County

Courant.

WE. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

NO. 43.

ADDRESS ISSUED.

Illinois Sound Money Democrats Want a New Convention.

A CLEAR CUT SEPARATION WANTED.

The Signers of the Call Think There Should Le a Reorganized Democratic Party Outside of Those Drifting into Populism.

CHICAGO, July 14.-The executive committee of the gold standard democrats of Illinois met in a protracted session yesterday and prepared an address to the democracy of the other states in the union. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a second democratic national convention should be called to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

The address is as follows:
To Our Fellow-Democrats of Other States: A national convention, convened under the constituted authority of our party, has just closed its session in the city of Chicago. It entered upon its work by violating all party precedents in the rejection of a distinguished democrat as its temporary presiding officer. It deprived a sovereign state of a voice in its deliberations by unseating, without cause or legal justification, delegates elected with all the regularity known to party organization. It refused to indorse the honesty and fidelity of the present democratic national adminis-

It adopted a platform which favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone at the ratio of sixteen to one, and thereby it repudiated a time-honored dem-ocratic principle, which demands the strictest maintenance of a sound and stable national

Finally, to make it still plainer that, al-though in name, it was not in fact a democratic convention, it nominated for president one who is not, in his political convictions, and has not always been, even in his professions, a dem-

ocrat.
This has made such a crisis, both for the nation and the democratic party that sound money democrats must at once decide what political action they will take for the protec-tion of the honor of the nation, the prosperity of the people and the life and usefulness of the party. The sound money democrats of Illinois have fully made up their minds that a new democratic national convention should be democratic national convention should be called for the earliest feasible day to nominate democratic candidates for president and vice president, and to adopt a platform of demo-cratic principles, and, they desire to state to their fellow-democrats of other states their reasons, as follows:

reasons, as follows:

First—Sound money democrats owe it to the country to make it certain at once that their revolt against free silver is determined and will be organized. It is unfair to oblige the credit of the nation and the business and industrial interests of the people to merely guess what the sound money democrats will do in November, and to await until November to find out.

Second—The nomination of a new ticket is the logical course. Without it, and a sound money democratic campaign, the whole educational force of sound money democratic senti-ment would be paralyzed from the beginning. Republicans cannot argue the sound money question to democratic voters. Republica sincerity on that question is doubted by the mass of democrats. The tariff question will be put to the front and insisted upon by repub speakers and the republican press, as it has persistently been done by Mr. McKinley himself. Democrats will not listen to lessons on finance when accompanied by abuse of the democratic party. The most effective force at this time for a campaign is the force residing in the sound money democrats; for they are profoundly in earnest and can get a hearing from democrats that the republicans cannot

possibly get.

Third—A new convention would also pre serve for the future the opportunities of the democratic party. Unless a clear-cut separation is made between the genuine democrata and democrats who are drifting into populism or are already in populism, and unless that clear-cut separation is supported by organiza-tion and a reorganized democratic party is the result, the party has no chance of regaining public confidence for years to come. The sound money democrats in the different states must either make it clear that they have no association with the Bryan party, or they must accept association and entanglement with it and all state organizations will in the public mind be for it that do not make it abso public mind be for it that do not make it absolutely clear that they are against it. The sound money democrats are already sufficiently organized in this state to be able to meet their fellow-democrats in a new convention, and are anxious to confer with representatives of other states whenever a representative conference can be brought about. Communications should be addressed to Charles A. Ewing, chairman,

Palmer house, Chicago.

James T. Soblitt, Adolph Kraus, James M. Sheehan, Charles H. Williamson, Lynden Evans, R. E. Spangler, John M. Palmer, Charles A. Ewing, James H. Eckels, Franklin Mac-Veagh, Ben T. Cable, William S. Forman, Thomas A. Moran, John P. Hopkins, Henry S. Robbins, A. A. Goodrich, executive commit of the honest money democracy of Illinois.

EXPORTS DURING JUNE.

Increase in Breadstuffs and Decrease in Cotton, Compared with 1895.
Washington, July 14.—The June statement of the bureau of statistics shows that the exports of breadstuffs during the month was \$11,693,164, as compared with \$8,954,040 for June, 1895. For the 12 months the exports amounted to \$133,920,390, a gain of nearly \$24,-000,000 over the same period in 1895. The cotton exports for June aggregated \$5,310,160, which is only a slight decrease from June last year. For the ten months, however, the loss was about \$11,500,000. The provisions showed a gain for June of about \$3,-

000 for the year. WILLIAM D. BYNUM BOLTS.

000,000, and a gain of only about \$450,-

Likes Bryan Personally, but Cannot Support the Platform Adopted at Chicago.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—Ex-Congressman William D. Bynum said

in an interview: I have already said that I could not support the Chicago platform and ticket. Personally, I like Mr. Bryan, but his views are so at variance with what I believe to be for the best interests of the country that I would be false to my convictions were I to support his candi-dacy. The influences which dominated the Chicago convention were not such as can be safely intrusted with the administration of the affairs of this great country.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Congressman Curtis, of Topeka, denies that he will bolt the St. Louis platform.

M. F. Flynn, a machinist of Enterprise, was arrested for passing counterfeit money.

The new Methodist Protestant university at Kansas City will be opened for work September 24.

Little Freddie Rogers was drowned in a pond near Atchison the other day by the upsetting of a boat. John A. Shuler, one of the oldest

residents of Reno county, was killed by lightning a few days ago. While attending a funeral service at Wakefield Fred H. Avery, a wealthy citizen of that town was taken with

apoplexy and died in the church. Ex-Gov. Humphrey, of Independence, declares false the report telegraphed from Chicago that he would bolt the St. Louis platform and nominees.

Republicans of the Thirty-Second senatorial district met at Belleville recently and after taking 1.053 ballots nominated Maj. Gulick for senator.

Mrs. Mahala Starne died at Fort Scott recently, aged 90. She and her Scott recently, aged 90. She and her husband, who survives her, were married 72 years ago in New York and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, seconded it.

Kan., one day recently. When taken out Stampfli was dead and Holton was thought to be fatally injured.

Wellcome and her daughter. Mrs. Fairchild, took strychnine by mistake, thinking it quinine. Mrs. Wellcome died soon after taking it, and Mrs. Fairchild was in a critical condition.

At Armourdale the other day Clarence Webster, aged eight, fell from the top floor of the Rock Island elevator to the ground, a distance of 60 feet. tal. 930. His leg was broken and his back badly sprained, and his injuries were thought to be fatal.

At Alden, Rice county, one day recently, Harvey Mills stabbed William Vincent to the heart, killing him instantly. Both men were under 21. The murderer was captured. He lived at Edmund, Ok., and was regarded as a "tough."

The \$10,000 libel suit brought at Topeka by Ben H. Henderson against ex-State Printer Snow, was dismissed the other day. The suit was brought in 1894, and was the outcome of a bitter quarrel between the two men over pol ities, although both were populists.

A man giving his name as A. J. Sibley went into Watkins' bank at Law. rence the other day and attempted to cash a forged check. He was arrested. and it was soon learned that he was a lunatic who had several weeks ago escaped from the state insane asylum at St. Joseph, Mo.

Roy Hoover, ten years old, living with his parents on the Pottawatomie reservation in Jackson county, went out riding on his pony one day recently and 15 minutes later both boy and pony were found dead, without a mark to indicate the cause. The affair is shrouded in mystery.

The board of penitentiary directors held a business session at Leavenworth the other day and closed up its work for the fiscal year. There was not a deficiency in any department and the board turned back into the treasury \$18,499.71 of the appropriation made by the last legislature.

One of the boilers in the Rex mill in Kansas City, Kan., exploded the other day, completely demolishing the engine room and seriously injuring Charles Hollis, a fireman. The force of the explosion was terrific, and parts of the boiler were found in the Kaw river, 100 vards from the mill.

In district court at Topeka the other day Mrs. Eva Blackman, who sprang to fame as the first and only woman police commissioner Kansas ever had, ecured a divorce from her husband. Mrs. Blackman was appointed on the police board at Leavenworth by Gov. Lewelling, and after her term of office

moved to Topeka. Gold standard republicans in the Sixth congressional district were reported as organizing opposition to A. H. Ellis, nominee for congress, because of his well-known leaning toward silver. Business men of Topeka were trying the same "disciplining" process on Congressman Curtis, who had announced his opposition to the St. Louis

money plank. At Topeka one morning recently Robert C. Hutchinson, who had been married but three weeks, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He left a note saying his extreme bashfulness would be a source of never-ending annoyance to his wife, and that he would relieve her of it by dying. Hutchinson had a good farm of 240 acres and plenty of ready cash.

August Mietzer, a young German of Paola, went to Wichita the other day in quest of Miss Fanny Minnick, with whom he was infatuated, and who had rejected his attentions. Reaching Wichita, Mietzer secured a revolver with the determination of killing the girl and then himself if she refused him. But before he could carry out the tragedy the wicked police locked

ARTHUR SEWALL.

Maine Man Nominated for Second Place on the Democratic Ticket.

It Was Done on the Fifth Pallot After Several Candidates Had Withrawn-The Nominee a Rich Man Interested in Various Corporations.

CHICAGO, July 13.—It was 11 o'clock Saturday morning when Chairman White called the democratic national convention to order There were only about 6,000 people in the hall. More than half of the gold delegates were absent. Contrary to the usual custom, the pro-ceedings were not opened with prayer. A few routine announcements were made before the names of the vice presidential candidates were presented. Chairman Harrity, of the national committee, announced the last meeting of the old national committee and W. Finley, of Ohio, moved the ratification of the delegations.

Nominations for the vice presidency were
then called for, after a motion offered by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, had been adopted lim-

iting the nominating speeches to five minutes Delegate Maloney, of Washington, without

making a nomination speech, named James Hamilton of Washington. W. A. Miller, of Oregon, presented the name of ex-Gov. Pennoyer, of Oregon, as one who could secure for the ticket the united vote of the laboring men.

J. T. O'Sullivan, of Massachusetts, nomi-Dr. Moses S. Thomas, one of the oldest and most widely known physicians John R. McLean, of Ohio; J. C. Curry, of North of North Carolina, named Judge Walter Clark, of the 9th, where he had resided since 1856. During the war he was a surgeon in the confederate army.

Frank Stampfli and John Holton were buried under six feet of earth while digging a trench in Kansas City, Kan., one day recently. When taken candidate: ex-Congressman Fithian also with-drew his name.

The roll call of the states on the vice presi-

At Hiawatha the other day Mrs. Wellcome and her daughter. Mrs. Fairbild, took strychnine by mistake, of Massachusetts, 76: McLean, 111: Clarke, 50: Sewall, 100: Sibley, 163; Fithian, 1; Daniel, 11; Bland, 62: Blackburn, 20; Williams of Illinois. 22: Boies, 20: not voting, 158.

The second ballot was at once taken and the official result was: Sibley, 113: Sewall, 37; McLean, 164: Williams, of Massachusets, 16: Bland, 283: Clark, 22: Harrity, 61: Williams, of Illinois, 13: Patterson, 1; not voting, 255. To-After the announcement, Congressman Amos

Cummings, of New York, was introduced and read a telegram, dated Meadville, Pa., as fol-"Please do not permit my name to be pre-sented. I so instructed my friends yesterday.

Sented. Is of instructed my trients yesterusy.

—Joseph Sibley.

The third ballot was then taken resulting as follows: Bland. 25: McLean. 210: Sibley, 50; Sewall. 97: Williams. of Massachusetts. 15: Harrity, 19: Clarke, 22: Pattison, 1: Daniel, 6: net series.

not voting, 2%.

Gov. Stone then withdrew Bland's name. The fourth ballot resulted as follows: Mc-Lean, 198 Sewall, 261: Harrity, 11; Williams (Mass.), 9: Clark, 46: Patterson, 1: Daniel, 54;

Wisconsin's vote doing it. The result of the fifth ballot was as follows: Sewall. 568: McLean, 32; Harrity, 11; Williams, 9. Clark, 22: Pattison, 1: Daniels, 36; absent and not voting, 251. Then on Ohio's motion Sewali's nomination was made unanimous, and after the usual reso-

lutions of thanks all round the convention ad-

On the fifth ballot Sewall was nominated,

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE NOMINEE CHICAGO, July 13.-Arthur Sewall, of Maine, democratic nominee for vice president, is a man of strong character and picturesque personality. He was born in Bath, Me., November 25, 1835, and comes from a line of Puritans who trace back their blood to one of England's kings. John Sewall, who founded the family in New England, sailed from Coventry in 165 in New England, salled from Coventry in 1634
and located at Newburyport, Mass. In 1756
the family became possessed of a large tract of
land in Maine, where they settled, and it has
been the home of the Sewalls ever since.
Primarily, Arthur Sewall is a ship-builder

His family have been ship-builders for three generations. He built the first steel steamer ever constructed. Two years ago the Roanoke and the Rappahannock, two of the largest frame ships ever launched, were launched from his yards. To-day Mr. Sewall owns 60 vessels. which sail upon every sea. He is president of hoth the firms of Arthur Sewall & Co. and the Bath Ship-Building Co. Thus Mr. Sewall's interests have always been in the direction of

The Maine man has been both a banker and an officer and stockholder of railroads. He is president of the Bath national bank. Until a year ago he was president of the Maine Central railroad, and he has extensive holdings in various other railroad companies. He also has an interest in the Bath iron works, of which Gen. Hige is pre-ident, and this company has built a large number of iron ships for the govbuilt a large number of from snips for the government. Mr. Sewall's hereditary wealth has, by his splendid business ability been increased until he is reputed to be worth \$5.000,000.

In politics Mr. Sewell is best known for eight years of service on the national dem-

ocratic executive committee. He has always been a democrat in tariff ideas, and six years ago he became a convert to the cause of free silver. While as firm as a rock in his convictions on this issue, he is, like large minds, tolerant of the opinions of others, and is uni-formly courteous to those who differ with him.

JONES FOR CHAIRMAN.

The Arkansan Elected to Manage the Democratic Campaign-Bryan Favors Aggres

CHICAGO, July 13.-United States Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, was elected chairman of the new national democratic committee Saturday night. He was the personal choice of Presidential Candidate Bryan and was acceptible to Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall. Mr. Jones was not a member of the committee, the member from his state being Thomas B. McRae. During the executive session Mr. Bryan spoke for 15 minutes. He said he was strongly in favor of "carrying the war into the enemy's camp." He thought it would be best to make an aggressive inroad into New York and the New England states. He said that the suggestion had been made to him that the notification exercises should be held in Madison Square garden and he approved the suggestion. Mr. Sewall followed with a promise to enter fully into the campaign work and Gov. Stone, of Missouri, and others urged an early and vigorous opening of the campaign.

FATE OF A BUTCHER BOY.

His Father Means to Make a Gentleman Salesman of Him

A man came in to see Superintendent Lane the other day with a request to have his son excused from manual train-

"I am a butcher," said this sapient parent, "and my boy can do all the carving and cutting he needs in my shop. I don't want him to waste his time on it at school."

"Of course," said Superintendent Lane, suavely-he is hardened against surprise at the idiosyncrasies of parents -"a butcher's shop well conducted offers excellent educational opportunities. A boy is undoubtedly developing some good traits if he works conscientiously at sawing and cutting up meat, weighing it and making change. But there are some advantages in our system of manual training not to be obtained in the best shop.'

"Well, I don't care about 'em," said the butcher. "James G. Blaine was a good enough man for me, and I guess the edification he got 'll have to do for my boy. I don't care to have him beat

James G. Blaine." The superintendent tried to show him some of the advantages of manual training, how it developed all the muscles of the body and counteracted the 'bad nervous effects of too much desk work with growing children, but the father interrupted him with:

"And Abraham Lincoln, sir! My boy's no call to go higher than Abraham Lincoln. Abe hadn't any of your fancy manual training, but he did pretty

"Excuse me!" said the superintendent, "Mr. Lincoln had much manual training in his boyhood, and of the best sort, the manual training of the woods and the farm. Its effect upon his character was undoubtedly great."

"My boy can pick up all he needs, too, I guess," said the other. "He don't need no regular training more'n Abe did."

"But the conditions of city life are so different from the conditions which surrounded Mr. Lincoln's boyhood," objected the superintendent. "Here we have to give artificially what these boys got naturally. Here the boys spend their leisure time playing the sharp, shrewd games of the street, which are mentally demoralizing, and have few safe outlets for their natural energy. Manual training is doing wonders for our boys. It is fitting them for other trades and occupations than those of the store and office and giving them a wholesome respect for labor-

"My boy ain't goin' to be no carpenter-I tell you that now. He ain't goin' him. He's goin' to be a cashier or a said:
bookkeeper, or a salesman, if he ain't Recent events have imposed upon the panothin' better. My boy won't work with his hands if I can help it. And I want his mind eddicated."

"But, my dear sir, manual training is one of the most powerful agencies for developing brain power. As the hands and muscles are used, the nerve centers in the brain which control those muscles grow, too, and the whole brain is invigorated-'

"My boy don't need no better brain than Reed, of Maine. He's got enough brain power to suit me, and he never went to none of your new-fangled schools. I'd like that excuse."

Crushed beneath this weight of learning and argument, the superintendent meekly made out the required papers and handed them over.-Chicago Trib-

SLOW ABOUT MOVING.

The Pale Woman Explains Her Husband's

They had been talking about houses, when the pale woman declared that she lived in the meanest house in town and owned by the stinglest man. Then she narrated some of her grievances:

"We have lived there four years," she said, "and not a dollar has been spent for repairs. Before we moved in the owner promised to paper two of the rooms where the paper had come off because of a bursted water pipe, but he has not done that. There is not a window lock in the house that is in order, the plumbing is so bad that the children are sick half the time and the people next door are a bad lot. A patrol wagon has been there several times."

"Why don't you move?" came in chorus.

"We are going to," said the pale woman. "We made up our minds to that the second month we were there. "And you have remained there four

years?" queried one of her listeners. "Well, you are an angel of patience." "No, we're not," was the reply. "We have intended to move all of the time." 'Then why don't you move and be done with it?"

"Well, you see," here the pale woman hesitated, "my husband, he-he is an old chess-player."-N. Y. World.

Crystal or Candled Cherries. The recipe is the same as for preserves, except that when the cherries are taken out the first time, the sirup is cooked until it reaches the thickness of sugar candy. Dip the cherries in letting them get thoroughly saturated with the thick sirup, and then dry them. They make beautiful decorative fruits for a luncheon served like bonbons. It is said that the peculiar excellence of Queen Victoria's Christmas plum puddings, which she sends to each absent member of the royal household. is the use of candied cherries with the other fruits .- Good Housekeeping.

TWENTY-EIGHT DEAD.

Awful Accident to an Excursion Party Near Omaha.

A Passenger and Freight Train Colfide with Terrible Results-Balf a Hundred Also Injured, Many of Whom Will Die-Engineer Montgomery Blamest.

Омана, Neb., July 13.—A beavy loaded excursion train and a fast freight on the Northwestern road collided shortly after six o'clock Saturday evening near Logan, Ia., 28 people were killed and 51 injured. Many of the latter will die. Omaha was a city of mourning yesterday. The bright Sabbath morning brought the full realization of the greatest catastrophe that ever wreaked death and desolation in the hearts and firesides of its people. No part of the city was spared. There are broken homes and bleeding hearts everywhere, and sorrow reigns supreme. Twenty-four dead are identified, and the remains of the others are so badly mutilated that identification is hardly possible, all semblance of humanity being crushed out of the

corpses.

It took much time to prepare the injured for their journey to this city. It was necessary to transport them a considerable distance after their wounds were dressed. Owing to the number, it took still more time for the physisians, even though they worked as hard and fast as they could, to adjust the bandages and to tenderly dress the gaping wounds that caused men, women and children to scream in the loudest tones in their supreme agony.

Of the more seriously injured some will die, some will hold their beds for weeks and months, some are in comparison but slightly injured. The wounds range from surface ents to internal injuries, which must result in

The responsibility for the accident rests on Engineer Montgomery of the ill-fated excursion train. His orders were to wait at Logan for the fast mail and fast freight. He started his train out immediately after the mail passed, forgetting about the freight. The head end collision occurred 20 minutes later on a curve. The heavy freight passed partially over the passenger. All the people killed were in the front

coach of the excursion train. M'KINLEY ON FINANCE.

ceives the Forsker Club. CANTON, O., July 13 .- In a speech to the Foraker club, which visited him to have no trade. I look higher for Saturday, ex-Gov. William Mckinley

and a duty greater than that of any since the civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States. Now it is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the government of the United States. Then it was a contest to save the union. Now it is contest to save, spotless, its credit. Then sec-tion was arrayed against section. Now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the de-basement of our currency. In this contest patriotism is above party and national honor is dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the government are good now, and must be kept good forever.

Our trouble is not with the character of the

money that we have. but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892-good the world over and unqu tioned by any people. Then, too, we unexampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty is to get that money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to Amer ican labor. This is impossible with the dis-trust that hangs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars or any one of them, worth less than 100 cents each only serves to increase that distrust What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confi-dence to all. for when that is done, the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment, will quickly appear in the channels of trade. Gentlemen, the employment of our idle

money-the idle money that we already havein gainful pursuits will put every idle man in the country at work and when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and wages there are consumers who constitute the best market for the products of our country. Having destroyed business and confidence by a free trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and products are paid. Against both of these we stand opposed. Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished nations dollar, adequate revenues for uses of the covernment, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand and submit its leclarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American people.

ALREADY FIGURING.

Politicians in Washington Prepare a Table Which Gives 124 Votes Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- There are 444 votes in the electoral college, and 223 is necessary to elect. As soon as the democratic ticket was completed politicians familiar with the politics of the different states started to figure on the probable vote. The following table was regarded as conservative:

McKinley-Connecticut, 6: Delaware, 3: Maine, 6: Massachusetts, 15: New Hampshire, 1: New Jersey, 10: New York, 36; Ohio, 23 Pennsylvania, 30 Rhode Island, 4: Vermont, 4 Washington, 4; Wisconsin, 12; South Dakota 1: total, 161.

Bryan-Alabama, 11: Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4 Georgia, 13. Idaho, 3: Louisiana, 8 Mississippi Missouri, 17 Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8;
 Nevada, 2; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota,
 South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15;
 Utah, 3; Virginia, 12; Wyoming, 3; total, 159. Doubtful—California, 9: Illinots, 24: Indiana, 15: Iowa, 13: 9 Kansas, 9; Kentucky, 13: Maryland, 8: Mionigan, 14? Minnesota, 9, Oregon, 4. West Virginia, 6; total, 12:

SANCTUARY FOR ELEPHANTS. Sommilland Would Make a Good Ord If Set Apart at Once.

A correspondent writes urging the need of immediate action, if the African elephant is to be saved from speedy extinction. "I desire to call attention," he says, "to the opportunity which our protectorate ever Somaliland gives us for constituting a portion of that country a sanctuary for the remaining herds of those animals—an opportunity so favorable in all respects that it seems only necessary to state the case to in-

sure the adoption of this measure. "Of late years Somaliland has been traversed by numerous parties of sportsmen, and the berds of elephants which a few years ago inhabited the mountain range behind Berbera have been driven out. This took place in the belt of country, the hunting in which is now reserved for the use of officers of the Aden garrison. These herds, or the remants of them, have taken refuge more than a hundred miles further to the west, in the country of the Garlabursi, to the south of Zeila.

"This large tract has been recently added to the Aden reserve, which therefore now again contains elephants. My suggestion is that the shooting of elephants should be prohibited within the whole of the reserve. Great advantages are granted to the officers of the Aden garrison, which I should be the last to grudge them, and it is a small concession to ask them to make in returnthat, within certain specified limits, they should abstain altogether from killing elephants. I do not for a moment believe that these gentlemen, who are good sportsmen, would oppose this measure. Even if the privilege were nominally retained for them, it would not be of long duration. The experience of the past would be repeated. It is not that the animals are exterminated; the essential fact to be remembered is that a single shot fired at one member of the herd is enough to make a whole band abandon that part of the country.

"This belt of country is particularly favorable for the constitution of such a sanetuary. It is comparatively near home, and therefore likely to be under constant observation. I saw tracks of elephants on the 15th day from leaving London. The close supervision by the assistant residents, who are able and experienced administrators, stationed on the coast, would be comparatively easy, owing to the fact that numerous parties of sportsmen traverse the region in question every year, and would, of course, report. They are also kept informed by native caravans, who visit the coast for purposes of trade. and who, owing to the wise and just treatment which they have received, are our fast friends. The Somalis are unarmed, except with spears, and therefore have not the power, even if they had the will, to go behind the restriction. They decline to eat the flesh of elephants; therefore an elephant killed is a ton of meat wasted, which is a thing abhorrent to us all. The region in question, which is mountainous, with fairly abundant forests and river beds bordered with dense jungle, is peculiarly attractive to elephants.

"Let me deal with possible objections. I have heard it urged that the officers at Aden would make so little use of the right that there is no purpose in restricting them. I do think they would make this claim for themselves. On the contrary, I have reason to expect the heartiest cooperation from the authorities at Aden. It is obvious that a sanctuary in which the favored few are allowed to go on killing elephants is no sanctuary at all. It has been said that restriction for this area would be useless, as the Abyssinians, who have guns, raid it in search of ivory; but to this I reply-first, that such raids should be prevented, and, secondly, if the elephants were thus harrassed, they would find a refuge in the eastern part of the reserve, which they frequented less than ten years ago, and which is out of reach of the Abyssinian

"A memorandum embodying these considerations has been forwarded to the India office. It has, I believe, been favorably entertained by the secretary of state, and forwarded to the government of Bombay, under whose political supervision Somaliland lies. My purpose in writing to you is to invite an expression of opinion from naturalists. sportsmen, and, not least, from those interested in the future of Africa. The question of once more utilizing the African elephant, as was certainly done in Ptolemaic times, may be one for subsequent consideration. The preservation of the race from extinction is urgent. Two or three years hence it may be too late so far as Somaliland is concerned."-London Times.

Two Thousand an Hour. "Standing on the boulevard the other

night at Eighty-sixth street, New York. watching a throng of bicyclists," said a west sider, "I counted those going north between the hours of 8:40 and 9:10. There were 545 men and 78 women, 623 altogether. I did not undertake to count those going south at the same time, but I should say that at a moderate calculation there were at least half as many more, making the total number passing that point in 30 minutes about 1.000. The currents vary in strengthlater there would be fewer going up and more going down; but in the busier part of the pleasant evenings a total of 2,000 an hour would be a reasonable estimate."-N. Y. Sun.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

GRIZZLY BILL'S UNDOING.

BY A. J. MEISLER.

[COPYRIGHT, 1896.] "Thrilling?" said the major; "well, I should say so. It was the most exciting thing that ever occurred to me. Why, I can't even think of it now without shuddering a little. I was considerably younger in those days than I am now. At the time I was a telegraph operator and dispatcher for the Mountain Valley Railroad company in a western mining country. It was a wild and lawless country and I was not much in love with my place, but being poor I was obliged to accept the conditions with the best possible grace.

"Goldton, where I was located, was really nothing more than a railroad station. It was not on the main line of the Mountain Valley railroad, but on a spur which ran to the lngot mines. Travel was not very extensive; in fact, but one train a day passed my lonely

station "On the 15th day of every month I received by express for the superintendent of the Ingot Mining company the money with which the miners were paid off. The amount averaged between \$15,000 and \$18,000. On the 14th of June in that year the superintendent of the mines came to me and said:

'Perkins, the pay money will be here to-morrow as usual; but I want you to exercise more than ordinary vigilance in guarding it, as I understand Grizzly Bill is operating in the mountains

"Grizzly Bill was a name to inspire terror. The individual who bore that unmusical sobriquet was an outlaw of great daring and resolution; he stopped et nothing. It was, therefore, quite natural for me to feel some little trepidation. I assured the superintendent, however, that I would do all in my power to guard the money; and I think," continued the major, with some self-satisfaction, "that I kept my word in this respect.

"During the night which followed, a violent rainstorm swept through the mountains. Shortly before ten o'clock the next morning I received word over the wire that the train from Pikeville could not get to Goldton owing to a washout below Summit Rock. It was thought that the track could be made passable by afternoon, and that the train would reach my station before six o'clock. I communicated these facts to the mine superintendent by means of an assistant who was always at the station during the day.

"At five o'clock that evening I received a message saying that it would be impossible for the train to get through before nine or ten o'clock the next morning. I sent word to this effect to the mine superintendent, who, in turn, communicated it to the men. Feeling rather tired I turned in early that night. Sleep, however, was out of the

question. "The baggage, freight, express and telegraph offices were all under one roof. One corner of the big warehouse (it was hardly anything else) was partitioned off so as to make a private inclosure. This box-like compartment I used for sleeping, eating and the transaction of the company's telegraphic and railroad business. The sender and receiver were affixed to a table conveniently near my bed, and if necessary it was possible to transmit or take a message without even arising. Of course, I never found it necessary to do this; I simply mention it to illustrate the arrangement of the office.

"Along toward midnight the telegraph Instrument began to click. I heard my call, opened the key, and asked what was wanted. The operator at Pikeville wired back that the train which had been delayed on account of the washout had started for Goldton, and would reach there between three and four



I SAW A MAN'S HEAD PROTRUDE IT-SELF.

p'clock in the morning. At precisely a quarter to three o'clock the train steamed into Goldton. "The express messenger alighted and

handed me a lauge and many-scaled package. It contained \$17,500.

"'Oh, that isn't all,' said the messenger, with a laugh; 'I have a box in the car that's as heavy as lead. We've been wondering all the way up the mountain what it contained.' "The box was lifted from the car and

placed on end in the freight department ive of the rough box in which a coffin net by a lady. Before she made the purchase, the lady called the train had resumed its inclosed. of the station. It was fully seven feet the train had resumed its journey. I put the pay money into the safe, turned "Would you rather have a felt or a put the pay money into the safe, turned into a doze from which I was aroused with a start by what seemed to be the I'll tak' a strae ane; it'll mayb, be a ticking of the sounder. It said as clear as if some one had spoken: 'Beware: | wi' it:"-Youth's Companion.

danger threatens!' I sat up in bed. FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM. The moon was shining brightly through the window. I gazed intently at the sounder. It made not the slightest motion, yet the message ceme again, this time even more startlingly distinet than before. What could it possibly mean? I thought that I was dreaming.

"At any rate, upon hearing the third message my mind instantly reverted to the huge box in the freight corner. The partitioning of my little apartment did not extend as high as the roof, but merely a distance of about five feet above the level of my bed, and by standing on the bed I could peer over the top and see all parts of the interior of the station. I rose stealthily to an erect position and looked over the edge of the partition. The first thing I saw was the box, standing on end near a window in the extreme end of the station; and as I looked, I saw its top slowly rise and a man's head protrude itself.

"It was a thick, brutalized face, with grizzled whiskers. Instantly it flashed across my mind that it belonged to Grizzly Bill.

"The sight sent my heart into my throat with a bound, for I realized only



FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE BOX CAME A VOLLEY OF OATHS.

too well that the outlaw would stop at nothing to get the money which he knew was in my possession. To him murder was child's play. But after the first emotion of fear I felt perfeetly calm. In truth, I felt as though fate had thrown this desperado in my way so that I could conquer him. I don't know why I felt thus; probably I experienced the same emotions that a soldier does who goes into battle with fear and trembling, yet who, when actually in the midst of danger, feels as cool and collected as though he were out of reach of all possibility of harm.

"I got out of bed, picked up the coal shovel and scuttle and made as much poise as possible. As the night had been an unusually cool one a fire was burning, and as I passed the stove I grabbed my revolver and thrust it into my right coat pocket. Into my left pocket ! thrust some nails and a hammer. Then whistling as loudly as possible to mis lead the desperado in the box, I left the little office and walked across the floor of the freight part of the station When immediately in front of the box I sprang at it with the fury of a man fighting for his life and over turned it It fell to the floor, top up, with a re sounding crash. Instantly I was astride the box driving nails into the lid as hard and fast as a man in terror for his life could do. And all that while I was yelling at the imprisoned outlaw at the top of my voice, telling him that if he so much as breathed I would instantly kill him.

"But my threats did not appear to frighten him much. From the interior of the box came a volley of muffled oaths that would have astonished a Digger Indian. I never heard such horrible profanity. I fired my pistol twice in the air to let him know that I meant business. After awhile he became quiet. I carefully examined the box and found that there was no danger of suffocating, for at the upper end were a number of tiny perforations which freely admitted air.

"I sat astride that box until my assistant arrived at seven o'clock. It was a long and trying vigil, but the magnitude of my victory buoyed me up. My assistant was almost too much amazed to speak when I told him of my capture. He quickly went to the mines and told the superintendent to hasten at once with a sufficient guard of men to the station and take Grizzly Bill into custody. It didn't take long to do this; and when Bill was hauled by no gentle hands from the box he was the angriest outlaw ever captured. He fought like a tiger, but it was of no use. The men who had him captive knew how dangerous he was. He was securely bound, and later in the day taken to Pikeville, where he was subsequently sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in an

eastern penitentiary.

"That little adventure," concluded the major, "proved to be the turning point in my career. I was promoted to an important position in the city, where I prospered, as you see. I am to-day quite content with myself and the world in general. Thus you see Grizzly Bill's undoing was my making."

It would probably take many generations of undesired and undesirable adversity to train Americans into the farseeing thriftiness of the Scotch. An illustration of this thrift is contained in the story of a Scotch woman who had

"Weel," said Mrs. Wilson, "I think mouthfu' to the coo when I'm done

The Cretan Struggle for Liberty and Independence.

Heroism D splayed by the Poorly-Fed Patriots of the Island of Crete—Turkish Cruelty Gives Renewed Strength to Their Cause.

[Special Letter.] Recently the cable brought the terrible news that in Canea, the principal | 000 in 1890. city of the island of Crete, 1,000 persons had been massacred by Turkish troops. Five hundred women and children escaped from the infuriated mercenaries of the sultan by seeking refuge in the Christian churches, where they would have starved to death had not the English and French warships stationed in the harbor come to their rescue and furnished them with the necessities of life. All the bodies of the slain were mutilated, and in many instances the eyes of the victims had been gouged out. And all this in the face of the fact that six great powers-Russia, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary-are pledged to protect the porte's Christian subjects.

The Turkish government excuses the horrible crime on the protest that the Cretans are in revolt against the padishah, that 15,000 armed patriots are fighting to overthrow the Mussulman domination established in 1669, and that they have been guilty of murdering Turkish troops in cold blood. While it is true that the Cretans are endeavcase of barbarity against them.

anciently settled by colonists from the annexation to Greece. Phoenicians, Pelasgians and Dorians,

and they in turn gave place to a semi-

In the partition of the dominions of

Eastern, empire, by which it was held

until A. D. 823, when it was conquered

by the Saracenes. These daring sol-

Genoese province. From the Genoese

Montferrat, who sold it to the Vene-

tians in 1204. Venice, then in the height

of her glory, held it for four centuries,

in the course of which Crete developed

into one of the most prosperous and

ian states took active part, the country

was wrested from the Venetians by the

Turks, and made a Turkish province in

The natives were oppressed by their

conquerors and the numerous indus-

tries established under the mild Vene-

tian rule were taxed out of existence.

From being the most affivent people in

the Greek archipelago the Cretans be

came the poorest. But persecution did

not extinguish their national pride, nor

did wanton cruelty succeed in compell-

ing them to renounce the Christian re-

ligion. The fire of hope burned in their

hearts, and scores of revolutions at-

test that they preferred death to slav-

ery. In 1821, and again in 1841, popular in-

surrections taxed all the resources of the

Turkish government. In both instances

the patriots were defeated only after

fierce struggles, but after the con-

quest the hand of the oppressor rested

upon them heavier than ever. In 1842

the sultan placed such unjust restric-

tions on the commerce of the island

that the few industries which had sur-

vived the discriminations of years were

completely paralyzed. In 1858 another

insurrection marked the history of the

island. It was under the leadership of

remarkably able men and conducted with such skill that the sultan granted

many of the requests made by the pa-

triots. But the concessions then made

on paper were never carried out, and the

deceived patriots inaugurated another

revolt in 1866 and demanded annexation

submit in 1869, without obtaining any

to Greece. They were compelled to gathering apples?

relief. Since 1869 a part of the popula- farmer's back is turned and there is no

tion has been in constant revolt; but dog in the orchard .- Tit-Bits.

1669.

not until the beginning of the present HAD TO RELIEVE THE TENSION. year did the uprising assume propor-tions of such magnitude that the Turkish war office had to send special troops to Canea and other strategic points.

Nothing could give the reader a more comprehensive idea of the misgovernment of the Turks than a mere statement of the fact that the population of Crete, which was 500,000 when the Venetians lost control of the island, had fallen to 210,000 in 1870, and to 200,-

The massacre at Canea is seriously embarrassing the government of Greece. The Cretans have always had the sympathy of the people of the Hellenic states, and several times the royal



GEORGE I., KING OF GREECE.

treasury at Athens has been compelled, oring to secure freedom, the charge by popular clamor, to assist the rebelthat they have been guilty of anything lious islanders with cash and provilike the atrocities committed by their sions. The present premier of Greece, taskmasters is absolutely silly. The M. Delyannis, is trying very hard to natives of Crete love liberty, are re- continue a policy of neutrality in the markable for their agility, activity and Cretan question, but the chances are swiftness, noted for daring and brav- that, unless Turkey is willing to make ery, are by some reputed to be vindic- far-reaching concessions, he will be tive, but they are not cruel. Whenever forced to recede from his position. the patriots have met their opponents There is no doubt that the porte will on the field of battle they have treated no longer be averse to granting partial them fairly, and the Turkish gov- self-government to Crete, but the paernor has been unable to prove a single triots have been deceived so often by their oppressors that reforms which The Cretan is a classic people. His- would have been bailed with delight a tory tells us that the island of Crete, few years ago are no longer attractive. or Candia, which forms the southern Like the Cubans, they are fighting for limit of the Grecian archipelago, was complete independence and eventual

Should the Athens government conand fable has it that it was first gov- clude to comply with the popular deerned by Minos, whose laws are fa- mand and interfere in favor of the pamiliar to every student of Greek litera- triots, Turkey would have to give up

with the Turks. King George, who is

compromise his kingdom and the sta-

The other European powers are un-

willing to do anything for the patriots

because the time for the division of Eu-

their diplomats, not yet arrived. And

until the advent of that time the Chris-

to be murdered in cold blood in spite of

the protests of the people of every civ-

ilized nation. In the game of interna-

tional politics, as played by the alleged

statesmen of to-day, the promise of

spoils to come is a more potent factor

than the blood of martyrs and the hon-

or do, the poorly-fed, shabbily-clad pa-triots of Crete will continue the holy

warfare against their Mohammedan op-

pressors. And the same can be said of

the heroes of Macedonia who are even

now driving the sultan's troops out of

In itself the war in Crete is of trifling

interest to the people of America, but

as it may, any day, lead to a general Eu-

ropean misunderstanding it is well to

be familiar with the events which led up

to the massacre at Canea. The sympa-

thies of the American nation are with

the brave patriots who, like their fa-thers and grandfathers before them,

know how to die for liberty and lofty

principles; who, to accomplish a great

end, are not tempted by gold or prom-

ises or preferment; who cry out to all

the world the words of Patrick Henry:

"Give us liberty or give us death." The

efforts of such men are worthy of our

serious consideration and should have

the prayers of Christian men and wom-

The Living and the Dead.

village churchyard, and observed the

indiscriminate praises bestowed upon the dead, wrote upon the gate-post the

following: "Here lie the dead, and here

A Youthful View. Professor-When is the best time for

Young Student-Please, sir, when the

the living lie!"-Tit-Bits.

A minister having walked through a

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

en everywhere.

the land of Alexander the Great.

But whatever the diplomats may say

A STREET SCENE IN CANEA.

ture. He was succeeded by a line of the struggle, for although the Greeks

chiefs famed for wisdom and liberality, are poor, they are rich when compared

republican form of government, which under the influence of the Russian for-

continued until 67 B. C., when the island eign office, seems determined, how-

became part of the Roman empire. ever, not to risk anything that might

diers held possession until the tenth ropean Turkey has, in the opinion of century, when the island became a their diplomats, not yet arrived. And

it passed by gift to the marquis of tian subjects of the sultan will continue

Rome Crete fell to the Byzantine, or bility of his shaky throne.

wealthy states in Europe. After a spoils to come is a terrific struggle, which lasted 24 than the blood of mayears, and in which a number of Ital- or of heroic women.

Passengers in a Carette Get Out in Order to Enjoy a Laugh.

It was the hottest of mornings. The

carette rumbling on its way to the North side was half filled. Its occupants were two shirt-waisted, sailorhatted, high-collared young women, quiet and correct, who chatted together in low tones; three comfortable, wellfed dames of certain age, each with her complement of small parcels, fat pocket-book, fan and parasol; a small, thin woman with grizzled hair, oddly dressed in red and blue, who sat in the corner by the cash box; and three nondescript men. The small woman in red and blue, after dropping her fare in the box, settled back in the corner, laid a hand over her eyes and seemed lost in meditation. Ever and anon her lips moved rapidly, giving outward sign of inward conversation, and the passengers all studied her garish costume curiously, the red of which made the hot air seem hotter still.

Across the bridge two good-natured, smiling men from the country got in, seated themselves near the door, and produced each of them a nickel. The man nearest the box reached over, touched the little woman in the corner, held out the nickels with a "Thank you, ma'am," and sat down. On receiving the nickels the little woman's face wreathed itself in a sweet smile. and bowing graciously to the good-natured man she opened a deep black pocketbook that lay on her lap, deposited the nickels therein, closed the clasp with a click, and resumed her cogitations. The heat was forgotten. The passengers looked at one another first in amazement and then in mirth.

There is an atmosphere of cozines in a carette that promotes a certain esprit de corps and interest in one's neighbor never felt in car of any kind. "Poor thing, she is crazy!" mur-

mured one woman. "Wait till the driver calls for his fare," said the jolly man, confidently slapping his knee and counting his wit-

The carette rumbled on, and everyone waited expectantly, their eyes on

the little woman in red. Ding! "Fare, please," said the driver, glancing backward.

Two minutes passed. "Fare!" said the Ding! Ding! driver again. At the third reminder the jolly man,

unable to contain himself any longer, arose and touched the little woman's sleeve. She started violently. "Madam, didn't I hand you two nick

els?" said he. "Yes, thank you very much," said

she, smiling sweetly on him. "You put them in the box?" said the

jolly man, tentatively. A look of surprise and horror crosse the little woman's face.

"I thought they were mine," she stammered. "I thought I dropped them and you found them-this pocketbook leaks," and plunging into its depths, purple with mortification, she brought out the nickels, which the jolly man placed in the box, not without embarrassment.

"It's all right now," he said, reassuringly. "I thought this bus belonged to you and that you was collecting fare." Just here the passengers who were not playing principal parts were fain to climb out of the perambulating ark and remove the tension on their nerves .- Chicago Tribune.

THE "GENTLEMAN ANGLER." Servant Attended to Everything Excep

the Hooking of the Fish. Henry B. Hawkins, deputy United blood pure and your nerves strong by taking States revenue collector, is a true sportsman. Whether with a rod and reel or gun, he is in his element. Even a cross-country run on a wheel after the Long Island "moonshiners" satisfies his sporting appetite at times.

But he was disgusted a few days ago when he saw a fellow who thought he knew something about fishing sitting on the banks of a stream dangling a Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c. hook in the water. Here's the way Mr. Hawkins tells the story:

"I took a run down on Long Island ; few days ago and made up my mind to catch a mess of fish. I was sitting in a small boat when a young fellow appeared on the shore. He was dressed in a sporting suit that I know was never intended to be worn within 90 yards of a bait basket. The bewitching thing was accompanied by a colored man. who selected a nice comfortable place for his master, and then carefuly brushed the spot before the gentleman fisherman would seat himself. That was but the commencement.

"The colored attendant got out his master's rod and put it together. He fixed the line and then the hook and finally the bait. In the meanwhile my young gentleman gazed at his placid stockings and at the water. Once he condescended to look at me. The serv ant, when he had everything completed except catching the fish, handed the rod and line to the 'sport.' "You would have thought the at

tendant was a young society fellow handing a bouquet to his lady love, and then to see the fisherman take the rod between his finger tips, well-however, he really threw the hook into the water without the aid of the attend-

"Of course there was no reason why se should not have caught a fish, as the tream was a preserve, and the fish had seen fed carefully all winter and seen fed carefully all wint he should not have caught a fish, as the stream was a preserve, and the fish had been fed carefully all winter, and so the fellow got quite a mess. Every time a fish was hooked the gentleman would pull it out of the water and swing the line inshore, so that the colored man could remove the fish from the hook and replenish the bait.

"The whole proceeding nearly spoiled my sport. I was so disgusted that I pulled my boat out toward the sound."-N. Y. Herald.

The Usual Question. Sprockitt-I don't believe that Spencer is much of a bicyclist. Sprint-Why not?

Sprockitt-When I told him I had a wheel, he did not ask me whose make it was .- Brooklyn Life.

If science has dispelled such old wives' fables as that to dream of a marriage signifies death, or to dream of a cat means an enemy she has added to the subject mysteries of her own. One scientist systematized these subtle premonitions to make them available for use and guidance. To quote his. opinion. Lively dreams are a sign of the ex-

citement of nervous action.

Frightful dreams are a sign of deternination of blocd to the head.

Dreams in which one imagines pain or injury to any part of the body indicate disease of the part.

Dreams of distorted forms are a sign of obstruction or disease of the liver. To dream of fainting indicates a weak action of the heart. Gentle, pleasant dreams are a sign

of a slight irritation of the head, but in nervous fevers often indicate the approach of a favorable crisis. Dreaming is an experience common.

to humanity, though it varies widely in different individuals, and in a few exceptional cases is absolutely unknown.-N. Y. Journal.

TO CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and the EAST'

Via Burlington Route.

The traveling public is sure to find the best fast Vestibuled Trains from the Missouri River to the East via the Burlington Route. Elaborate Compartment Sleepers (same rate as standard sleepers), free Chair Cars of luxurious pattern to St. Louis; Standard Sleepers, free Chair Cars and Dining Cars to Chicago.

Ask ticket agent for tickets via Vestibuled Eli to Chicago, and via the Vestibuled Limited to St. Louis.

L. W. Wakeley, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

"Let me take the blamed thing home," said the patient, as the dentist relieved him of his aching molar; "I want to take it home and poke sugar in it to see it ache!"—Truth.

Travel with a Friend

Who will protect you from these enemies-Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, mularia and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of the ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and biliousness.

Mrs. Nuwed (to clerk)—"Have you any wax for polished floors?" Clerk—"No; we only have sealing wax." Mrs. Nuwed—"Well, that will do. If it's for the ceiling I suppose it will do for the floor just as well?"—Washington Times.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

TEMPERAMENT is but the atmosphere of character, while its groundwork in nature is fixed and unchangeable.—A. Helps.

Artifice is weak; it is the work of mereman, in the imbecility and self-distrust of his mimic understanding.—Hare.

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

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.—Locke.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cougn medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

THE most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man.—Washington.

Naturally, have a good appetite, keep your

Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent BENEFIT TO MANKIND: YUGATAN.

1 9

What the Nebraska Man Said to the Democratic Convention.

His Floquent Defense of the Majority Report on Resolutions-He Arraigns with Burning Words the Gold Standard -Advocates an Income Tax.

The following speech was delivered during the democratic convention at Chicago by ex-Congressman William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, in his advocacy of the adoption of the majority report of the committee on resolutions. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of This Convention: I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentlemen to whom you have listened, if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty, the cause of humanity.

When this debate is concluded a mo-tion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is but an The individual is is born, he acts, but principles are eternal, and this has become a contest of principle. Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as has this issue, by the voters

On the 4th of March, 1895, a few democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the democrats of the nation, asserting the money question was the paramount issue of the hour; asserting also the right of a majority of the democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue: concluding with a request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the democratic party should organize, take charge of and control the policy of the democratic party. Three menths later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected, and the democrats went forth openly and boldly, and courageously proclaiming their belief, and declaring that if successful, they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with the zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter

Our silver democrats went forth from victory unto victory, until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter up the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country. In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother, and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiment of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of the

The sentleman who just preceded me, Gov. Russell, spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this section entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts, but we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the state of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have dis-turbed our business interests by your course. We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of business men. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropo-lis. The merchant at the cross roads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of

board of trade and bets upon the price of grain.

The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding place the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who, in a back room, corner the

brain and muscle to the natural resources of

business man as the man who goes upon the

come to speak of this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast, but those hardy pioneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there they have erected schoolhouses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead—are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country. It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity.

We have petitioned and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged, and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more; we defy them. The gentleman from Wisconsin has said that he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free, you need no tyrant who will spring up from among people. What we need is an Andrew Jackthe people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson, to stand as Andrew Jackson stood, against

the encroachments of aggrandized wealth.

They tell us this platform was made to catch We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues: that the principles upon which rest democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen and we are attempting to meet those conditions. They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here: that it is a new idea. They criticise us for our criticisms of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticised. We have simply pointed attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinion of the court. That will give you criti-

They say we passed an unconstitutional law I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitu tional when it was passed. It was not unconsti-tutional when it went to the supreme court the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we can-not be expected to know when a judge will change his mind. The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burden of government justly upon the backs of the pro-

I am in favor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him. I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours. He says that we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said you will find he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracy of Catalin and saved Rome He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and save 1 America. We say in our platform that we believe the right to coin money and issue money is a function of gov-We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty, and can no more with safety be delegated to private corporations and individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes, or levy laws for taxation.

penal statutes, or levy laws for taxation.

Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentlemen who have addressed us on the part of the minority, and to this proposition tell the definition of the description of the proposition tell the definition of the description Those who are opposed to this proposition tell thorns. You sho us the issue of paper money is a function of a cross of gold.

BRYAN'S GREAT SPEECH. the bank and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them, andtell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to

go out of the government business.

They complain about that plank which declares about the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it loes not mean. What we oppose in that plank s the life tenure that is being built up at Washington, which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society.

Let me call attention to the two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment pro-viding that this change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts, which, according to the presnt laws, are made payable in gold. But if he ans to say that we cannot change our moneary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, can he find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditors. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year that we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we ad-vocate a thing which we believe will be suc-

cessful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself. He says what he wants is for the country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesen't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the par-They have tried for 30 years-for 30 years to secure an international agreement, and

they who are waiting for it most patiently don't want it at all.

Now, my friends. let us come to the great

paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible, and until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. Why is it that within three months such a

change has come over the sentiments of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advo-cates of the gold standard did not think we could elect a president, but they had good rea-sons for the suspicion, because there is scarce-ly a state to-day asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the

republican party.

But note the change. Mr. McKinley was lism by an international agreement. Mr. Mc-Kinley was the most popular man of the re-publican party, and everybody three months ago in the republican party prophesied his election. How is it to-day. What—the man who used to boast that he looked like Napo-leon, that man shudders to-day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of

Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever-increasing distinctness, the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena. Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to anyone who will look at the matter. It is no private character, however pure; no personal popu-larity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of selfgovernment and place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers.

We go forth confident that we shall win.

Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us the gold standard is a good thing, point to their platform and tell them that their platform piedges the party to get rid of gold standard and substitute bimetallism. If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it? If the gold standard ome of the very people who are vention to-day, and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetallism and thereby declare that the gold standard wrong, and that the principle of bimetallism is better, these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together, even with all the world. I want to suggest this truth, that if the gold standard is a good thing, we ought to declare in favor of its retention, and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard of the proud Templar in the lists at A is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to Nor is he a narrow, one ideaed man. F to let go Here is the upon which of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth have never declared for a gold standard, and both the parties this year are declaring against it. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can ent the history of our nation. More than that. We can tell them this, that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a

the holders of fixed investments have. cribed by the platform are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well to do prosperous, that their prosperity will leak through on those below. The democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the mass prosperous, their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it. You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave your farms, and your cities will spring up again, as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country.

single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in

favor of a gold standard. They can find where

My frie nds, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, and upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this union. I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor the state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, Is this nation able to attend to its own business? I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will de-clare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business. It is the issue of 1776 over again, when our ancestors, 3,00,000 strong, had the courage to declare their indestrong, had the courage to declare their inde-pendence of every other nation on earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to Dick" Bland, of Missouri. we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000. declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No. my friends. it will never be the judgment of the people. Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetallism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that instead of having a gold standard because England has it, we shall restore bimetallism and then let England have bimetallism because the United States has it. It they dare to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as a good thing we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the

TWO GOOD SPEECHES.

Senator Vest and David Overmyer Present Bland's Name.

These Brilliant Statesmen Vie with Each Other in Their Oratorical Efforts in Behalf of Missouri's Choice for the Presidential Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- Senator George G. Vest, in presenting to the national democratic convention the name of Richard P. Bland for president, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Conver tion: Revolutions do not begin with the rich and

prosperous. They represent the protests of those who are suffering from present conditions and whose demands for relief are denounced by the beneficiaries of unjust and oppressive legislation.

When a profound sense of wrong, evolved from years of distress, fastens upon the mind in a free country, and the people are determined to have redress, a leader is alway found who is a platform in himself, and to whom they is a platform to have the leader. they instinctively turn as the logical exponent of their hopes.

The people are not iconoclasts, nor false to their convictions. They followed Jefferson

assailed the centralizing and monarchical doctrines of the old federalists, and was denounced as a cummunist and leveler by the wealth and culture of England and New York.
They followed Jackson when he took the

United States bank by the throat and was proclaimed a tyrant and rufflan by the usurers

and money kings.

They followed Lincoln when he attacked the slave power, and declared that this country could not exist "half slave and half free." The great movement for bimetallism—the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one—and the restora-

tion of silver to its constitutional status, is "No sapling chance sown by the fountain Blooming at Beltane, in winter to fade."

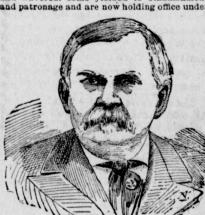
It has come to stay. It is a protest against the wrong and outrage of 1873, when, without debate, and with the knowledge of only a few men in congress, the silver dollar was stricken from the coinage and the despot of gold made supreme as to all values.

It is a declaration by the freemen of Amer ica that the United States must withdraw from the conspiracy which was formed to destroy one-half of the metallic money of the world, in order to establish the slavery of greed and usury more degrading than the tyranny of armed force. the stern demand from unrequited

toil, bankrupt enterprises and ruined homes. for a change in the money system which for years has brought disaster and desolation. In this crisis of our country and party we nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetal-ful leader. No "Laggard in peace, or dastard in war.

No latter day silver saint, but a grizzled and scarred veteran, who has borne the heat and burthen of the day, and whose breast is marked from edge of sword and point of lance on a

Twenty years ago the battle for silver was begun in the halls of congress by a modest and unpretending, brave man, not an iridescent nor meteoric statesman, but of the people and from the people, who has never faltered for ar instant in the great struggle. Others doubted and wavered, some yielded to blandishment and patronage and are now holding office under



the gold power; others misrepresented their constituents and have been provided for in the national infirmary of the present administration, but Richard Parks Bland stands now where he stood then, the living, breathing em bodiment of the silver cause.

He struck with steel point the golden shield

of the money monopolists, as did Ivanhoe that of the proud Templar in the lists at Ashby, Nor is he a narrow, one ideaed man. For & years in congress he has fought in the fron ranks for democratic principles and politics as taught by Jefferson. He stood by the side of Randall and risked health and life to defeat the first force bill. He opposed ably and earnestly that crowning tariff infamy, the McKinley act. and again was among the foremost op-ponents of the last force bill. which passed the house, but was defeated in the senate. He introduced the first free coinage measure in con-

gress and was the author of the seigniorage bill which passed both houses and was vetoed by President Cleveland. If this be an obscure record, where can be found the career of any public servant which deserves the plaudits of his countrymen?

The democrats of Missouri have through the fiery furnace of republican proscription seven times heated, and whose state flag has always been placed beneath the great oriflame of the national democracy, and make no apology nor excuse when offering such a

candidate for the presidency.

If you ask, "Whence comes our candidate?"
we answer, "Not from the usurers' den, nor temple of Mammon, where the clink of gold drowns the voice of patriotism, but from the farm, the workshop, the mine—from the hearts and homes of the people.

To reject him is to put a brand upon rugge onesty and undaunted courage, and to chill the hearts and hopes of those who during all these years have waited for this hour of triumph. To nominate him is to make our party again that of the people, and to insure

"Give us Silver Dick, and silver quick, And we will make McKinley sick, In the ides of next November."

Overmyer Ably Seconds the Nomination Hon. David Overmyer, of Kansas, seconded Mr. Bland's nomination in hese eloquent words:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Con vention: In the name of the democracy o Kansas; in the name of the farmers of Kansas in the name of the farmers of the United States: in the name of the homeless who throng your streets in quest of bread: in the name of that mighty army of unemployed: in the name of that mightiest army which has risen in in-surrection against every form of economic

A man who understands the significance of the fact that the American democracy took the constitution when it was a mere commission of public authority and added to it the ter great amendments which stand forever as an impassable barrier against the invasive instincts of power: a man who knows that if power is not required to stop somewhere, powe will stop nowhere—that the first maxim of lib-erty is that safety lies in distrust of power. man who knows that no nation ever enriched itself by taxing itself: that no tax is either constitutional or just except it be levied for a public purpose, and that any tax which place the burden of government upon the backs of the poor, while exempting the rich, is iniquitous: a man who knows that there are thing dearer than gold—character, exalted character; manhood, unconquerable manhood; honor, immortal honor, and that these high qualities

down under the bitter and hopeless bondage of perpetual debt: that all which dignifies, all which elevates, all which exalts our mortal life, must wither and perish under the desolating touch of gold.

"Ill fares that land to hastening ills a prey. Where wealth accumulates and men decay; Princes or lords may flourish or may fade, A breath may make them as a breath has

A bold yeomanry, their country's pride. When once destroyed can never be supplied. A man who knows that money is the life blood of the body commercial and that no man not set of men can ever have a right to ligan the limbs of the body or to arrest or impede the normal circulation of that blood: a man who knows that money coined from either of the precious metals is sound money, as attested by the experience and wisdom of all ages of the past: a man who knows that all money of the constitution is sound money; that money which is good enough to pay every private debt is good enough to pay every public debt; that money which was good enough to pay George Washington for his expenses incurred in establishing our liberty is good enough to pay Ickleheimer or Morgan or any other man in the wide, wide world; that the money of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Madison, of Monroe, our spirits from their urns."

A man who knows that international agreeent is a mere device to appease the people and once more disappoint and betray and that they who would place this nation un-der subjection to Great Britain in the matter



DAVID OVERMYER.

of the standard of value are no friends of their country or their kind: and, that the true ratio between the two metals is sanctioned by time, sixteen to one. A man who knows that this nation's honor is not in the keeping of that predatory element, that leaguered and confederated scoundrelism which loots the treasury, stifles commerce, paralyzes industry and plunders the world: a man who can not be ruled by consolidated monopoly or aggregated diabolism: a man who knows that no nation ever prospered where agriculture has anguished and that commerce has never languished where agriculture has prospered that a vast majority of the American people are farmers: that when prosperity shall return it will come first to those dust-covered nillions whose sun-browned hands never touch a polluted dollar, who work in the fields under the open skies, under the burning sun of sum-

mer and through the frosts and storms of win-ter from the time the stars grow dim in the east till they rise in the west: That when these rosper all who trade and who transport, all until this happens none can prosper except poverty and the short but simple annals of the poor; a man around whose simple rural home is no well of iron to keep out his fellow men: a man who needs and who has no body-guard,

but whose shield and protection are the love and sympathy of his fellow men. Such a man is Richard P. Bland. He is as patient as Washington: as sympathetic as Jef-ferson, as brave and as just as Jackson, and as wise and sagacious as any man who ever occupied the presidential chair. He can command the suffrages of more democrats than any other man standing upon a free sliver platform, and he can command the suffrages of more silver men who are not democrats than any other democrat. He can carry the prairie states, and the Pacific states, and the Pacific states. and he can carry more states of the central and eastern part of the country than any other man standing in the position which the great democratic party has here taken.

Nominate him and he will be elected by such a majority as has never been witnessed in this country. Then will be fulfilled the Califor-nian's prophecy that "land from out whose depths shall rise the new-time prophet that wide domain. from out whose awful depths shall come

All clad in skins with dusty feet. A man fresh from his Maker's hand, A singer singing ever sweet A charmer charming very wise, And then all men shall not be dumb.

For he shall say, 'beware: For I prepare the way for weary feet.'" The eyes of the whole country, the eyes of the whole world are upon us: the great hear the issue of this convention. Upon that result hangs the future weal or woe of this co try. By the ashes of your ancestors, by the memories of your great and venerated dead, by the love which you bear to your children, by the duty which you owe to posterity, in the name of all that men hold scared. I appeal to you to resolve this great issue aright, and there is one name, the very utterance of which is a complete solution. Bland, Bland, Bland.

TO BUILD A NEW TOMB. x-President Harrison Will Repair the Resting Place of His Illustrious Grand

CINCINNATI, July 10. - William Henry Harrison's tomb at North . Bend was visited Thursday by ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison. Gen. Harrison remained at the tomb fully an hour, noting carefully the location and its ruinous condition. It is his intention to erect a suitable tomb over the present one, and he will probably place the matter in the hands of a contractor. It was at first decided to erect a monument, but it is said the erection of a magnificent marble tomb met with more favor at the hands of the expresident.

DESTROYED A RAILROAD. Angry Farmers Drive Workmen Away and

Tear Up the Rails. NILES, Mich., July 11.-Workmen lately engaged in repairing the St. Joseph Valley railroad, and putting it in of owners of property through which it runs. The latter, heavily armed, drove the workmen away, and began tearing up the rails and leveling the roadbed, determined to destroy the railroad. The farmers retained pos session, and the railroad company' workmen feared to approach them. Several miles of roadbed were destroy The railroad company is power less, but will endeavor to regain possession and complete the road.

War on Saloonkeepers St. Joseph, Mo., July 11. - The Lav and Order league is determined to compel the saloonkeepers to comply with the liquor laws. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of ten owners of saloons upon from one to eight cannot long be retained by man menaced with mort gages, dominated by landlords and bowed censes of the offenders.

JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS.

he Republican National Convention's Declaration for Higher Taxes—No Promise of Relief for the Over-Burdened Masses.

The platform adopted at the St. Louis convention shows that the Bourlearn nothing by experience, are in stood once for liberty and popular by the election of 1892, when a majority of over 1,500,000 votes were cast against the protection candidates, Mc-Kinley has been nominated on a declaration for all the absurdities and infamies embodied in the tariff with which his name was accidentally associated. The hopes of a strong section of the republican party (including many of its most intelligent members) that moderate views on the tariff would prevail, have been disappointed, and the extremists who seek to urge a war and of Benton, is honest money and that he who says that it is not insults the memory of those "dead but sceptered sovereigns who rule to the death against foreign commerce have carried everything before them. It is no longer possible for a republication." to the death against foreign commerce an to be a free trader, as was President Garfield. Henceforth republicanism and McKinleyism are synonomous terms.

For one thing at least the country should be thankful. The St. Louis that the exported rails were sold "at convention of the agents of protected an actual loss." Inasmuch as steel interests met to devise plans for se-curing class legislation for their own profit, dropped the humbug pretenses of tariff reform which in former years was a feature of republican platforms. This abandonment of their fraudulent promises to correct abuses in the tariff laws and to reduce taxation, is evi- of it. As to other aspects of the transdence that the party realizes that the people cannot again be fooled by talk of "reform of the tariff by its friends." There is no longer any pretense of altering the tariff except in the direction of higher taxes.

The triumph of McKinley and his barbarous tariff policy at St. Louis ably low prices" to buyers in your makes clear the issues in the coming own country? Why did you not give campaign. For the first time in the history of the country has a party boldly declared its uncompromising adherence to the doctrine that trade restriction and high taxation are its foundation principles. In former years the lines between the two great parties were confused by the vague generalites under which the Chinese system of trade exclusion was masked. Now we have that policy openly advocated. Anyone who supports the republican candidate will know exactly what he is voting for.

The year 1896 will mark an epoch in the history of this republic. The forces of corruption, cunning and fraud are united in their demands that they shall be given control of the government, so that they can increase who buy and all who sell will prosper, and that the tax burdens of the toiling poor, and create for themselves great forthose who speculate in human misery.

A man who is in complete sympathy with the common people. who knows the tragedy of mighty organization, strong in its power of combined monopoly, sectional interests and partisan ignorance. The men at its head are crafty and unprincipled. Their tool is the incompetent apostle of more taxes as a means of prosperity, and their methods are wholesale promises of impossible riches for all and wholesale debauchery of the voters with funds fried out of protected manufacturers.

Against this unholy union of traitors common people, whose every interest is opposed to the demands of McKinleyites. But while the number of those who will be injured by a republican victory outnumbers one thousand to one those who will be benefited, they are comparatively disorganized and without the great resourses of illgotten wealth which is being poured out in behalf of protection. This, and this only, makes the result in November doubtful. Were one-tenth of the money which will be spent for corrupt purposes by the republicans used to spread among the people true statements of the real effects of high tariff taxation. McKinley would be defeated

by 2,000,000 majority. Should the organized forces of the trusts and monopolies succeed this year the chains of oppressive tariff laws will be bound so tightly that escape from them will be impossible for a generation. To prevent such a calamity every patriotic citizen should ganization is now in a very strong posiwork and vote gainst the party which stands for a policy which makes the masses poorer and classes richer.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM. STEEL RAILS.

ame Attempt of a Manufacturer to Make

Certain Explanations. For many months past the combination price of steel rails to buyers in this country has been \$28 per ton at eastern mills and \$29 at the mills of the Illinois Steel Co. The Illinois company and the Carnegie company are the leading concerns in the combination, which is enabled to exact these prices from buyers in the United States by the tariff duty of \$7.84 per ton on foreign rails.

We showed some weeks ago that the Carnegie company had sold 10,000 tons of rails to Japan for \$21.26 per ton. These rails were shipped from Baltimore. The American manufacturers overcame in Japan the competition of the English rail companies, whose price was \$23.08, although they assert running order, much against the wish | that they need the tariff duty of \$7.84, and even more, to protect them against sales of these English rails here in their home market. We also showed that the Illinois Steel Co. was selling rails to Japan, presumably at the same low price. Press dispatches of May 16 reported a shipment of these rails to Japan from the company's mills at Milwaukee, and said that several other similar shipments had been made.

It now appears that a republican in this city wrote to President Gates, of the Illinois Steel Co., a few weeks ago, directing his attention to the facts above mentioned and asking for an explanation. The junior McKinley organ in this city published President Gates' reply, under the head "Free Traders Answered" and with the comcounts each. An effort is now being ment that the letter was "a 'knock-out' blow" for "one of the favorite arguments advanced against protection."

ing to "stagnation in the iron business," caused by "the action of the president in the Venezuelan message, some of the large manufacturers in this country were obliged to sell goods for export at remarkably low prices in bons of the republican party, who order to keep their works in operation and their men employed." He then full control of the organization which remarks that "we might see reasons at times why we would be willing to sell rights. In spite of the warning given a certain small quantity of our surplus goods at an actual loss rather than stop our works." After speaking of the practices of German manufac-

turers he concludes as follows: "The writer has always been a republican and a protectionist, and believes these principles are correct, and would be willing to justify any manufacturer in selling goods at the best possible price he could obtain to keep his works running, whenever the demoralization was caused by the action of the democratic congress in arresting the wheels of commerce and trying to block the march of trade.'

Mr. Gates has also "always been" a promoter of combinations under the tariff. We recall his connection with the barbed wire pool before he became an officer of the Illinois company. He does not say anywhere in his letter billets had for some time been sold for about \$17 per ton, and we understand that the cost of producing rails in the best mills exceeds by not more than \$3 the cost of producing billets, we shall not assume that the rails for Japan were sold at a loss until we see proof actions referred to, we want to ask a few questions.

If you desired to sell your "surplus goods," Mr. Gates, at a small profit or even at a loss, in order that your works might be kept running, why did you not offer the goods at those "remarkown country? Why did you not give the benefit of the reduction, temporary or exceptional though it may have been, to your fellow-countrymen? You and your combination have for a long time compelled them to pay \$28 at Pennsylvania mills and \$29 at your factories. If you had rails which you were willing to sell at \$21.26, why did you not permit Americans to buy them at that price? Why did not the Carnegie company, which was allowed by the combination's board of control to sell 10,000 tons of rails to Japan at \$21.26, sell the same rails to Americans at \$21.26? Do you not know that railroad companies in the United States would have jumped at the chance to buy at that price or even at a price higher by \$2 or \$3? Why should you give Japan this great discount and withhold it from your American customers? Do you not think the mills would make and sell more rails if your combination should cut down its ring tax?

A letter answering these pertinent questions might not give 'a knock-out blow" to any "argument against protection," but it would be more to the point than the one addressed by Mr. Gates to Mr. William H. Haworth, (the essential parts of which we have set forth above,) which is not a manufacturer's explanation but a kind of republican campaign document.-N. Y. Times.

NCREASED PRICE OF

What the Nall Pool Has Been Doing to In-The nail pool, which has increased

the price of cut nails by 228 per cent. and that of wire nails by 200 per cent., fortified itself two or three days ago by making terms with three or four outside manufacturers who had begun to undersell the ring price list. The conciliation of these outsiders is now announced by the journals of the iron trade. The two outside concerns in the wire-nail industry have been induced to come in. One of them, it is said, will discontinue the manufacture of nails and the other will have an "allotment." The competition of the two troublesome independent manufacturers of cut nails has been "removed." The price list now in force has been "guaranteed" until August 1.

The trade journals say that as the result of these proceedings "the ortion," and will retain for a long time its power to exact the very high prices which American buyers of nails are now compelled to pay.

We say "American buyers," because it is notorious that this greedy tariffsheltered combination exports nails and sells them to foreigners at a price less by about \$1 per keg than the ring price which must be paid in this country. This is a reduction of about 40 per cent., the wholesale price of wire nails at Pittsburgh mills being \$2.55 per keg. In April--the lastest month as to which the official reports have been published-the exports were 2,-176,015 pounds, and for the ten months ended with April they amounted to nearly 20,000,000 pounds.

All the manufacturers in the nail pool are throwing up their hats for McKinley, and they will contribute from their large profits to the campaign fund of the party which voted in the house a few months ago to increase their price margin by 15 per cent. and promised at the same time to add something more in 1897 or 1898. -N Y. Times.

Tories and Protectionists.

The McKinley organe think they have found an argument against free trade in the action of the British government in reducing the taxes on the titled aristocrats who own the land of Great Britain and Ireland. But they forget to tell their readers that the British tories who are now in power have always opposed free trade and favored the rich landlords. The liberal party abolished protection in the interests of the millions of common people. Many of the tories would like to restore the duties on foreign grain, so that the farmers would have to pay more rent for the use of the land. Toryism and protectionism are twin brothers. It is only natural that American McKinlevites should favor Mr. Gates begins by saying that ow- the policy of the English tories.

the Chase County Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

For Judge, Fifth Judicial District. W. A. RANDOLPH, of Emporia. trials and tribulations, if they be of

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-TION.

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,

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-Gen eral, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of

ansas.
Al-o three electors from the State at large
d for the purpose of ratifying the nominion of one elector from each Congressions
strict, said elector to be selected by the
legates present from their respective disso the selection of a new State Central

The basis of apportionment of delegates will be one delegate-at-large for each coun-y of the State and one delegate for every 5 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 true, before the holding of the Dem-

conmention on tellow	
convention, as follow	B:
Allen4	Linn
Anderson	Logan
Atchinson12	Lyon
Barber	Marion
Barton	Marshall
Bourbon 9	McPherson
Brown8	Mead
Butler4	Miami
Chase	Mitchell
Chautauqua2	Montgomery
Cherokee7	Morris
Cheyenne	Morton
Clark 1	Nemaha
Clay3	Neosho
Cloud3	Ness
Coffey 5	Norten
Comanche2	Osage
Cowley	Osborne
Crawford8	Ottawa
Dickinson8	Pawnee
Decatur3	Phillips
Doniphan7	Phillips
Douglas	Pratt
Edwards2	Rawiins
Elk	Reno
Ellis10	Republic
Kilsworth6	Pice
Finney2	Rice
Ford 3	Riley
Franklin7	Rooks
	Rush
Geary3	Russell
Grove1	Saline
Graham2	Scott
Grant 1	Sedgwick
Gray2	Beward
Greeley1	Shawnee
Greenwood6	Sheridan
Hamilton2	Sherman
Harper3	Smith
Harvey4	Stafford
Haskell	Stanton
Hodgman1	Stevens
Jackson	Sumner
Jefferson	Thomas
Jewell	Trego
Johnson8	Waubaunsee
Keerney	Wallace
Kingman3	Washington
Kiowa1	Wichita
Labette5	Wilson
Lane1	Woodson
Leavenworth27	Wyandotte
Lincoln	

DEMOCRATIC CONCRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

By direction of the Democratic Congressional Committee a delegate convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional Dis .. trict of Kansas 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. For the purpose of transacting

such other business as may properly 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 apportionment the several counties will follows:

Butler..... Woodson... H S. MARTIN, Chairman,

P. N. DICKERHOOF, Sec'y. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CCN-

VENTION. The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, July 18, 1896, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention to be held at Hutchinson vention to be held at Hu tchinson
August 4; to the Congressional convention, to be held at Emporia, August 18; to the Appelate Court convention, to be held at Chanute, August 18; and to the State Senatorial convention, yet to be called, and to transact any other business that may come before the convention.

C. S. Ford, Chairman,
A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

The COURANT, this week, places

its masthead the names of W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, the nominees for President and vice-President, of the national Democratic convention, held in Chicago, last week: and, in doing so, we feel we are but traveling in a road and following in a line of policy we have known, appreciated and of the people, in whatever condition success means an amelioration of their the long sufferning and heavy burdened class of our people, and of happiness add to happiness of those who have been more fortunate in the race for the accumulation of this world's goods; and in the success of Democracy the world becomes akin, as it the means of the individual, and the blessings of good government are shared by all alike; and in the success of the Democratic party we believe lies the preservation of American liberties, as handed down to us by our fathers, as drafted in the Declaration ocratic National Convention, we adyocated a line of policy, on a certain question, for the Democrats to pursue and that convention saw fit to act differently, it is the part of good generalship, good partisianship and good citizenship, after a council of war, or a cided on a certain line of battle or contest to be pursued for supremacy over an opposing enemy, for the minority oft hat consultation to buckle on their armor and fight with the same vim for the success of their cause, as if their suggestions had been headed; therefore, in placing the Democratic National Ticket at the head of our feasting on a dish that means no force bill, no high tariff, uo oppression of the masses for the benefit of the classes, equal rights to all and special priveleges to none. Hurrah for Bryan and Sewall-

HOW IS IT?

McKinley is called the "advance agent of prosperity," but in 1890 he was the advance agent of disaster. The volume of business of the thing else whether it is prosperous lowered by the restriction on foror not. For the three years prior after its passage while it was in the farmers, after a life of industry to Colorado, full operation, the clearings of the and frugality, are worse off than seventy-one cities were as follows: when they started.

bill is in many particulars, it taken for granted by the protec-stopped any further decline, and stopped any further decline, and the clearances last year reached

\$51,511,000,000. The tariff of 1883 had the same the clearances before and after it was as follows:

Before 1883 Tariff. | After 1883 Tariff. 1880....\$49,990,000,000 | 1884....\$44,200,000,000 1881....63,471,000,000 | 1885.....41,474,000,000 In 1886 business had accommodated itself to the changed conditions, and slowly increased each year until in 1890 it had almost tion is tyrany," "taxation of the reached the volume of 1881. Then many for the enrichment of the McKinley hit it another blow be- few is infamy. tween the eyes that knocked it out

In 1894, thanks to McKinleyism lican show will come up to the gaudy posters of its "advance agent" any better in 1897 than it did in 1890 .- New York World.

of Postoffice clerks. with head- ply in order that the mighty trust quarters at Emporia, met last evebe entitled to representation as ning and elected A. Dumbauld as their deligate to the national convention which convenes at Denver in Septembdr. As the Kansas City, Mo,, and the Topeka Postoffices cannot grow when the people are each have but one deligate, Mr. deprived of the means of becoming Dumbauld will have the same voting power in this convention as from the people the fruits of their the latter two offices. It is expect- toil, they take also the means of ed that the coming meeting in becoming customers of legitimate Denver will be of great importance industries. Improverishment of and intrest to all postoffice ejerks. The branch at Emporia has been materially strengthened the last market, year, and it is thh purpose of the postoffice clerks to make every egitimate effort in their power to ests of the people. Prosperity deturther the passage of their bill pends upon the restoration of the before congress.

> Postmaster General Wilson is in hearty sympathy with the movement which is bound to succeed providing the clerks themselves will make the proper effort .- Emporia Republican.

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

jan2tf J. C. DAVIS.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S STAND-

A somewhat new light was brown upon the industrial situation by the eloquent speech of George Fred Williams in the convention. Referring to the idle spindles of this section, New England, he declared that the stagnation was a result of ruined customloved from our infancy; that is, that ers. Deprived of customers by Democracy means the best welfare the Republican legislation that brought on the panic of 1893 and of life they may be situated, and its ruined the people, the business men could not be prosperous.

This is looking at the matter correctly and from the people's standpoint. Hitherto we have looked at legislation from the point of view of the government or the producers of a certain class of goods. When the tariff was were, and the burdens of government discussed too much was said about are shared by the people according to the revenue and the interests of the manufacturers, and too little about the effect on the people as a

The interests of the manufacturer were considered as if he were the only producer. The business of Independence and the Constituton man, the working man, the shipper, the farmer, are all producers who deserve the legitimate encouragement of the government. Yet their interests were subordinated to the far less important interests of the one class of manufacturers.

The farming industry is the most mportant of all. It deserves the conclave of delegated wisdom has de- highest consideration not only because it is the most essential to our existence, but also because it of all industries does most to devel. ope those qualities which are the safeguard of good government in time of peace and the guarantee of our independence in time of war. Our existence as individuals and columns we are eating no crow, but as a mighty nation of selfgoverning people is inseparably connected with the maintenance of a great agricultural class.

> Yet the farmers have received no consideration at the hands of protectionists. They have been forced to pay monopolistic prices for the necessaries of life and the tools of their trade, while at the same time their market abroad eign trade. Thus caught "comin" an' gwin' in the trap of protection

tionists that they have a right to make the whole people pay exorbitant prices for everything effect upon business-unsettling it. they buy, mearly to swell the pro-The volume of business shown by fits of the great manufacturers. There is no such right. Taxation of the people is only justifiable when it is employed to pay the expense of the people's goverment. It"Taxation without representa-

It is the right of the people to buy their necessaries as cheaply and the Republican silver inflation as they can, and though the necact, the business of the country essity of paying the expenses of was less than in 1881. There is no the government justifies the inreason to suppose that the Repub-direct taxation of the people by taking for the government a duty on imports, there is no justification for raising the price of the necessaries of life to every man, rich or Branch No. 126, National order poor, prosprous or starving, simmay flourish and faston ruin on tee people."

The home market, of which protectionists prate, is not benfited by the oppression of the penple. It customers. When the trusti take the people cannot fail to tear down instead of build up the home

This year we have at last a consideration of the rights and interrights of the people, and since the Democratic party alone champions their couse, it becomes the duty of the people to support that party. Therein lies the hope of the future. -Kansas City Star.

NOTICE. There will be an ice cream supper at the Toledo school-house, Thursday evening. July 23, 1896. Hearty welcome to all.

HE - S & STATE OF

"I see" said a man had served in congress with McKinley and who knew him too well to vote for him, "that Mark Hanna is reported to have said that McKinley secured that nomination without making any promises. If Hanna said that he must have been joking for he must know that making promises has always been a weakness with McKinley. Why, it kept him in hot water nearly all the time he was governor of Ohio, and he even went so far as to promise the same thing to two different men. In one such case, when both men had too much influence to be turned down, he had to get the legislature to help him out at the expense of the State, making two positions at \$5,000 a year where only one had existed when he promised it to two men. Not made any promises? Why, I,ll bet my very head that McKinley has promised away every position worth having in the gift of the President, and nobody knows it any better than Mark Hanna."

With the Poala Spirit, we want to know what's the matter with David Overmyr? He's all right. Why not nominate him for Governor August 4th? We must all accept free silver as Democrats and Overmyre is surely strong enough in this !ine, Democrat, an honest man and an antiprohibitionist. David Overmyer is our first choice for Governorand if he is the Democrat nominee Miami county will give him a plurality as big as it gave Mr. Click in 1882!

Joseph B. Fugate. editor of the Newton Semi-Weekly Journal, Postmaster at that place, and president of the Kansas Democratic Editoriol Association, was married Jane 30th, 1896, to Miss Jessie K, Howell, of Lawrence, and, while we are a little late in extending our congratulations, nevertheless, we most heartily join in with the newspaper boys in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Fugate, many years of health, happiness and good

Come to think of it, since the West has declared for free silver, we live in the West, and a man is worse than heathen who don't halloo for his own country. Hurrah for the Chiccountry indicates better than any- has been narrowed and prices ago nominees of 1896!-Paolo Spirit

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

An illustrated book describing when they started.

The people as consumers received even less than the producers as a whole with the producers as a whole will be mailed free on application to G.T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago Tourists tickets now on sale at Inadequate as the Gorman tariff ducers as a whole. It has been duced rates to Pueblo, Colorado



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"KENTUGKY GLUB"

PURE WHISKIES

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

gallon 5 years old,.....\$3.45 " 4.25 5.50 5 years old ... \$11.00 8 years old ... \$13.00 10 years old ... \$15.00 Case 12 qts.

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

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DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



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

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

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

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

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

Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.



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, JOHN DOERING, Prop.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

W. H. HOLSINGER. Hardware,

RELI

ONE

Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Pumps. Pipe, Hose and

Fittings KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topoka, Kansas, (Postomes box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton 1623-11

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

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

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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 Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder al courts

THOS. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER

CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

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

R·I·P·A·N·S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

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

ods-Millinery-Ladies' Suits-Notions-Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jeweiry-Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candies—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here-

The assortment is the greatest in the West-under one roof.
One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete.
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Come to the Big Store if you can, You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.,

Bullene Moore Erreny of KANSAS CITY, MO.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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



TIME TABLE.

BAST. At.X Co'.L. Chi.X KC.X.W.F Ludar Grove. 1 35 1 10 12 44 10 13 355 them, he clements... 1 45 117 12 56 10 23 4 14 Elmdale... 1 58 1 28 1 05 10 36 4 40 Evans... 2 02 1 31 1 19 10 40 4 48 Strong... 2 10 1 37 1 24 10 48 5 03 Kllinor... 2 20 1 44 1 40 10 57 5 20 Saffordville.. 2 25 1 50 1 51 11 03 5 32 West. Mex.x col.LKsn.x.tex.x.frt. pm pm am pm pm and Mrs.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Mixed Evans. 1 05 6 40 Strong City. 1 15 7 0 Cottonwood Falls. 3 00pm Gladstone WEST. Pass. Frt.

COUNTY OFFICERS: SOCIETIES:

SOCIETIES:

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

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

Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, ModernWoodmen in America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillet, V. C.; L. W. Heek, Clerk.
Clerk.

Mrs. Jacob Schimp of the control o

COUNTY CENTRAL COM-

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, held at the COURANT office, at 10 o'clock, a, m., on Saturday, July 18, 1896, at which it is hoped every member of the committee will be present.

A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cloudy, with a slight sprinkle o rain, this morning. Dennis Madden, of Emporia, was

in town, yesterday. J. D. Minick went to Kansas City, Tuesday, on business.

T. M. Gruwell was out to Florence a great part of last week. Miss Filler, of Leavenworth, is vis-iting at Mrs. H. P. Coe's.

Mrs. Sarah Hagans, of Iowa, is vis iting relatives at Strong City. Miss Luella Kirker, of Wichita, visited at Strong City, last week,

94° in the shade yesterday afternoon, and rain is much needed. Frank Daub, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. J. H. Murdock took a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last week.

John Madden, of Emporia, was town, last week, on law business. Harry Bilson has returned from his visit to his parents, at Eureka,

E. J. Dill and D. O. Bell are again running the Council Grove Guard. The Populists Senatoral Convention will be held in this city, August 8th,

T. H. Grisham is at Topeka, today, attending the State Silver Convention. Mrs. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, was down to Emporia, Tues-

Miss Lola Bonewell, of Emporia, visited her old home in this city, last

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Farrington, Strong City. have returned from their

Miss May Childs visited her cousin-Miss Nettie Carroll, at Waukarusa-

last weck. Miss Bessie Scroggin, of Kansas City, is visiting at her grand-father's, J. H. Scribner.

Last Monday evening, Miss Emma Baker entertained a number of her young friends.

Mrs. C. W. White, of Strong City, has returned from her visit at Wilcey,

Morris county. Mrs. A. B. Emerson, of Cedar Point, has returned home, from her

visit in Colorado. Archie Miller took a car load, each of cattle and hogs, to Kansas City, last Thursday night.

W. J. McNee is putting down a dressed stone sidewalk in front of

Half gallon fruit jars 85 itentiary.

A motion to set aside the judgement in the case of Evans Rovers vs.
fruit jars 65 cents per doz.

J. T. Morgan et al., was overruled, and sturday afternoon, July 18, 1896.
court adjourned to August 18.

Call at the COURANT office when ou want job work of any description Capt. Ed. S. Clark has moved to the

residence he recently purchased of Mrs. Rachael M. Pugh. Wm. Selves was kicked by a colt, yesterday, and got his left arm broken, and otherwise badly hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Browning spent the past week with their son, Louis, in Missouri, who is very sick.

tle to Kansas City, last week.

Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is per-

Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop Tobacco" Clerk r For soda water and ice cream soda go to the "16 to 1" Ice Cream Parlor. It has the only soda water fountain

Lila Lee, the litile daughter of Mr.

9 15 turned, last week, from a visit at his old home in Ohio. He took in Chi-The Premium Lists of Chase County Fair, printed by the *Leader*, to be held September 15, 16, 17 and 18, are

While hoeing down weeds, last Thursday, Frank Foreman, son of A.

F. Foreman, cut his foot very badly. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

Half gallon fruit jars 85

Levi Jones was appointed Clerk of
cents per dozen. Quart
fruit jars 65 cents per dozents

Adjourned to July 18

Mr. and Mrs. David Rettiger, of Strong City, will go to Colorado Springs, next week, for a two months'

Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable 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

Mrs. Jacob Schimpff. of Birley, who was taken seriously ill at the home of her son-in-law, G. G. Miller, at Clements, while on her way home from a visit to her brother at Newton, has so far recovered as to be able to sit up.

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

they will proceed home.

The following are non-commissioned officers of Co. I: 1st Serg., Sam Bashor; Q. M. Serg., M. K. Harman; 3d Serg., Frank Hatch; 4th Serg., Chas. Giese; 5th Serg., Ed. D. Forney: Corporals, Wm Duckett, Bert Cole-man, Wm Forney, Wm Teat.

Lost, on road between Elk and Cottonwood Falls, a black hand bag containing some money, gold spectacles and other articles. Finder please leave same at postoffice, Cottonwood Falls, or Elmdale.

MRS. M. J. PALMER. About one hundred of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brickell, of Toledo township, gathered at their home on the evening of July 8, instant, with well filled baskets, and gave them a most pleasant surprise party, the occasion being the 40th anniversary of their wedded life.

Elwood Sharp and J. B. Wilcox, experienced newspaper men, are now to these regions as invalids need, the proprietors of the Council Grove Bugle, Mr. Wilcox, who was formerly holson, G. P. A. A. T. & S. F. Ry. of the Strong City Derrick, having purchased the interest of E. J. Dill Chicago. in the same, and will con-tinue it as a Democratic paper. Suc-

cess to you and yours, gentlemen. As an evidence of the prosperity of the Strong City Derrick, that paper, in its issue of July 3, placed before its readers an eight page edition, well filled with display ads; and, while we are a little late in telling our strated beyond doubt. Fortunes are readers of this fact, we congratulate Brother Horn in his enterprise and success, and wish him a continuance

DISTRICT COURT PROCEED.

This court was in session July 3, and disposed of the following cases:
G.W. Shurtleff vs. John Bales et al., the street in the s

Sheriff's deed ordered.
Calvin Hood ys John C. Dwelle et al.; sale confirmed and certificate of sale ordered.

Evans Rogers vs J.T. Morgan et al tale confirmed and deed ordered.
C. A. Klienfelter vs B, W. Spencer et al., sale confirmed and deed ordered.
G. W. Shurtleff vs. J. R. Horner et al. sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Wear & Bogber Dry Goods Co. vs S. F. Jones et al., dismissed,

This court met in adjourned term, yesterday, and Peter Crowley, arresthis residence property.

Born on Snnday morning, July 12 store of Talkington & Wood, at Elm-dale, was arraigned, plead guilty, and of Strong City, a son.

The Board were in session, July 6, 8, 10 and 11, and transacted the fol-

lowing business:

The Eads road, at the head of Fox creek, established.

Matt Makin, E. Patton and Thos. McDonald were appointed viewers on road petitioned for by John Mann and others.

Sold August 3 and 4, good to retain and including August 8.

For the National Populist Convention to be held at St. Louis, July 22, the Santa Fe will sell tickets one fare for the round trip.

T. W. Jenkins, Ag't.

It was ordered that the County manently located at Cottonwood Surveyor superintend repairs on june 27 tf bridge across South Fork, at Matfield

It was ordered that the County. Clerk notify the County Board of Marion county that, in a matter of a county-line road between Diamond Creek township, in Chase county, and Grant township, in Marion county, the Trustees of said townships meet on said road and divide it between and Mrs. Frank Lee, fell off her donkey, last Saturday evening, and broke
one of her wrists,

J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, rewolf and wildcat scalps be discon-

tinued after July 8, 1896, The bridge over Buckeve creek, washed out in the recent flood, was ordered to be rebuilt at the Lind crossing, the structure to be what is known as a "leg" iron bridge, 14x70 feet, and contract awarded to Farns worth & Blodgett, of Kansas City,

for \$1,050. Wm. Raper, confined in jail, for larceney at Clements, whose sentence expired, July 14. was ordered released on that date, and costs of prosecution remitted from him and taxed to the county.

Adjourned to July 18.

THE FIRST SHOT. Strong City opened the campaign slast Srturday night, by a grand rati fication meeting. The town was astir at 8 o'clock, when the band began playing. Then there were fire.

visit at that place, for their health.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution.

A. S. Howard, President of the Chase County National Bank, left. Tuesday, for an extended visit in the mountains of Colorado, and, during his absence, Arch Miller will preside at the head of that institution.

Don't forget that John Glen, the resident of the conditions of usual and forcible manner, sending shot after shot to the minds of the thinking people. At every mention of Bryan ann Sewall there were cheers untill there was but one sound, one voice and one word, eilver, and, only upon a promise to come again, would the people let Butler stop; and all went away saying "I am glad I was there." A SILVER MAN.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES. The followinw persons were granted teachers' certificates at the examination held in this city, July 2 and 3,

1st Grade-L. G. Præger, Daniel and 3000 posts for sale. Apply at the Madden farm, near Bazaar or at J. L. Kellogg's livery stable in Cottonwood Falls. Jerry Madden. Mrs. Clara Goodreau and granddaughter, Miss Mabel Evans, of Miltonyale, arived at Strong City, yesterday, from a six weeks' visit in Arkansas, and stopped over with Eli and Phil Goodreau, until Monday, when they will proceed home.

1st Grade—L. G. Præger, Daniel Wilson, J. M. Stone.

2nd Grade—W.C. Orrill, W.L.Kelley; Anna Jacobs, Frank W. Riggs, Josie Fish, Edward A.Sayre, Nellie Bishop. H. S. Dwelle, Ida Shimpff, Hattie Jack, Lizzie Brandley, Jennie Ubton, Minnie Ellis, Eva R. Shannon, Pearl Holtz, J. R. Brown, John G. Peterson, Anna Hackett.

3rd Grade—L. G. Præger, Daniel Wilson, J. M. Stone.

3rd Grade-Aimee Dougherty, Mattie Dougherty, Geo. E. Capwell, Helen M. Præger, Marie Marden, Jennie E. Barrett, Emma Goudie, Blanche Austin.

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

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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.

EYES.

Why suffer with your eyes? Dr. Medley, of Abilene, Kan., the most noted optician and eye specialists in the State is again in Cottonwood Falls and will remain one week, and can be consulted at Holsinger's store, The Dr. has been visiting Cottonwood Falls for a number of years and has won an excellent reputation as an optician, and can produce hundreds of testimonials of his skill by persons of Cottonwood Falls and elsewhere. Call and see him and have your eyes examined.

AUCTION SALE.

SPECIAL RATES

Hutchinson, Kan., August 4. Democratic State Convention. One fare round trip. Excursion tickets to be

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pasture, all of which are doing well.

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At Cripple Creek Colo., and elsewhere, are being 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 dividends of 35 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment. John I. Tallman & Co., 14 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Ill., are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you free, interestinff particulars of the Mining Companies they represent also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton containing many new and important features.

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

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July Miss Maud Adams. All the above remaining uncalled

for July 25, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. NOTICE.

The "16 to 1" has the soda fountain of W. B. Hilton and will serve ice cream soda. It is the only Ice Cream Parlor in town. and guarantees to be clean and respectable.

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office distract are vacant, and are open to settlement under the homestead law; on, upon due application, made atsaid land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder,

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EMBALMER.

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STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

First published in the Courant July 16,1896. ORDINANCE NO. 222.

An ordinance relating to billiard halls— to amend section 4 of Ordinance No. 162, Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council-men of the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, SECTION I. That section 4 of Ordinance No. 162 be amended to read as follows, to-wit:

No. 162 be amended to read as follows, to-wit:

Before any license shall be issued under the provisions of this ordinance the applicant shall pay to the treasurer of said city the sum of three dollars for the first table and two dollars for each additional table to be kept, and shall specify the kind and number of tables to be kept and describing the place where they are to be kept. Said license may be granted for one month or any longer time not exceeding one year, as the Council may determine.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the Chase Councy Courant.

W. W. Sanders,
Mayor.

Passed the Council July 8, 1896.

Passed the Council July 8, 1896.

J. B. SANDERS,
City Clerk.

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Where Mama Used to Play. True stories of two little country girls. By Percia V. White. All Around a Doll House. How to build and furnish it. By Annie Isabel Willis. Nellie Ogg and Her Goats. By Frank Pope Humphrey. A romantic true story of a little Scotch lassic in the days of "bonnic Prince Dharlie." (Serial.)

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Prospectus for 1896. PANSY. THE A Magazine for Young People.
Edited by Isabella M. Alden ("Pansy") and
G. R. Alden.

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Lothrop House. A New Volume begins with the Nov. No. The coming year, The Pansy will appear in a new and improved form. It will present many fresh and original features, the editors and publishers alike aiming to make the 1896 volume surpass any other in the history of this popular magazine. Among the many notable contributions will be the following: SERIALS and SERIES of ARTICLES.

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THE RUIN IS A SHRINE.

Only a ruined cottage, a crumbled wall and

A rose which wildly riots, untouched, untilled, untrimmed, Remains of an old-time garden where yet

the violet blows, With a hundred half wild blossoms by a hedge of hawthorn rimmed.

Once where the bats are clinging the cozy fireplace glowed, With ruddy flashlights gleaming on ceil-

ing and on floor;
And the sweet magnetic currents of her
by the stain of ill; From her fond eyes to her lover as he en-tered through the door.

For here was an earth-heaven holy, fit shrine for an angel fair,
Whose soul was a spotless lily untouched
by thestain of ill;

Ah, that was a cozy corner unreached by the cold world's care, Where the wild birds paused enraptured to list to a maiden's trill.

Hither came he at evening when the shadows faded slow,
Here did they love and linger in the
scenied air and hush;
Here did the echoes fondle her sweet tones

soft and low,
In the restful nook secluded from the
mad world's rage and rush.

Sweet indeed are your whispers, oh mem-Glad were the hours departed, glad were the eves of yore!

In her grave the maid is sleeping, while he

prays through the night,
Here at the shrine now shattered where

the old joys come no more.

I. Edgar Jones, in Springfield (Mass.)

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

A Strange Story, Taken From a Manuscript Beeathed by an Old Mexican Indian to Ilis Friend and Comrade, an Englishman Named Jones.

Copyrighted, 1894, by H. Rider Haggard.

CHAPTER XXL THE MARRIAGE OF MAYA

Presently the door opened, and the senor was brought into the sanctuary as he thought to his death, for I say that his teeth were set, and that his clenched, as though to defend himself, but as he came the most of the council rose and bowed to him, saying: "Hail to you! Son of the Sea, Fa-vored of Heaven, Father foreordained

of the Deliverer to come!"

Then he knew that the plot had suceeded, and uttered a great sigh of re-

'Hearken, white lord," said Mattai, for Tikal sat still and scowled on him in silence, "the gods have spoken by their oracle. As Zibalbay thought so it is, and your feet have been led for a purpose to the gates of the City of the Heart. Listen to the words of the gods," and, taking the tablet, he read to him the false prophecy. "Now choose, white man. Will you take the Lady Maya to wife, or wi'l you be put to death, in that, having wandered to the City of the Heart, you refuse to obey the command of the gods?" Now the senor thought, and an-

The man would be foolish who hesitated between death and so fair and sweet a bride. Still, this is a matter that I cannot decide alone. What says

the Lady Maya?" the Lady Maya?"
"She says," answered Maya, "that, although this is a marriage for which she did not look and it is a new thing that a daughter of the Heart should the past and doubtfully of the future. Now, I did my best to cheer him up, but with little avail, for he shook his ake a stranger of less ancient blood to husband, the will of Heaven is her will, and the lord that Heaven chooses for her shall be her lord," and she stretched out her hand to him.

He took it, and, bending down, kissed her fingers, saying:

"May I be worthy of your choice, Now, I thought that the ceremonies were finished and was glad, for I grew weary of assisting at this farce, but the old priest, Zibalbay's foster broth-

er, rose and said: "One thing more must be done, brethren, before we leave this sanctuary, and it is to swear in these strangers as members of the council."

"Ay! it is well thought of. Let them be sworn, and remember that to break the oath is death," was the answer. Then we went out, accompanied by Maya, Mattai and the escort of priests, d through the halls and pa out into the courtyard of the temple and thence to apartments in the palace, where we refreshed ourselves with food, for we were weary. The trick had succeeded, the ordeal was past, and for the present at least we were no longer in danger of our lives; more, the power of Mattai was confirmed, and daughter was assured in her position as the wife of Tikal, and the senor and the Lady Maya were about to attain the fullness of their desire and to be de-

clared one in the presence of the peo-Well, the thing was done, and it was useless to regret it or to think of the future, so turning to Mattai I asked him what was to happen on the pyra-

"There will be a great gathering of the people." he answered, "as is customary at dawn after the night of the Rising of Waters, and there they will be told all that has happened in the sanc-tuary, and then, if it is their will, Tikal will be confirmed as cacique, according to the bargain, and either to-day or to-morrow the white man here will become the husband of the Lady Maya, in order," he added, with a sneer, "that of their union may be born the Deliverer who is to be. Now, if you are ready, it is time for us to go, for the multitude is gathered and an escort awaits us without."

Leaving the palace we placed our-selves in the center of a party of nobles and guards who were in attendance, and marched across the courtvard and up the steps of the pyramid. The night was growing gray with the breaking of the dawn, and in the pearly light through which the stars shone faintly we perceived that bands of priests and nobles, wrapped in their broidered ser-apes, for the morning air was chilly, stood in their appointed places round

In front of them were ranged the dense masses of the people, drawn here to make their prayers upon this feast day, and also by desire to learn the truth as to the death of Zibalbay, the fate of the strangers who had accompa nied him from the unknown lands, the decision of the council as to the succes sor to the place and power of cacique, and, lastly, whether or no the oracle of the god had spoken to his priests upon this or any other matter when the lost

On reaching the altar seats were given to us among the Nobles of the Heart, those of Maya and the senor being placed in such fashion that they would be visible to the whole multi-

To the People of the Heart the occasion was a great one, seeing that but little rain falls in their country, and thus they depended for a bountiful harvest upon the inundation of the island and of the low shores that lay around the lake, by its waters swollen with the malted snow of the great mountains on melted snow of the great mountains on the mainland. When the waters re-treated then they planted their grain in rich land, made fertile without labor to themselves by the mud, whence be fore the lake rose again they gathered their corn and other crops.

When they had ended their praying, and gifts of fresh flowers had been

laid upon the altar by beautiful chil-dren chosen for that purpose, Tikal blessed the people as high priest, and

the simple ceremony came to an end.

Then Mattai rose to speak, telling the people all things that had hap-pened, or so much of them as was ex-pedient that they should know. He told them of the death of Zibalbay, of the setting of the lost talisman in the symbol, and of the writing that was found therein, which he read aloud to

them amid a dead silence.

Then he told them how the Lady Maya and the senor had consented to be married in obedience to the voice of the oracle, and lastly, how she, the Lady Maya, had desired that her cousin, Tikal, should continue to be cacique of the City of the Heart, that she might have more leisure to attend upon her heaven-sent husband and to be at rest until that child was become a man, whose wisdom and power should make them even greater than their forefa-thers had been.

When he had finished there was much applause and other expressions of joy, and a spokesman from among the people asked when the marriage of the white man, Son of the Sea, to the Lady Maya would take place. This question she answered in person, saying modestly that it was her lord's will that it should take place that very night in the banqueting hall of the palace, and that a great feast

should be celebrated in honor of it.

After this the talking came to an end Tikal having said no word good or bad beyond such as the duties of his office required, and, according to the custom of the country, many people, noble and simple, came forward to congratulate her who was about to be made a bride.

Weary of watching them and of hearing their pretty speeches, I took advantage of the escort of a friendly noble and went to see the ceremony of the closing of the floodgate, a huge block of marble that slid down a groove into a niche prepared to receive it where it was fastened with great bars of copper and sealed by certain officers, although, as I was told, the rising water would not reach it for another

eight or ten days. About midday I returned to the apartments that had been assigned to me in the palace, and hearing that the senor was still in attendance on the Lady Maya I ate my dinner alone with such

appetite as I could find, and lay down to sleep awhile.

I was awakened from my rest by the senor, who arrived looking merry as he used to be before ever Molas came to lead us to the old Indian doctor and his daughter, and full of talk about the preparations for his wedding that night. I listened to all he had to say and strove earnestly to fall into his mood, but, as I suppose, without effect, for in the end he fell into mine, which was but a sad

head and said: "Indian as she is, I love Maya dearly, and no other woman has been or can be so much to me, and yet I am afraid, Ignatio, for this marriage is ill-omened, and I pray that what has been begun in trickery may not end in desolation. Also the future is black both for you and me. You came here for a certain and me. You came here for a certain purpose and will desire to leave again to follow your purpose, nor, although I take this lady to wife, do I wish to spend my days in the City of the Heart. And yet it would seem that unless we can escape, this is what we must do."

"Let us hope that we shall be able to escape," I answered.
"I doubt it," he said, "for already I

have discovered that though we be treated with all honor, yet we shall be closely watched, or at least I shall for certain reasons. Still come what may, I trust that this marriage will make no breach in our friendship, Ignatio."

"I do not know, senor, though I think that for weeks its shadow has lain between us, and I fear lest that shadow should deepen. Also it has been fated that women and their loves should come between me, my ambitions and my friends. From the moment that my eyes fell upon Lady Maya, bound to the altar in the chapel of the hacienda, I felt that her great beauty would bring trouble upon us, and it would seem that my heart did not lie to me." Without answering the senor lay down on the bed, where he remained, whether sleeping or awake I do not know, till the hour of sunset, when he was aroused by the arrival of several lords and attendants, who came to lead him to the bath. On his return other messengers entered, bearing magnifi-cent robes and jewels, the gift of Lady Maya, to be worn by him and by me at the ceremony. Then barbers, having trimmed and scented his hair and beard according to the fashion of this people, he was decked out like a victim for the sacrifice. So soon as all was prepared the doors were flung wide, and six officers of the palace came through them, bearing wands of office in their hands, accompanied by a troop of sing-ing girls chosen for their loveliness, which, to speak the truth, was not small. In the midst of these officers and ladies the senor was placed, and, followed by myself, who walked behind with a heavy heart, he set out for the banqueting hall.

As we reached it the doors were thrown open and the singers set up a love song, pretty enough, but so foolish that I have forgotten it. We passed the threshold and found that the great hall was crowded with guests arrayed in their most brilliant attire, whereon the lamplight shone bravely. Through this company we walked till we reached an open space at the far end of the hall, around which, in a semicircle, sat the members of the Council of the Heart, Tikal and his wife being placed in the center of them, having Mattai on their right, and on their left that old priest, Dimas, the foster brother of Zibalbay, who had administered the oath to us.

As we advanced, with one exception all the council rose and bowed to the this or any other matter when the lost senor. That exception was Tikal, who talisman was set in ts place upon the stared straight before him and did not

seats when the sound of singing was heard again, mingled with that of music, and far away, at the foot of the long hall, appeared a band of musicians playing upon pipes of reeds, clad in the royal livery of green and crowned with oak leaves. After the musicians marched, or, rather, danced, a number of young girls robed in white only, and carrying white lilies in their hands, which they threw upon the floor to be trodden by the feet of the bride.

Next came Maya herself, a sight of heart and caused me to think more gently of the senor, who had become party to a trick to win her. She also was arrayed in white, embrcidered with gold, and having the causel of the senor was arrayed in white, embrcidered with the had offered to his new-made wife. beauty such as stirred even my cold gold, and having the symbol of the Heart blazoned on her breast; about her waist and neck were a girdle and collar of precious emeralds; on her head was set a tiara of perfect pearls taken in past ages from the shellfish of the lake, and round her wrists and ankles were bangles of dead gold. Her wav-ing hair hung loose almost to her sandaled feet, and in her hand, as token of her rank, she bore a little golden sceptor, having at one end a great pearl and at the other a heart-shaped emerald.

Now the bridegroom and the bride stood together in the open space sur-rounded by the half circle of the Council of the Heart, among whom I was given a seat, while behind them were

they were to be wed by the direct com-mand of the guardian god of the city, by the wish of the Council of the Heart, and because of the love that they bore one another. Next reading from a written roll he published the text of the agreement whereby Maya renounced her right as ruler in favor of her Cousin Tikal, and I noticed that this agreement was received by the company in cold silence and with some few expressions of disapproval.

Lastly, from another roll he read a list of the honors, offices, wealth, houses and servants which were thereby as-signed to the Lady Maya and her con-sort, and also to myself, their friend, for the maintenance of their rank and

dignity and of my comfort.

Having finished his task he asked the senor and Maya whether they had heard all that he had read by command of the council, and, if so, whether they approved thereof.

They bowed their heads in assent

whereupon the herald turned, and, ad dressing Tikal by all his titles, called upon him in virtue of his priestly of-fice and of his position as chief of the state to make these two one in the face of the people according to the ancient custom of the land.

Tikal heard him and rose from his seat as though to commence the serv ce, then sank down again, saying: "Seek some other priest, herald, for this I will not do."

> CHAPTER XXIL MATTAI PROPHESIES EVIL

At Tikal's words the company mur mured in astonishment, and Mattai, bending forward, began to whisper in his ear. Tikal listened for a moment,

then turned upon him flereely and then said aloud so all could hear him:

"I tell you, Mattai, that I will be no party to this iniquity. Has such a thing been heard of before that the Lady of the Heart, the highest lady in the land, hearly he will be many to the land, should be given in marriage to a stranger, who, like some lost dog, has

wandered to our gate?"
"The prophecy—" began Mattai.
"The prophecy! I put no faith in prophecies. Why should I obey a prophecy written now, when or by whom I do not know? This lady was my affianced bride, and now I am asked to unite her to a nameless man, who not even of our blood or faith. Well.

"Surely, lord, you blaspheme," answered Mattai, growing wroth, "seeing that it is not for the highest priest to speak against the oracle of the god. Also," he added, with meaning, "what can it be to you who are not ten days wed to the lady at your side, that she whom once you were affianced should choose another as her husband?

"What is it to me?" asked Tikal furi ously. "If you desire to know I will tell you. It is everything. How did I come to break my troth and to take daughter as a wife? Through you, Mattai, through you, the liar and false prophet. Did you not swear to me that Maya was dead yonder in the wilderness? And did you not, to satisfy your own ambitions, force me on to take your daughter to wife, ay, and is not this marriage between the Lady of the Heart and the white man a plot of yours, devised for the furthering of your ends?"

Now, while all stood astonished, of a sudden Nahua, who hitherto had lis-tened in stony silence, rose and said: "My lord Tikal forgets that commo courtesy should proteot even an unwelcome wife from public insult." Then she turned and left the hall by the door

Now a murmur of pity for the lady and indignation against the man ran through the company, and as it died Tikal said:

"Evil will come of this night's work and in it I will have no hand. Do what you will and abide the issue," and before any could speak in answer he also had left the hall followed by his guards. For awhile there was silence, then folk began to talk confusedly, some of the members of the Brother hood of the Heart, rising from their chairs, took hurried counsel together. At length they reseated themselves,

and, holding up his hand to secure quiet, Mattai spoke thus:

"Forgive me," he said, addressing the audience, "if my words seem few and rough, but it is hard for me to be calm in the face of the open insult which has been put upon my daughter and myself before you all. I will not stoop to an-swer the charges that the lord Tikal has brought against me in his rage. Surely, some evil power must have af-flicted him with madness, that, forgetting his honor as a man and his duty as utter such calumnies against the god god has chosen to be a husband to the Lady Maya, and myself, the keeper of the sanctuary. There were many among you who held me foolish when, after much prayer and thought, to fur-ther what I believed to be the true interests of the whole people, I gave my voice in favor of the lifting up of Tikal to fill the place and honor of cacique in room of our late prince, Zibalbay, whom we thought dead with his daughter in the wilderness. To-night I see that they were right, and that I was

stared straight before him and did not "But enough of regrets and bitter move. Scarcely had they resumed their talk that make ill music at a marriage

feast. Tikal, the head of our hierarchy, has gone, but other priests are left, nor is his will the will of the Council or of the People of the Heart, for whom the Council speaks. Their will it is that this marriage should go forward, and Dimas, my brother, as the oldest among us, I call upon you to celebrate

Now the company shouted in applause, for they were set upon this strange union of a white man with their lady, if only because it was a new thing and touched their imagination, and

So soon as the tumult had died away the old priest, Dimas, rose, and taking the hands of Maya and the senor, he joined them and said a very touching and beautiful prayer over them, blessing them and entreating the spirit, Heart of Heaven, and other gods to give them increase and to make them happy in each other's love.

Lastly, he laid a white silken cloth which had been prepared upon their heads as they knelt before him, and, loosing the emerald girdle about the waist of the bride, took her right hand and placed it upon the arm of the senor, then he bound the girdle round wrist and arm, buckled it, and in a few solemn words declared these twain to be man and wife in the face of Heaven and earth till death undid them.

the glittering audience of marriage guests.

When all were at their places a herald arose and cried out the names and titles of the pair, reciting briefly that they were to be wed by the direct command of the command one by one, in order of their rank, the guests pressed forward to wish joy to the bride and bridegroom, most of them bringing some costly and beautiful gift, which they gave into the charge of the waiting ladies. Last of all came the old priest, Dimas, and said: "Sweet bride, the gift that I am com-

manded by the council to make to you though of little value in itself, is yet one of the most precious to be found within the walls of this ancient city, being nothing less than the holy symbol of the all-seeing Eye of the Heart of Heaven, which through you men be hold to-day for the first time for many generations.

"Wear it always, lady, and remember that, though this jewel has no sight, yet that eye of which it is a token from hour to hour reads your most secret soul and purpose. Make your thoughts, then, as fair as your body, and let your breast harbor neither guile nor evil, for of all these things in a day to come you

must surely give account."

As he spoke he drew from the case that hid it nothing less than that awful eye which we had seen within the hollow of the heart when with unhallowed hands we robbed it, substituting the false for the true. Now it had been set in a band of gold and hung to a golden chain which he placed about her neck, so that the red and cruel-looking gem lay gleaming on her naked breast. Maya bowed and muttered some words of thanks, but I saw that her spirit failed her at the touch of the ominous thing, for she turned faint and would have fallen had not her husband caught her by the arm.

TO BE CONTINUED.

UNCLE BEN'S WAY. Of Settling a Feud of Eighteen Years'

Standing. As we sat smoking our pipes by the fireplace I ventured to say to mine host that I heard of the feud between the Johnsons and the Robinsons, and asked

him to tell me how it came about. He scratched his head and looked puzzled, and finally said: "It's a good way back, and I've dun forgot. Reckon it was about a dawg." "That's what I've heard-that your dog

chased a mule of his which was feeding in front of your house. Robinson got mad about it, you had high words, and then the feud began which lasted 18 vears. Is it true?" "Reckon that's the way of it," he

slowly replied. "There wasn't much in that to quarrel about."

"No." "But two or three people have been killed on either side on account of it, I understand."

"Three on one side and two on 'other," he answered, after counting on his fingers, "and two more wound-

He seemed so calm and good-natured about it that I thought I might go further, and after a bit I asked: "Uncle Ben, don't you think this quar-

rel could be fixed up?" "Might be," he replied, as he gazed into the fire in a blank way.

"Suppose, for instance, that I volunteer my services as mediator?"

"How would you suggest that I go to work to bring peace between the two families?" The old man rose up and took the

ongs and replaced a brand which had fallen on the hearth and then sat down and asked:

"Do you know where Robinson lives?" "Yes-three miles up the road." "Kin you shute?"

"Fairly well." "Wall, you take your gun and sot out fur Robinson's. Git the hull crowd, from the old man down to the last young un', into the house and then fasten all the doors and begin poppin' at 'em threw the winders. Keep it up till the last one has turned up his toes, and when you come back with the news thar'll be an end to the quarrel and we'll hev peace!"-Detroit Free Press.

The Basis of Trouble.

"What was the trouble with Barker nd his wife?"

"Well, the begining of it was when she used a Camembert cheese to bait the rat trap. Then she made a plaster for a sick servant out of his imported mustard, and capped the climax by smoking insects out of her rose-bushes with a box of his best Perfectos."-Harper's Bazar.

Bell Ringing as a Science.

In England the practice of ringing bells has been reduced to a science, and peals have been composed which bear the names of their inventors. Some of the most celebrated of these were composed about 50 years ago by one Patrick. This man was a maker of barometers.

The income of a new cardinal for the first year, \$5,000, is spent in fees.

A LACK OF CONFIDENCE. Business Men Have No Faith in Candidate McKinley.

A McKinley organ asserts that "it is absolutely certain that the next congress and president will be elected upon the existing gold standard platform and that after November next we shall hear | ments. no more of a slump to the silver stand-

On the strength of this assertion it proceeds to bastinado as "fool friends of the gold standard" men who "refuse to invest money in industrial production" and deny "extension of credit to those in the south and west-who ask it."

This is important only as an admission by the original McKinley organ in Chicago that the nomination of its idol on a gold standard platform has not induced people to invest and extend! credit in the fermenting hotbeds of sixprediction of the McKinleyites.

This means that the business men of the country, the men who have means or credit, have no faith in McKinley. That candidate has talked freely for publication four or five times since his nomination, and while he has left no doubt in the mind of any man that he is the same tariff bigot and ignoramus one plain, unequivocal word for the gold standard.

On the contrary, every one of his deliverances proves that he either does not know or does not care anything about the importance of the standard of value and is quite willing to trade off the gold standard for a worse tariff than that of 1890.

People who have to do with "industrial production" (sic) have been keeping their ears open, and they have heard nothing from McKinley indicating that he can be trusted in any matter involving the standard of value and the public

What men of affairs think of Mc-Kinley is indicated sufficiently by the matter what the receipts of the gov-

FIT FOR THE PLACE.

McKinley a Suitable Tool of the Republican Josses

The most notable feature of the republican national convention was the conspicuous absence of statesmen of great abilities, attainments and achieve-

The man of greatest power in the convention and who represented the nominee was a successful money maker. The McKinley campaign was run by money makers on a business basis for a business purpose. Its managers were as ignorant of statesmanship as schoolboys and knew no politics above the manipulation of primaries and conventions.

The one statesman it contained of first-class ability and honorable record in national public life shook the dust of the convention from his feet and left teen to one repudiation according to the only a lot of "easy bosses," ambitious millionaires and statesmen apprentices in the hall.

It is not at all surprising that in a body of this kind men like Lodge, who is yet more of a local than a national leader; Foraker, whose political work has hitherto been confined wholly to his state, and Thurston, who is a fresh graduate from the legal staff of the he always has been, he has not uttered Union Pacific, should shine. Nor is it surprising that the audience did not enthuse and the oratory was a burden.

There need be no wonder at the turn ing down of the few men of brains left in the republican party for a recognized mediocrity whose political strength is the support of a lot of special business interests seeking government favors. McKinley was the fittest product of such a convention .- St. Louis Republic.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. -The joss continues to vociferate his love for "the common people." Hanna attends to the gentlemen with

check books.-Chicago Chronicle. -There will always be a deficit, no



M'KINLEY-I Wish This Base Had a Little More "Protection" About It.

and other works in Pittsburgh, throwing over 100,000 men out of work, the day after McKinley made his accept-

ance speech. It is shown by the shut-down of New England cotton mills with more than 1,400,000 spindles, by the 50 per cent. curtailment of the production by 101 southern cotton mills, and by the shutdowns in other industries all over the country.

As for extending credit in sections where the politician's are threatening wholesolc repudiation, that is hardly to be expected on the strength of any such ambiguous and delphic utterances as have proceeded from the Canton josshouse down to date.

People who have it in their power to extend credit in such quarters will men to tell him. He will know more want better security than is to be found in November, and he will find it out in anything McKinley has said .- Chi- quicker .- Detroit Free Press. cago Chronicle.

M'Kinley Prosperity.

The republican spellbinder will soon begin to promise the workingmen a reenactment of the McKinley bill and the "prosperity" he enjoyed under it. The report of the commissioner of labor on strikes and lockouts shows the following for the two years before and two years after that law's enactment: STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

Dur'g McKinley Bill. Before McKinley Bill. Totals.13,656 505,610 Totals...7,292 397,263 The loss of wages to strikers during the two years before the bill went into effect was \$16,787,435; for the two years after, \$25,574,127. This is the

gave the workman .- N. Y. World. -How does Mr. McKinley propos to explain the fact that corn is selling at 15 cents a bushel under a protective tariff which is higher than the Morrill war tariff of 1861-62? Does he think he can make the corn states believe that more taxes will bring them the prosperity of which he professes himself the advance agent?-N. Y. World

kind of prosperity the McKinley bill

-"If the republicans of Portland have no objection I'll crawl back into my old hole as member of congress. It

shutting down of iron and steel, glass ernment may be, so long as we have such congresses as that which has recently adjourned.-Atlanta Journal.

-- Mark Hanna, McKinley's generalissimo, has drawn the fire of the labor unions on his candidate. Hanna, it appears, has been the uncompromising foc to union labor in all his business enterprises.—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

-A republican organ says that 'something very effective in the line of five-minute speeches" may be expected from Maj. McKinley. To make them still more effective they should be reduced to one minute. The shorter the better .- St. Louis Republic.

---Thank goodness, Maj. McKinley knows at last that he is running for president. It took a fortnight for the news to get to him and 45 able-bodied ----Mr. McKinley is a natural dodger,

a natural trimmer. In his speech to the notification committee he talked all round the financial issue and then did not use the words "gold standard" or "silver standard." He is an honest, narrow-minded man, with one idea, and that protection and high taxes .- Nashville American.

-It is necessary for Maj. McKinley to make believe that he thinks these crowds are coming to do him honor because they are animated by high and noble feelings of patriotism. Maj. McKinley, however, is quite aware that the men who crowd his lawn and refuse to keep off the grass are expecting their reward from him should he become president. They are simply exhibiting themselves now because they wish to be remembered when the distribution of offices occurs. They are overdoing it, of course.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

---It is an axiom in political economy that "A rich government makes a poor people." But McKinley, being a Napoleon, is under the necessity of making precedents. He would promote prosperity by increasing public revenues. If two dollars out of ten is paid in taxes he would double revenue and prosperity by making the tax four dollars. The resulting prosperity would soon force a repetition of the doubling process, and, as it is impossible to have too much of a good thing, it would then is a case of woodchuck."-T. B. Reed, be necessary to wipe out, in taxes, the ex-Czar, late candidate.-Detroit Free remaining two dollars of the original ten .- St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The British General Was a Brave and Daring Soldier.

Washington Himself Tried to Disabus the People of His Day of Its Prejudice Against the Unfortunate Chieftain.

[Special Washington Letter.] Rhythmic rhymsters are not poets. Makers of verses are as numerous as the stars. Only the philosophers of scholastic instinct and breeding can make

rhymes which last throughout the ages. It was the philosophic, pedantic, nervous, scholarly and learned Longfellow who said that:

"We can make our lives sublime; And, departing, leave behind us Footprints in the sands of time."

There are footprints all along the beach of history. The waves may swell. may scold and storm, but the footprints No political or scholastic seismic disfootprints will last forever.

You all have read of Braddock and his alleged vainglorious effort to conduct an Indian campaign. Writers glorifying Washington have minimized Bradmarched against the Indians with the expectation of chasing them like rabbits. That story originated with friends of Washington, and if he were here he would repudiate the story. Braddock knew that he was marching into a hostile country, and would have to compete with savages whose methods were new to him. He realized be-fore he left England that he had a terrible and dangerous campaign before him. But he was a soldier and marched along the pathway of duty until he feli upon the field of noble, honorable bat-

George Anne Bellamy, one of the most gifted actresses in England, published two books in 1785, which showed something about Gen. Braddock's life which all the people should know. As the reputed wife of John Calcraft, M. P., she secured for him the agencies of paymasterships of no less than a dozen regimental commanders in the British army, among them that of Gen. Braddock, thus multiplying Calcraft's income to a princely figure. On page 193 of yolume 2 Miss Bellamy says:
"Gen. Braddock, to whom I had been

known from my infancy, and who was particularly fond of me, was about this period appointed to go to America. From our intimacy he gave me his agency without my applying for it. While he was making the necessary preparations for his voyage he was more frequently than usual at our house. The evening before his departure he supped with me, accompanied by his two aides-de-camp, Maj. Burton (who had just lost his much loved wife and my darling friend), and Capt. Orme. Before we parted the general told me he should never see me more, for he was going with a handful The event of the expedition too fatally dent of defeat has changed all of that werified the general's expectations. On Since success is the only standard of The newest frames going away he put into my hands a paper, which proved to be his will."

This will was drawn up in favor of John Calcraft, to whom it bequeathed property valued at \$35,000. On page 55 of volume 3 the actress narrates further. after referring to the news of Braddock's death:

"A demand was made from the treasury for the government plate left us by



The demand was rejected, upon which a suit was commenced. But that failing we were left in possession of the royal donation, and the lions, unicorns and hares made their appearance at our

Gen. Braddock knew that he was not undertaking a holiday excursion, but must "cut his way through unknown woods" for the purpose of conquering "whole nations;" thereby showing that he did not underrate the savage bands in the new world. He was a brave and worthy soldier who has not yet secured his proper place in history.

I was reminded of Braddock's march and the disastrous termination of his efforts by being led to-day to an historic stone near the bank of the Potomae by an old resident who showed me Braddoek's rock.

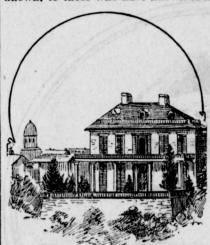
If Edward Braddock, generalissimo of his British majesty's forces in America, were to revisit this earthly stage and observe that the lonely spot on which he disembarked in 1755 to begin his ill-starred expedition against Fort Duquesne is now the geographical center of the national American capital, bearing the name of his once humble side-de-camp, George Washington, he would doubtless exclaim, as he exclaimed regarding his disastrous defeat near Pittsburgh: "Who would have thought it?"

Probably nobody would, for the coincidence is too extraordinary; but |- Longfellow.

such is the irony of fate, the fact is even thus. The ground whereon Brad dock first set foot is practically the key to the city of Washington, almost equidistant from either end of it and affording to an invading force the readlest approach by water.

At that time, at the opening of the French and Indian war, and for half a century afterward, there was no city of Washington. The country hereabouts was a comparative wilderness. George Washington was but a stripling colonel in the Virginia militia. colonies were bracing themselves to rise in temperature is not noticeable. resist the encroachments of the French. Alexandria, then a colonial village fleet of two warships and half a dozen change than in the device of lighting. transports, under Commodore Keppel, had proceeded from Hampton with two But the esthetic taste and the sensitive the turf may beat, and the breakers regiments of 500 men each, to be aug- soul of the modern man must have mented later by 400 Virginia troops. made by some men will last forever. Braddock, himself, with his own per- monious with the surroundings. Spinturbance can wipe out the footprints of remainder of his party and landed on sistance in the matter. With consum-Confucius, Zoroaster, Caesar, Crom- this side of the river opposite Anolostan mate skill and excellent taste the most well, Washington or Lincoln. Their island, at what is now at the foot of wonderful effects in colored glass have Twenty-fourth street northwest, then been obtained. a stretch of woods. Braddock's vessel dock, one of the greatest military minds imagine, he stamped his booted feet of his age. It is not true that he and struck a dramatic attitude in disembarking.

The bowlder has ever since been



BRADDOCK'S HEADQUARTERS AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

at all, as "Braddock's rock," and to this stone cipher or relic hunter. It is not pretentious bowlder might now be esteemed as another Plymouth Rock, famous for the landing of the Pilhave won for himself not only the fame Amherst for the capture of Crown which Gen. Wolfe secured in 1759 by his tractive. success at Quebec, all resulting in the relinquishment of French authority on merit and achievement, the world delights not to tread in the footsteps of ion of the roof of a Japanese villa.

After all is said the truth of the matter seems to be that Braddock, indisputably a brave soldier, was only too conscious of the difficulty and doubtful result of his enterprise, but that, having once set upon it, he determined to grimly discharge his task to the end with the the late unfortunate Gen. Braddock. most cheerful show possible. It is no derogation to his generalship that he should have been unfitted by temperament and training to cope with treacherous savages and painted devils lurking in ambush. Instead of having been boastful and vainglorious cockney, as the schoolboy of to-day is taught to conceive him, he only appears to have been too proud to show by look or sign his own conviction of the hopelessness of his undertaking. Even Irving admits that he was a stranger to fear. Irvirg

"Reproach spared him not, even in his grave. The failure of the expedition was attributed both in England and in America to his obstinacy, his technical pedantry and his military system. But whatever may have been his faults and errors, he in a manner expiated them by the hardest lot that can befall a brave soldier ambitious of renown-an unhonored grave in a strange land, a memory clouded by misfortune and a name forever coupled with defeat."

Washington himself endeavored unsuccessfully to disabuse the popular mind in his own day of its prejudice. against Braddock. In Niles' Register for May, 1818, we read an interesting conversation held with Washington, while president, by the aged William Findley, of Youngstown, in which Washington said Braddock was unfortunate, but that his character was very much too severely treated; that even in his manner of fighting he was no more to blame than others. It is also a matter of record, illustrating Washington's regard for his old chief, that he favored the erection of a monument over Braddock's grave, but had no opportunity of doing so until after the revolutionary war, and then the grave could not be identified. When identified years after, however, it was outrageously desecrated, and the fallen hero's boncs were ruthlessly scattered no one knows whither. But perhaps Braddock's greatest misfortune was that he was doomed to suffer, for more than a century, unjust misconception and misspprehension by the very people for whem kind?

he labored in vain. SMITH D. FRY.

-Give what you have. To some it may be better than you dare to think

LAMP SHADES.

Newest Devices for Toning Down Artificial Lights.

Now that the summer evenings are here, the question of lights is a most perplexing one. No sooner is the gas turned on than all sorts of bugs and insects, attracted from without by the glare, flutter in. It matters not if there are screens at all the windows and doors. The little pests manage to spy every crevice and they creep in through apertures infinitesimal. Aside from the annoyance the glare of a light gives the one dreamed of independence of the British crown, and all of the English appearance of heat, even if the actual

How then to make pretty shades, and screen off the crude white light, is a pereight miles down the Virginia side of tinent question. Perhaps in not one the Potomac, was the recruiting point thing pertaining to household decoraof Braddock's army. Thither his little tion has there come a more decided

It is not enough to have light alone. light which casts softened shadows harsonal retinue, got separated from the ners of glass have been of no mean as-

There are tints in mellow greens, restwas drawn close up to shore and ing to the eyes and shedding a subdued moored to a big bowlder protruding radiance over the most commonplace from the bank, upon which, as we can furnishings. Venetian reds lend a eheery warmth to everything they touch, and the amber shades are suitable to any room and to all occasions.

Besides these there are a multitude of known, to those who have known of it delft blues, chrome yellows, and shell pinks. They come in shapes to fit any style of light-coal oil lamps, gas, or electric. Happily they are really not expensive in proportion to their effectiveness.

But aside from these the greatest rage at the present time is for fancy shades made of crepe paper or of silk. The latter, however, are too expensive ever to become common and are likely, therefore, to remain possible only to the few with ample purses.

The softest, gauziest possible India silks are obtained for the purpose, and in quantity required rival the muchtalked-of 800-yard dress in which Loie Fuller performs her wonderful serpentine dance.

A favorite color for these really regal affairs is the rainbow silk, which is literally just what the name implies. It combines all the colors of the spectrum in a billowy harmony delicious to be-

Where a little less quantity is desired, day it is still intact and unmolested by silk of a trifle heavier quality, intricately embroidered in Japanese embroidery, deemed of any account in history, is effective. The daintiest imported though if Braddock's expedition against silk flowers are the most desirable where Duquesne had been successful this un- any ornament other than the silk itself is required.

The paper crepe, while it has been somewhat done to death in the shade grims. Braddock would doubtless line, is none the less beautiful and suitable. One of the strongest arguments that fell to Gen. Forbes and to Gen. in its favor is that even when put together by the most clumsy and inartis-Point and Ticonderoga, but also that tic fingers it is still pretty and at-

There is something about paper crepe which absolutely refuses to be made the American continent. Braddock homely or ungraceful. It falls easily of men to conquer whole nations, and to would probably now be revered as one into place and adjusts itself to all conof glory. But the unfortunate acci-

The simplest rules for making seem to be the most effective. Take any color, or two colors if desired, and simply they fit in round the top of the frame. Use plenty of paper -two rolls usually -and be sure to leave a wide ruching at the top. When pulled in this can be drawn down in points about the sides and tacked. This will form rosettes all

around the top.

By stretching the edges of the paper cotta or old rose is one of the favorite two shades are desired one light green and another a little darker are exceed- ly of different degrees of intensity. ingly pretty.-Chicago Tribune.

WAS A BARGAIN.

then adds beautifully and most appro- If It Had Been a Pair of Elephants It Would Have Been Just the Same. "Dear," she said, and her sweetest

> and most engaging smile illumined her face, "if you had a handsome lap-robe could you use it?" "Certainly not," he replied. "You

know very well that we haven't a vehicle of any description." "That's what I thought," she returned, "so I have packed it away.

Later, when we are wealthy and keep horses, we can-" "Packed it away!" he exclaimed, interrupting her. "Packed what away?"

"Why, the lap-robe," she answered, sweetly. "But we haven't a lap-robe," he pro-

tested. "Oh, yes, we have," she returned. "i happened to stumble into that department of one of the big stores to-day, and they had marked them down so low that I felt I ought to get one before the

opportunity slipped away.' "But we don't need-" "Not now, but we may," she interrupted. "It's just as well to get these things when they can be had at a bar gain, and this was a real bargain. You men are very thoughtless about such things. You would never have thought of buying this robe now; you wouldn't have the foresight, but would have waited until you had a horse, and then very likely you would have to pay a

dollar more for it."-Chicago News. Highly Suitable.

Widow-I have come, sir, to select a coffin for my husband. Can you tell me what would be the most suitable

Undertaker-What was his business, madame?

"L'e was a pugilist." "ULT, er, why boxwood, madame, box wood, by all means."-Buffalo Times.

THROUGH, THE GATES. Little Gypsy Girl Who Was Left to the Mercy of the Parish.

western sky was glorious that evening-purple and gold and crimson and yellow all mingled their colors to make a glorious sunset. And the omake a glorious sunset. And the crimson and purple and gold rays stooped and kissed the trembling grass and the shining bluebells, and touched each ripple in the tiny stream till Aladdin's palace was not more beauteous. And over it all God cast the mantle of holy calm, like the strain of silent music out of one of His Heavenly songs, and the very breeze hushed its sighing and died away as if afraid to breathe and spoil His work.

The bees' busy hum was over for the day, and the last bird gave one frightened twitter, and then, as if afraid to be alone, spread his wings and sought a hiding place in a golden furze bush, and the rabbits and tiny field mice curled up in their nests and slept, and all things were full of peace.

But there was little peace and joy for little Elizabeth.

Her mother, dying, had left her an unwelcome burden to "the parish."

One of the largest institutions in this State is the Stark Bro's Nurseries and Orchards company at Louisiana, Mo., and Rockport, Ill. The trade of the firm extends not only throughout the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary and other foreign countries, but it has a number of customers both in New Zealand and Australia. Eighty years ago there came from Kentucky to Pike county the late Judge Stark, then a young man fresh from Old Hickory's New Orleans campaign. He started the nursery and planted the first grafted or chard in the state, having brought the scions on borseback from Kentucky.

The business has descended from father to son, and is now conducted by the third generation, assisted by the fourth. This firm has more than 1,000 traveling solicitors, and employs more people in its offices than would be necessary to run a large manufacturing concern. The extensive packing houses of the company are adjacent to the city, connected with the railroad by special tracks. From these packing-houses hundreds of carloads of trees are shipped annually. The nursery grounds embrace a number of farms convenient to the city, and even extend to Rockport, Ills. crimson and purple and gold rays

for little Elizabeth.

Her mother, dying, had left her an unwelcome burden to "the parish."
"Only a gypsy child" people called her, so there was nothing but drudgery and blows and beggary and glances which spoke of anything but love or peace.

So that glorious sky told of no love as she went on her evening errand, for she did not know what it meant. But she toiled wearily down the grassy path towards the spring, where every tiny green blade sprang up to greet the rosy light, and stood erect, as if to try and see more of the western glory than and see more of the western glory than its fellows. And then Elizabeth sat down to rest.

she could rest without the terror of being disturbed by angry scoldings or worse—but she dared not stay very long—but to-night she was worn out to-night she was worn out to-night she was worn out to be to be the control of from work and little to eat. So she sat her down and rested her thin old face in her thin little hand, and put her sharp allow which neered blue and bare brother lives with her!"—Chicago Record. through her torn sleeve, on the sunset green turf. And then she gazed and gazed across the grass and the little Red, angry eruptions yield to the action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. gazed across the grass and the little wood and the tiny rippling stream, away and away to the bars of glory in the sun. And the bars of crimson and gold changed deeper and deeper, till at last they faded away as all things fair here fade—and the quiet night came in their place.

Next morning people found her rags and pail and the thin, worn limbs which she had carried so bravely until she laid them down and rested forevermore. But she was not there. She had gone through the golden gate. And they told Elizabeth's mistress that Elizabeth was "dead," for you see they did not know how Elizabeth had gone in through those gates and left death and drudgery behind forever. - Chicago

Too Lazy to Talk.

A distinguished-looking man sat in the poolroom at the Mansion house in Buffalo the other evening. He had been watching a game for a time, but finally he had dozed off to sleep. He was drunk. Now and then he opened his eyes when a good shot was made. do this they must cut their way through unknown woods. He produced a map of the country, saying at the same time:

On the country, saying at the same time:

Date the unfortunate against the same time into place and adjusts itself to all collisions and circumstances. Like a modest flower or a kindly nature, it shines forth with unvaried sweetness stretched himself and said to a man stretched himse He was not too far gone to show his apstanding near. "Say, my friend, what hotel is this?" "The Mansion house." "Is it?" he answered, in surprise. "Yes, sir, this is the Mansion house." "Well, great Scott! I've been wondering for the last two days where I was, and I've always been too lazy to ask. I was in this same hotel ten years ago. Funny thing I should drift into the same place. This is Buffalo, ain't it?" Again the man passed off into the land of dreams.

Range of the Voice.

The range of the human voice is quite astounding-there being about nine perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,515 different sounds; thus 14 direct muscles, it increases the apparent fullness. Terra alone or together, produce 16,383; 30 indirect muscles, ditto, 173,741,823; and shades, now being much sought. Where all in cooperation produce the number we have named, and these independent-

About Brains.

The human brain, according to Culver, is the one-twenty-eighth part of the body; that of the horse but one-four hundredth part.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY,	M	0.,	Jul	y	13.
CATTLE-Best beeves	3	2,	@	4	25
Stockers	3	20	@	3	55
Native cows	2	00	0	3	20
HOGS-Choice to heavy	3	00	0	3	25
WHEAT-No. 2 red		51	110		52
No. 2 hard		47	600		473
CORN-No. 2 mixed		201	40		203
OATS-No. 2 mixed		14	160		154
RYE-No. 2		25	0		254
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	5)	0	1	60
Faney	1	3)	00	1	50
HAY-Choice timothy	9	0)	@	9	50
Fancy prairie		00	0	5	50
BRAN-(Sacked)		32	0		33
BUTTER-Choice creamery		12	0		13
CHEESE-Full cream		9	0		124
EGGS-Choice		6	0		63
POTATOES		15	0		20
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3	50	0	4	30
Texans	2.75	70			70
HOGS-Heavy	-	10			35
SHEEP-Fair to choice	100	75	0		
FLOUR-Choice		40			50
WHEAT-No. 2 red		-	6 3	•	54
CORN-No. 2 mixed			10 ×		243
OATS-No. 2 mixed			140		
RYE-No. 2			1400		
BUTTER-Creamery			@		16
LARD-Western mess	3		40		
PORK			(A)		

CHICAGO CATTLE-Common to prime. . HOGS-Packing and shipping. 2 80 SHEEP—Fair to choice ... 3 60 @ 4 00 FLOUR—Winter wheat ... 3 25 @ 3 75 WHEAT—No. 2 red ... 134@ 56 CORN-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery.....

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native Steers. 3 85 @ 4 50 HOGS—Good to Choice. 3 50 @ 6 00 FLOUR—Good to Choice. 3 20 @ 3 30 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 63¼ 6 63¼

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The Home of the Stark Brothers' Nurseries-One of the Biggest Institutions in the World-Its Trade Extends to Nearly Every Civilized Nation on Earth.

St. Louis Republic, January 7, 1896. One of the largest institutions in this State
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its fellows. And then Elizabeth sat go for his vacation?" "He doesn't go anywhere; he doesn't dare to come down out of that tower."—Chicago Tribune.

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Beautiful Venetian Scenes, Works of Art.
size 20x30 inches, 4 subjects.
Magnificent Water Color Gravures, after Damous artists, size 22x28 inches, 4 subjects.

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POCKET KNIVES,
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American manufacture, Razor Steel
forged, finely tempered Blades. Stag |
RAZORS,
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A. N. K.-D

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You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair

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A woman knows what a bargain really is. She knows better than a man. "BATTLE AX" is selected every time by wives who buy tobacco for their husbands. They select it because it is an honest bargain. It is the biggest in size, the smallest in price, and the best in quality. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

RECECE EXPERIENCE EXPERIENCE EXP

DEMOCRATS CONVENE.

First Day's Session of the National Meeting at Chicago.

John W. Daniel, of Virginia, Chosen Tem porary (hairman Over Senator David B. Bill-Free Silver Men Gain a Decided Victory.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The democratic national convention met at noon yesterday, and was in session nearly five hours. Twenty-seven members of the mational committee recommended Senator David B. Hill, of New York, for temporary chairman. Twenty-three members recommended Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia.



SENATOR DANIEL, TEMPORARY CHAIR-MAN.

For temporary secretary Simon P. Sheerin of Indiana, was chosen and far sergeant-at-arms Col. John I. Martin, of St. Louis

National Committeeman Clayton, of Alabama, closed the debate in favor of electing Mr. Daniel. He paid a glowang compliment to Senator Hill. "I was here four years ago," said he, "when the anti-snappers were condemning and denouncing him. At that time I was praising him. He was my champion. I learned democracy at his feet, and if he had clung to his Elmira declaration in favor of free coinage he would to-day be my candidate for president."

The vote was then taken, with the following result: Daniel, 556; Hill, 349; not voting, 1.

When Chairman Daniel was escorted to the chair he was greeted with snighty cheers. As soon as quiet could be restored he delivered his speech, which was a lengthy effort. He said, among other things, that "an international agreement for the restoration of the metals to an equality would be a bond of mankind which would enable us to regulate the two metals upon a parity.

At 4:44 p. m., on Senator Jones' motion, the convention adjourned until to-day at ten o'clock.

The Second Day.

CHICAGO, July 9.-At exactly 10:50 o'clock yesterday Senator Daniel rapped for order in the convention. Rev. Francis Edward Green, an Episcopal minister, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., who has the distinction of having prayed for peace and harmony at four previous democratic conventions, was introduced and delivered the invoca-

The committee on credentials, through its chairman, J. H. Atwood, of Kansas, made a partial report, favoring seating the silver delegates from Nebraska and giving each of the



SENATOR DAVID B. HILL.

territories six delegates. The committee asked further time on the Michigan case. This announcement was greeted with

a storm of cheers. T. J. Mahoney, one of the gold delegates from Ne braska, made a brief speech of protest. The report of the committee was adopted by a viva voce vote.

The convention then adjourned until five o'clock.

The Afternoon Session

CHICAGO, July 9 .- At 5:30 o'clock Chairman Daniel called the convention to order, and announced that the committee on credentials was ready to re-

When the reading clerk read the report seating four silver delegates from Michigan, which changed the complexion of the delegation under the unit rule, from gold to silver, there was considerable applause among the silver men on the floor. Ex-Congress man John C. Crosby, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the committee, took the stage and earnestly protested against the decision of the majority. Many others also spoke and the whole affair gave evidence of intense feeling. Finally Chairman Daniel put the question, first, on the adoption of the minority report to confirm the sitting delegates in their title to the seats. The roll was called and the vote announced: Nays, 558; ayes, 368; not voting, 3;

When order was restored the major ity report which changed the Michigan delegation from gold to silver was adopted without division.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for, and Delegate Finley, of Ohio, its chairman, made his way to the stage and read the list of permanent officers selected, which was headed by Senator White, of California, for chairman; Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, for secre-

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Full Text of the Declaration of Principles as Finally Passed.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The majority re port of the committee on resolutions of the democratic national convention submitted the following report, which was read by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee:

The Platform. We, the democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institu-tions are founded, and which the democratic party has maintained from Jefferson's time to our own-freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of

constitutional limitations.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obli gations and rea 21rms its devotion to these fun-damental principles of the constitution.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and has steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government estab-lished by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and its assertion that it is necessary to confine the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value, and admitted gold to free coin-age at a ratio measured by the silver dollar

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people: a heavy increase in the burden of taxation, and of all debts, public and private: the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad: paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has looked fast the prosperity of an industrious people.

perity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude

the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of

legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obliga-tions in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficing with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes be taken from the banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury depart-

We hold that tariff duties should be levied taxation should be limited by the needs of the sist that all our paper and silver curgovernment, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of proindustry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural

Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax.

But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the consti-tutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may equally and impartially lead to the end that wealth

We hold that the efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious mone-tary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of satis-

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems and the formation of trusts and pools, require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery

and oppression

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of re-cent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the laborer that pays them is unemployed and products of the people to it are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a democratic government and reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we espe-cially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the state and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house, relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt. No discrimination should be indulged in by

the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-Third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present republican congress to

enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of culistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence cause of death was apoplexy.

against disease and disability before enlist-

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the nacessary popula-tion and resources to entitle them to state-hood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appy-ated to administer the government of any territory teacher with the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or dis-trict in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United

States be extended to said territory.

The Monroe doctrine as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding presidents is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be main-

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of as-We declare it to be the unwritten law of this

republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded

the greatest and wisest of those who founded it and have maintained our government that no man shall be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transporation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work tended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we sub-mit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

The Minority's Protest.

The report of the minority was read by J. H. Wade, of Ohio, a former reading clerk of the house of representatives, as it was presented by Senator David B. Hill:

"To the Democratic National Convention: Sixteen delegates constituting the minority of the committee on resolutions find many declations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their tonsent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considbrought other nations into mancial servitude are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased—while ered and ambiguously phrased—while others are extreme and revolutionary of the United States only by the stiffing of that indemitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the immediate restoration of these objectionable features of the report of the features of the report of the second party. the majority. But upon the financial question which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minor-ity regard as vital democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of dem-ocratic faith upon this paramount issue as fol-lows, which is offered as a substitute for the

financial planks in the majority report:
"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free coinage and a change of the existing standard of value, independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetal-lism to which the efforts of the government, should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry. "Until international co-operation among

leading nations for the free coinage of silve can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the re-demption of our public pledges and the keep-ing inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver cur-rency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of our per-manent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States and treasury notes, under or all United States and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent un-due contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

"The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economic cour-age and fidelity of the present democratic administration and they therefore offer the fol-lowing declaration as an amendment to the

majority report: end the honesty, economic cour-"We commend the nonesty, economic cour-age of the United States and fidelity of the present democratic national administration." David B. Hill (N. Y.), William F. Vilas (Wis.), George Gray (Del.), John Prentiss Poe (Md.), Irving W. Drew (N. H.), C. O. Holman (Me.), P. J. Farrell (Vt.), Lynde Harrison (Conn.), David F. Baker (R. I.), Thomas A. C. Weadock (Mich.), James O'Brien (Minn.), John E. Russell (Mass.), Robert E. Wright Dermott (N. J.), Charles D. Rodgers (Alaska). Senator Hill also offered the following mendments to the platform and moved their

"But it should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the mone-tary standard should not apply to existing con-

"Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity be-tween gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, we declare as a pledge of our sincerity that if such free coinage shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law, such coinage shall thereupon be sus-

The ballot on the amendments offered by 626 noes, 303 ayes, and one not voting. Then the majority platform was adopted by

journed till 8 p. m. The Night Session

The Night Session.

Chicago, July 10.—At the night session of the convention, in the presence of fully 25,000 people, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was placed in nomination by H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, and seconded by W. C. Klutz, of North Carolina; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas J. Kernan, of Louisiana, Although the demonstration was Louisiana. Although the demonstration was confined largely to the galleries, it looked as if the favorite, Bland, had fallen back into the ruck, hopelessly beaten.

Senator Vest placed the Missourian in nomi-nation and David Overmyer, of Kansas, sec-

onded the nomination. onded the nomination.

The name of Gov. Claude Matthews, of Indiana, was presented by Senator Turple, of Indiana, and seconded by Delegate Trippett. Fred White, of Iowa, placed Boles in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed smagnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Miss Winnie Murray, a young woman from Nashua Ia., who led the Boies demonstration, as Mrs. Carson Lake did the Blaine demonstration at

Minneapolis four years ago.

Senator Biackburn, of Kentucky, was placed in nomination by John S. Rhea, a brilliant Kentucky orator, and seconded by Gen. St. Clair, of West Virginia: W. W. Foote, of California, and McLean, of Ohio, by Delegate Patrick, of the Buckeys state. rick, of the Buckeye state.

The convention adjourned until to-day

Ex-Congressman Hurd Dead.

TOLEDO, O., July 11. - Hon. Frank H. Hurd, ex-congressman, lawyer and one of the most prominent democrats in

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The Young Nebraskan Chosen by the Democrats for President.

It Was Done on the Fifth Ballot, State Delegations Eagerly Changing Their Votes to Make the Nomination Unanimous-Other Proceedings.

CHICAGO, July 11 .- At 10:57 yesterday Chair-CHICAGO, July 11.—At 10:57 yesterday Chairman White, who had recovered the use of his voice, stepped to the front of the stage. Running his eye for a couple of seconds over the crowd, he glanced down at the pit and with a blow of the gavel called the democratic national convention to order. With shuffling feet the vast audience arose and listened when Rev. Dr. Green, the chaplain, prayed for righteousness and peace.

Chairman White then announced that the convention was still on the call of states for

convention was still on the call of states for nominations and Mr. Harrity, of Pensylvania, chairman of the national committee, mounted his chair and placed in nomination ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison. This evidence that Pennsylvania would stand by the platform and paricipate in the nomination drew a cry of delight from the silver men and Pattison's name got a swinging round of applause from the gal-

Mr. Mattingly, of the District of Columbia seconded the nomination of "that peerless champion of free silver, that firm friend of the farmer and laborer, John R. McLean, of Ohio."

Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Pen-

Pennover were before the convention.

directed the secretary to call the roll of the states for the fifth ballot. The roll call proceed without incident until the state of West Virginia was reached, when that state requested to be passed. The 19 votes from Wisconsin that had been withheld from the first still declined to vote. The state of Illinois was also passed, as the delegation from Ohio marched to their committee room for consulta-tion. The roll call having been completed in regular course, the secretary returned to call the names of the states which had been passed. Upon the second call, the state of West Virginia was still not ready to vote. Illinois, however, upon the second call, cast 48 votes for Bryan, amid the greatest enthusiasm. The Bryan men were now confident. At this time John R. McLean, of Ohio, mounted his

chair. The confusion still being very great, he had some difficulty in securing recognition, but finally succeeded. He said: "Ohio withdraws the name of John R. McLean, and casts her 46 votes for William J. Bryan." This announcement caused great enthusiasm and was declsive of the result. After Ohio's vote was announced Gov. Stone, of Missouri, read a note from Richard P. Bland, in which the latter stated that if the

convention could find a man more acceptable than he, he wished his name withdrawn. Gov. Stone then withdrew Bland's name and plumped Missouri's 34 votes into the Bryan At the close of Gov. Stone's remarks the

convention broke into the wildest excitement. Delegates and those in the galleries alike jumped on their chairs and waved umbrellas and flags. In one end of the hall an enthusiast waved aloft a shoe on the end of a long stick.

A delegate from Iowa, A. Van Wagner, then

noyer, of Oregon.

Thus the names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and of Horace Boies and to cast Iowa's 26 votes for Bryan.

Balloting by states then began. It remained for New Jersey to cause the first really sensa- fact that the friends of Mr. Bland have with-



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT

tional passage. McDermott, from his chair, shouted: "The state of New Jersey respect-fully declines to vote." Hisses followed while the gold adherents in the galleries attempted

to drown the disapproval with their cheers, but were unable to do so. Gov. Flower made this statement when New York was called: "In view of the platform adopted by this convontion, and of its actions and expressions, I am instructed by the New York delegation to say that we will not participate in the selection of a candidate for presi-dent or vice president, and therefore decline to vote." The great body of New York's adherents in the galleries sent up a storm of approval, but other cries were heard of "Put them out."

A big row occurred when Wisconsin was called. Gen. Bragg announced that he was instructed by the majority of the Wisconsin delegation to cast no vote. One of the silver delegates challenged this, and insisted on a call of the roll of the state. The result was that 19 delegates refused to vote. Senator Money made the point of order that instructions to a delegation to vote as a unit could not

stifle the will of any who desired to vote.

Gen. Bragg climbed on one of the chairs of the Ohio delegation to protest, but the maddened Buckeyes ordered him down. New York and Vermont offered him a chair in their delegations. Gen. Bragg made his statement as to the will of the Wisconsin delegation and was replied to from the platform by Delegate Dockery, one of the silver men from Wisconsin He aroused great enthusiasm by declaring that if Wisconsin's will was stifled here it would be heard for silver in November.

The Tammany orator, ex-Senator Grady, made a fiery protest against a ruling which he contended would practically abrogate the unit

The delegates grew still as Senator White, the chairman, finally ruled that the unit rule instructions did not contemplate the re-fusal of delegations to vote. He ruled that all silent votes should be considered absentees, but that every delegate present who desired to vote had a right to have his vote registered. This ruling was loudly cheered, as it blazed the way for an ultimate ruling that the two-thirds required to nominate, within the meaning of the rule, were two-thirds of the votes cast, according to the precedent of 1846.

The name of Henry M. Teller was for the first time spoken of as a presidential nomine when, on the call of states passed, Colorado's eight votes were recorded for the former re-publican and were received with mingled cheers and hisses. The clerk consumed several minutes in computing the results of the first ballot, during which the crowd buzzed excitedly.

Senator White's voice had been failing him and Richardson, of Tennessee, again took the gavel during this intermission. The result was announced by the reading clerk as follows: Bland, 233; Bryan, 105; Boies, 86; Matthews, 27; McLean, 54; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Blackburn, 83; Campbell, 2; Tillman, 17; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Hill, 1; Teller, 8. The official vote of the second ballot was: Not voting, 160. Bland, 281: Boies, 37; Mat-thews, 34: McLean, 53: Blackburn, 41: Pattison, 100: Bryan, 197; Pennoyer, 8; Stevenson, 10;

The official vote of the third ballot was: Not voting, 162; Bland, 291; Boies, 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Blackburn, 27;

Pattison, 97: Stevenson, 9: Hill, 1. The fourth ballot was as follows: Bland, 241; Boles, 33: Bryan, 280; Matthews, 36; Pattison, 96; Blackburn, 27: McLean, 46; Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1: not voting, 161.

When the secretary announced Mr. Bryan's vote the Nebraska delegation mounted their chairs and set up a yell that drew around them all the other Bryan states with their respective standards. As each of the standards arranged itself in the bouquet a fresh yell went up from the galleries. After five or six minutes of uproar the procession of standards about the hall began, with Nebraska at the head, and the tail end was brought up by Kansas. Fourteen minutes were consumed in this demonstration. which gradually subsided, and the convention

was able to proceed with business. At this juncture, considering the fact that a number of delegates from the gold states did not vote. Chairman White ruled that a twothirds vote of the total number cast would nominate a candidate for president and vice

The announcement of the chairman was reseived with great confusion. Order having at | 9:30 the convention was adjourned.

drawn his name from this contest. I am instructed by the majority of the delegates from Texas to cast the votes of that state for William J. Bryan."

After a number of other changes to Bryan had been made, the chairman put the motion of Senator Turpie, of Indiana, to make the nomination unanimous, and declared the vote

The result of the fifth ballot was not an-Bryan, 624; Pattison, 95; Stevenson, 6; Hill, 1; not voting, 162.

When quiet was restored, the chair ana recess would be taken until eight

SHORT EVENING SESSION.

clock in the evening.

The Convention Met for 25 Minutes The Adjourned Till Saturday Morning. CHICAGO, July 11.—The crowds stormed the Coliseum last night in anticipation of another oratorical display such as they listened to Thursday night They were doomed to disap-pointment, as the leaders had decided after onsultation not to proceed with the nomina tion of vice president. But, all unconscious of their determination, the public pushed on to their places in the galleries. They cheered and shouted while the band played.

At 8:55, Chairman White, by dint of much rapping, managed to bring the convention to



JOHN R. M'LEAN.

stage to make a personal explanation. "I rise on a question of state privilege," he began, and reminded the southern members that they knew what that meant. Some gentleman, he com plained, had, last session, during the absence of the delegation for consultation, stolen th state colors and joined in the Bryan parad and he wished to put the record right by hav ing it understood 'that we trailed not the Wis consin badger behind the candidate of the majority of this convention."

Hisses and a few cheers followed this defiant stand and the chairman declared that he would entertain no factional questions, and intro-duced Gov. Stone. of Missouri.

"The work so far done by this convention has been so well done that it will meet the cuthuslastic and instant approval of this nation." he began. A very important work was yet to be done, he continued, and in order that no mistake should be made in the selection of a vice president he moved an adjournment until 12 o'clock to-day. This was changed to ten, and with great confusion on the floor a roll call

was demanded and begun.
"When it became apparent the motion would carry, the thousands of spectators began to scramble out, filling the hall with a mighty roar, and the chairman grew red in the face hammering with his mailet and yelling, "Sit down!" "Sit down!" It became impossible to hear responses, and Col. Nat Wall, a gentle man with a fierce mustache and long curl black hair who calls himself the original Flor ida "cracker," and who was calling the roll in a voice like a steam calliope, announced "Oklahoma votes aye: District of Columbia votes aye." and so on down the roll. The spe were appeased by the information that their tickets would be good for the morrow, and at

BRYAN'S CAREER.

Short Sketch of the Life of the Deme

eratic Nominee for President. CHICAGO. July 11.—Mr. Bryan was born March 19, 18°0, in Salem, Ill. At the age of 15 he went to the Whipple academy in Jacksonville, Ill., which is the preparatory department of the Illinois college located at the same place. He spent two years in the academy and four years in the college, taking a classical course. He then went to the Union College of Law in Chicago, and while in attendance there he was in the office of Lyman Trumbull. He left the law school June 18, 1881, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remain-ing at Jacksonville till October, 1887, when he removed to Lincoin, Neb., going into partner-ship with A. R. Talbott, a classmate of the law school. He had taken part in political campaigns since 1880 and made a number of speeches. He took part in the campaign of 1888 in Nebraska and was nominated to represent the First district in congress in 1890. He was re-elected in 1892, in spite of the fact that the legislature had redistricted the state, and his district in the previous election had given the republican ticket about 6,000 majority, and was re-elected by 140 votes. In the Fifty-Third congress he helped to frame the Wilson bill, being a member of the ways and means committee, and took an especially active part in the income tax provisions. At the close of the debate on the income tax in congress, replying to Bourke Cockran, August 16, 1893, at the special session, he delivered a three hours' speech against the repeal of the Sherman law, this speech being more largely circulated than the tariff ing more largely circulated than the tariff speech had been. He also spoke in favor of the bill to coin the seigniorage, and spoke against Carlisle's currency and also against Cleveland's gold contract with Cleveland's gold contract with the Roths-

In 1894 he became a candidate for the United States senate and announced that he would not be a candidate for the lower house of congress. He was nominated for United States senator in the democratic convention and the populist candidate in his district was in-dorsed by the democrats for the house of representatives. The ensuing state legislature being republican, John M. Thurston was sent to the senate, and the republican candidate in his former district, J. B. Strode, was elected by 5,000 majority. After his retirement from congress he took up the practice of law in Lincoln again, but the silver campaign opening he found that the calls upon him for speeches were so fre-quent that he was forced to give up his law practice. In September, 1891, he became the editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Herald and had control of its editorial policy on state and national questions.

Mr. Bryan is a man of small means. He was married October 1, 1884, to Mary Baird, of Perry, Ill , who attended the female academy in Jacksonville when he was in the other school at the same place, and who graduated the same week that he did, and was also the valedictorian of her class. She studied law and was admitted to the bar, without any idea of practicing, but simply to be more thoroughly companionable to him. She is a year or two younger than he. Three children have been born to them. Ruth, ten years old: William J., Jr., about 8, and Grace, five years old.

MAY SUPPORT BRYAN. Populist Leaders Enthusiastic for the Dem-

ocratic Nominee.
CHICAGO, July 11.—The leaders of the na-CHICAGO, July 11.—The leaders of the national silver party and the populist party, who are in Chicago, declare that their organizations will indorse the nomination of Bryan at the convention to be held in St. Louis July 22. Alex Delmar, the New York state chairman of the silver party, and a delegate to the St. Louis convention, said: "I have consulted with the principal members of the silver party and all of them are very much delighted party and all of them are very much delighted

with the nomination of Bryan and are strongly of the opinion that we should indorse him. Senator Jones, of Nevada, said: "This ques-"This question is above personalities. The people who favor the free coinage of silver do not care much how the name of the candidate of the party is spelled that advocates their principle I have talked with many populists and inde-pendent silver men and they all believe we

should indorse Bryan. Ex-Congressman Lafe Pence, of Colorado, who was elected as a populist member, in an-swer to the question whether the party would indorse Bryan, said: "We will not indorse him, but we will nominate him. Next to Teller or Sibley, he will have stronger support than anyone else could have attracted from our peo-

Senator Stewart and Congressman Newlands both predict that Bryan will be indorsed by the

SENATOR TELLER PRAISES BRYAN. PUEBLO, Col., July 11.—Senator Teller last night gave the following interview to the press, after receiving numerous telegrams from his silver c lleagues regarding a conference, which will probably be held at Denver: "What do you think of Mr. Bryan's nomina-

"I consider the nomination an exceptionally strong one. Bryan is an able man, of high character, a strong friend of silver and close to the people. He will make an excellent presi-

"Do you think he can secure the support of

the silver men who left the St. Louis conven-"The men who left the St. Louis convention," replied Mr. Teller, "will make the silver question paramount to all others. It is not a question of politics with them, but of principle. I am not at liberty to speak for them at this time, as I have received several telegrams concerning a conference to be held within a day or two and asking me to withhold any ex-

pression of their views until after such conference."
BLAND PLEASED AT THE RESULT. LEBANON, Mo., July 11.—Within five minutes after the bulletin announcing Bryan's nomination at Chicago was posted, Hon. R. P. Bland was receiving the condolences of his many friends with a smile on his face which betokened genuine relief rather than disappointment In conversation with an Associated press representative he strongly indorsed Bryan, both as a statesman and sliver man, and declared his entire satisfaction with the result of the convention's work. He knows nothing as yet oncerning the influences that contributed to his defeat, nor does he appear to care.

NEBRASKA GOES WILD.
OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—All Nebraska was excited over Bryan's nomination, and informal celebrations, such as bands playing, horns tooting and crazy democrats yelling in a most enthusiastic manner, is common throughout Nebraska. It is most intense in Omaha though no formal steps have yet been taken toward a proper celebration. It came too

TO CALL A CONVENTION.

Illinois Gold Democrats So Decide in . Meeting Last Night.

CHICAGO, July 11.—At a meeting of the state executive committee of the gold money democracy of Illinois, held at the Richelleu hotel in Chicago last evening, a resolution was adopted in favor of the calling of a national convention of the democratic party of the United States for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for the office of president and vice president upon a democratic platform. To that end the advice and co-operation of the sound money democratic of the chartes. sound money democrats of the other states o

the union are invited.

It was resolved that the chairman of the sound money organization of Illinois be di-rected to appoint a committee to prepare at address to the democrats of the United States stating the grounds and reason for putting a national democratic ticket in the field. Statelegates from Texas to the national democratic convention were present and adopted a resolution indersing the action of the Illinois

The first state convention of the union bimetallic party of Oregon was held at McMinnville on the 10th. A full set of delegates was elected to the national bimetallic convention at St. Louis July 22. Instructions for Sena-

tor Teller were voted down. Col. James F. How, formerly vice president and general manager of the Wabash railroad, died at St. Louis on

the 10th.