to convince the American people that Bryan lacks presidential qualifications. lican candidate for president.

During this period of indecision they

McKinley was selected beare letting their voters become very much confused on one point-Bryan's

abilities as a public speaker. One day recently a republican organ averred in the same article that Bryan was utterly unable to make an offhand speech, and that all his early political successes were obtained by his "gift of gab." In addition to this conflict of assertion it publishes in the same issue three extemporaneous speeches made by the democratic candidate in Illinois.

Numberless other republican organs have been see-sawing between the two allegations—that he cannot speak exchine without thought or knowledge; that he cannot prepare a speech except with laborious reference to books and inence to the tariff, upon which he bethat he is a freak of verbosity who has lieved his party to be substantially a no capacity or training as a student.

Democrats are willing to end this trying republican perplexity. They will be generous about it. Republicans may choose weapons, ground and code for a outgeneraled Mr. Hanna, they have sent candidates.

he does not know that he does not know anything. Take him, then, at his best. McKinley has shuffled and dodged and Compare any speech he ever made on any tariff speech Bryan ever made. The profound distrust. test ought to show which is the closer and abler student of a public question, advantage.

ATTITUDE OF M'KINLEY. Mark Hanna's Candidate Is a Doubtful

Article. Mr. Hanna must now perceive how unfortunate and unsuitable is his selection of William McKinley as the repub-

McKinley was selected because of Hanna's belief, no doubt an honest one, that the American people were anxious to reverse their verdict, twice rendered, of emphatic disapproval of the McKinley bill. In a campaign in which McKinleyism was to be the paramount issue no fitter choice of leader could be made than the man who gave his name to the system. We know that Mr. Hanna intended that the tariff would be the great issue; we recall how he strove to make the currency plank non-committal and meaningless, and how for months before the convention he padlocked Mr. McKinley's lips cept by committing every sentence to on the great question of the currency. memory and he is a mere talking ma- Hanna's plan was to sidetrack the currency question, upon which he knew his party to be divided, and give promunit. It might or might not have proved good generalship in the campaign to follow; at any rate, events have changed the entire line of battle. Events have contest between the two presidential to the rear the only question upon which Mr. McKinley stands for any-McKinley's specialty is the tariff. If thing vital and positive, and brought to the front an issue upon which Mr. kept silence, and upon which his the tariff question or any part of it with known record must inevitably excite

Now perceiving this drift of things and believing his play to be a sudden and McKinley has all the presumable discovery that he has all along been a sound-money man, does he finally If that does not suit, bring the two speak in no uncertain terms? What men face to face before any audience in assurance has the country that he any American town, Ohio towns not would veto a free coinage rider to a barred. Select the particular branch of high tariff bill? The veriest dolt knows the particular issue and give notice be- that in no other form will a high tariff forehand, or spring it as a surprise to bill pass the next congress, and yet Mc-

POLITICAL SLEIGHT OF HAND.



UNCLE SAM-I have here a very curious hat. You may think there is nothing in it, but I give a few simple twists of the wrist-

-and just see all it contains.

both at the opening of the meeting. Mc- Kinley is silent on that point. Kinley was in congress when Bryan was a boy. He was a presidential can- clared himself in 1890 "for the double didate when Bryan, not much past boyhood, entered congress. For almost as many years as Bryan has spent on earth votes of hundreds and thousands of he has been in contact with great speak- sound-money men who might vote for a ers and great issues. He has lived in a republican of clearer record and greatstate of great campaigns. He ought to er bravery on the money question. play with the young Nebraskan in such This tariff question must inevitable a contest. But he need not carry weight drive away the support of democrats conditions are at his option.

to expose their man's reputation in a joint debate, let each prepare a paper government-legislative, administrative representing, as McKinley does not or judicial; concerning the past, present or future. Judge the productions by the test of composition, or of knowledge of of imagination or of logic or of humor or of spirit or of universal philosophy-one or all.

Whatever William J. Bryan is or is not as an orator or a man of public affairs, he is the superior of McKinley. He has all of McKinley's lauded virtues and more of every quality or acquisition that makes one man greater than another. He knows more of every subject that interests mankind. He could have a nervous chill and make a more brilliant oration or a more profound argument on McKinley's pet theme than McKinley ever did or ever will make.

Unless McKinley's friends will agree to go before the people on a comparison of some sort they should decently drop the subject of ability in the arts of expression and present their figurehead for the trusts as a man who thinks so much that he never learned to tell his thoughts .- St. Louis Republic.

-We may expect during the coming campaign to hear republican stump speakers shouting calamity, while tinned-plate is turned out in increasing quantities and there is no diminution in the number of corporation charters issued or in the value of farm products. It is well to remember facts when republican campaign orators are shouting.-Harrisburg Patrict.

-The issue between the people of the United States just now is that of money, and on this Mr. McKinley is yet to be heard clearly and unequivocally. -Nashville American.

voted for the Sherman bill, and destandard."

Evidently McKinley will not get the for age. Any weight, any course, any | and independents, and what is there in his currency record to attract them? If the republicans deem it undignified It may not be too late to consider the withdrawal of McKinley and the substitution of Gov. Morton or Senator Alon any topic associated with national lison or some other republican properly and cannot, the antithesis of Mr. Bryan's known and undisguised views on the money question.-Albany Argus.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-The mortgage notes will be much more plentiful than the musical notes in McKinley's campaign .- St. Louis Republic.

-Mr. Bryan has not had to leave the democracy; the democracy has That thrown itself into his arms. Mr. Bryan will be a winner is a foregone conclusion .- N. O. Times-Democrat.

-- It is freely admitted that the campaign funds will be on the side of the republicans this year. But do the American people propose to let their presidential election be decided by slush funds?-St. Louis Republic.

-W. J. Bryan, the nominee of the democrats for president, possesses all the qualities that could be desired in a candidate. He is the strong and youthful Joshua who will lead the hosts of democracy out of the barren wastes created by gold monometallism into the promised land of prosperity .-Chattanooga Times.

-The joining of Messrs. Bryan and Sewall on the same free silver ticket is a felicitous mating of west and east a happy union of agriculture and commerce which will certainly not fail to commend itself heartily to the American people. It is a strong ticket, and will, unless all indications fail, march through popularity to a splendid victory at the polls in November .- N. O. Times-Democrat.

PROTECTION DEFEATED.

The Canadian People Reject the Mckin-leyite Doctrine of Dear Goods and Re-

stricted Trade. A general election for members of parliament for the Dominion of Canada was held on June 23. The two great political parties of the country were divided on the tariff question, the tories, or conservatives defending the protection policy which they had forced on the people 18 years ago, and the liberals advocating a reduction of duties and the adoption of a purely revenue tariff system. The sectarian school question and other minor issues of recent origin were also discussed, but the tariff was the great national

The conservatives appealed to the electors for support on the ground that protection had built up new inlustries, had increased wages, and had given the farmers larger home markets. They claimed that a high tariff was necessary in order to protect Canadian workers and farmers against the cheap labor products of the United States, and urged a continuance of the policy of trade exclusion. Admitting their responsibility for the tariff legislation of the past 18 years the Canadian McKinleyites asserted that the condition of trade and industry proved that high taxes had brought prosperity, and for that reason they looked confidently for a popular verdict in their favor. The liberals have fought protection

ever since its establishment in 1878. They denied that the people of Canada could be made prosperous by high taxes. In answer to the claims of the conservatives they showed that since the protective system went into operation public burdens had greatly increased; trade and manufacturing had undergone prolonged depression; the agricultural industries had languished and the people had grown poorer than under a low tariff. The alleged benefit to labor was proven to be a sham by the fact that since protection was adopted nearly 1,000,000 Canadians had been forced to emigrate to the United States in search of employment. The natural course of trade with this country was obstructed by the tariff wall, and the Canadian consumers were forced to pay higher prices for inferior goods in order to benefit a few domestic manufacturing concerns. Heavy taxes on sugar, cotton, iron and steel, glass, cordage etc., stimulated the erection of some mills and factories for the production of those articles, but instead of lower prices resulting from domestic competition each and every one of those protected industries formed trusts which raised prices and restricted production. The farmers were the greatest sufferers and many districts were depopulated by the failure of the men who cultivated the soil to make a living. An effective liberal campaign argument was the question: 'Has protection made you rich?" which met the voters' eye on every page of the liberal newspapers, was posted on fences and barns, and was scattered broadcast on hand bills.

The result of the election was an overwhelming victory for the party of ow tariffs, and an emphatic defeat for the tory protectionists. In spite of attempts to create prejudice against the liberals by representing them as the friends of the Lated Yankees, and against all the influence of the pro- Trade," and "Foreign Pauper Labor," 83 conservatives. The present government will be forced to resign at once, and Hon. Wilfred Laurier, an outspoken free trader, will become pre-WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

TAXES ARE TOO HIGH.

A Tendency to Extravagance That Should Be Checked at Once

The protectionists say they want more protection so that the tariff will yield enough revenue for the expenses of the government. They forget that there was a much better and easier way of making receipts and expenditures balance. This was the cutting down of the extravagant appropriations from the figures set by the billion dollar congress of 1890, and which the subsequent democratic congress reduced a little but not enough. If the republicans had been sincere in their professions of a desire to have a tariff which will give abundant revenues, they should have refused to appropriate millions of dollars for useless and corrupt purposes. Reduction of expenses, and not increased customs receipts, was the sure and simple remedy for the treasury deficit.

It is time for the American people without regard to party or theories of taxation, to earnestly protest against any increase in the public burdens. National, state and municipal taxes are already far too high, and the tendency has steadily been in the direction of greater extravagance and new ar mies of tax eaters. Salaries of public officials have been advancing all along the line, though money has a greatly increased purchasing power, and buys twice as much of most kinds of goods as it did 20 years ago. The wealth creators of the country are supporting far too many office holding parasites, who give little or no return to the men who pay the taxes.

Taxes mean work. Over \$1,000,000,-000, goes every year to pay expenses of the municipal, state and national governments. A large part of this immense sum is practically wasted. The labor which goes to produce this billion dollars' worth of wealth is so much poorer by every dollar for which it does not receive a full equivalent. Is it any wonder that the people cannot buy back as much goods as they produce, when so much of their products is taken to support non-pro

It is unfortunately true that politicians of all parties are inclined to theory that tariff taxes are paid by the foreigner, and that, anyway, exthe people buy from other countries. blind no voter to the real issue in the Every citizen who thinks he is already coming campaign.

paying too much taxes should vote against McKinleyism and its threats of more taxation. Greater economy and less taxes are what the 70,000,000 Americans really need.

NOTHING AGAINST TRUSTS.

Why the St. Louis Convention Failed to Tackle Them. The American people, irrespective of party, believe that if they are poor in the midst of plenty it is because they are robbed of the products of their labor. Chief among the agencies which rob them are the great trusts and monopolies which control the manufacture of nearly all the commodities consumed by the masses. The question of breaking down these combines which oppress the people are of the foremost issues of the day. Relief from trust exactions, and the abolition of the power of monopolies to make fortunes out of the poor, is earnestly demanded

by practically every American citizen. Yet the platform of the republican national convention is absolutely silent on the subject of trusts. Not one word of condemnation for those conspiracies against the people was inserted in the declaration of principles given to the country, nor did one of the many speakers who addressed the convention refer to the dangerous combinations which are sapping the nation's prosperity. There were plenty of wild charges against the democratic party. and plenty of buncombe promises of high taxation prosperity. But no one dared to denounce the robber monopo-

Why this strange silence? Why did the organization of the office seekers which calls itself the party of the people, say nothing against trusts, those enemies of the people? The answer is easy. It was because the trusts will live and thrive by reason of high protection. Because the delegates at St. Louis were the agents of the trusts and monopolists and did not dare to lift their voices against their masters. Nearly every trust in the United States has its origin in protection. The trusts contribute to republican campaign funds for the sake of buying more favors from congress. The party of McKinley is the party of monopolies and nothing more. Every man who is tired of being robbed by trusts should this year vote against their candidate. ANTI-TRUST.

A MIGHTY POOR SHOW.

The Protection Procession Has Started, but the Crowd Does Not Follow.

The advance agent of the great republican circus is loudly proclaiming that his three-tent show will be filled with various kinds of prosperity, especially for the farmer. With his distinguished predecesor the late P. T. Barnum, McKinley evidently thinks that "the people like to be humbugged," and is doing his best to fool them into voting for his high tariff

mono-hippic aggregation. Unfortunately for the Ohio showman his circus was on view for a good many years, and the people found out that it is a monumental fraud. The stale jokes of the "tariff-is-not-a-tax" clowns no longer amuse their hearers, and the somersaults turned by the men who claim that protection puts prices up and also makes them fall are so clumsy as to be painful. The alleged savage animals labeled "British Free tected trusts and railway monopolies are known to be stuffed with sawdust, which had been enriched by the party in power, the Canadian people elected 118 liberal members of parliament and the sacred "home market" cow is a clumsy contrivance of pasteboard and straw. The pink lemonade which and straw. The pink lemonade which McKinley calls "high wages for labor" is made of one lemon rind to one hogshead of water, sweetened with invisible sugar. The ring performance is very bad, the only diversion being the attempt of Maj. Mum to straddle two financial horses going in opposite directions. In spite of the cries "Walk up, walk up, and see the great magician extract good times from high tariff pumpkins," the crowd is not running to the McKinley tent. Everybody who saw the show in the years from 1890 to 1894 says that it is not worth the price of admission.

Three of a Kind. While the republicans are engaged in getting up alliterative campaign cries they should not ignore the Mc-Kinley law panic of 1893 and the terrible poverty which followed. "Protection, Panics and Pauperism" is a terse and truthful statement of cause and effect. In view of the million or more of idle men thrown out of employment while the tariff of 1890 was in force, a good platform on which to appeal to the American workingmen would be "Taxes, Trusts and Tramps." For the farmers the high-taxation shouters can try "McKinley, Monopoly and More Mortgages." Any of these mottoes would correctly describe the republican policy, whereas the use of the words "Protection and Prosperity" is a humbug and a fraud. Protection

is only another name for heavier tax

burdens on the masses, and no people

ever became prosperous through high

taxes. - Exchange:

Following a Blamed Poor Mother. A Nebraska farmer who had lost a calf went in search of the runaway and found it with some stray steers. He tried to drive it home but the foolish calf ran after one of the steers and went galloping over the prairie. Tired, hot and dusty the farmer stopped and shook his fist at the calf, shouting: "Keep on then, darn you, you'll soon find what kind of a blamed mother you've took up with." The foolish farmers and workingmen who are running after McKinley may not listen to reason about the desert into which the

soon find what kind of a blamed mother they are following. No False Pretenses

high tariff prophet is leading them.

but if they keep on they will mighty

Every vote for McKinley will count in favor of more taxes in time of peaces favor big appropriations. But the cen-ter of the evil lies in the protectionist commerce; of duties on raw materials now free for our factories, and of dearer necessities and comforts for the travagance in spending public funds masses of the American people. Humwill justify higher duties on goods bug promises of prosperity should

DEMOCRATIC TICKET,

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

For Judge, Fifth Judicial District W. A. RANDOLPH, of Emporia.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-

There will be a delegate convention of the Democrats of Kansas, held in the city of Hutchinson on August 4th, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket as follows:

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

Also three electors from the State at large and for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of one elector from each Congressional district, said elector to be selected by the delegates present from their respective districts.

Also the selection of a new State Central

The basis of apportionment of delegates The basis of apportionment of delegates will be one delegate-at-large for each county of the State and one delegate for every 75 votes or majority fraction thereof, cast for E. J. Herney, for Secretary of state, at the November election of 1894; under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled to representation in said convention as tollows:

De cuttered to a	becamenam ve name	
onvention, as follow		,
llen4	Linn	
nderson	Logan2	E
tchinson12	Lyon	
arber3	Marion	
arton8	Marshall11	
ourbon9	McPherson6	
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utler4	Miami11	
hase5	Mitchell4	
heuteuque2	Montgomery6	
herokee	Morris	
heyenne	Morton	
ark1	Nemaha11	ď
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arvey4	Stafford2	ı
askell1	Stanton1	ı
[odgman1	Stevens1	ı
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eerney	Wallace 1	ı
ingman3	Washington9	ı
10ws1	Wichita1	۱
abette	Wilson5	ı

preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee.

Frank Bacon, Chairman,

W. H. L. PEPPERELL, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONCRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

By direction of the Democratic Congressional Committee a deleof the Fourth Congressional Dis... trict of Kaneas will be held in the city of Emporia, Kansas, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, August 18, 1896.

For the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said fourth district.

ly come before said Convention. The delegates to this convention shall be selected in such manner and at such time as may be provided by the Democratic Central

Committees of the respective coun-The basis of apportionment of delegates will be the same as that adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Democratic Convention to be held in the city of Topeka on tiune 3, 1896, under which appor-

tionment the several counties will be entitled to representation as follows:

Woodson.

H S. Martin, Chairman,
F. N. Dickerhoof, Sec'y.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH." Expert physicans affirm that the right climate may cure consump-

tion and kindred diseases. The right climate is where s pure, dry air, equable temperture and constant sunshine are found. These essentails exist in the Salt

River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico. Discriptive pamphlets, recently ing complete infornation relitave to these regions as invalids need. For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry.,

9

argest Democratic vote ever given to presidential candidates.

Mrs. Diggs says Lewelling should withdraw. Mrs. Lease says he should lace. - Htchiuson News, Not necessarily.

Mr. John P. St. John is now supporting the Democratic ticket. He is in line on the free trade and free silver questions and will soon get onto the free whiskey plank .-Hutchinson News

Why not get himself entirely aboard the craft and sail with us?

Thirty days ago the election of William McKinley was considered a foregone conclussion. Since the nomination of William Jennings Bryan at Chicago it looks very much as if Mr. McKinley will cut no figure in the election.

"McKinley isn't even a little tin god; hadn't as much backbone as jellyfish when confronted by the Wall streetand Lombard streetjoss house, A Napoleon, indeed," and the man the Republican ticket bit the tip of a ulated on the discriminating judge-Havana off viciously.

Mr. Bryan has made a number of speeches since he was nominaced, and has not said one word worth printing. How about this, Mr. Boy Orator?— Hutchinson News.

As the Boy Orator will never see this we will answer for him: It depends on whose ox is gored,

An exchange says the average edi tor knows a great many things occurring weekly in town that he does not print in his paper- news that would set the town on fire and cause all tongues to wag. People who complain of things the editor prints should be thankful for the omission of things heldon't print.

The Republican candidate for President sports such titles as "The Napoleon of Protection," "The Advance of Prosperity"and the more apexcellent tea brand, The Democratic nominee bears modestly the title of "The Boy Orator of the Platte."-Westphalia Times.

The banks that furnished the Unidte States gold enough to put the reserve again above the \$100,000,000 mark have done a good deed. If all the banks do their best and are encouraged by the people the selfish individuals who would be willing to wreck the government for personal gain will find themselves badly mis-

Mrs. W. J. Bryan, wife of the Demporat candidate for President, is view of active practice," she says, "but to bring myself in closer touch with my husband's intrests." Mrs. Bryan is of a domestic character, and is quiet in tastes and dress.

The revenue produced by the tariff in 1890 was \$229,668,585 The McKinley act reduced it to \$219,550,205 in 1891; to \$177,452,-For the purpose of transacting 964 in 1892, and to \$131,818,530 in such other business as may proper- 1894. Then the Wilson act came in and produced \$152,158,617 in its first year, and in the present year, will continue to build up the revenue destroyed by the Mc-Kinley act.

An exchange very truthfully remarks: The supporting of a newi'paper costs a town scarcely a cent. Though the paper may be well patronized, and the business men may spend large sums of money in advertising, the cash very quickly U.S. gets back into the channels of trade from which it came. Nearly trade?4 every cent a paper gathers in is spent at home and it goes to the merchants who delight in bene fitting themselves and the community by liberal advertising. Boi led it. down, the facts are that a nevespaper returns all the money it ; jets to those who gave it, and its work for the town and country is thrown in for good will.

This "Boy orator of the Platte" talk ought to be dropped. Mr. Bryan is a mature man, with an experience of eighteen years in business, professional and public life. He served tour years in congress and by virtue of his genius and force did more during those four years than many members do issued by Passenger Department in twenty. There is nothing boyof the Santa Fe Route, contain- ish about Wm. J. Bryan. He is an admirable specimen of ripe manhood, well fitted by growth and development to assume thetremendous responsibilites of the pos-

Bryan and Sewall will receive the ition for which he has been named -Eureka Messenger. Right you are Bro. Tom. This "boy orator" business may do all right in a calamity campagin at a country un. The ex-govenor is in a tight cross-roads, but to apply it to the candidate for President of the grandest party ever organized it sounds decidedly sickish and silly, Let up on the "boy orator" business .- Burlingron Independent. We heartily indorse the foregoing from these esteemed contemporar-

Our acknowledments and greeting are due to the Scientific American, the receipt of whose handsome Anniversary Number re. minds us that our esteemed contemporary has completed the first half century of its existance. It was fitting that a paper whose range of subjects is so extensive should devote its semi-centennial number to a review of scientific and industrial developments during the past fifty years; and Mess. who had never voted any other than ers. Munn & Co. are to be congratment with which this ambitious work has been carried out. In a review of this kind the difficulty is so to select, condense, and express the essential facts of the subject that the result shall be a reference book and a readable story in one. In the numbers before us the writers have achieved this result to a marked degree; the historical interest and the literary style of the articles being equally good. The illustations appear to have been chosen with a strict regard for their historic interest. and readers will linger long over such views as those of the American built steamer Artic, the fastest vessel on the Atlantic in 1852, Morse's pendulum instrument of 1837 and his telegraph recievor of cent interest, "Baso-Curo" is not a substi-1844, Edison's first phonegraph, tute, but a scientific cure, that cures without propriate nom de guerre of "Hanna's the Patent Office modelsot Howe's Choice," which would also make an and Wilson's sewing machines, the first "safety" bicycle, the first McCormic reaper, the original Franklin hand press, cuts of the early forms of the telephone and elecrtic motor. and many another engravings of historic interest, The subjects which have necessarly been crowded out of the illustrated colums are more briefly noted in a very readable article at the commencment of paper; and not the least intresting feature in the admirable essay on the pro. gress of invention during the past fifty years which won the \$250 lawyer, She read a course of law at prize, offered by the editors, for Chicago while her husband was in the the best essay ou this subject. offise of Lym an Trumbull, and was The paper is handsomly inclosed upon receipt of price. Write for booklet admitted to the district and supreme in a cover which is appropriate to La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass. court of Nebraska in 1887:"Not with a the nature and scope of its contents. The price of the special

> ten times this sum. MACKINLEY'S SOLIQUAY.

issue is 10 cents, and is well worth

Got there. My name is McKinley Eli, And my shape is great, If I am mortgaged, Whats the matter with Hanna? Darn my buttons! No, I didn't mean it. Darn all our buttons! That platform is a dandy? It's a Yankee contraption. Made up in Massachusetts By a carpenter named Lodge. Oh, I can walk it. I can walk any of 'em. I'm agin free trade. I'm agın free silver. I'm for protection. I'm the only protectionist in the

What do we care about forrin

What is the matter with our

home market? But we can't have free silver The forrin countries don't want

Say; see here, Hanna, This thing don't jingle. It we don't want forrin trade What the devil do we care Whether forriners want gold or

Did you say hush? Well, hush it is. Dam-if-I-understand. My own argument. If I do I'm a goat. - Wetzel Democrat.

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

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

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

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

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISOR DBRS.

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

rt is agreeable. There is no nauscous 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 of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

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

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF

WHILE USING IT. The tobacco grows on a man until his neryous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves, "Baco-Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco 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 permoanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per the aid of will power and without inconvenience. 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

From hundreds of testimonials, the origin als of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

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

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



'R. MONARGH" AND

Case 12 qts.

'KENTUGKY GLUB"

WHISKIES. PURE

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

5 years old \$11 00 Case 12 qts. 8 years old... 10 years old...

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 delay.

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

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

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

STAR BARBER SHOP.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

JOHN DOERING, Prop.

W. H. HOLSINGER.

Tinware, Farm Machiner

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

KANSAS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

BILLS ALLOWED.

pauper.... W Barady, painting poor house.... M W Gilmore, salary superintendent F Shelly, medical services at poor farm. W M C Hicks, coroner in Connely case Bert Dunlap, job printing Hardin & Miller, medical attendance, Liberman
/ S Romigh, county printing.....
/ A Morgan, "
/ E Timmons, "
Horn. "

L Horn,
G S Houser, assessing Matfield tp....
W E Timmons, job printing...
W C Hitchcock, erroneous assessmt..
B M Garth, assessing and expense for poor ..., taking health statistics ... J B Clark, assessing Falls townp..... Dick Hays, "Bazaar townp.... D S Hayden, "Diamond Creek tp J Hetkendorn," Cedar townp...

M K Harman, deputy assessor
W M Rich, assessing Cottonwood tp...
W A Dorman, painting bridges
Clay Jennings, constable, State v Hix
Maurice Oles, J P, State v Hix
M C Newton, county clerk's salary,

| Show that | Show the court | Show the

Ridges.... W G Hait, constable, fees State v Wil-COX.

J M Hamme, co health officer salary.

W C Harvey, justice's fees, State vs

W C Harvey, justice's fees, State vs
Hill
Jno McCallum, repairing locks....
W A Morgan, blanks, etc.
J L Cochran, mdse for poor
J B Davis, drawing jury
M K Harman, erroneous assessment,
L A Lowther, examiner
J M Kerr, lumber and flag pole....
H 8 Fritz, mdse and labor on court
house roof.
Jess Kellogg, hauling refuse off court
house grounds
J E Perry, clerk dist court, fees.... J E Perry. clerk's fees, State vs Law-

less
J E Perry, same, State vs Ferlet.
D Griffitts, money paid for wolf scalps and juror's fees
D Griffitts, treas salary, less fees
D Griffitts, lst estimate on addition to Foreman bridge.
D Griffitts, bills paid and allowed by board. Doard.....D Griffitts, bills paid and allowed by

Dorrifitts, bills paid and allowed by board.
Sam Dodsworth, books and blanks.
Crane & Co, same.
Hall & O'Donald, same
Clay Shaft, viewer on Crawford road.
J H Panzram, same.
Oscar Duehn, same
Thos Crawford, chainman, same.
J R Horner, same.
John Piles, marker, same
Ann Byrne, damages, same.
Earl Blackshere, erroneous assessnt.
H Brandley, erroneous tax on school land sold years
Frank Massey, information of violation of fish law
C I Manle commissioner's service.
John McCaskill, same.
W A Wood, same.
G K Hagans, team and buggy for com
J L Cochran, mde for poor.
Rettiger Bros & Co, 5th estimate on Foreman bridge.
J B Clark, expense, sending Mrs Judd away.
W G Hait, constable, fees. State vs.

J B Clark, expense, sending array away
W G Hait, constable, fees, State vs
Hickman
L W Heck, same
J B Davis, justice, same.
Wes Evans, witness, same.
Will Teet, same
— Raymer, same
Eli Raymer, same
Eli Raymer, same.
Arthur Lawrence, same.
J M Tuttle, same.

John Frisby, same
J Burcham, same
Albert Holmes, same
Mary Holmes, same
Mary Watson, same
T Strickland, same
J M Kerr, same
T Allen, same
T Allen, same
T Raymer, same
Mary Burch, same
Mrs Wes Evans, same
Mrs Frisby, same
Mary Watson, same
Mrs Frisby, same
Mary Watson, same
J B Hacket juror, same
B Hacket juror, same
B F Beach, same
J North, same
J North, same
J Wartin, same
J Wartin, same
W Mann, same
J Cahoone, same
J Cahoone, same
J Cahoone, same
W Mann, same
Led Sullivan, livery for commission'rs
Robt Kelly, erroneous assessment.
W C Harvey, justice's fees, State vs
Raper
Jno McCallum, sheriff, fees, same
J W McWilliams, co atty, same
A Veburg, erroneous assessment.
Lew Becker, same
E S Reed, school examiner
E Brown, coffin for poor
Geo Houser, review of Rogler review
A N Coffelt, same
A S Jones, same
J E Perry, clerk, fees State v Walters
Jno McCallum, sheriff, same
Walter Wiseman, painting and material
J E Perry, clerk's fees, State v Crowly
Jno McCallum, sheriff, same 125 35 26 91 4 00 | Tial | Ti Total..... \$5,966 17

State of Kansas, Ss.
County of Chase, Ss.
I. M. C. Newton, clerk of the county and state aforesaid, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the bills allowed at the regular July meeting of the board of county commissioners of Chase county.
Witness my hand and the seal of Chase county, this 27th day of July, 1896, (seal)
M. C. Newton, Co. Clerk.

R·I·P·A·N·S The modern stand-

ard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.





FRENCH REMEDY.

Produces the above results in 30 LAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex. Failing Memory, Wasting 35 33 Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the

muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILI For sale by W. B.HILTON & CO. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

Ripans Tabules: at druggists, Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles. COTTONWOOD PALLS, KANS THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

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



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. At.X Col.L. Chi.x KC.X. W. Ft.

 W MST.
 Mex.x Coll.Lkan.x.Tex.x.Frt.

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 Safford ville.
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 1 56
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 Strong.
 7 08
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 8 10
 2 05
 8 50

 Evans.
 7 16
 2 42
 3 20
 2 14
 9 07

 Elmdale.
 7 20
 2 45
 3 26
 2 19
 9 15

 Cloments.
 7 32
 2 07
 3 43
 2 34
 9 44

 Godar Grove 7 40
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 O. K. & W. R. R.

Mixed 3 00pm Bazaar Pass Frt. Mixed 4 20pm 4 50

 WEST.
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 Strong City.
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 Evans.
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 Hymer.
 3 47 9 30

COUNTY OFFICERS:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Fiddy evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; A.C. Newton. Seey. R. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T.C. Strickland, N. G.; L. R. Davis, See SOCIETIES:

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

E. F. Holmes and Stanley Jones will leave, in a few days, for a visit at their old home in Michigan.

Talk about your home market! Potatoes are selling at 8 cents a bushel at Topeka, etc., etc., ad libitum,

I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county.

jan2tf J. C. DAVIS.

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

Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is pernanently located at Cottonwood june 27 tf The German Lutheran school picnic at Strong City, last Thursday, was a most enjoyable and successful af-

We understand Register of Deeds

Wm. Norton will soon build a residence on the block north of J. M. Will Martin, of Strong City, has

Miss Lizzie Ditmars left, yesterday accompnied by her sister, Miss Bell Ditmars, for a visit at her old home

at Cameron, Mo. Misses Carrie Noyes and Hattie

Gray returned, Sunday, from a very pleasant visit with the family of Mr. Ben Recards, at Hymer.

day, for her future home at Lawernce. Miss Emma Baker will accompany her for a short visit there.

If you want a good job of plastering lone call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July Falls, Kansas, who also does paper- 29 1896, hanging. jy20tf Mr. W

Robert Cochran returned, last Friday, from Topeka, and will leave, today, for Chicago, where he expects to receive employment with the Rock Island railroad.

All the above remaining uncaried for Aug. 12. 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. Timmons, P. M.

On the afternoons of the following days, this week, the thermometer 'We are growing old together, registered as follows: Monday. 94 degrees; Tuesday, 95; Wednesday, 97. 'Tis hard to think us the beardless and to-day, 99.

Born, on Saturday, July 25, 1896. at Colfax, Ill., to Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Harpole, a daughter, and "grandpa" Arch Miller is one of the proudest We are going out to Ben's to dinner.

Y. P. S. C. E., of the Presbyterian Church, will give a lawn social to-morrow (Friday) evening, at Wm. McNee's. Ice cream; etc., will be served, All are invited.

Millers in this part of Kansas should

The new Republican Senatorial Certiages were wating at Hymer to convey the guests to the grove, where are: Grant Shaw, Chairman: M. M. Philips, Secretary, J. B. Sanders, C. P. Gill, S. M. Streiby and H. T. Ham—

The new Republican Senatoria: Carriages were wating at Hymer to convey the guests to the grove, where they were greeted most cordially by the family and neighbors.

The old comrades, thinking that as

liable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade.

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

we are having a very rank growth of weeds and grass, this year, when on fire will, unless guarded against in time, cause tremendous destruction; therefore, even now, fire guards should be mowed all over these parts and the surrounding country.

The teachers who havebeen engaged to teach in the public schools of this city, during the coming year, are L. A. Lowther, Principal, W. C. Austin, Assistant: Miss Clara Morrison, Grammer Department; Miss Carrie Breese, Intermediate Department; Misses Alda Byram, Jennie Upton and Minnie Ellis, Primary Department ment.

Ed. Langendorf and Frank Muntz, from Toledo, Ohio, are here on a visit the former to his Father and Mother, and the other toold friends. They rode and the other toold friends. They rode through on bicycles, and report fair pressed being that, fraternal meetings of this kind should be held more often by the boys who wore the blue, and miles per day. They mill street an average of 93 miles per day. They mill street and works, the general sentiment expressed being that, fraternal meetings of this kind should be held more often by the boys who wore the blue, and their families. miles per day. They will return on bicycles, leaving here about the 1st of

mlles per day. They will return on the state of the state

Hills that she loved now enfold her,
Hid in their bosom she lies:
Heeds not the song of the robin,
Beauty of blossom or skles.
Over her bed the green grasses
Soon will so lovingly creep;
Out 'mid the daisies and clover
Grandma is lying asleep.

Rest the worn feet now forever,
Dear wrinkled hands are so still,
Pulseless the heart that no longer
Sorrow can quicken or thrill.
Years will glide o'er her gently,
Fading the shadowland deey,
Drive back the tears, would you wake her?
Grandma has fallen asleep.

Oh! beautiful rest for the weary,
Beautiful sleep for the true,
Lying so peacefully ever,
Under the sun and the due.
Floats through our hearts strings a
Like breath of a whisper sweep,
"He giveth—to his beloved—"
And grandma has fallen asleep.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DISTRICT

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, Auguat 17th and 18th, 1896.

Rev. Merton Smith, an experienced and average of the Republic St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 14, 1896. Fare from Cottonwood Falls Station for the round trip \$14.80 return limit can be extended to Sept 30th.

Annual Congress the Annual Congress the Republic St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 14, 1896. Fare from Cottonwood Falls Station for the round trip plus \$2. Dates of sale Aug. 78, return 15.22.

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 14, 1896. Fare from Cottonwood Falls Station for the round trip \$14.80 return 15.22.

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 14, 1896. Fare from Cottonwood Falls Station for the round trip \$14.80 return limit can be extended to Sept. Annual Congress.

August 17th and 18th, 1896.

Rev, Merton Smith, an experienced and successful evangelists, will address the convention, and several of dress the convention, and several of one and one third for the round trip. returned home from a ten days' visit the State and district officers from the Kansas City, Leavenworth and the Districts will be present.

Lawrence.

Miss Lizzie Ditmars left, yesterday

Secretary of District.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEET

INC. The Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at, the Courant office, in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday August 1st, 1896, and, as business of Fred Kerr entertained a number of his young friends, last Tuesday evening, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr,

Microphysical P. Pugh will leave, to-August 1st, 1896, and, as business of importance is to be transacted, it is earnestly hoped every member of the committee will be present in person, without fail.

C. S. FORD,

3 5. Return limit Aug. 8th. A special train will run Aug. 4th. Leaving Strong City about 2:45, p. m. arriving at Abilene 3:15 a.m.

T. W. Jenkins, Ag't.

LETTER LIST.

Mr. Walter Bartly. Hannah E. Hinshaw. All the above remaining uncalled

AN OLD SOLDIERS DAY.

lads. Who answered roll-call in '62.

They say he is fifty-four.' "Mrs. Recards and children request the pleasure of your company at a

Surprise Picnic, on the Berry Ranch, Friday, July 24th, 1896."
The above invitation was received by a number of old soldiers and their

Carriages were waiting at Hymer to "Ben" had done much hard work in

those fifty-four years of his, he merited a rest, took a big chair along for him to rest in; the whole affair was a complete surprise to him, and he assured us, a most pleasant one. Soon after the greetings were ex-changed several of the "old boys"

disappeared; but soen returned car-rying a big log which formed the back log for an old army campfire, before which a gum blanket was spread; some bits of paste-board were produced, and a game was played, in old army style.

When dinner was announced, a merry company gathered around the beautifully decorated and bountifully spread table, and they did full justice to the excellent meal. The birthday cake was very pretty, being composed of layers of red, white and blue, with icing of the same colors, and decorated with small flags. Flowers and flags were very plentiful on the table and surrounding trees. One huge be quet in yellow and white typified Temperance and Suffrage. After dinner, Messrs Al. and John Recards invited the visiting ladies to take a drive over the ranch, and they spent a delightful hour in driving over the hills, through the fields, past the ranch house, and back to the picnic grounds. The com-Madden farm, near Bazear or at J. L. Kellogg's livery stable in Cottonwood Falls.

JERRY MADDEN.

Farmers and all others interesed would do well to heed the fact that of layers of red, white and blue, with pany then gathered around their host, to express their appreciation of the kindly thoughts, and deeds that had given them such a happy day, Judge Matt. McDonald led in a short speech in honor of the host, George W.Crum, M.C. Newton, C. I. Maule, K. J. Fink and several others, each made a few

After responses from the host and hostess, "Rally Round the Flag," and "Marching Through Georgia" were sung, and "three cheers and a tiger,"

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

turn limit Aug. 31. Republican State Convention at Topeka Aug. 11, 1896. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug.

Northwestern Missionary Baptist Association and Sunday School Con-

vention, Aug. 10 to 17, 1896. Fare one and one third for round trip.
Annual Convention International of Fire Engineers, Salt Lake City, Aug. 10-14, 1896. One fare for the round trip - plus \$2. Dates of sale

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 tickets on sale Sept. 18-19-20. return limit 30th.

State Convention Populist Party Abilene, Kan. Aug. 5th 1896, one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale Aug. 35, Return limit Aug. 8th. A special

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-t1 Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness,

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION Delinquent Tax List 1895. Chase County National Bank,

at Cottonwood Falls, in the State of Kansas, at the close of business, July 14, 1896. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts. Bankinghouse, furniture and fixtures 6,000,00
Otherreal estate and mortgages owned 8,000,00
Due from National Banks (not
Reserve Agents).

Due from State Banks and Bankers
Due from approved reserve agents.
Notes of other National Banks.
Notes of other National Banks.
Fractional paper currency, nickels
and cents...

Lawful Money Reserve in Bank,viz:
Specie...

\$7.888.45

E. BROWN,

UNDERTAKER

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. RICH DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

At Cripple Creek Colo,, and elsewhere, are being made daily, and the production At Cripple Creek Colo., and elsewhere, are betting made daily, and the production for 1896 will be the largest ever known, estimated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producing over One Million Dollars a month, and steadily increasing. Mining Stocks are advancing in price more rapidly than any other Stocks and many pay dividences of 35 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment. John I. Taliman & Co., 14 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Ill., are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the lamous Cripple Creek district. They will send you free, interesting particulars of the Mining Companies they represent also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton containing many new and important features.

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

THOS. H. GISSAM. 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.

STATE OF KANSAS.

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

DAVID GRIFFITTS.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FILLS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

GRAND VIEW ADDITION.

tots 5 and 6 Blk lots 1 and 2 STRONG CITY. lot 5 Blk lots 1 to 8 inc..... EMSLIE'S ADDITION.

Bik | Bik |

lot 1
nw ¼ of sw ¼ of sec
16, tp 19, r8, except
town lots and except lands deeded
to Kirker & Lantry, 4 93-100 acres sec
16, tp 19, r8
ne ¼ of ne ¼ of sec
20, tp 19, r 8, not included in blocks, 4
acres sec 20, tp 19,
r 8

MATFIELD GREEN. ot 2, bleck 5 REED'S ADDITION. e ½ of u ½ of lot 6 ... 4 MITCHELL'S ADDITION.

CEDAR POINT. 0 34 lot 3, w 34 lot 3, lot 4, 9 34 lot 5, lot 10. 1 lot 11. lot 12. lots 8 & 4. 3 lot 10s 13 and 14, 15, 16 lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8, 5, and 17. 2

lots 11 and 12, block 2

CRAWFORD'S ADD TO CLEMENTS. lots 1 ... blk 2

lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 ... 2 lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 ... 3 lots 1, and 15 ... 5 lots 14 and 15 ... 5 lots 14 and 15 ... 5 lots 10 and 15 ... 5 lots 11 and 12 ... 10 lots 11 and 15 ... 10 lots 11 and 15 ... 10 lots 11 and 15 lots 12 lots 13 lots 14 lots 15 lots SAFFORD.

| Bik | Bik

COLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

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

strated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made,
To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.
Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chicago.

JACK NEEDS A VACETIONS All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Clorado.

An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G.T. Nicholsen, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago Tourists tickets now on sale at reduced rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Ger rertising Bureau (10 Sprince St.), where advertised may be made for it 1N NEW YOR

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THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

"Ho! ho!" he cries and mounts his bike,
"The passing of the horse!"
Within my breast it seems to strike
A pang that beats remorse.

No spider frame of bended steel With handle-bars and rubber tires, Can stand beside the strong appeal, Of throbbing life and strong desires.

I smooth my horse's shapely neck; His nostrils sniff the piny air: No pearl from far Tehuantepec Can match his beauty, standing there!

"Tis joy to stroke his kindly head; And thus a fellow learns to feel A noble breathing quadruped Is more than tube and sprocket wheel.

Let others praise the "silent steed," That slides along the well-rolled grounds My heart still yearns with loving greed
For sounding hoofs, and rhythmic

George A. MacBean, in N. Y. Sun.

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

▲ Strange Story, Taken From a Manuscript Be-queathed by an Old Mexican Indian to Els Friend and Comrade, an Englishman Named Jones.

Copyrighted, 1894, by H. Rider Haggard.

CHAPTER XXIII. -CONTINUED. "Did she then tell you why we fled?" asked Maya. "Did she tell you that she crept to my chamber like a thief in the night, and there was found in the act of doing murder on my child?"

No, lady, she told us nothing of all Indeed, her manner was strange, for so soon as she was recovered some-what she took back her words, and said that she knew nothing of you or your plans, and that if you had fled we should do well to let you go before worse things happened. But knowing that for all this she had reasons easy to be guessed, we followed you and found you, and now we arrest you, to answer before the council for your great sins, in that you have broken your solemn oaths by attempting to leave the land without the consent of the council, and have added to your origins by taking have added to your crimes by taking with you this child, the Heaven-sent deliverer, on whom rests the hope of

If we have broken our oaths," said Maya, "we broke them to save our lives. Were we then to stop in the city till the knife of the assassin found us out? On the very night of my marriage a murderer was set upon my husband, and perhaps one stands there," and she pointed to Tikal, "who could tell us who he was and whence he came. Three days ago another murderer sought the life of my child and the terms. the life of our child, and that mur-derer the wife of the Lord Tikal. Is it then a sin that we should take from the land one whose life is not safe with-

"All these matters you can lay be-fore the council, lady," answered Dimas, "and if Nahua is what you say, without a doubt she must suffer for her without a doubt she must suffer for her exime. Yet her evildoing cannot pay for yours, for when you found yourselves in danger you should have claimed protection from those who could give it, and not have betaken yourself to flight, like thieves in terror of the watch. Come, enter the litter of the watch. Come, enter the litter that is prepared for you, and let us be

Then we started. Of our journey back there is nothing to tell, unless it as to say that after its own fashion it was even more wretched than that which we had just accomplished. Then, indeed, we were footsore, hungry and racked with fears, but at least the hope of freedom shone before us like a guiding star, whereas now, although yond forgiveness. we traveled in comfort, it was to find shame, exposure and death awaiting us at last.

Maya and the senor had each other and their child to console them, but I had nothing except such friendship as they chose to spare me, the memory of my many failures, the clinging bitterness of conscience, the fear of ven-geance to be wreaked, and the hope of peace beyond the end. Therefore I. an outworn and disappointed man, was repared to welcome the doom that waited me, but how would it be with the others who were still full of love and youth?

Late that night we reached the city and were led, not to the palace where we lived, but toward the inclosure of the pyramid.

"How is this?" asked Maya of the captain of the guard. "Our road lies

"No, my lady," he answered; "my orders are to take you up the stairway of the pyramid."

Now Maya pressed her face against he face of her child and sobbed, for she knew that once more we must inhabit the darksome vault where her fa ther had been taken to die. They led us up the stair and down the narrow way till we stood in the lamplit hall and heard our prison gates clash behind Then they gave us food and left aus alone.

As I mused thus, even through the massive walls of the vault I heard a woman scream, and, springing from my bed, ran into the central hall where the lamps burned always. Here I met Maya, clad in her night dress only, and running down the hall, her

eyes filled with terror.
"What has happened?" I said, stopping her, and as I spoke the senor came

"Oh, I have dreamed," she gasped "I have dreamed, she gasped,
"I have dreamed a fearful dream. I
dreamed that my father came to me,
and—I cannot tell it—the child—the
child—" and she broke down utterly

and could say no more.

"This place is full of evil memories, and her strength is shattered," said the senor when we had calmed her some-"Come back, wife, and sleep. 'Sleep!" she answered. "I do no think that I shall ever sleep again; and

yet, unless I sleep I shall go mad. Oh, that dream! Truly the curse of Mattai has taken hold of me."

Some few hours later we met again

in the great hall, but Maya said nothing of her dream, nor did I ask her to tell it, though I could see from her face that it was not forgotten. We ate, or made pretense to eat, and sat for awhile

> CHAPTER XXIV. NAHUA BEARS WITNESS

Some hours passed and again the gates were opened; and through them came Tikal and a guard of five men. The guard he left by the gates, advancing alone to where we were seated mear the far end of the hall.

What would you of us?"asked Maya Can you not leave me in peace even here in my dungeon?" 'I desire to speak with you alone,

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"Then, Tikal, I tell you now what I have told you before, that I will not listen to your words alone. If you have anything to say, say it in the presence of my husband and my friend, or go and leave it unsaid."

"You speak roughly to one who comes here in the hope of saving the lives of all of you," he answered; "still I will bear with you in this as I have borne with you in much else. Listen: All your crimes are known to me, for Nahua, my wife, has revealed them to me. I know how you and that dead me. I know how you and that dead rogue, Mattai, on whom the curse of Heaven has most justly fallen, forged the prophecy and violated the sanctfor I have held the proofs of it in my hand.'

"Do you know that we did this to save our lives?" asked Maya, "for if we had not done it Mattai would have murdered us in order that by removing me he might assure his daughter in hear place?"

"I do not know why you did it, nor do I care, seeing that nothing can lighten such a crime, but I think that you did it in order that you might win yonder white man as a husband. At the least the thing is done, and vengeance waits you, vengeance from which there

s but one escape."
"What escape?" asked Maya, quickly, for when she learned that Tikal knew everything all hope had faded from her heart, as from ours.

"Maya, two people live, and two alone, who know this tale, Nahua, my wife, and myself. Till this morning there was but one, for Nahua only told me of it when she found that you had not escaped, and this she has done that she may be rid of you, whom she hates as her rival. Therefore it was that she would have held me back from pursuing you, and therefore it is that she will appear before the Council of the Heart this night, so that her evidence may insure your instant death in the Pit of Waters. But as it chances least of anything on the earth do I desire that my proceeding the process of the council of the process of the eyes should lose sight of you, whom now as ever I love better than anything on the earth."

Now the senor grew white with rage, and he broke in:

"You will do well to keep such words to yourself, Tikal, for of this be sure, if you do not, I will add to my crimes, and you shall not leave this place alive. No need to look at your guards. do I care for your guards, who have but one life to lose? Speak thus again, and before they reach you you shall be

"Let him go on, husband," said Maya; "what can a few insults more or less matter to us now? Continue, most no-ble Tikal, but, for your own sake, re-strain yourself and say nothing that a husband should not hear.

'It is for this reason," he went on, taking no notice of the senor's anger, "that I have come here with a plan to save you all, yes, even this braggart white man who has robbed me of you. If Nahua and I are silent, who will know of your crimes? And if the evi-dence of them is destroyed before your eyes, who is there who can prove them? Now, I will be silent—at a price. I will even bring the true tablet of the prophecy and the roll of Mattai's confession and destroy them with fire before you. "You will be silent," said Maya, "bu

what of Nahua? Will she be silent also?' Now Tikal's dark face grew evil with some purpose of his own, though whether it were of murder, or of what,

I do not know. "Leave Nahua to me," he said. "Withdraw the charge you made against her of attempting to kill yonder child, and free her thus of the need of appearing this night in the sanctuary, and I swear to you that no word of her dreadful secret shall ever pass her lips. Then

you will be tried upon one issue only, that of having broken your oaths by flying the city, a crime that is not be-

"The price is yourself, Maya. Nay, hear me out, and you, white man, keep silent. If you will swear upon the Heart to become my wife within six months from this day, then I on my part will swear that the white man, your husband, who is not your husband. for he won the consent of the council to his marriage by a trick, shall be suffered to escape the land unharmed, taking with him his friend and so much of our treasure and things needful for their journey as he may desire.

"I will swear, also, and by this you may see how deep and honest is my love for you, that your son shall not be dis-possessed of the place and rank which he holds in the eyes of the people as a Heaven-sent deliverer whose coming was foretold by prophecy. My child shall give place to yours, Maya. Once before I held out the hand of peace to you, Maya, but you refused it and tricked me, and from that refusal has sprung the death of your father and

many other sorrows.
"Do not refuse me again, lest these sorrows should be increased and multi-plied upon you and upon us all. It is you that you should wed the man to whom for many years you were afflanced, and take your place as the first lady in this city, instead of giving yourself over with your accomplices to the most infamous of deaths."

"Yet it is the most strange and un-natural, Tikal, that a wife should be asked to part thus from her husband. But stay; it is for him to speak, not me, for he may be glad to buy safety at this cost. First, what do you say, Ig-natio? Tell me, though I fear your answer, for it is easy to guess, seeing that Tikal offers all that you can desire, freedom and treasure, to enable you to

execute your plans."
"It is true, lady," I replied, "that he offers me these things, though whether or not he is able to give them I cannot say, and it is true, also, that I have no wife here whom I must leave, and no prospect save that of a traitor's death. Still, lady, I remember a certain promise that I made to you yonder in the wilderness when by your courage you saved your husband's life, and I remember, also, that it was through me that he. my friend, came to visit this accursed city. Therefore I say let our fate be city. Thone fate.

"Those are very noble words, friend," she said, "such as could have come only from your noble heart. Now, husband, do you speak."

"I have nothing to say, Maya," replied the senor, with a little laugh, "except that I wonder why you waste time which we might spend happily together in listening to this fellow's insults. If you bid me go to save you, per-haps I might think about it, but certainly I will not stir one pace from your side to save myself from any death."

"It seems that I have got my answer," said Tikal. "May none of you regret it to-night when you come to look down into the Pit of Waters. Well, time presses, and I have much to do before we meet again," and he turned to leave us

It might be thought that after Tikal was gone we should have spoken to-gether of what had passed, and of the dangers that lay before us. But this was not so; I think we felt, all of us, that there was nothing more to be said. It is useless to fight against Fate, and it is still more useless to be afraid of him, seeing that whatever we do or leave undone, he has his will of us at

So we sat and chatted of indifferent things, our life at the mine at Cumarvo, that night which we spent in the hacienda of Santa Cruz, the death of our brave companion, Molas, and I know not what besides. Presently the child awoke, and its parents occupied the child awoke, and its parents occupied the child of Maya, Lady of the Heart, and her husband, the white man, and also the head cided and short of Tiles. know not what besides. Presently the child awoke, and its parents occupied themselves with it, finding resemblances to each other in its tiny features, while I walked up and down the hall, counting the lamps, smoking and wondering where I should be by this time on the morrow.

At length the gates opened, for now it was almost the middle of the night, and there came through them Dimas and a grand of priests. The old man law discovered me, and I was caught

and a guard of priests. The old man bowed before us and said that the time had come to lead us before the council in the sanctuary, but that we were to have no fear, seeing that from all that he had been able to learn our offense would be leniently dealt with.

would be leniently dealt with.

Maya asked what was to become of the infant, which could not be left alone, and he replied that she must bring it with her, whereon she began to wrap it in a serape.

"Your care is needless," said Dimas.
"There is a secret way to the sanctuary from this place, by which I propose to lead you in order that the child, our lord, shall not be exposed to the raw cold of the night."

Then he took a bunch of keys from

Then he took a bunch of keys from his girdle, and, handing them to one who accompanied him, a fellow priest and a member of the council, he commanded him to go forward with several of the escort to open the doors and light lamps in the passage that lay between us and the sanctuary. The priest went, and, having waited awhile, we followed him, to find him standing by the marble wall which separated the passages from the sanctuary.

On seeing us approaching he gave the signs, which were answered from within; next he opened the false door with a silver key, leaving the key and the bunch to which it was attached fixed in the lock, for Dimas to take as he passed. This, however, the old priest did no do, for he thought that we should all return by the passage, and as we stepped into the sanctuary he con-tented himself with closing the door

without locking it.
We took seats that had been prepared for us in the open space before the altar, Maya being placed in the center and the senor and myself on either side of her. Next the priest of the Records rose and announced that the business before the council was the trial of three of its members, Maya, Lady of the Heart, the white man, Son of the sea, and Ignatio, the Wanderer, a Lord of the Heart from beyond the mountains, upon the charge of having broken their oaths, which they took as members of the council. Having read this formal accusation the priest set out the case

against us, clearly but briefly:
"On this very night of the festival of the Rising Waters a year ago," he began, "you strangers, among other things, swore upon the altar, setting in pledge your souls and bodies for the fulfillment of the oath, that without the consent of this high brotherhood you would not attempt to leave the gates of the City of the Heart. Yet but the other day you were overtaken and seized in the act of flying across the mountains to the wilderness beyond. Nor is this all of your crime, for with you was that infant, born of the white man and the Lady of the Heart, the heaven-sent child of prophecy, of whom you wickedly sought to rob us "You spoke of a price, Tikal; tell us, what is that price we must pay?"

whom you with the people. Say now, how do you plead to these charges?"

"We plead guilty." answered Maya, "but we ask to be heard in our own defense. Listen, lords: since that night when we were married by your command my husband and myself have been dogged by murder, and yonder, as High Priest of the Heart and president of your councils, he sits who would have murdered us.

"I see among you this night some of those who waited on me upon the day of our escape, having the Lord Dimas at the head of them. What did they tell me? That a plot had been discov-ered, made by this Tikal, to murder my husband, my child and my friend, Ignatio, the Wanderer. They told me also that Tikal would be deposed because of this and his other crimes, and that the infant in my arms would this very night be anointed cacique of the People of the Heart. Is it not so,

Dimas?"
"It is so, lady," he answered, "and learn that you are not the only ones who are on trial this night. Though your case is taken first, that of Tikal, the high priest, and others will follow; but till then, in virtue of his rank and office, he sits as president of our council. Now Tikal sprang from his seat, but Dimas turned upon him and said,

"Keep silent, lord, or speak only to fulfill the duties of your place. Your trial shall be just, but know that there is no hope of escape for you till it is done, seeing that your guards are dis-armed and all the paths are watched." Tikal seated himself again and Maya

'On that very night of the coming of Lord Dimas, when I was alone in my chamber, Lady Nahua, the wife of Tikal, crept upon me and strove to murder this my child," and she set out he story telling how the senor and I, hearing her cries for help, had entered the chamber and seized and bound

"Then it was, brethren, that terror took us and we fled, seeking to escape a land where we could not live in safety from one hour to another. This is our sin, and we leave our punishment in your bands. Surely it was better that we should strive to save the child so that he might live to play his part, whatever that may be, than that he should be kept here to be butchered by those whom you have raised up to rule

When Maya had finished her speech the senor and I addressed the council in turn, confirming all that she had said and submitting ourselves to the judgment of the brotherhood.

Now we were commanded to fall back, while the council consulted together, and there we awaited our doom. Presently we were brought forward again, and Tikal spoke to us, saying that our sentence was postponed till the charge against Nahua, the daughter of Mattai, and against himself, Tikal, the cacique and high priest of the Cit? of the Heart, had been considered, adding, in a slow and triumphant voice

Let Nahua, the daughter of Mattai, who awaits without, be brought into the presence of the Heart."

THE FARMING WORLD. We heard and gathered up our cour age to meet the advancing fate, for we knew that death was on us, and that

DAIRY STATISTICS.

for us there was no more pity or escape.

The door opened and Nahua came

through it, dressed in the robes of her rank, and wearing the green diadem that could be carried only by the wife

or mother of the cacique.

"What is your pleasure with me, lords?" she said preudly after she had made her obeisance to the altar.

Maya discovered me, and I was caught and bound."

the life of him whom she knew to-be the sacred child, the hope of the Peo-

ple of the Heart, and for such a sin it seems to me that there is but one pun-ishment, though it is terrible, and she

who must suffer it is a woman and of

not heard me out, and I have the right to speak before I am condemned to die.

You charge me with having attempted to take the life of 'the sacred child, the

hope of the People of the Heart, and had I done this, doubtless I should be worthy of your doom, whereas, in truth,

I am worthy of your praise.
"Lords of the Heart, this child whom

you adore, the Heaven-sent child of prophecy, whom to-night you would anoint as your cacique, deposing Tikal,

my husband, and who, as you believe, shall be the star to light our race to

greatness and to victory, is a living lie, a fraud and a bastard!"

Now a confusion broke out among the council, and angry voices called to

her to cease her blasphemies, but she won silence and went on:

"Hear me out. I pray you, for even if wished it I should not dare to speak

thus at random, but am prepared with proof of every word I utter. You think that I would have killed this child to

wring the heart of my rival Maya, and, indeed, I wish to wring it, and that I would set my own son in his place, and, indeed, I wish to set him there, and yet

these were not my reasons for the deed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

UNEXPLORED ONTARIO.

Vast Region Known as the Hinterland Is

Awaiting Development.

Of Ontairo's area, estimated at 200,-

000 square miles, 100,000 square miles

are in an unknown region, only the

This is the territory known as the Hin-

terland of Ontario. It lies between

Lakes Huron and Superior to the south

and the Albany river and St. James

bay to the north. In this vast area is

the Height of Land, which separates

waters flowing to Hudson bay from

the streams emptying into the St. Law-

rence and the lakes. North of the

height is what is called the Hudson bay

slope, consisting of about 80,000 square

miles. This slope may be described

The Height of Land is not a ridge of

hills, but is a level plateau some 1,200

or 1,300 feet above the sea. "The

"though diversified by hundreds of

rivers and streams and thousands of

lakes and innumerable crags and hills

of rock, is certainly lacking in that

nobility and largeness of view which

only the presence of lofty mountains

can bestow." Of the rivers flowing

north from this slope the Albany is

the most important, being about 475

miles long and navigable during the

season of high water for 250 miles. Of

the short slope of the Height of Land,

in which are situated the settlements

of North Bay, Sturgeon Falls and Sud-

bury, there is definite and general

knowledge, but the whole territory

The Hinterland is Ontario's reserve.

Much valuable timber in this region is

destroyed by fires that sweep south

of the watershed. Pine, spruce, tam-

arack, poplar and cedar are varieties

of wood existing in abundance south

of the Hudson bay slope. Here, too,

are valuable minerals, but the treasures

hidden in the region north of the pla-

teau and the resources of the plane

itself await the searching of some in-

trepid explorer. This year further in-

vestigations are to be made in both

Labrador and the Hinterland. Mean-

while no adventurous spirit need re-

sign itself to obscure inactivity, nor

ambitious traveler sigh because there

are not new countries to traverse. The

Hinterland will reward the eager dis-

coverer, and when he has exhausted

that territory the regions of the great

northwest remain unsurveyed .- Win-

How Fast the Earth Moves.

makes one complete revolution on its

axis once in each 24 hours. But few.

however, have an idea of the high rate

of speed at which such an immense

ball must turn in order to accomplish

the feat of making one revolution in a

keeps up year after year may be had

by comparing its speed to that of a

cannon ball fired from a modern high-

pressure gun. The highest velocity

ever attained by such a missile has

been estimated at 1,626 feet per sec-

ond, which is equal to a mile in 3 2-10th

seconds. The earth, in making one

complete revolution in the short space

of 24 hours, must turn with a velocity

almost exactly equal to that of the can-

non ball. In short, its rate of speed at

the equator is exactly 1,507 feet per sec-

His Torn.

"Don't you think he is doing a good

"That's all right; his wife's away

3 6-10th seconds, 17 miles a minute.

this week."-Town Topics.

deal of talking?"

This is equal to a mile every

Everybody knows that the earth

nipeg Free Press.

sloping north remains unexplored.

as unknown land.

edges of which have been explored

'Stay!" broke in Nahua. "You have

high rank."

The Percentage of Butter Made on Farms

and in Factories. tistics of the Dairy," by Henry E. Al- eighth inch thick and three-fourths vord, chief of the dairy division, shows inch wide, attached to the handle of the in fact, up to 1890.

1850 to 1890 was about 170 per cent., the inches in length, which is fastened into production of butter for the census a socker about four inches in length, 284 per cent. This increase was not uniform with either population or butter production, but quite the contrary, as may be seen by the following figures:

and bound."	BUTTER.
confesses that she attempted to take	Increase from 1850 to 1860

 Increase from 1850 to 1860
 35.58

 Increase from 1860 to 1870
 22.62

 Increase from 1870 to 1880
 30.08

 Increase from 1880 to 1890
 24.85
 Emanating from some other sources the figures given by Mr. Alvord might reasonably be subject to doubt, but Mr. Alvord is not one who would knowingly send forth false information nor base an official statement on mere guesswork, and being in a position to know whereof he speaks his figures may be relied upon as correctly representing the situation. But it will be a genuine surprise to nearly all who have given the matter a thought to learn that 85 per cent. of all butter produced in this country was, as late as 1890, made on

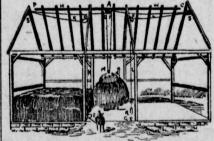
the farm. Here is what he has to say on the subject: "The most noteworthy fact in connection with the production of butter on farms is that, notwithstanding the great extension of the creamery system and the decline in the amount of butter thus keeping the liquid in constant moannually exported, such production has increased even more rapidly than population. To go back to the census of 1850, it is found that the total production of butter on farms in 1849 was 313,345,306 pounds, or 13.51 pounds per capita of population. In 1860 the

to this time there had been no creamery butter reported, but in 1880 the production of farm butter averaged 15.50 pounds for each inhabitant, and that of creamery butter 0.58 pounds for each inhabitant, the total average being thus 16.08 pounds. At the eleventh census, however, the production of butter on farms alone averaged 16.33 pounds per capita of the population, and such had been the increase in the production of butter in creameries that the total production of butter averaged no less than 19.24 pounds per unit of the population.

As no creamery butter was reported until 1880, when only a little more than one-third of one per cent. (.036, to be exact) was thus produced, it follows that of the 15 per cent. shown by the eleventh census, nearly all was gained during ten years. There is no doubt that the ratio of gain has been much greater of late, and it is probable that 30 per scenery," says a surveyor's report, cent. of the buttermaking at the present time is done at the facto

HAY BARN AND STACKS. Equipments Necessary for Handling s

Crop of Timothy. Choice timothy hay is quoted in the Chicago market at \$11.50 to \$12 per ton. At shipping points the price should be from seven to nine dollars per ton. At those prices it will not require many tons to pay for a first-rate hay barn. with all the necessary equipment for handling the crop easily and expeditiously. If we grow timothy for hay it is certainly worth while to carefully harvest the crop, and then house it in



HAY BARN WITH TRACK AND CAR-

such a manner that a very small part of

it is spoiled by rains. By good stacking it is possible to put up hay in stacks, with a minimum loss; but it requires an experienced stacked to do the building, and the work cannot be trusted to the ordinary farm hands. The stack should be tramped well in the middle; the forkfuls should be spread out, and not be left in rolls. Then, when the stack has been carried to a sufficient height, it should be topped out carefully with slough grass. The sides should be raked well with an iron garden rake, which straightens the long blades. In the absence of help to do this work skillfully, we should build a day and a night. A graphic idea of the terrific pace which the old earth page is a very simple one, and easily built at a small outlay. Of course those farmers who have barns with suf ficient mow capacity, have already solved the problem. Their especial solved the problem. care should be in getting the crop in the best possible shape .- Prairie aFrm-

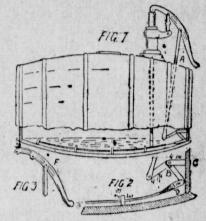
> We feed our butter cows with rich foods that they may return them to us with good profits, but this a great tax upon their systems, and many break down after a few years of such feeding, and must be replaced. They may make wonderful records, but can they give that vigor to their progeny which will make of them good milk producers?-Colman's Rural World.

Never permit a vine or tree to over

SPRAYING MIXTURES.

To Make Them Effective They Must Be Thoroughly Agitated.

Users of spraying mixtures are often inconvenienced by the solid particles settling in the reservoir. One of the The idea is generally prevalent that best methods to keep the solution in agthe amount of butter which has of late itation is shown below. The agitator, years been made by individual dairy- as shown in Fig. 1, is made for use with men was insignificant as compared a barrel lying in its side, which I conwith the output of creameries and but- sider the best way to carry the barrel, ter factories, but figures given in "Sta- and consists of an arm, a, of flat iron onethis belief to have had no foundation pump and entering the barrel about six or eight inches from its head. The arm While the increase in population from is attached to an elbow, b, with arms six year of 1890 exceeded that of 1850 by that is bolted to the head of the



AGITATION IMPROYES SPRAYING MIXTURES

barrel at c. At the lower end of the elbow is attached a short arm, d, which is joined to a long arm that carries the dashers or agitators, e. This joint is necessary in order that the dashers may lie on the bottom of the barrel and not be lifted up at every stroke of the pump. With the movement of the pump handle, the dashers move backward and forward over the entire bottom of the barrel, tion.

In order that the liquid that may have settled on the bottom may be stirred thoroughly before starting the pump, the arm, a, is fitted to the pump handle by a slot, f, so that it may be quick!y slipped off and worked upward and amountreported was 456,681,372 pounds. downward a few times before beginor 14.62 pounds per capita. In 1870 ning to pump. All the parts are made the amount reported was 514,092,683 of flat iron one-eighth inch thick by pounds, which gave an average of only three-fourths inch wide, and can be 13.33 pounds for each inhabitant. Up made by one having facilities for cutting such iron and drilling holes to fasten it together. The parts are held together by short stove bolts. The dashers are fastened to the rod by a screw passing through it. In the adjustment of this apparatus to the barrel, the pump must be brought near enough to the end of the barrel to allow of the full sweep of the pump handle, and the rod, a, fixed to the handle so as to give a full sweep to the elbow, b. that the dashers may be carried forward and backward to their fullest extent .- Prof. S. T. Maynard, Massachusetts Agricus tural College, in Farm and Home

WIDE-TIRED WAGONS.

There Are Many Reasons Why Farmers Should Use Them.

The broad tires used on the wagons by some farmers are to be preferred for obvious reasons. On wet, soft ground they do not cut down as the narrow tires do, neither do they on dry, sandy or gravel roads. There are advantages also in having these broad tired wheels much lower than the ordinary wheels for convenience in loading bulky or heavy products. These wide tires are much lighter draft and kept in repair at less expense than the high wheels with their narrow tires. After much rain the ground is soft and the fields are cut with the narrow tires and the teams are made to suffer from heavy draft. The public roads are also injured from being cut into ruts and dished out by having the earth carried from the low wet spots upon the higher ground, by the tires having so little bearing surface to prevent them from sinking into the soil.

Two sets of wheels are convenient to have, the low ones with the broad tires and the ordinary ones for use on the firm roads. There are manufacturers offering these extras at reasonable prices.—Farmers' Union.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Better thin the fruit than prop the Peach grafting is so difficult that it

is usually better to bud. All cutting should be done with

mooth, clean cuts, leaving no stubs. To plant trees and not take care of them is a waste of time and money. When strawberries are through fruit-

ing remove the mulch and cultivate. One of the essential items in growing a good crop of cabbage is early, frequent and thorough cultivation.

Too early seeding to grass ruins more orchards than it benefits, although on certain soils it does well enough.

Dwarf pear trees are much inclined to overbear. Much of the poor quality of fruit from these trees comes from permitting too large a crop .- St. Louis Republic.

Food for Apple Trees. A Rhode Island experiment station

bulletin says that apple trees are kept thrifty and fruitful by feeding them liberally in one of four ways; namely: l'irst, by top-dressing the soil during winter with barn manure at the rate of a cord to four to ten trees, according to size, omitting manure and substituting ashes once every three or four years. Second, by applying some good complete commercial fertilizer. Third, by the application of seaweed, which gives good results on apple orchards. Fourth. by growing clover, peas, or some other nitrogea-gathering crop. This crop should be fertilized with potash and phosphoric acid, and when mowed should be left to decay on the ground

The Encampment at St. Paul to Be Well Attended.

Some of the Gentlemen Who Desire Commander in Chief-What 1s Being Done for the Comfort of the Veterans.

[Special Chicago Letter.] Citizens of St. Paul are deeply interested in the approaching encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in that city September 1-5 next, and are exerting themselves in effort to make the occasion a memorable one, so far as lies within their power to do so.

Members of the Grand Army are looking forward to the meeting with decided satisfaction, and they confidently predict that it will be the largest gath-



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER.

ering of that body since the memorable strong desire to see the old ground of soldiers and their wives.

tertaining the encampment, as she has action, together with Mr. Clarkson's three excellent halls, any one of which record as a soldier and citizen, entitles is sufficiently large for the holding of him to the distinction. All that milithe body, while the hotel accommoda- tates against the success of Mr. Clarktions of that city and Minneapolis are son is the fact that those of the past ample for all comers. The vicinage of- five commanders in chief were western fers many attractions, and during the men, but as an offset to this the west gathering excursions will be made to is the great recruiting ground of the ing up the road bed ordinarily with a

The first day, Tuesday, will be given to the council of administration, a body composed of 45 members, one from each department, whose duties consist of a revision of the work of the several officers of the body. From this council them, and possesses in strong degree will wear them to ruts, and deposit a is made up the executive committee of seven, the quartermaster general and the successful leader. He has courage, hill. adjutant general, with the commander in chief being ex-officio members.

The grand parade, which will go over a course nearly two miles in length, will take place on Wednesday, commencing at ten o'clock, and will consume the greater part of the day There is confidence on the part of Commander Walker and of Quartermaster Gen. Burbank that not less than 50. 000 old soldiers' will be in line, and the latter thinks the number may swell to 75,000. He declares that interest in the grand army grows with the years; that the veterans make new acquaintances at each gathering and are naturally desirous of seeing them again, as well as thouse who fought with them in the same regiment and have been their friends through more than a genera-

The third and fourth days, Thursday and Friday, will be given to the actual work of the encampment, and during this time advantage will be taken of the opportunity to view the scenic beauties of the country around about dacy and who predict that he will be

During the encampment camp fires, various portions of the city every evening. beginning with Tuesday. The manorators of note, all of whom are very popular with the members of the

Simultaneous with this gathering there will be two additional national



MRS. LIZABETH A. TURNER.

bodies at St. Paul, both of these having association with, or rather, growing out of the former organization. The first and older of these is the Woman's Relief corps, composed of wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of the veterans, and the name suggests the object of the body, it being to afford succor to old soldiers and their families whenever they may be in need. The president of the Woman's Relief corps is Mrs. Liza-Leth A. Turmer, of Boston.

The other organization is the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mrs. Catherine E. Hirst, of Louisville, president. Its scope is the same as that of the Woman's Relief corps, but any loval woman is eligible to membership, whether or not her father, brother, hasband or son was a scidier in the late war. Both of these organizations are entirely Republic, although they both meet at Journal.

GRAND ARMY REUNION. the same time with it, for the reasons that most of the members have relatives who are members of the grand army and it is a matter of convenience that the meetings be held at the same time and in the same city. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic are especially strong in Pennsylvania, outnumbering the Woman's Relief corps in that state, but the latter are much stronger numerically throughout the United States. Both organizations promise to hold interesting meetings and to carry

out varied programmes. The present officers of the Grand Army of the Republic are Ivan N. Walker, commander in chief; Irwin Robbins, adjutant general, and A. J. Burbank, quartermaster general; and these officers are kept busy arranging for the coming gathering, Quartermaster General Burbank, whose headquarters are in Chicago, is especially active ir. promoting the work and giving his attention to its details.

Naturally enough, and as always is the case in advance of the encampment, greatest concern focuses about the selection of a successor to Commander in Chief Walker. Three candidates are in the field and nominations would seem to have closed. The aspirants for the place are T. S. Clarkson, of Omaha; Daniel R. Bellou, of Rhode Island, and John Linehan, of New Hampshire. All of these men have excellent war records, and are worthy and good citizens.

Mr. Clarkson was originally from Illinois, from which state he entered the army in 1861. Going west after the war he has prospered in business, he being a very successful and astute broker of Omaha. He would seem to be the most formidable candidate for gathering at Washington in 1892, when the position. At last year's encampment he was a candidate for commandgone over in the great review of 1865 er in chief, but the sentiment for Mr. and to visit the southern battlefields Walker was so strong that in the inattracted exceptionally large numbers terest of harmony he withdrew. There is a widespread feeling among his com-St. Paul is capitally fitted for en- rades, especially in the west, that this the various points of interest within a grand army. In this portion of the radius of 100 miles.

grand army. In this portion of the country is greater enthusiasm, and the one and one-half inches to the foot, propreponderance of acquisitions to the order is from the geographical region grade. Crown the roadway on hills which Mr. Clarkson represents. He is slightly more, so as to draw the water a man about 55 years of age, is affable sharply to the ditches. Water althose qualities which go to make up softened mass of mud at the foot of the tact, organizing qualities and knows how to control himself as well as to road about three feet below the surface direct others. He has legions of friends and at the edge of the grade will usual-



MAJ. THADDEUS CLARKSON.

who are enthusiastic over his candielected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Bellou's candidacy is somewhat five or six in number, will be held in interfered with in the fact that Mr. Linehan also hails from New England, that section naturally dividing its agers have been fortunate in securing strength between the two. He enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Rhode Island infantry and was afterwards promoted grand army. Among the number are to a lieutenantcy. His war record is Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago; Wash- a clean one, and covers the four years of ington Turner, secretary of state of strife. Since the war he has practiced with earth, as they will be the less sub-Michigan; Gen. R. B. Beath, past com- his profession, that of law, in which he mander in chief, of Pennsylvania; Com- has been very successful. Mr. Bellou the smooth surface of the road. Make rade O'Donnell, republican candidate has long been actively identified with culverts permanent. Avoid the use of for governor of Michigan, and Hon. the grand army, he, like the other two William Warner, of Missouri, past com- candidates, having filled the positions mander in chief. These have all signi- of post and department commander. Water which is allowed to stand in fied their acceptance of invitations to He is a clear-cut, live and energetic them in frosty weather will destroy the be present and address their old com- man, whose merit qualifies him eminently for the position to which he

> Mr. Linehan has long been active in grand army circles in New Hampshire, and, in fact, throughout New England. otherwise the crown will be too high. He is a man of about 50, held in high repute by his neighbors and most zealous in furthering all matters in which the old soldiers are interested.

The encampment may well felicitate itself upon the fact that it has such worthy and good men from whom to make choice. A great deal of quiet work is being done by the candidates and their friends, especially among the various posts throughout the United States, but Mr. Clarkson seems manifestly in the lead. The aim of the grand army has always been to have regard to the various localities, and, following this practice, the office would go this year to an eastern man. But Mr. Clarkson is so popular, so eminently fitted for the position and so thoroughly in touch with the order and its members that it is not believed he can possibly be beaten. At least that is the way his friends talk, and they are willing to stake money on their judgment in this matter.

Meantime every possible care is promised by the St. Paul people and the officers of the grand army that no possible thing shall be omitted the supplying of which will conduce to the comfort and convenience of the soldiers.

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE.

Not Quite Satisfied. She (nestling on his manly bosom) --With all my heart, with all my soul, with

all myself. Augustus. He (to hintself, as he takes her tenderly in his arms)-Would to heaven erly cooled, and some of it is from cows Independent of the Grand Army of the that you were my tailor!- Empire Home in unhealthful surroundings .- Ameridary weather late in the season .- Ameridary

AGRICULTURALHINTS.

ABOUT ROAD BUILDING.

Suggestions Submitted by a Well-Know

way commissioner for Ontario, in Tarmers' Advocate. The terms "good" and "bad" are frequently regarded as synonymous with these, and as our roads are usually constructed, this interchange of words is to some extent apart, and fastened securely, that the not without reason. The way to construct a good gravel road is to first three by three inches and three and onebuild a good dirt road from the natural soil.

A good dirt road to those who have "bad"roads during the past spring, it. The singletree is attached to a will seem an impossibility. And yet third crosspiece farther forward. Two these bad roads are chosen in June by the teamster in preference to the "good" gravel roads. These latter are across the 3x3-inch pieces, two feet rocks firmly set, protruding or rolling out at the top so that a barrel will rest loose under the wheels and the feet of the horses.

The diseases being so perfectly known, it is a poor recommendation for our inventive powers if we cannot produce the remedies. For dirt roads, take the water out and keep it out; for gravel roads, this and more. There will be less moisture remaining in the roads after the rains fail to assist the disintegrating and upheaving action of the frost. There will be less water to be carried away in the spring, and more ample means to do it quickly. A dry foundation for a road is as necessary as for any other structure. Were the benefits of drainage better known, our system of roads would soon be vastly

improved. Drainage must be secured at the surface of the road and beneath it. Underdrainage—there may be a few exceptions-will accomplish more than surface drainage. Where and how to place the drains is a matter regarding which no definite code of laws can be formulated, since each mile or less of roadway may lead to an entirely new combination of circumstances Surface drainage is attained by roundviding open ditches on each side of the in manner, makes friends, and holds lowed to follow the track of the wheels

The drains running parallel to the ly afford the best method of underdraining. Take advantage of all natural water courses to relieve the ditches of their water. Use hard, well-burned tile laid carefully to a uniform grade, with a fall of not less than three feet to the mile, and if it can be obtained at reasonable cost, not less than six feet.

Provide culverts where needed, and do not allow the roadway to interfere with natural drainage. Do not build culverts higher than the approaching roadway, as muddy hollows in each



A TYPICAL COUNTRY ROAD.

side will result. If possible place small culverts below the surface, and cover ject to wear and will not interfere with perishable material. See that proper outlets are made for them and keep free. best material.

The surface of the road should be kept smooth and free from ruts. Where gravel or other metal is to be applied it is best to dig a trench for its reception, Gravel is intended to perform the double service of a roof to shed the water and a floor to resist the wear of traffic and to lessen the amount of traction required. A 40 per cent. greater load can be drawn by a team over a smooth gravel road in an equally good state of repair. All the work should be done on a uniform plan in a systematic and permanent manner, with a view to its extension on the same plan in subsequent years; this in a short time will secure a perfect system of finished roads.

Modern road machinery, properly operated, is economical. The grader and roller are indispensable. The grader performs the work quicker, easier, cheaper and more perfectly than can be expected from hand labor. The roller compacts the loose material. unites the different particles so as to better resist the load, prevents displacement which forms ruts, and reduces to a minimum resistance to traffic.

Singular Fact About Milk.

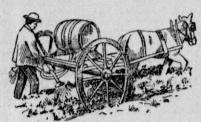
It is a singular fact that milk shipped long distances to market is in a healthier condition when it reaches the con-This is because the former is well cooled before being shipped and is carried in He-Will you trust me, Fannie, dear? refrigerator cars, and the low temperature prevents the multiplication of germs of decayed disease. Milk prorect to the consumer before it is propcan Agriculturist.

POTATO SPRAYER.

With It One Person Can Easily Spray

The sprayer illustrated herewith is inexpensive and easily made. First, a Canadian Engineer.

Country roads are commonly diand 6½ feet long must be procured for vided into two classes-gravel and dirt, an axle. This may be taken from an writes A. W. Campbell, C. E. high- old grain drill or elsewhere, and adapted to the present use. For wheels, take those of the hay-rake, as a high wheel makes the flow stronger. The shafts should be about eight feet long. They are bolted to the axle, five feet rod may not turn. Two pieces of wood, half feet long, are bolted across the shafts 12 or 15 inches apart, one of them being placed a trifle back of the driven through sloughs designated axle, and the other farther in front of now a collection of parallel ruts, with apart. These pieces are hollowed



on them securely. Two stopcocks are inserted into the barrel opposite the bung, and two pieces of hose six feet long, terminating in a fine spray nozzle, attached to them. The bunghole s turned upward and a funnel used in filling it. The horse walks between two rows of potatoes, the man following and holding a nozzle in each hand above the row, on either side. When turning at the end of a row, the hose may be laid across the barrel to stop the flow. The pressure of the liquid in the barrel, if well elevated, is sufficient to produce a heavy flow, and the jolting of the machine will keep the paris green in solution. With a sprayer of this kind one person can easily spray ten acres of potatoes in a day.—Orange Judd Farm-

RINGING OF TREES.

Those Intended to Be Cut for Timber

Architects will remember that the old books on building advise that the trees intended to be cut for timber should have a ring of bark cut around the trunk in the latter part of the winter preceding the autumn season in which they are to be felled. This advice seems to have been founded on experience, but so far as we know it is never followed in modern times. Very recently, however, M. Mer, of the great forest school of Nancy, in answering an inquiry as to the best means for preserving wooden telegraph poles from the ravages of insects, explains the effect of "ringing" growing trees in a very interesting manner.

According to M. Mer, a tree intended to be used for a telegraph pole should be cut in the autumn, and during the preceding winter should have a ring cut out of the bark, down to the wood, near the upper part of the trunk. If this is done the ascent of the sap in the spring is prevented, as it is well known that the ap circulates just under the bar The tree nevertheless grows, consuming as nutriment the starch grains laid up in the sapwood. When the season's growth is over, the starch in the sapwood is gone; but, as fresh sap has not been allowed to circulate, no new starch has been deposited in its place to supply the next season's growth, and when the tree is felled its tissues c ontain no starch, and consequently no food for the insects, which feed upon wood, and which, according to M. Mer, only eat the wood for the starch which they find in it. To inject wood with sulphate of copper, as is often done, M. Mer says helps to complete its protection, but only on condition that the starch is first removed as he suggests .- Ameri-

TRUCK FARMING PAYS.

Facts and Figures Ascertained by an In-

vestigating Committee. To give some idea of the profitableness of raising vegetables and fruit, we will mention that only recently the large truck-farms in the vicinity of one of our large cities were inspected by a committee to examine into this industry, and they reported that one farm of 40 acres yielded annually \$16,000 worth of fruits and vegetables; another of six acres yielded \$6,000: another of 90 acres returned \$20,000, and another of 20 acres returned \$8,000. These figures represent gross receipts, but even after making reductions for fertilizers and other necessary expenditure, the net returns, although not stated, were no doubt handsome.

Apart, however, from the profits from exclusive truck-farming, the garden acre on the farm can be made an important item in the domestic economy of the home, if we take into consideration all the expense attaching to the purchase of garden produce necessary to the health, comfort and well-being of the family.-Farm and Fireside.

Fertilizer for the Orchard. All orchards in full bearing should

have an annual top-dressing of mineral fertilizers. But the trees that have blossomed heavily should also be dressed with stable manure used as a mulch and spread under them a little further than their roots extend, which in bearing trees will cover the entire sumers than milk produced in town. ground between them and their neighbors on either side. If hogs are turned in to root under the trees they will mix the earth and the top dressed manure, so that the soil will be in the best possible condition to hold the rainduced near at hand is too often sold di- fall and keep it in position for use by the tree roots. Managed in this way the apple crop will not be injured by can Cultivator.

Children for Adoption

If you desire to adopt a nice child of any age address I. C. Home Society, 234 La Salle St., Room 201, Chicago, Ill. Enclose 2 cent stamp for reply with circular.

KIND TO THE AGED.—"Isabel, why did you give your grandmother a pale-pink umbrella on her birthday?" "I expect to carry it pretty often myself."—Chicago Record.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

					DESCRIPTION
KANSAS CITY,	M	0.,	July	v	27.
CATTLE-Best beeves					
Stockers					
Native cows/	2	00	0	3	20
HOGS-Choice to heavy	2	95	0	3	25
WHEAT-No. 2 red		14	CO		
No. 2 hard		51	0		521/2
CORN-No. 2 mixed		22	0		23
OATS-No. 2 mixed		19	@		20
RYE-No. 2		25	0		26
FLOUR-Patent, per sack		4)	0	1	50
Fancy	1	33	(0)	1	40
HAY-Choice timothy	6	50	0	7	03
Fancy prairie	4	25	((0	4	50
BRAN-(Sacked)			(2)		33

The state of the s			11.50		*~ 73	
EGGS-Choice		64	20		7	ı
POTATOES			0		10	ı
ST. LOUIS.						
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3	60	0	4	30	ı
Texans	2	70	0	3	60	ı
HOGS-Heavy	3	25	(a)	3	50	ı
	3		0			ı
FLOUR-Choice	3	00				ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red		189	6 0		581/2	ı
CORN-No. 2 mixed						ı
OATS-No. 2 mixed						ı
RYE-No. 2						1
BUTTER-Creamery			0			ı
LARD-Western mess						
PORK			6			١.
CHICAGO						1
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	10	0	4	45	1
HOGS-Packing and shipping.						1
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CHICAGO						L
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	10	0	4	45	Г
HOGS-Packing and shipping.	3	00	tere	3	45	ı
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	0	3	15	ı
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	10	0	3	30	ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red		60	0		601/2	ı
CORN-No. 2		263	400		261/2	ı
OATS-No. 2		18			1814	ı
RYE		284	40		30	ı
BUTTER-Creamery		10	(0		14	ı
LARD	3	225	2 4	3	3)	ı
PORK	6	05	0	6	15	ı
NEW YORK.						1
CATTO F Notive Steers	9	70	a	4	50	ı

HOGS-Good to Choice..... HOGS—Good to Choice...... 3 10 @ 4 25 FLOUR—Good to Choice...... 3 20 @ 3 30 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... CORN-No. 2.... OATS-No. 2..... BUTTER-Creamery..... 221

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fovers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy. Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig. Syrup Company.

"Do you believe that Adam gave a name to all the animals?" "I do, and I respect him for his selections. He did his work most creditably. "Why?" "Well, because there wasn't a Rozer or a Fido in the whole lot."—Bazar.

THE world reeds not more men, but more man.—Rev. C. W. Guillette.





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EDUCATIONAL.

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Pill Clothes.

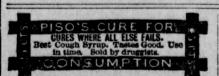
The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

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OPIUM PREE, De. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Go.

A. N. K .- D

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertise-ment in this paper.

Populists Refuse to Indorse Sewall for Vice President.

Preceedings in Detail of the St. Louis Gathering-The Platform Complete-Butler and Allen the Chairmen-Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Sr. Louis, July 23.-At 12:37 o'clock' Sr. Louis, July 23.—At 12:37 o'clock' with Bryan shouters, and sergeant at yesterday Chairman Taubeneck stepped to the front of the platform to call the national convention of the people's party to order. At the sight of him the Illinois delegation, which of him the Illinois delegation, which sat immediately below the platform, arose and cheered. Quiet came with the first rap of the gavel. Rev. W. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist church of gates to this convention. this city, delivered the invocation while the 1,300 delegates stood rever-

ently. Mr. Taubeneck's gavel again de scended upon the conclusion of the There was some surprise praver. when the chairman introduced Gov. Stone, of Missouri, but whatever apprehensions might have been raised were speedily removed by the an-mouncement that the governor was emerely expected to make a welcoming



address. Mr. Stone did not speak at great length. His welcome most cordial. He ventured upon a few general remarks upon the propriety of freedom of the press, of speech and of the ballot, which must. he said amid applause, be preserved at all hazards. In closing, he repeated this assurance of welcome, in doing which he spoke, he said, not for the state of Missouri alone, but for the city of St. Louis and for the entire Missis-

sippi valley. Senator Butler was introduced as temporary chairman by Chairman Taubeneck, who said that Mr. Butler had been elected temporary chairman without a dissenting vote and he added his belief that when the convention should adjourn it would be found that at had acted wisely with as great unanimity as had the committee in choosing the temporary chairman.

"We are here," said Senator Butler, "because there is need of us to be here." He referred to the fact that two national parties had already held their conventions. These two parties had had charge of the government for had had charge of the government for 25 years. The people had during this time done their duty in the matter of the creation of wealth. They had caused the order of making nominations so the order of making nominations so Seventh—We favor just pensions for every disabled union soldier. the country, so far as they could, to Enad been unfaithful to their trust and brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. The leaders of both had been unfaithful to their trust. Hence the need for the people's party. He referred to Mr. McKinker and McKinker an He referred to Mr. McKinley as the candidate of "aggregated capital and combined greed." He declared that both the old parties had for years kept Who greater issues in politics in the background. They would shun issues and fight sham battles. No matter where the victory lay, Wall street and Lombard street Meantime, he said, the won. populist party, organized to bring rethef to the people, had grown steadily. The agitation had been kept up; victory against greed had been won. The south and the west had joined hands. Me described the various campaigns through which the party had passed in various states, the hardships endured, the flings and ridicule to which they had been subjected, and declared it had triumphed, had at last torn the mask from the old parties. Some weeks ago the republican party had been forced to align itself with the moneyed kings of Wall street and Europe. The demperatic party at Chicago was driven to the alternative of siding with gold or the people. They were so frightened that, in their desperation, they finally committed grand and petty larceny, stealing the populist platform and trying to steal into the populist party. This statement set the convention

The states were then called for mem-There of the committee on credentials and at the conclusion the convention at 2:10 o'clock took a recess until eight

sternation for a time, but when the situation was explained by Chairman Butler the crowd became satisfied. No

ST. Louis, July 24. - The second day's session of the populist convention was called to order by Chairman Butler at 10:10 o'clock Thursday. The committee on credentials was not ready to re-

While other announcements were being made a squad of middle-of-theroaders, headed by Delegate Branch, of Georgia, suddenly plunged into the hall through the main entrance and came whooping down the center aisle. Branch bore aloft a big white banner with the inscription: "Middle-of-the-Road—A Straight Ticket." At the sight of it the Texas, Georgia, Maine, Missouri and Mississippi delegations

There were also demonstrations for Gov. Holcomb, of Nebraska; Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, and ex-Gov. Lewelling, of Kansas, when their names were shouted out.

Delegate Crawford, of Kansas, moved

Delegate Crawford, of Kansas, moved

Delegate Crawford, of Kansas, moved then that the delegates of the silver convention be admitted on exhibition of

other conventions which were here in a common cause the same privilege which they had extended to the dele- on these roads should at once follow default in

ler, amid howls of delight from the straight-outs, ruled the motion out of

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, from the stage announced that he had an important resolution to offer. It proved to be one deprecating the talk of a split in the convention and was as follows:

Whereas, We are all populists, and deprethe newspapers that there is a disposition on the part of any portion of this convention to refuse to abide by the action of this conven-

ion; therefore,
Resolved, That we repudiate all such utterances as a reflection upon the fidelity of the members of this convention and of the peo-

Mr. Washburn said that the question of preserving the organization of this "grand party" was vital, and called for a full discussion. A storm of protests came from the

middle-of-the-roaders and one of them made the point of order that before the convention was permanently or-

tion could be passed expressing its sense. Thereupon Congressman Howard, of Alabama, moved to refer the land from such grants, after as well as befor resolution to the committee on resolutions. Delegate Branch, of Georgia, followed with a motion to table the whole subject.

There was a good deal of confusion as the vote was taken, viva voce, but Chairman Butler decided that the mo-

tion was carried. At 12:42 another motion to take a re-

cess until three o'clock was made and was carried. Friday's Session.

Friday morning at four minutes after ten Senator Allen called the delegates to the people's party national convention to order and, after prayer by Rev. Wilber G. Williams, Mrs. Marion Todd, of Michigan, was introduced and she announced the death of Mrs. E. M. Emory, of Michigan, a and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states. a resolution of regret at her death which was adopted. A committee to confer with a committee from the silver party convention was appointed sion idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable. for, which was the reading of the mias to make the nomination of vice Alabama, demanded to be heard on the

After a heated debate a vote was taken which resulted in 785 to 615 in favor of the minority report. Gen. J. B. Weaver, chairman of the

motion.

committee on resolutions, was then recognized and he read the platform as follows:

The Platform. The people's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government, as enunciated in the plat-form of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life as predicted n our declaration four years ago, and that in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of Euro-pean money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the govern-ment intended by the fathers, and for the welfare of this and future generations, we-demand fare of this and future generations, we-demand the establishment of an economic and financial system, which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

FINANCE.

FINANCE.

FIRST—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government.

o'clock at night.

When the convention met at eight o'clock the hall was in darkness owing to a failure of the electric lights to work. There was considerable consternation for a time but when the ernment

Second-We demand the fee and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waitwork could be done, however, and the convention took a recess until ten o'clock Thursday.

The Second Day.

business and population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and

the increase of the public interest bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth-We demand that the government, in sixth—we demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government

Seventh-We demand a graduated incom

of the people and on a non-partisan basis: to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the their badges. There were many cries of "no," "no" from the middle-of-the-road men, who evidently thought they the political rights and personal liberties of the political rights and personal liberties of the political rights and personal liberties of saw in this a move to pack the galleries with Bryan shouters, and Sergeant-at-ship is to be accomplished gradually in a man-

tected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The fore-closure of existing liens of the United States ates to this convention.

After some wrangling Chairman Buternment should purchase the same if it be comes necessary to protect its interests there-in, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transporta-tion interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

Third—We denounce the present infamous chemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their

Fourth-The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

LAND.

First—The true policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and in-dustrious citizen to secure a home, and there-fore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

ganized, no such resolution could be acted upon.

Chairman Butler ruled that during the temporary organization a resolution are solution and such acted upon. fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral

patent.
Third—We demand that all bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of In-dian reservations when opened for settlement, dian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands now patented come under this demand. Fourth-Direct Legislation: We favor a sys-

tem of direct legislation: We layor a sys-tem of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.
First—We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Second—We tender to the patriotic people of

Cuba our deepest sympathy in their struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United states, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

Third—We favor home rule in the territories

Fourth-All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its

Sixth-The arbitrary course of the courts in

disabled union soldier.

Eighth—Believing that the elective franchise a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count. Ninth-While the foregoing propositions con-stitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present presi-dential election will turn is the financial ques-tion, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report J. S. Coxey, of Ohio, was recognized to read his minority report recommending the issuance of non-interest-bearing bonds for the improvement of the roads of the coun-

try.
Then Mr. Kirby, of Texas, read the other minority report.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Kelley, of Kansas, the previous question was ordered. All the amendments were laid on the table, and the platform, as reported by a majority of the committee, was adopted.

The convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate for vice president. When Alabama was called t placed in nomination Barnett Gibbs. of Texas. The convention then decided to take a recess.

At 6:32 p. m. the convention reas-sembled and Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, were placed in nomination. Lafe Pence nominated the democratic nominee, Arthur Sewall, and Col. Haines, of Kansas, seconded it. A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee, and Marion Page, of Virginia, were then named.

The roll of states was called for a ballot after the speech-making was through and at exactly 16 minutes to one Watson was nominated for vice president, and soon after a motion was carried to adjourn until nine o'clock

in the morning.
Sketch of Tom Watson. THOMSON, Ga., July 25.—Thomas E. Watson was born in Columbia county, Ga., September 5, 1856. He received a common school educa-

tion and was sent to Mercer university. Macon, Ga.; at the end of the sophomore year he left college for lack of funds; taught school two years; read law for a few weeks, and was then admitted to the bar: commenced the practice of his profes sion here November 18, 1876: was a member of the Georgia legislature during 1882 and 1883; was a democratic elec-tor for the state at TOM WATSON. large in 1888. Besides

the practice of law he has been, and still is largely interested in farming. Mr. Watsor was elected to the Fifty-Second congress claiming to be a democrat. Before the con-Missouri and Mississippi delegations mounted their chairs and shouted at the top of their voice.

There was a ripple of applause and a few shouts when the name of Jacob S. Coxey was announced as a member of the committee on platform from Ohio.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a missinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress over the subject of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that aggregated wealth shall was elected to the Fifty-Second congress. Was elected to the Fifty-Second congress to which he was elected to the Fifty-Third congress by Col. Black. Mr. Watson claimed that he had been counted out and Black requested the commission and they made the race again, when Black was declared elected by over 2,6.0.

BRYAN INDORSED.

National Silver Conference Favors the Democratic Nominee.

The Decision Reached Without Any Division-Several Speeches Made-Declaration of Principles-Other Interesting Proceedings in Detail.

St. Louis, July 23.—The delegates of slow in assembling in the music hall of the Exposition building, and there interests to Great Britain at were not nearly enough visitors to fill the republican convention the galleries when J. J. Mott, chair- fallen upon McKinley like a bolt of man of the national committee, called lightning. It had changed the sentithe convention to order at 12:30 o'clock yesterday. Prayer was offered, after which Miss Lillie B. Pierce, of this city, read the declaration of independ- ica had it been so hard to keep gold ence. This caused an outburst of ap-

When the call had been read, Congressman F. G. Newlands, of Nevada, was introduced by Dr. Mott as temporary chairman and proceeded to make his address. In opening he referred to the republican declaration for virtual gold monometallism and to the democratic expression in favor of free silver coinage. Then he lauded Mr. Bryan in strong words, after which he dwelt on President Cleveland's financial pol-



WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

icy, which the democratic convention had repudiated, and expressed especial pleasure at the democratic declaration against further tariff agitation. He referred briefly to the other issues in the democratic platform as nonessentials. He then denied that it was intended to pay debts with 50-cent dol-lars or to debase the currency, but declared that it was the purpose to raise silver's value and diminish the strain on gold and restore the old bimetallic unit of value. He defended the proposed ratio of sixteen to one and spoke in favor of bimetallism and at tacked England's gold policy.

The following belegram from Senator Teller was then read:

DENVER, Col., July 22.—I. N. Stevens, Southern hotel, St. Louis: The money question overshadows all others. On its rightful determination depends the prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of republican institutions. All other questions must be subordinated to it. A vote for Bryan and Sewall is a vote for industrial and financial independence of the American people from foreign domination and control and they should have the support of all opponents of the gold standard. H. M. TELLER.

At the caucus of the silver organization delegates yesterday the following committee was appointed to confer lidifying the forces: G. W. Baker, of California: Judge Scott, of Nebraska; W. T. Foster, of Missouri; William P. St. John, of New York, and B. F. Keith, of North Carolina.

The committee on credentials reported that there were no contests. The committee on permanent organization recommended that W. P. St. John, of New York, be selected for permanent chairman; Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, be chosen for vice chairman, and R. E. Dufendorfer, of Pennsylvania, for secretary. The report was received with cheers and adopted.

Mr. St. John's speech in accepting the gavel was loudly applauded. A motion was made that a special com-



each delegation be appointed to confer with a like committee of the populists for the purpose of settling the differ-

ences between the two factions. The general trend of all the speeches in debating the question was that the great object was to secure an indorsement of Bryan and Sewall. At every mention of the democratic nominees the delegates cheered.

The motion was at length carried by

viva voce vote. The roll of states was then called for the names of the men selected for the conference committee. The convention then adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday.

When the second day's session met

Congressman Newlands moved that a committee on ways and means be appointed to raise funds with which to defray the expenses of the convention. Congressman Charles A. Towne, vice chairman, was then introduced. He said that the press of the country had apparently forgotten its sacred duty and had become the pliant tool of

age their own affairs. They had suffered grievously at the hands of mo nopolies and trusts, but hereafter they would look after their own affairs.

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, was then called upon to speak. He was greeted with cheers. He told how corn was worth ten cents and oats eight cents a bushel in Kansas and potatoes six cents a bushel in Minnesota. This was one of the reasons so many farmers believed in free silver. Three months ago nearly everyone believed that nothing on earth could defeat the national silver organization were William McKinley for president, but the surrender of had ment of the whole country. Free silver at sixteen to one would sweep the nation. Never in the history of Amerhere as under the present system. der it \$262,000,000 worth of bonds had been issued and the working people plundered by the "Wall street syndicates and the English bond sharks."

The next one to address the convention was Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana. She denounced the "gold bug monopolists," "Wall street pluto-erats," and "English bond sharks" and said the only salvation of the people tify the candidates for president and from serfdom was to declare for the free coinage of silver. She denounced McKinley and the platform on which he stood. She denounced the republican party, the liquor traffic and the rum power of the world. The saloonkeepers, the rum power and the anarchists, she said, were with McKinley.

So were "the thieves of Wall street." demand made by some of the delegates that a poll of the convention be made to find out the previous political beliefs of the delegates. The convention had voted to take such a poll in the forenoon. The discussion grew out of Gen. J. S. Coxey, of Ohio, in nominaan effort to have the secretaries of the tion. The nominating speeches ocdelegations poll their several delega- cupied six hours. tions and report to the secretary of the convention. It was decided to proceed with the roll call of states. The result of the poll showed that there were 256 republicans, 135 democrats, 47 popualist, one greenbacker, and 12 inde- carried. pendents. Twenty states failed to re-

St. Louis, July 25 .- The silver party convention did very little at their ses sion Friday morning as they were waiting on their conference committee with the people's party and the convention, after listening to some speeches, adjourned until 3:30 in the afternoon.

It was nearly four o'clock when Chairman St. John rapped for order. The report of the conference committee was read and adopted and then Senator Jones read the platform, the chief part being as follows:

First—The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and gov ernment currency on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in

favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this gov-ernment, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver as the standard money at the ratio of sixteen to one, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873: the silver coin to be with the populists with a view to so-debts and dues, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We hold that the power to control and rogu-

late a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and, hence, that all cur-rency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the gen eral government only, and should be legal

The platform then goes on to say that it is opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace; it is against allowing a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to uphold the gold standard and letting them make a large profit; denies that there can be such an economic paradox as overproduction; favors restoring both gold and silver; appeals to the people of the United States to make one supreme effort to free themselves from the money power, and recommended the convention to nominate the democratic nominees for president and vice president.

The platform was adopted after some

The convention again took up the veteran soldier resolution and it was decided to call the roll of states that the chairman might announce the number of veterans in each state delegation. The call resulted in showing 196 union soldiers, 18 confederates and four Mexican soldiers, represented in the convention. Out of the roll call grew a suggestion that crystallized into a motion which was agreed to that the old soldiers and sailors of the convention-union, confederate and Mexican-form the basis of an organization within the party, for campaign purposes -to save the union.

Mr. E. C. Little, of Kansas, then nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president. After a number of speeches Mr. Bryan was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Troup, of Connecticut, then Maine, before the convention for vice president and the nomination was unanimously agreed to.

Col. Pace, of Nebraska, offered resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that as the demo Bryan and Sewall in New York, the silver party notify them in Bryan's nome at Lincoln. The motion was agreed to. Thereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 35. - Edward M. Cowling, confidential clerk for Woodward, Faxon & Co., wholesale druggists on Union avenue, was arrested on complaint of the firm for embezzlement. The information charged monopoly. Money was the god it him with having made away with been lax, but had determined to man- will exceed that sum.

THEY NAME BRYAN.

Populists Nominate the Democrat to Head Their Ticket.

The Nebraskan Gets an Overwhelming Vote After an Exciting Wrangle-National Committee Given Plenary Power-Butler for National Chairman.

St. Louis, July 27.-There was inextricable confusion on the floor of the Auditorium Saturday before the people's party convention met. The delegates stood about in animated groups. discussing the situation, and what it was best to do. The Bryan feeling was very strong, and the telegram from the Nebraskan declaring that he would not accept the nomination rendered the situation chaotic. Many desired to nominate Bryan in the face of this telegram. Tom Morrison, of Colorado, and ex-Gov. Lewelling, of Kansas, however, said this would not do. They counseled an indorsement of Bryon, instead of a nomination, pointing out that an indorsement, which did not require an acceptance, was the way out of the tangle

Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9:30 and a committee to novice president was selected. The chairman then called for the nominations for president. Gen. Weaver went forward to the platform and in a lengthy speech placed William J. Bryan in nomination. There were many speeches made in seconding Bryan's nomination. Several other nominations were made, namely: Col. L. M. A general wrangle followed over the Norton, of Illinois, was named by Mr. Call, of New York; Delegate Livingstone, chairman of the Missouri delegation, named Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and, when Donnelly declined the use of his name, he placed

When the nominations were closed George Abbott, of Nebraska, moved that the national committee be given plenary powers in all things connected with the party after the adjournment lists, nine prohibitionists, one nation- of the convention and the motion was

The roll call was then made and



HON. W. J. BRYAN. vote as follows: Bryan, 1.042: Norton. 331; Donnelly, 16; Debs, 8; Coxey, 1.

It was 4:22 when the announcement of the vote was made and pandemonium reigned for about 20 minutes. Finally the nominee of the convention, some one made a motion to adjourn, the chairman put the motion and then declared the convention adjourned sine

WATSON WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN St. Louis, July 27 .- A rumor got out resterday to the effect that the populists would withdraw Watson, their candidate for vice president, if Sewall did not himself withdraw. A representative of the press called on Senator Marion C. Butler, who has been elected chairman of the national committee, and asked him why, if his party desired a union of the silver forces, did

they nominate another candidate for vice president. "Because," he said, "we found that by so doing our party organization could be better preserved in the support of Mr. Bryan than by the nomina-

It is rumored that Mr. Watson will be withdrawn.'

tion of Mr. Sewall.

"This will not be done. The selection of Mr. Watson was a deliberate action by an overwhelming vote, and voiced the sentiment of the delegates fresh from the people, who themselves had deliberated upon the situation since the Chicago convention. Mr. Sewall is the one man in the United States who now has it in his power to completely unify the silver forces and make victory over the gold combine absolutely certain. This is the unanimous opinion of our executive com-

mittee. WATSON WILL ACCEPT. He and Sewall Each Think the Other Should Withdraw

THOMASTON, Ga., July 27 .- Thomas E. Watson, the populist nominee for vice president, says: "I will accept the nomination. I wired my friends in St. Louis to that effect. I did it in placed the name of Arthur Sewall, of the interest of harmony and to prevent the disruption of the populist party, which seemed imminent. Under the circumstances, I did what I believed to be the best for all interests." Mr. Watson predicts that the fusion scheme will be a great success if carried out. cratic party had arranged to notify He thinks that Mr. Sewall should withdraw.

At Omaha August 5.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Chairman Hanna, of the republican national committee, authorizes the statement that the opening meeting of the campaign will be at Omaha, Neb., August 5. when Hon. Roswell G. Horr and Senator Julius C. Burrows will speak. Senator Sherman will stump the west in opposition to free silver.

Gen. Batchelder to Retire.

WASHINGTON, July 27.-Brig.-Gen. worshiped. But the day of regenera-tion was at hand. History was be-ing made to-day. The people had