

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

NO. 39.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR CULLOM stated on the 9th that he wanted the St. Louis convention to come out plainly for sound money, without any straddling.

THE outflow of gold from the federal treasury continues at an alarming rate and the prospects are that the raid on the treasury will increase rather than diminish. Many politicians predict that if the gold reserve should sink below a certain point President Cleveland will call a special session of congress; others think the president will not call congress together, as congress has repudiated his views, and he will make it responsible for whatever may happen.

THE government crop bulletin on the 10th gave the winter wheat condition as 77.9 against 87.7 on May 1. Kansas was given at 85 and Missouri 80.

SPEAKER REED on the 10th appointed Messrs. Grout (Vt.), C. W. Stone (Pa.), Warner (Ill.), Sayers (Tex.) and Layton (O.) to investigate the conduct of affairs of the Leavenworth, Kan., branch of the national soldiers' home. The committee, during the recess, will visit the home and take testimony of the inmates and others having knowledge of its management and report at the next session.

THE agricultural department's June crop report makes the condition of cotton 97.3, the highest on record. The area is 16.3 per cent. higher than last year.

SENATOR QUAY, said on the 10th that he would not accept the chairmanship of the republican national committee. He said he would withdraw from the presidential field when Speaker Reed, Gov. Morton and other candidates did. He said all doubt as to Maj. McKinley's nomination on the first ballot was long ago settled.

THE Fifty-Fourth congress adjourned sine die on the 11th. The closing scenes were devoid of interest.

THE total appropriations authorized by the session of congress ended on the 11th, including permanent annual appropriations, were \$515,759,820.49.

THE announcement was made at Washington from the state department that President Cleveland intends taking no action with respect to the Cuban revolution.

BOTH houses of congress adjourned at four o'clock on the 11th. No business was transacted in the senate, and the house was practically in the same condition. In the latter body, just before adjournment, Mr. Turner, of Georgia (dem.), offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Reed, which was adopted by a standing vote, to which the speaker responded in a pleasant manner and the session of both houses closed with the best of feeling.

GENERAL NEWS.

REPORTS from peppermint growers in all parts of southwestern Michigan said that grasshoppers were doing great injury to the crops. In some localities the insects had eaten the entire foliage of large fields. The yield of oil will be considerably less than last year.

THE stone bridges of Cristina and Concha and the aqueduct of Fernando Septimo, upon which Havana was dependent for its water supply, were blown up by agents of the insurgents. Much fever and small-pox was existing in Havana and altogether the city was in a deplorable condition. A council of Spanish generals had decided to suspend operations against the insurgents owing to the rains. Gen. Gomez's insurgent force of 5,000 was said to have been defeated by Castellano's troops.

SARAH ANN ANGELL, who alleges she is the widow of the late Jay Gould, has begun suit in New York to recover her dower right in the Gould estate.

SHEP PALMER, a negro, was executed in the city jail yard at Jackson, Miss., on the 13th, for the murder in December last of Charley Cordell and wife, a newly married colored couple.

BLACKWELL, Ok., was recently greatly excited because members of the Baptist church would not allow the United States flag to be unfurled inside the church during a G. A. R. reunion. The G. A. R. post passed resolutions denouncing the church trustees, and all the church people have come back with a hot retort.

TWO business blocks, containing half a dozen stores in Lamar, Col., were destroyed by a fire. The total loss was \$50,000.

AT Tunis, Tex., Jesse Massey and J. T. Chance, both white, were murdered by unknown parties. Massey received 23 buckshot and Chance 12.

MANY concerns were burned out by a fire at Hico, Tex., recently, including the Hico Review. Loss, \$50,000.

CONGRESSMAN HEPBURN (rep.) has been renominated for the Eighth Iowa congressional district.

FIRE broke out in what is known as the Oklahoma district at Whiting, Ind., and Mrs. John Homer, aged 32 years, and her small son and daughter perished.

IN commemoration of his coronation the czar of Russia has given \$75,000 to charities.

MARIE DE POUY, the actress, said to be the most beautiful woman in Paris, recently made an attempt at suicide with laudanum. She said she took the poison because of her disgust with her wretched mode of life, but the police said it was because of the threats of a gang of blackmailers.

WITH the disbanding on the night of the 13th of Parson Davies' "Wicklow Postman" company John L. Sullivan bids farewell to the stage. About five nights out of six during the past six months the ex-champion of the world has been so much under the influence of liquor that his three-round bout with Paddy Ryan has been little more than a farce. What he will now do for a living he does not himself know, nor do any of his associates. Financially, as well as physically, he is "dead broke."

AT ten o'clock on the night of the 14th 300 striking quarrymen marched out of the village of Bergea, near Cleveland, O., bound for North Amherst. The strikers were accompanied by ten wagons loaded with provisions and other supplies, and it was their purpose to lay siege to the North Amherst quarries and induce the men there to quit. A large force of deputy sheriffs has been sworn in for duty at North Amherst.

IT was reported at Canton, O., that Congress lake, 20 miles north of that city, had broken through its banks and flooded the adjacent territory. The report said many people were killed and injured and the towns of Middlebranch and Oval City swept away. Details could not be obtained as telephone and telegraph communication was cut off. A report over a railroad wire said over 200 people were killed.

THE attorney-general of Wisconsin has brought suit to have the franchise revoked and a receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of the National Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, as it is creating, he alleges, a lumber trust extending over Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Kansas.

A DISPATCH from Bombay stated that the British warship Bonaventure, while making a passage from Colombo, Ceylon, to Pondicherry, capital of the French settlement in India, lost 70 men by sunstroke.

THE boiler of the Michigan salt works at Marine City, Mich., exploded, killing William Mowbray, night foreman, and John F. Haley, Peter Booth, a fireman, and Cyrenius O'Neill were badly injured. Flames broke out after the explosion and the property was destroyed. Loss, \$50,000.

THOMAS WHITE, after a brief quarrel at Chillicothe, O., with Miss Edith McKelvey, his sweetheart, shot her fatally and then killed himself.

A TELEGRAM from New York on the 12th stated that the six leading manufacturers of fireworks in the United States were planning a trust to save themselves from ruin because prices had gone below cost.

BILL WEST, the notorious Indian territory murderer who escaped from jail at Topeka, Kan., while under sentence of death, was killed at Illinois, Ok., while resisting arrest.

AN armed mob overpowered the jailer at Bryan, Tex., and hanged George Johnson, Louis Whitehead and Jim Reddick, accused of criminal assault. The two former confessed, but the latter protested his innocence to the last.

A DISPATCH to the London Times stated that the Turks had invaded Acrotiri and Kydonia in the island of Crete and desecrated the churches. The Turks had also destroyed villages in the western district and 5,000 refugees had fled to the mountains and were suffering extreme privations.

AS soon as it was known that Harvard had defeated Princeton at baseball there was a roar that shook every window at Cambridge, Mass., and fireworks and horns made the night hideous. The police finally arrested three students, when the rest numbering about 3,000, attempted to rescue them, but the police managed to get their prisoners to the station house. For an hour the 3,000 mad students surrounded the place, clamoring for the release of their comrades and refused to disperse until they had been released on bail, when they carried them off on their shoulders.

AN old man named Gastin was found hanging from a joist in his house near Roberson, I. T. His family claimed that he committed suicide, but the neighbors believe he was hanged by his son-in-law and daughter, who had quarreled with him the evening before.

AS an Illinois Central train pulled into Webster City, Ia., the other morning a policeman saw a man apparently stealing a ride on the blind baggage car and tried to drive him off when it was discovered that the man had been murdered. A tramp, it was thought, had committed the crime.

ONE hundred and eighty cans of dynamite exploded about a mile below Lilly, Pa., with frightful results. One man was killed and six others fatally injured. The men were getting ready to make a blast when the explosion occurred. The steam shovel which stood on the track was hurled 200 feet away.

DEMOCRATS of Minnesota in state convention declared against free silver and elected delegates to Chicago to represent that sentiment.

AFTER a carousal a camping party on the Monongahela river attempted to cross in a skiff when the wash of a steamer capsized them and two of the seven occupants were drowned.

EX-GOV. BATES, of Iowa, has written a letter in which he said that if the silver democrats controlled the Chicago convention a democrat would certainly be nominated and that it would, in his opinion, be impossible to unite any considerable number of delegates in favor of nominating anyone outside of the party.

JOHN S. TURNER shot and killed his cousin, Greene Turner, at the Half-Way house, near Middleboro, Ky., recently. Greene's brother, Sam Turner, was killed at the same place ten days ago. All the parties are connected with the Turner family of the Parlin-Turner feud. Fifteen of the family have died of violence.

S. P. SHEKIN, secretary of the national democratic committee, said there were 2,000 applications on file for seats in the section reserved for newspaper men, while but 400 seats have been provided.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY and his associates held a business conference in regard to the democratic convention on the 13th. Harrity clings to the hope that the silver men and gold men in the national convention may be more evenly divided than many seem to anticipate. Of one thing Mr. Harrity spoke with a feeling of certainty, and that is that there would be no bolt from the convention.

THE Taylorville, Ill., coal mining works were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th and 85 men were entombed. After hours of suffocation, all but three were rescued alive. The fire, which was caused by an explosion of gasoline, spread rapidly through the mine, cutting off the men at work in the lower levels. Twenty miles also perished. The loss by fire will be \$75,000, fully insured.

A BARREL of oil in the basement of Garische's bakery at Allegheny, Pa., exploded early on the morning of the 12th and enveloped the structure in flames. Mrs. Garische, aged 74, jumped out of a window and was instantly killed. The firemen found a child dead in his crib and a 12-year-old girl was so badly burned that she will die.

AT Houston, Tex., Archie Hall shot his wife and her companion, C. T. Darby. Neither were seriously wounded. Hall was arrested.

FIRE destroyed the building of the American Horse exchange at New York on the 11th. About 150 valuable horses perished and 100 fine carriages were also burned. The value of the property consumed was estimated at \$200,000. Among the horses destroyed was Elsie G., a trotting horse worth \$7,500, with a record of 2:19 1/2.

THE town of Tobac, Mex., was recently visited by a tornado, accompanied by a waterspout. Three-fourths of the place was utterly destroyed and 13 dead bodies were taken out from the debris and 30 more people were missing and supposed to have been killed. Many others were so badly injured that the last rites of the church were administered to them. Some of the streets were eight feet in mud and rocks that rolled down from the mountains.

WHILE a force of men was laying rails on the Hardwood Lumber Co.'s railroad on the Big run in Webster county, Pa., the car became uncontrollable and started down from the top peak of the mountain with five men aboard. Only one man was on the car when it stopped, the others having been spilled out and killed or seriously injured.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

JERRY MCKNEW, a hotel proprietor at Washington, and his wife tried to commit suicide by taking laudanum. The husband may possibly recover.

SHERMAN WESTON, while stealing a ride from Staunton to Edwardsville, Ill., on a freight train, jumped off and was horribly mangled.

RUFUS BARTLEY, a saddler of Weightsburg, Ky., severed the main artery of his arm while in bed and bled to death. Disappointment in love was the cause.

A LITTLE daughter of Mrs. A. Hatfield, of Roodhouse, Ill., was burned to death through playing with matches.

THE four-story warehouse of the White Mills Distilling Co. at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire recently and 6,000 barrels of whisky were consumed. Loss, \$125,000.

MRS. MOLIE GAINES went to the house of Mrs. Robert Gresham, a widow, at Clermont, Fla., and found her husband there. The wife then sprang at the woman's throat with a razor and, after a desperate conflict, the widow had her jugular vein severed and the wife was rendered unconscious by having her skull fractured.

THE steamer Bertha was sunk off Southold, Eng., by colliding with the steamer Claveler and six of her crew were drowned, the remainder being rescued.

UNKNOWN persons poisoned the wells on the places of Henry Weaver and his son at Weaverstown, Pa., and one child had died and another was very sick through drinking the water.

IT was rumored at New York on the 15th that President Cleveland, Speaker Reed and Secretary Carlisle will form a partnership and practice law in that city after the 4th of March.

ST. VINCENT'S sanitarium at Santa Fe, N. M., was burned recently. Loss, \$100,000. It was crowded, but no lives were lost.

MONROE JACKSON and J. W. Vest quarreled at Hartzelle, Ala., and the former drew a knife and the latter a pistol. Jackson was shot through the body three times and Vest was cut in several places. Both men finally fell to the ground and died soon afterward.

A CRANK demanded \$8,000 of George Wyckoff, president of the bank of New Amsterdam, N. Y., and because it was not handed to him the president was shot twice in the abdomen. The assailant, whose name was believed to be Clarence Clark, then shot himself. Both were unconscious in the hospital.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

State Republican League.

THE ninth annual convention of the state republican league has been called to meet at Topeka July 1. The official call has been issued by President Scott and Secretary Gault, and is by authority of the executive committee which met in Topeka last January. The business of the convention will be to elect officers for the ensuing year; to elect delegates to represent the state in the annual convention of the national republican league of the United States which will be held in Milwaukee, August 25-27, 1896, and to transact other business. Each league in the state will be entitled to be represented by its president and three other delegates to be chosen by the club. Among other interesting features of the meeting will be an address by Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

J. S. Helme, a merchant of Miller-ton, committed suicide the other day. He was 75 years old.

THE Western Deaf Mutes' association will have a grand celebration in Bismarck grove, near Lawrence, July 4.

THE First national bank at Salina has been forced to suspend after a heavy run induced by a controversy over the local water works.

A meteorite weighing about 50 pounds fell on the Plumber farm, near Ellingham, the other night. It was broken, and while the outside of it resembled a cinder, the inside was full of smooth pebbles.

THE populist judicial convention for nominating a candidate for judge of the court of appeals, eastern division, southern department, met at Chanute and named Manford Schoonover, of Garnett, for the office.

THE Chicago Western railway will soon build a mammoth grain elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels on the site of its terminal recently purchased at Kansas City, Kan. The elevator will cost \$150,000.

AT the 29th annual commencement of the Kansas state agricultural college at Manhattan the graduating class was composed of 23 young women and 43 young men, the largest in the history of the institution.

FOUR small boys, Dennis and Michael Desmond, 11 and 6 years old, and Daniel and Eugene Cummings, 7 and 5 years old, took refuge in a culvert during a recent storm at Leavenworth and were drowned by the sudden rise of the stream.

THE governor is trying to induce the Santa Fe railroad to renew its coal contract in Osage county. Since the Santa Fe quit buying Osage county coal the miners have had very little work to do and many are said to be in destitute circumstances.

SAMUEL DODSWORTH, formerly mayor of Leavenworth, who had been sick for some time in a hospital in St. Louis, committed suicide in that institution the other day. He had for many years been proprietor of a large printing and bookbinding establishment in Leavenworth.

AT the twenty-fourth annual commencement of the state university at Lawrence degrees were conferred on 118 graduates, 56 from the school of arts, 8 from the school of engineering, 14 from the school of pharmacy, 35 from the school of law and 5 from the school of fine arts.

THE residence of Henry Munn, formerly a bookkeeper in an insurance office at Atchison, was discovered to be on fire the other morning and an investigation divulged the fact that seven of the eight rooms were saturated with coal oil. Munn was arrested, charged with arson. The house and furniture were well insured.

THE various railway companies, it is said, oppose the idea of making the full annual report required by the railroad commissioners, declaring it impossible, owing to the necessity of collecting special statistics and incurring an enormous expense. They claim that the desired information is not in their possession and could hardly be obtained.

GEORGE D. TRIMMER, of Wetmore, while bathing in the Cottonwood river at Emporia, the other day, was taken with cramps and drowned. He was editor of the Republican at Filley, Neb., but was doing special work and attending commencement exercises at the state normal school, and at the time of his death was attending a picnic of students.

"AN even 100 graduates received diplomas at the late commencement day exercises at the Kansas state normal school at Emporia, and each of these diplomas is by law a life certificate to teach school in the state of Kansas, as well as being a first-class recommendation anywhere in the civilized world. Nearly every county in the state of Kansas was represented in this year's class, and quite a number of neighboring states, Missouri and Illinois taking precedence in number.

STATE Superintendent of Public Instruction Stanley has recently received two diplomas and two medals from the world's fair management at Chicago as awards upon different sections of the Kansas display. One is a first premium for "variety and excellence of pupils' work in the public schools" and another is second premium for "well regulated system of schools for the masses." One of the medals is for normal school exhibits and is labeled: "For the best method employed in training teachers."

THE BOND ISSUES.

The Investigating Committee Examines Secretary Carlisle.

AN ARBITRATION PLANK WANTED.

Railroad Men Forward a Resolution to the St. Louis Convention—Paying Sugar Bounty Claims—Senator Vilas Will Not Bolt.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary Carlisle was examined under oath yesterday by the senate committee appointed to investigate recent bond issues. The hearing was held in the rooms of the senate committee on finance. Senators Harris, Vest, Wall-hall, Jones, of Nevada, and Platt being present. Mr. Vest began the examination, asking for fuller explanation of the first bond contract with the Morgan syndicate than had been given in Mr. Carlisle's written statement. His main purpose, said Secretary Carlisle, was to prevent the shipments of gold from this country. Mr. Vest asked why the contract had been given to the syndicate, to which Mr. Carlisle replied with an explanation of the great emergency existing which would not permit a delay for the usual formalities of a bond sale. There was much apprehension in financial circles as to the situation, heightened by a visit of Mr. Curtis to New York, which brought out many newspaper conjectures. It was not, however, until the Springer bill, so-called, relating to banking and currency, had been defeated in the house that it became evident that steps must be taken to protect the treasury. The contract was closed the day after the Springer bill was defeated in the house.

AN ARBITRATION PLANK WANTED.

FEORIA, Ill., June 16.—The railway brotherhood of engineers, firemen, trainmen and telegraph operators, which recently moved their headquarters to this city, have decided to ask the republican committee on resolutions for an arbitration plank in the platform. The following resolution was forwarded to St. Louis last night:

PAYING SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The treasury department has nearly completed the payments of beet and maple sugar claims under the bounty appropriation of \$238,280, and it is expected that warrants covering the whole amount will be issued before July 1, when work will begin on the \$5,000,000 appropriation for cane sugar. The half dozen claims which have been in process of adjustment during the last several months will be ready for transmission to the auditor for final examination early in July, when the total amount of the appropriation will be prorated among the claimants and paid as rapidly as possible. It is expected that the percentage of payments to claimants will be between 65 and 70.

SENATOR VILAS WILL NOT BOLT.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—Senator Vilas spent yesterday in Milwaukee. He was asked by a reporter: "Did you see the report in the Chicago paper that you said you would vote for McKinley and that Cleveland would also? Is it so?" "Yes, I saw the statement. There is not a word of truth in it. I have never entertained such a purpose and I never heard Mr. Cleveland say a word about it that would suggest that he would. The story is fiction, pure and simple—an election canard, when everything goes."

BASEBALL GAMES.

Western league—Kansas City 6, St. Paul 4; Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 7; Columbus 6, Grand Rapids 5.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Indianapolis... 25 14 60 1	St. Paul... 21 21 30 3
Detroit... 25 16 60 1	Milwaukee... 23 24 30 3
Kansas City... 24 20 54	Columbus... 17 20 32
Minneapolis... 23 20 53	Grand Rapids... 16 20 34

National league—Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 1; Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 4; Washington 6, Philadelphia 3; Brooklyn 4, Baltimore 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Cleveland... 25 16 60 1	Brooklyn... 22 22 32
Baltimore... 23 18 60 1	Pittsburgh... 22 22 31
Cincinnati... 23 20 54	Chicago... 24 24 31
Philadelphia... 22 21 57	New York... 20 27 42
Boston... 23 19 58	St. Louis... 18 31 29
Washington... 24 22 55	Louisville... 19 33 22

THE KANSAS DELEGATION.

Leland Chosen Committeeman by Acclamation—Swenson for Resolutions Committee.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Kansas delegation to the convention elected the following officers: National committeeman, Cyrus Leland, by acclamation; resolutions committee, Prof. Swenson; order of business, Grant Hornaday; permanent organization, Dr. Fitzpatrick; credentials, I. E. Lambert; state vice president, M. M. Murdoch; committee to notify the nominee, N. Barnes.

KERENS BEATS FILLEY.

The Missouri Republican National Committeeman Re-Elected by a Decisive Vote.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Missouri delegation to the national convention held a secret caucus yesterday and selected important officers. The Kerens men won over the Filley men, the test vote standing 19 to 15. John L. Bittinger was named for the credentials committee; S. W. Jardon for permanent organization; F. G. Neidringhaus for resolutions and R. C. Kerens for national committeeman.

CARDS FOR AMUSEMENT.

The Subject Discussed by the Kansas Endavor (convention—Officers' Reports).

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 11.—Yesterday was an eventful day in the ninth annual state convention of the Christian Endavor union of Kansas, now being held in this city. The delegates poured in on every train during the morning and swelled the list to over 1,800. This is the largest attendance the union had ever had at any preceding convention. A feature of yesterday's meetings was the "Question box" conducted by Prof. Amos R. Wells, of Boston. Prof. Wells posted himself on the rostrum and defied the vast audience to propound to him a question that he could not answer. But when asked if card playing should be prohibited by Christian Endavorers he said that this was something that he could not answer. He said that he knew of many endavorers and churches in which the leaders and preachers were fond of card playing and this formed a great part of the amusements of their social gatherings. He was afraid that if card playing was prohibited to the members of one or two churches with which he was acquainted it would greatly decrease the attendance at the gatherings which usually were productive of much good result.

Miss Bessie E. Skelton, of this city, state secretary, in her annual report, showed 697 Y. P. S. C. societies in the state, 238 Junior societies, 5 Mothers' unions and several city societies not reported. There are societies at the deaf and dumb institute at Olathe, the insane asylums and at Fort Riley among the soldiers. Seventy-one new societies were formed during the year. The Christian church leads in the number of societies, with 171. Presbyterians are next, with 145, and Congregationalists next, with 140. There are 20,143 active members and 4,523 associate members; 368 Christian Endavor societies gave \$15,953.87 to missions and other benevolent purposes, and the Junior societies gave \$815.88 in the same manner.

State Treasurer C. L. Brokaw, of this city, reported: Balance on hand May 20, 1895, \$25.54; receipts for the year, \$1,453.00; expenses, \$1,389.69; balance on hand, \$86.67; total resources, \$257.53; estimated expenses for speakers for this meeting, \$100; total estimated resources, \$157.53.

TOPEKA GETS IT.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 12.—It will be announced at today's session of the Kansas Christian Endavor convention that the tenth annual convention will be held at Topeka. This was decided upon by the state executive committee yesterday. The date has not yet been decided upon but it will be in May or June. The greatest discussion of yesterday's meeting was occasioned by the report of the executive board on the advisability of selecting a permanent home for the state Endavor convention. The committee recommended that a committee be appointed to report at the next annual convention on some permanent meeting place.

HIS SILVER JUBILEE.

Right Rev. L. M. Fink Celebrates Pontifical High Mass at Leavenworth, Kan.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 12.—Right Rev. Bishop Louis M. Fink, of Kansas City, Kan., celebrated the 25th anniversary of his consecration in the cathedral here yesterday, the services lasting three hours. Fully 125 priests of the diocese were present, about 100 of whom were in the sanctuary during the pontifical high mass by the venerable bishop. At noon a banquet was spread at Mount St. Mary's academy. Bishop Fink received many costly presents besides a bag of gold.

When Bishop Fink was consecrated there were in Kansas 17 secular priests, 13 religious, 33 churches, 2 colleges, 4 academies, 14 parochial schools, 1 hospital and about 8,000 Catholics. Today there are in this state 112 secular priests, 65 religious priests, 283 churches, 14 chapels, 2 colleges, 5 academies, 70 parochial schools, 3 orphan asylums, 4 hospitals and 70,000 Catholics.

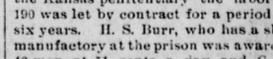
CONVICTS FARMED OUT.

Those in the Kansas Penitentiary Will Make Chains and Shoes—Littleration Threatened.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 12. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas penitentiary the labor of 190 was let by contract for a period of six years. H. S. Burr, who has a shoe manufactory at the prison was awarded 40 men at 51 cents a day and C. P. Duff, of Arkansas City, was given 150 at 54 cents. Duff proposes to start a chair factory and it is said is backed by the Abernathy Furniture Co. of Leavenworth and Kansas City. The Helmers Furniture Co., which has been using convict labor for years, is practically shut out, although they claim their bids were higher than Duff's. Litigation is threatened.

Kansas Republican League Call.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 12.—Secretary Charles E. Gault has issued the official call for the ninth annual convention of the republican state league, to be held in this city July 1. Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, will deliver the address.



BISHOP FINK.

CONTENTMENT.

The Isle of contentment we view from afar. And it dazzles our eyes like a beautiful star.

A region which thousands gaze wistfully at.

And would dwell there, if 'twasn't for this or for that.

The lord in his palace, the cotter obscure.

The high and the lowly, the rich and the poor.

Are all discontented, what'er be the case.

Because they are not in some other man's place.

In youth, how we long for mature years of men;

In age, how we sigh for our childhood again;

Where'er our station, what'er be our lot.

We miss countless blessings for joys we have not.

So if you would get the most good from your life,

And find the most joy in its furry and strife,

Don't hunt for each thorn, by your path-way that grows;

But gather each rose, dear; pray, don't miss a rose.

-Henry R. Conant, in N. Y. Independent.

BEAR HUNT IN A CAVERN.

Uncle Jim Day Surprised by the Behavior of the Game.

The Bear Died Standing and Tried to Kill Him After Dying—A Chase in a Honeycombed Bluff in California.

"There is a curious bluff or ledge of rocks on the east side of Trinity river in California," said Col. Parker, of Gardau.

"It is perhaps a mile in length, and rises nearly 100 feet almost perpendicularly above the valley. Outwardly it presents no feature that would attract any particular attention to it from the casual observer, unless it might be numerous fissures, seams, and openings of various widths and heights along its face, all of them apparently leading into the very depth of the great wall.

This, in fact, they do. That formidable-looking ledge is virtually hollow. Its interior is a succession of caverns, some of them wide and lofty chambers, and others passages where a man can scarcely stand erect. Some of these dark caves are connected with each other by devious corridors and passages, narrow and wide, and high and low. Others have but one opening. This honeycombed cliff is the day haunt of, not thousands, but millions of bats, and it is a sight never to be forgotten to see them issue from the many vents of the cliff as evening approaches, and flit away to their night's foraging about the country. The ledge at such times might well be compared to a vast beehive, with its myriads of busy workers hovering about the entrances. It is said out there that men have been known to venture into the depths of the cliff who have never come out again, either having been lost in the intricate labyrinths of its dark interior, or killed and devoured by wild beasts that are alleged to make the caves their lairs and hiding places. That may or may not be true, but it brings me to the story I had in mind about this curious hollow wall or rock.

John Day and his uncle, Jim Day, had no little fame in the Trinity valley as bear hunters. Especially Uncle Jim. One day during the time I was out in that country, John came to me and said:

"Colonel, I trailed a bear pretty near all day to-day, and what has he gone and done to me but holed up somewhere in the inside of Old Scarface. He ain't a very big bear, but I started out to get him and I can't afford to let a little thing like a hole in the rocks cheat me out of him. I'm goin' to squeeze into the inside of Old Scarface and run that bear down if I have to camp in there a month. Uncle Jim is goin'. You better fine in and see the fun."

"I liked the novelty of the thing, and said I would be glad to go along. The three of us started next morning to follow John's bear into the heart of the frowning cliff, Old Scarface, as it was familiarly called. John lead us to the place where the bear had gone in. Uncle Jim gazed at the opening a moment, and, with a contemptuous sniff, said to John:

"You don't mean ter tell me, Jack, that you're goin' ter follow a bear that is little enough to climb into a hole the size of that thar one, do yuh?"

"John said he did.

"Then I'm 'shamed of yuh!" exclaimed Uncle Jim.

"You needn't go in, if you're afraid!" replied John.

"'Afraid! Me afraid!' cried Uncle Jim, and squeezed into the opening.

"The crevice was not more than a foot and a half wide and scarcely three feet high. We had to lie down on one side and work our way along the passage, pulling our guns and torches after us. There was ten feet of this contracted entrance. Then we found ourselves in a more roomy place, where we could stand erect. Lighting our torches, we went on, and soon came out into a big cavern, where we instantly became the center of myriads of bats which our coming with lights had disturbed. They dashed frantically about us, singeing themselves in the blazing torches and filling the cave with shrill squeakings. With all these thousands of wings in motion, scarcely a sound came from the flight of the bats, so silent of wing is this strange night-prowling bird animal.

"For a time the barrier of bats made our progress difficult, and the sensation of these by no means agreeable creatures surrounding you at every step was anything but pleasant. They either became used to us by and by, or tired of investigating us, and the great mass of them returned to their hangin' places on the walls.

"If that bar come in that openin', as he sartin did," said Uncle Jim, after we had explored the cavern pretty thoroughly, 'he oughter be in this here digout somewhar. 'Cordin' to the natur' o' b'ars he oughter be here somewhar, 'less he's ben eat up by bats."

"We went around and around the cavern, which was at least 50 feet across and 30 feet high, our torches revealing all parts of it within the area of their lighting power, but no bear or sign of bear did we see.

"He must a gone on to some other part o' this scooped-out dorrick," said Uncle Jim. "Lookin' for a place, maybe, whar he don't have to bunk in with so many bats. Move ahead, Jack, through the first openin' out o' here yuh kin find. We'll—hold on, Jack. Twist that torch o' your'n up to'rds that shelf yunder. Aha! Yuh cunnin' cuss!"

"The shelf Uncle Jim mentioned was rather a niche in the wall of the cavern on one side, and all of 15 feet from the floor. As near as I could make out by the torchlight, the niche was about ten feet long and five high. How deep it was I could not see. It was deep enough for the purpose of comfortably holding a bear, however, as I soon found out.

"'Trouble with yous,' continued Uncle Jim, with his eyes fixed on the niche, 'that your curiosness is too much fer your cunnin'ness. Other ways, yuh wouldn't a got ketchin'."

"I hadn't seen anything all this time to call forth these remarks from the old hunter, but just then John's torch was flared around and I saw two eyes, glistening in the reflection of the light, glaring over the edge of the niche. We stood about in the center of the cavern, and as Uncle Jim ceased talking the owner of the eyes evidently made up his mind that he would take the intruders on his quarters in hand, for he dropped out of the niche to the floor like a monkey leaving his perch, and by the flaming light of the torch I saw an enormous bear standing on his hind feet against the wall. The bear didn't stand there long, but advanced savagely toward Uncle Jim and John, who stood side by side, John holding the torch and Uncle Jim his gun. I stood a step or two in their rear, off to one side. As the bear came forward Uncle Jim shouted:

"Flash the torch in his eyes!"

"John gave the torch a twist, and the blaze shone square in the bear's eyes, dazzling them so that he turned his head around and lowered it a little to evade the light. He was but little more than a gun length away when he turned his head, and as he turned it Uncle Jim fired. The huge brute dashed on toward the two men, and before either could get out of his way one of his immense fore paws came down against Uncle Jim's chest and the other caught John by the shoulder.

"Both men staggered back under the force of the blows, but did not fall. There stood all three, revealed to me by the light of John's torch, which he still held aloft, the bear with both men in his clutch, with an awful look in his eyes and his mouth wide open, and they standing motionless as if paralyzed with terror. I was about to send a bullet into the bear's brain to save, as I supposed, the lives of my companions, when the fact that he had not moved a muscle since he seized Uncle Jim and Jack struck me. I stepped quickly forward. The bear did not move. He stood there erect and firm, but he was stone dead! Uncle Jim's bullet had struck him at the butt of the left ear and dislocated his neck. The big fellow had dashed forward in his death throes, died the instant he struck his great claws into his foes, and stood there just as he died. The long, sharp claws were buried so deep in the clothing of the two hunters that I had to cut it away with my hunting knife before they could be released from the bear's death clutch.

"Thar!" exclaimed Uncle Jim after the bear lay stretched on the cavern floor, 'I've killed many and many a bear, and had 'm die on my hands in all sorts o' ways, but I'll be doped if ever I see one die a standin' afore! And this is the first time I ever knowed a bear to try to kill a feller after he was dead hisself!"

"'But this ain't my bear,' said John. 'My bear wasn't as big as one side of this bear. Can't be, can it, Uncle Jim, that he could a waxed as big and fat as this on bats since yesterday?"

"But an idea seemed to have come suddenly to Uncle Jim that puzzled him. He took a string from his pocket and measured the width of the bear between the shoulders, and its height if on all fours.

"Two foot and a half wide," said Uncle Jim, "and four foot high. Thar ain't no ways that bear could figger so's he could git inter this here hole by the door we come in by. But he's in here, sartin, and consequently he must a got in. How and whar? That's what we got to find out, pertylar 'cause if he couldn't fit in the way we did, we can't git him out that way, and I'm goin' ter git that bear out o' here hull. Any bear that dies a standin' up and tries to kill me after he's dead, I'm goin' ter take home hull. Consequently, we must find out how and whar he got in."

"But how about my bear, Uncle Jim?" said John. "I didn't come into the bowels of Old Scarface to git this bear. I came after the bear that fooled me all day, and then crawled in here. How about him?"

"That bear," replied Uncle Jim, "findin' this dig-out, took up by this old feller, natur'ly didn't turn him out, but went scoutin' fer another un. We'll be up to run across him while lookin' fur the place this bear got in."

"I didn't relish much the idea of prospecting the tunnels and chambers of the hollow cliff for an unknown exit, but I didn't dare show the white feather, particularly as I had been for a couple of weeks entertaining Uncle Jim and John, with some experiences of mine in the woods and mountains of various parts of the country that were a trifle hair-raising in the telling, and I have a reputation to sustain with

them. So I went along further into the depths with fear and trembling. Fortunately our explorations did not extend into the intricacies of Old Scarface's strange interior very far, for the good reason that the only passageway leading out of the big cavern terminated against a solid wall, after a winding course of perhaps an eighth of a mile. Midway between this wall and the cavern where the dead bear was, on one side of the passage, and ten feet from the floor, we discovered an opening which was evidently in direct communication with the outside of the cliff, for daylight was shining dimly through it. No attention was given it by either of my companions as we passed along beyond Uncle Jim's saying:

"'Old Scarface's side is pretty darn thin along here when daylight kin shine through it.'"

"But when we ran up against the wall at the end of the tunnel, and found that there was no opening there or anywhere big enough to let a fly through, Uncle Jim scratched his head awhile and then said:

"'Well, all thar is about it is jest this here. That bar couldn't git in at the door and he jest natur'ly clumb in at the winder. Consequently, thar's whar he'll have to be got out at hull.'"

"'Yes,' said John. 'That's all right, but whar's my bear?'"

"'Jack,' said Uncle Jim, 'I think it more than likely that findin' the bunk took up by the bear that died a standin', he didn't like any the rest o' the quarters, and he went out ag'in in the way he come. What's the use o' worryin' about a bear that's so little it can crawl into a 18-inch hole, anyhow?'"

"We came back along the passage to investigate the whole that showed daylight. We got to the spot where we had seen the hole, but the hole was gone. There was no daylight shining through. Thinking we had made a mistake in locating it, we passed on. I was in the rear several paces. For some reason I turned and looked back. There was the hole in the side of the tunnel as plain as could be. I was a little startled, and turned toward my companions and shouted:

"'Come back. The hole is here!'"

"They came hurrying back. Just before they reached me I turned to look at the hole. It was nowhere to be seen! This was such a spooky proceeding that I was scared. When Uncle Jim and John came up I told them of the queer reappearance and sudden disappearance of the hole.

"'Aha!' was all I heard Uncle Jim say, but the next second the tunnel was roaring with the report of his gun. I heard a heavy fall, and one snarly sort of a groan. I looked around. Daylight was shining again through the hole in the tunnel.

"Two o' 'em to git out hull!' exclaimed Uncle Jim; 'the old feller that died a-standin' and his unfortunate wife that didn't know no better than to shed out daylight! It's a kindness to her, though. She won't never know she was a widdler, now!'"

"The getting of the bears 'out hull' necessitated more help, and we left them to the custody of old Scarface and crawled out of his depths into the world again and went home. Uncle Jim and others returned with ropes and things and got the bears out at the hole in the side of the tunnel. They were cinnamon bears, and weighed a good 400 apiece. Yet John wasn't pleased. He wanted the little bear that had fooled him all day and got away from him at last.

"'I'd rather got that bear than a dozen big fellers like them!' he said.

"'What!' said Uncle Jim. 'And one o' 'em died a-standin', and tried to kill yuh after he was dead! I'm ashamed o' yuh, Jack!'"—N. Y. Sun.

A HESITATING ORATOR.

The Embarrassing Position of an English Member.

Whatever may be said of English and American addresses with reference to their matter, there is no doubt that the Briton is less ready and glib of speech than the Yankee. A speech in the house of commons is apt to be delivered with many "ah's" and "aw's" and repetitions; even famous ministers often seem to drag out their remarks word after word, with infinite labor.

Nevertheless, the speeches delivered in parliament, as reported, shorn of all articulate bridges over sloughs in which the orator seemed hopelessly stuck, read as well, to say the least, as the speeches in the congress of the United States.

Even so great a man as Lord Palmerston, who was a statesman, but not an orator, sometimes fell into the hesitating methods. His great contemporary, Lord Brougham, was a far readier man. In a recent volume of reminiscences, Mrs. S. E. De Morgan relates that she was once at a meeting in connection with the University college, London, at which Brougham and Palmerston were both present.

Palmerston took the chair. He was not so much at home in this learned body as he would have been at Westminster, and was evidently anxious to adapt his remarks to the occasion. So he began:

"It has been said that a little learning is a dangerous thing—ahem!—is a dangerous thing, but it is better than—better than—"

Here his lordship came to a dead stop. The audience was impatient, and the pause was distressing.

Lord Brougham sat next to Palmerston. He was wanting in reverence both for the occasion and for Palmerston; and in a low tone, but in his penetrating, squeaky voice, he came to the speaker's rescue.

"Better than a great deal of ignorance," he suggested.

This of course brought down the house; and during the laughter and cheers that followed, Lord Palmerston recovered the thread of his discourse and finished brilliantly.—Youth's Companion.

A Purchase.—Floor-walker—Did Mrs. Upton buy that last piece of organdie? Saleswoman—No, Mrs. Downton bought it. Floor-walker—Why, I thought I heard her say before Mrs. Upton came in that she didn't like it. Saleswoman—She did say so. Floor-walker—Then why did she take it? Saleswoman—Because Mrs. Upton wanted it.—Chicago Record.

In the Far Southwest.—Mrs. Colt (wife of Col. Colt, of Texas)—As I was going by Turner's this morning, John, I heard Jim Bluff say that if justice had its due you'd have adorned a telegraph pole long ago.

Col. Colt (springing up from the dinner table)—Jim Bluff, you say? Let me—

Wife—Now, John, please finish your dinner. The shooting will keep.—Bay City Chat.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.



Ardent Lover—If you could see my heart, Belinda, you would know how fondly—

Up-to-Date Girl (producing Koenig camera)—I intend to see it, George. Sit still, please.—Collier's Weekly.

Idealism and Realism.—Professor—What's the difference between idealism and realism? Varsity Girl—Idealism is when you contemplate matrimony. Professor—Yes, and realism? Girl—You get that afterwards.—Judy.

A Poor Plan.

Husband—So that new girl goes out three nights a week. I'll tell you how to keep her in. Scare her. Tell her a terrible fellow called Jack the Kisser is prowling around, kissing every girl he can catch.

Wife (doubtfully)—Well, I don't know, my dear; I was a young girl once myself. I'm afraid she'd be out every night.—N. Y. Weekly.

PROSPECTIVE CONSTANT.

"The testator was a very ignorant man and drew the will himself." Lawyer—"In that event I can offer you small encouragement."—Detroit Tribune.

Chuel—"I know that age is telling on me," said Miss Sereleaf. "Yes, dear; but you needn't mind so very much. It isn't telling the whole truth."—Sketch.

"Ethel, did you really steal that etching from a borrowed book?" "Yes, I just had to—the curve of the chin and throat were so perfect!"—Chicago Record.

"Yours man," said the merchant to the prospective office boy, "are you fairly well educated?" "I be," replied the boy, proudly.—Tit-Bits.

That Terrible Boy.

Boy—Ain't sister and you going for a ramble this afternoon? Suitor—We are, sonny; but why do you ask? Boy—Because sister's had the corn doctor here all the morning.—Waterbury.

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"Is that so?" replied the detective. "Well, what I do know about you will fill a suit of stripes." And he gathered him in.—N. Y. World.

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Mr. Snoberly—Yes, madam, when I'm through with my steak. Business first, you know.—Texas Sifter.

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Crafty Dawson.—"Why is Dawson painting his house such a vermilion red?" "He thinks it will look so warm this summer no one will want to visit there."—Detroit Free Press.

Modest Indeed.—"What a very modest little house the M's live in." "I should say so; why, even the doors are shrinking!"—Brooklyn Life.

Husbands to Burn.

The English actors who come over here are intensely English when they first arrive, but they soon show their appreciation of American colloquialisms by appropriating them. A gentleman of this city relates that some time ago, in the New York City club, he met Fred W., the comedian. Some one was telling about a woman who had just married her third husband.

"By the way," the gentleman asked, "where is her first husband buried?" "He was cremated," was the answer. "And the second?" "Also cremated."

"By Jove," observed little Mr. W., "that woman has husbands to burn."—St. Louis Republic.

A Personal Peculiarity.

The young man who prides himself on being original was talking to Miss Cayenne.

"Your mother seemed very much amused at that little story I told her last night," he said, self-appropriately.

"Yes," she replied. "Ever since I can remember mother has laughed whenever she heard that story."—Washington Star.

As Others See Us.

Englishman (to fair American tourist)—Well, I suppose none of this Swiss scenery will compare with your Niagara.

Fair American (with some embarrassment)—I've never seen Niagara. Englishman—Ah, pardon me; I thought that you were a married woman.—Bay City Chat.

Easily Accounted For.

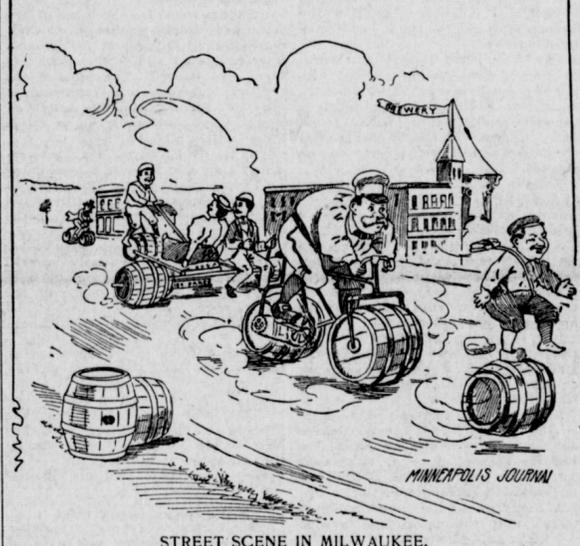
Professor—The fact that men when lost in the woods describe a circle instead of proceeding in a straight line, shows that one leg is longer than the other. How is such a phenomenon accounted for?

Smart Student—By the fact that the leg pulling process is universal.—Art in Dress.

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STREET SCENE IN MILWAUKEE. As Pictured by a Newspaper Artist in a Rival City During the Recent Street Car Men's Strike.

Rich Mercvhaunt (to his daughter)—I say, Emma, I think that young man who calls on you so much really means business.

Emma—What makes you think so? Merchant—Nothing, except he called at the commercial agency last week to find out how much I was really worth.—Texas Sifter.

Its Value.—"You have some very valuable property, I believe," said the tall man, carelessly.

The little man looked at him sharply. "That depends," he said. "Depends on what?"

"On whether you want to buy it or assess it."—Chicago Post.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER, ETC.

Miss Bell—The bonds of matrimony never pay a dividend.

Miss Nell—But sometimes they pay alimony.—St. Louis Republic.

Worse.—"My gas bill this month fairly took my breath away!" complained the horse editor.

"Mine did worse than that," replied the snake editor. "How?"

"It took away all my cash."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

What She Missed.—"It's a perfect shame, Harold, that I haven't a wheel."

"My dear, you haven't missed anything."

"Yes I have. I might have had half a dozen bones broken by this time!"—Detroit Free Press.

SMOKING PUMAS OUT.

Destruction of a Family of Big Cats That Preyed Upon the Sheep of a Ranch. A sport which would be appreciated by any New England farm boy who ever smoked a woodchuck out of its knoll side hole down in the meadow or back pasture of his father's farm is described by a South American.

The puma, or panther, is as fond of sheep and calves as a crow is of a row of corn hills; consequently the sheepherder and ranchman let pass no opportunity to destroy it in spite of the beast's pleasing characteristics. But the animal is sly and its lairs are difficult to locate. The puma is an elusive and the sheep it selects are the fattest and juiciest of the flock. To get them the panther must needs try several of them so it happens that half a dozen or more maimed animals are left behind after each visit of one of the big cats.

One day the sheepman who wrote to the Field was informed by one of his gauchos that he had found a puma's den about two miles away on one of the slopes among which the pumas had always escaped. With an old native to superintend things the Englishman, and some gauchos went to the slope, and found the den as the gaucho had reported. The day was bitterly cold, so they plied pick and spade with great vigor till the paws of a big puma were seen, when operations ceased. Even the dogs did not dare to get to close quarters, for the puma is a lively and effective fighter, having on more than one occasion defended helpless, unarmed men from jaguars, so Hudson, the naturalist of La Plata, says. One of the dogs fell into the cavity and escaped a swipe of the puma's claws by luck. How to rescue the dog was a question that was decided by a native. The native lassoed one of the two paws in sight—nothing else of the animal being in view. Then he got another noose around the same paw, and hitching both ropes to the pomel of a saddle started up the horse. The puma's body was a large one—two feet nine inches long—but the horse had all it could do to haul it out. Once out of the hole it was easy to drag the animal to death by starting the horse at a full gallop, though the dogs nearly tore the helpless beast to pieces.

Then came the New England farmer boy act. There were more pumas in the hole, presumably young, and an armful of paja grass was set afire in the opening. A half grown puma came out and went into the hole twenty yards away before a dog could say "Boo!" The fire was allowed to burn out and the writer dropped into the den. He gave one glance into the rear of the place, then got right out again. Then a carbine bullet killed a big female that had remained in the hole. Two young ones were captured, and the one that went into the nearby cave was suffocated by a combination of gunpowder and sulphur.—London Field.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

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THE MCKINLEYS AT HOME.

Honored Most by Those Who Know Them Best.

Every Child in Canton Is Familiar with the Republican Leader's Life History—Mrs. McKinley's Charming Personality—Their Pretty Home.

[Special Canton (O.) Letter.]

Your average Ohioan is loyal to his state and to his great men. Just now everything in the Buckeye state revolves around Maj. William McKinley. As soon as you have taken your seat in the train which carries the just and the unjust from Cleveland 54 miles southeast to Canton, the pretty capital of Stark county, O., you are accosted by some patriotic son of that thrifty town with the inquiry: "Going down to see the major?" The question is not unreasonable, for everybody who goes to Can-



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

ton wants to see the author of the McKinley bill, just as every tourist who visits Rome wants to see the pope. Col. McKinley is immensely popular in the place he calls his home. In fact, he is persona grata in every circle, political and social. Some admirers go so far as to almost worship him. And after you have met the man you are no longer surprised at this exhibition of loyalty. The famous statesman has the knack of meeting every caller with bonhomie so natural and engaging that reserve gives place to confidence. He is not effusive, just kind; and adapts himself and his conversation to the mental and social conditions of his vis-



THE MCKINLEY HOME AT CANTON, O.

itor. And that is why the hewer of wood and drawer of water is quite as enthusiastic about the republican favorite as is the political diplomat or senator who visits Canton to assist his host in formulating plans for the impending campaign.

The life history of the modern Napoleon is on the lips of every boy and girl. Without waiting for an invitation the youngsters will tell you that their famous fellow-townsmen was born in the little town of Niles, Trumbull county, O., January 29, 1843, the son of a prosperous iron manufacturer; that he received his education in the public schools and at the Poland (Mahoning county) academy; and that in June, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry as a private. They will also tell you that on September 24, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant; on February 7, 1863, to first lieutenant; on July 25, 1864, to captain; and that he was breveted major by President Lincoln for gallant services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. They will conclude his war history by informing you that he served with distinction on the staff of ex-President Hayes and Maj. Gen. George Crook; and that after the latter's capture he served for a time on Gen. Hancock's staff, and subsequently on the staff of Gen. S. Carroll; that he was with the gallant Twenty-third Ohio in all its battles, and was mustered out with it on July 26, 1865.

After the close of the war the young major studied law with Hon. Charles E. Glidden and David Wilson, of Mahoning county, O., and then attended the Albany (N. Y.) law school. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and located in Canton, which he has since made his home. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county; and in 1876 his neighbors sent him to congress, where he remained until 1891, except part of his fourth term, when he was unseated by a democratic house of representatives late in the first session.

While in congress the major served on the committee on revision of laws, the judiciary committee, the committee on expenditures for the post office department and the committee on rules; and when Garfield was nominated for the presidency he was assigned to the

committee on ways and means, on which he served until the end of his congressional career. While acting as chairman, during his last term, he was instrumental in formulating the historical tariff measure known as the McKinley bill, which has made his name familiar in all countries with which the country has commercial relations. In 1891, after his retirement from congress, Maj. McKinley was nominated for governor by the republicans of Ohio, and after one of the most hotly-contested campaigns in the history of the state was elected by a plurality of over 21,500. His administration proved so excellent that he was renominated in 1893 and reelected by the enormous majority of 81,000.

Much is said by Cantonians about the major's loyalty to principles and friends. When he was a delegate at large to the national convention of 1888 his name was sprung for the presidential nomination, and he might easily have secured the coveted prize, but in a strong address he forbade the use of his name for the reason that he had pledged his support to Senator Sherman. The same thing was repeated in 1892, when, in the face of the most urgent appeals from friends from Ohio and elsewhere, he declined to accept a nomination and carried the day for Harrison.

Should any foolhardy individual venture to say ought against Maj. McKinley's personal appearance he would be torn to pieces by a Canton mob. As far as I am concerned, I could see nothing Napoleonic about the ex-governor. He struck me as a very pleasant-looking gentleman of medium stature and weight, who looks one squarely in the eye and seems to read one's thoughts. He is probably five feet eight in height, and weighs about 180 pounds—just the correct proportion for a man of his age. There is nothing about him to remind one of Bonaparte's cold stare or haughty impudence, nor of the Corsican's treachery and cruelty.

When I mentioned this to a pleasant Canton matron she agreed with me, and clinched the argument by adding: "If he had been a cruel man, or a haughty man, Ida Sexton would never have married him." This observation led to a chat about the home life of the McKinleys, and I was pleased to learn that Mrs. McKinley is scarcely less esteemed than her distinguished husband. She is a Canton girl, the daughter of James A. Sexton, who was one of the most prom-

inent business men of the town. She married the major on January 25, 1871, and their life since then, so everybody says, has been an ideal one. When she was Ida Sexton she was considered one of the belles of Ohio. After graduating from Brook Hall seminary, at Medina, Pa., she traveled through Europe; and upon her return acted as assistant cashier or manager in her father's bank. Naturally the bright young woman was paid considerable attention by the young men of her acquaintance; but, to use a modern slang phrase, Maj. McKinley "had a cinch" on her affections and, what was equally important, on her father's esteem. Rumor has it—and rumor, you know, never lies—that when the young lawyer asked for his daughter's hand old James Sexton said: "You are the only man I have ever known to whom I would entrust my daughter."

In prosperity and adversity Mrs. McKinley has been her husband's guide, philosopher and friend, and although a confirmed invalid for years she has never spared herself when she thought she could promote his interests and ambitions. The home life of the couple has always been regulated by the wife; and the ease and grace with which she entertains visitors, whenever her health permits, are pleasant to contemplate.

The McKinley home is a cheerful, rather old-fashioned mansion, tastefully furnished and conveniently arranged. Like its occupants, it is solid and substantial. The lawn surrounding it is spacious and neatly kept, and handsome trees add not a little to the attractiveness of the place. Should the McKinleys be destined to dwell in the white house their thoughts will, no doubt, often go back, regretfully, to the pretty Canton home.

Both Maj. and Mrs. McKinley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Canton, and have always taken a deep interest in its prosperity as well as in all humanitarian and religious movements. Both are fond of good books and art, two of the chief treasures of their home being a choice collection of pictures and statuary.

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.

—Lord Byron had a favorite dog "Boatswain," which is buried in the garden at Newstead abbey.

EXPORTS AND TARIFF DUTIES.

Indisputable Testimony Which Shows That Many Manufacturers Need No Protection.

In response to inquiries addressed to manufacturers by the house committee on ways and means concerning the expediency of making agreements with foreign countries for reciprocal trade, many interesting statements have been received in Washington. We direct attention to brief extracts from some of them as bearing upon the question whether certain industries need to be protected in their home market by tariff duties designed to prevent the importation of foreign goods like those which they produce. We take the following from the Iron Age's reports of the responses relating to branches of the iron and steel industry:

Disston & Sons, saws, files, etc: "Value of annual product, \$2,500,000. Our foreign trade is 20 per cent. of our total business. Our output is 20 per cent. greater than six years ago."

H. F. Nail Co., wire nails: "Have exported through agents in New York; can now compete with any quality and price with foreigners."

Baldwin Locomotive works: "We compete with foreign manufacturers in quality and price, our locomotives being preferred in some countries."

Nicholson File Co.: "Market both at home and abroad. In all foreign countries we meet competition from English files, and from German files in many countries. We should be very much assisted by an increase in our own tariff."

Filer & Stowell Co., steam engines and sawmill machinery: "Ten per cent. of our product goes abroad, sold direct."

A. B. Farquhar Co., agricultural implements, engines and machinery: "About one-third of our product goes abroad, sometimes one-half."

Chattanooga Plow Co.: "About one-fifth of our market is foreign, and we sell direct altogether."

Moline Plow Co.: "Our annual output is \$2,000,000. Five to ten per cent. of it goes abroad."

Johnston Harvester Co., harvesting machinery and agricultural implements: "Our trade extends to all nations of Europe."

Miller Lock Co.: "About 20 per cent. of our product goes abroad. If 25 per cent. of American locks could be exported at lowest home prices, our factories could run full at fair profits. American prices of locks are low enough in cost to compete abroad. We lack facilities for exports."

A manufacturer in this country who regularly sells his goods abroad, thus meeting and overcoming the competition of foreign manufacturers in their own countries, needs no tariff protection whatever to give him an advantage over these same foreign manufacturers here in his own home market. For example, our manufacturers of nails, who were able to sell 21,000,000 pounds of their products last year in Europe and other foreign lands, thus overcoming there the competition of foreign nailmakers, without the aid of a tariff difference and under the disadvantages of transatlantic freight charges, can much more easily undersell the foreign nailmakers here in the United States, with no American tariff whatever on foreign nails. The import duty on nails is 25 per cent.

Our leading manufacturers of saws say, as quoted above, that they sell one-fifth of their product abroad. But the tariff is 25 per cent. for circular saws and from six to ten cents per foot for other kinds. These rates are, of course, practically prohibitory, and no part of them is needed for protection. But the republican party proposes to increase them, and the manufacturers, we understand, would like to have them increased. A prominent file company admits that it sells goods abroad and "meets competition" in many foreign countries. Yet it says that it would be "very much assisted by an increase in our own tariff," which is now 62.09 per cent!

Everybody knows that for years large quantities of agricultural implements and machinery have been exported from this country and sold abroad. The extracts quoted above point to this fact. But when it was proposed that the duties on these implements should be removed, the republicans declared that the repeal of them would ruin the American manufacturers. The duties were cut off a year and a half ago—except with respect to imports from countries where similar duties are in force—and the manufacturers are still not only supplying the domestic demand, but also making large sales abroad. Our export trade should be fostered and developed by wise and equitable legislation, but manufacturers who sell large quantities of goods for export must not expect that the bearing of such a trade movement upon protective tariff duties will be overlooked.—N. Y. Times.

PROTECTION AND TRUSTS.

Inconsistencies of Favorite High Tariff Arguments Shown Up.

Not only does protection rob the people of their earnings, corrupt politics, and encourage stealing and lying, but it has the peculiar effect upon its victims of making them unable to see the force of their own attempts to reason. Thus the New York Press in a recent issue undertakes to show that free trade encourages trusts, while protection decreases their opportunities for evil. As a proof of this remarkable contention the Press says: "If the protective duty is low and leaves only a narrow margin of profit between the cost of production in the protected industry and the cost of foreign production, plus the duty, no trust can raise prices beyond the limit that margin, for as soon as the trust did this the foreign article could come in and compete."

"If the protective duty is low," That is the gist of the whole dispute over the effects of tariffs on trusts and trust prices. The democratic principle is that with low duties the trusts cannot charge such extortionate prices for "as soon as they did this

the foreign article could afford to come in and compete." If the duty on steel rails was low the English and German rails would come in and prevent the robber rail trust from raising prices \$10 per ton above the cost of production. So will all other protected trusts. If the duties were lower, or if there was no duty at all on their products, they could not by combining force the American people to pay more than their goods are worth.

"If the protective duty is low," the Press argues, prices will be kept down by foreign competition. True, most true. Why then is the Press and all the rest of the McKinley organs howling for higher duties? Did any one ever hear of a protectionist who was satisfied with low duties? If trusts will raise prices when duties are increased, why not leave them down? Why all this fuss about a return to McKinleyism, if low duties are best for the American people because they keep the greedy trust in check by allowing foreign goods to come in? Unless the Press means to assert that high prices for trust products are in the interest of the consumers, it should cease to advocate high duties on foreign articles.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

VERY MODERATE TARIFF.

A Few Words Regarding the Tariff Gathering at Detroit.

A convention of business men has been called to meet in Detroit for the purpose of discussing plans to take the tariff question out of politics. The promoters of the convention think that a commission should be appointed by congress which should have sole charge of raising or lowering duties, and are confident that if this were done the tariff agitation which now disturbs business would cease to be a factory in industry and trade. While the scheme for a tariff commission is probably unconstitutional and certainly impracticable, one statement of its advocates is worthy of attention. This is their proposition: "The tariff levied on all goods imported from any foreign country into the United States shall in all cases be an amount fully equal to the difference in the cost of producing said goods in any foreign country and the cost of producing such goods in the United States."

With this democrats can heartily agree. If the tariff on all kinds of goods was to be lowered to the actual difference between the cost of producing them here and abroad, we should have practically free trade. Thus the cost of refining sugar in the United States is much less than in foreign countries. Sugar, therefore, should come in free. So with a thousand other articles in which the labor cost of production is smaller here than abroad. All these would be admitted without a duty, and in the few cases where it might be found that foreign goods could be made cheaper than ours, the difference would be small. American skilled labor, aided by improved machinery, can convert our great natural resources of raw materials into finished products as cheap or cheaper than that of any other country. By all means let us have custom duties based on the difference between the cost of production here and abroad. Then we shall have the lowest tariff the country has ever seen.

FIAT PROSPERITY.

Devotion to McKinleyism Born of the Distresses of Hard Times.

There is cause for the marveling of the anti-McKinley bosses over the McKinley tidal wave which is sweeping over the republican party. It is a craze for which no reasonable explanation can be offered. Four years ago McKinley was condemned almost as vigorously by the republicans as by the democrats. Members of his own party admitted that he was a "one-idea" extremist who could not be trusted to direct legislation. McKinleyism was universally execrated as the cause of most of the woes into which the country was then entering. The democratic campaign, directed almost wholly against the McKinley idea of protection, resulted in a landslide.

Now this sentiment in the republican masses is reversed. McKinley is hailed as the deliverer of the country from the pinch of hard times. His name is associated with prosperity. Republican leaders who attempt to combat the uprising are driven to the wall. The McKinley worshippers refuse to listen to reason. Their devotion is blind and fanatical.

The truth is that the blind devotion to McKinleyism is founded on a delusive hope of fiat prosperity, born of the distresses of hard times. The McKinley worshippers cherish the delusion that in some mysterious way McKinley's election will cause a complete change of industrial and commercial conditions. In the current language of this belief "the wheels of factories and mills will begin to turn, cold chisels will smoke, trade will resume and labor will find employment at good wages." As one of the republican bosses said with a sneer, "five minutes after McKinley is inaugurated the man who has goods to sell will get 50 per cent. more for them, the laborer out of employment will get an offer of a job at high wages and the man who had a dollar will find two in his pocket." Reason is overthrown in a craze of this kind. All that wise men can do is to await the inevitable disappointment which will re-establish her sway.—St. Louis Republic.

A Single Narrow Idea.

"Devotion to protection, narrowing the republican party down to a single idea, before which broader views are dwarfed, furnishes the full explanation," the Boston Herald (Ind.) thinks, for the present condition of the republican party. "Everything must yield to the tariff, and when everything does yield, it leads the nation to care comparatively little for the character of its presidents; the capacity to pronounce the protectionist shibboleth more glibly overcomes talent, character, and all the qualities that fit a president to be the pride of the nation. Such is typical republicanism now."

A GRAB EVIDENT.

The River and Harbor Iniquity Perpetrated by Congress.

The promptness and almost unanimity of the house of representatives in passing the river and harbor bill over the president's veto compels the conclusion that there must be a good many of the members who expect to "get some of the pork." Upon no other ground can their action be explained. There has been no pretense at any time during the consideration of the bill that it was of pressing or great national importance, though it has been claimed with justice that certain of the items are for improvements in which the entire country is interested. There was no pretense of an answer in the house to the grave suggestions of the president upon which his veto was based. "Nobody cared, apparently, to take the responsibility of answering the president or of defending the bill. The action of the house indicates very clearly that it was done by a purpose to complete the "grab" as soon as possible in defiance of the principles set forth by the president and in defiance of the severe criticism which the measure has called out from disinterested friends of economy and good government in every part of the country.

To take this action without any attempt to meet the case made by the president is a confession on the part of the house that the points in the veto are well taken; that the measure is extravagant; that many of the ob-

THE RIGHT TO VETO.

President Cleveland Exercised Only His Constitutional Prerogative.

In his veto of the general deficiency bill Mr. Cleveland thus answers his critics in congress that he has exceeded his constitutional prerogative in vetoing the extravagant river and harbor bill: "To the extent that the constitution has devolved upon the president a participation in legislation, I suppose his action on bills presented to him for approval involves a duty to be performed, like others pertaining to his office, with care and circumspection, and in full view of his responsibility to the people and his obligation to subserve the public welfare. It is difficult to understand why, under the constitution, it should be necessary to submit the proposed legislation to executive scrutiny and approval except to invoke the exercise of executive judgment and invite independent executive action."

This is simply unanswerable. What is a river and harbor bill sent to congress within a few days forcibly illustrate the defect in the federal constitution which compels the approval or the veto of every bill as a whole. In New York and other states the governor may veto one or more items

UNCLE SAM—THIS CONGRESS DIDN'T DO A THING TO ME, EH?



jects for which it appropriates public money are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or individual interests; and that the entire bill opens the way to insidious and increasing abuses. The importance and weight of this confession cannot be offset by any amount of prating about the independence of the legislative branch of the government and its responsibility to the people for legislation. The charges which the president makes and the truth of which the house admits will stick; and the congress against which they are made will go down into history with something of the same disgrace which still adheres to the infamous "salary grab" congress. In one sense perhaps the "salary grab" was a worse performance than the river and harbor grab. It was more directly selfish. The distinction is, however, hardly worth talking about. In the "salary grab" legislation congressmen robbed the taxpayers directly for their own personal purposes. In the river and harbor "grab" the action was a little more indirect; but it was just as much for personal purposes—for the individual benefit of the congressmen—as the "salary grab" was. In the first instance they put money in their pockets. In the second they seek to put money into the pockets of their constituents in order to secure the votes of the latter for their reelection. Their own advantage is the end in view in both.

One effect the passage of the grab over the veto will have which some of the congressmen will possibly regard as a good one wholly aside from the benefit it brings to them through their constituents. Heretofore this congress has been distinguished mostly as the do-nothing congress. Hereafter that distinction will be submerged by the distinction conferred by action on the river and harbor grab. It is not a very high distinction. In fact it is an infamous distinction. But it is a change from the notoriety which seemed to be all that congress was likely to attain—the notoriety that comes from doing nothing worth speaking of. One of our poets has said that it is "better almost to be at work in sin than in a brute inaction browse and sleep." If there are any congressmen or friends who agree with the poet they will have some slight ground for congratulation on the passage of the river and harbor bill over the veto of President Cleveland.—Detroit Free Press.

The Reed congress is willing to levy increased taxes of millions on clothing, but not a cent on beer. This comes from having a garrulously inert senate, exaggerated by a speaker of the house who would rather be wrong than vice president.—N. Y. World.

Hanna's favorite breakfast is said to be a cup of coffee and a small roll. The average McKinley convert is said to care less for the coffee than the roll.—Albany Argus.

of an appropriation bill and approve the others. Such a provision in the constitution of the United States would be an improvement of decided value to the country.—N. Y. Herald (Ind.).

WARNED IN TIME.

The People Are Shown What to Expect If McKinley Wins.

The intimation from republican leaders in Washington that in the event of McKinley's election congress will be immediately called together for the complete revision of the tariff may be taken as a safe prophecy. This course is the only one that can be followed by McKinley should he be elected to the presidency. Any other course would be inconsistent with his whole career in politics and with all the principles he has professed. If he failed to follow this course he would be false to himself and false to the men who have always supported him and are now backing his candidacy.

It is reasonable to say that if it were understood that McKinley would not do the thing the republican leaders say he will do, the plethoric purses which have been opened to his managers for campaign expenses would have been closed as tight as wax. The tariff barons are putting up their money on a pledge, expressed or implied, that at the earliest possible opportunity McKinley will do his part to reopen to them the fat pastures out of which they were driven by the democrats. No matter what the people may think or the party organs may say, there is a clear understanding between McKinley and his political and financial backers.

But the republican leaders in Washington have done the country an excellent service by bringing out so clearly and emphatically the McKinley programme. It is a public warning to the people of what the election of McKinley will mean. It assures the country that, in the event of McKinley's success, another disturbing period of tariff agitation and legislation and another reign of McKinleyism, with its accompanying loot and loss, will be forced upon the business interests.—St. Louis Republic.

The republican tariff and revenue theories make a paradox. If the tariff is so high as to shut out foreign goods it is successful as a protection measure, but an absolute failure as a revenue measure. If the rates are low enough to let in foreign goods your high protectionist is disappointed. The very purposes of protection and revenue are antagonistic if we take the republican view of protection, which is the prohibition of foreign goods.—Utica Observer.

There is not an article of American production for foreign markets but is sold by the tariff-protected trusts to foreigners at a lower price than Americans pay. If the manufacturers can afford to sell their goods to foreigners at cut prices why not to Americans?—Chicago Chronicle.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

There will be a delegate convention of the Democrats of Kansas, held in the city of Hutchinson on August 4th, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket as follows: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

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

Also the selection of a new State Central Committee.

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

Table listing delegates by county: Allen, Anderson, Atchinson, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Decatur, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Finney, Franklin, Geary, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln.

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urged to forward to the undersigned, W. H. L. Pepprell, at Concordia, Kansas, a certified copy of the credentials of the several delegates so that they may be received at Concordia not later than the evening of August 2nd, and after that send to Hutchinson. This request is made so that everything will be in readiness for the State Committee to act intelligently and prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee. W. H. L. PEPPERELL, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

By direction of the Democratic Congressional Committee a delegate convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District 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 electing two delegates and two alternates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, July 7th, 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 counties.

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 June 3, 1896, under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled to representation as follows:

Table listing delegates by county: Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marian, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Wanbausee, Woodson.

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman, F. N. DICKERHOOF, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

A delegate Convention of Democrats of the Fifth Judicial District, for the State of Kansas, is hereby called to meet in the Court-house in the city of Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, upon the 25th day of June, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m. to put in nomination a candidate for the office of Judge of said District. The following counties are entitled to the following representation in said convention: Lyon county 6 delegates; Coffey county, 5 delegates; Chase county, 4 delegates. The Democrats of said respective counties are requested to take the necessary steps to elect delegates to said convention.

J. H. HARVEY FRITH, Chairman of the Democratic Committee for the Fifth Judicial District, FRANK BUCHER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Grand Fourth of July celebration at Clements. Every body is cordially invited to co-operate in celebrating our National Independence.

By order of committee. O. M. B. Launch Ship 18.

Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, and Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, are the team trotted out by the Republican party.

The people seem to have come to the determination to try the free and unlimited coinage of silver as a remedy for prevalent hard times, and no deception can be successfully practiced to prevent a direct expression at the ballot box.

The fact that Senator Peffer voted to pass the river and harbor bill over the President's veto, and Congressman Long voted against it will not be printed in a prominent place in Populist newspapers.

The four years during which the McKinley tariff bill was the law of the land, a surplus of \$105,300,000 was turned into a deficit of \$72,000,000. Still the Republicans are asking a return to McKinleyism in order to replenish the revenues of the government.

Republicans talk much about the deficit and declare positively that if the people will put their party in power there will be no deficit. If they can get away with the surplus which they found at the close of Cleveland's first term, they will make the tariff tax payers dance in order to do it.

Since it is practically settled that the Chicago Democratic Convention will declare for free silver, what cause is there for Democrats giving up a single nominee in Kansas to the Populists? Conceding that our nominees from Governor down to County Commissioner will be for free silver, what is there to be gained by also going in for "Public ownership and operation of all public utilities" which Populists demand?

We believe Cleveland was right in vetoing the river and harbor bill, and we are glad that at least two of our Kansas congressmen stood by him and voted against the appropriation. Such bills should be beaten every time until the stealings in them are out and only legitimate expenses for legitimate and feasible improvements asked for.

All the bands of the state are invited to go to Topeka for the week of its Autumnal Festivities for the G. A. R., Sept. 28, 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, 2, and 3. Several hundred dollars will be given prizes to the best bands participating in the tournament. None of the Topeka's musical organizations will compete. Col. John Marshall, leader of Marshall's famous military band of Topeka, and Major Tom Anderson Chief of the Modocs, are arranging the musical part of the carnival.

The President of the United States has many trying emergencies to endure, especially in a time of financial unrest, and it is essential to the welfare of the country that he be a prudent, careful, business man, with a good judgement and keen foresight. McKinley is not such a man. His private business affairs show it. He was bankrupted by endorsing notes for over \$100,000 when he owned less than \$20,000 worth of property. We cannot afford to have this kind of a financier in the White House.

The Topeka State Journal is authority for the statement that ex-Congressman John G. Otis, formerly of Topeka, is now working in an irrigation ditch in Colorado. Here is a case where a man left his farm to go out and tell the people how to run the government. The result is Mr. Otis mortgaged his farm to get money to make the race for Congress, in this district, and he was elected. After serving one term in Congress and drawing \$10,000 he was unable to save his farm and lost it on the mortgage. And now Mr. Otis is a rip-snorting Socialist and wants an equal division of property and a government founded on free love and every other fool fad ever thought of.

Democratic doctrine has always been that with free raw material manufacturers would be greatly stimulated. The statistics show that our exports have been greater under the Wilson tariff than they were under the McKinley tariff. No one who takes a logical view of the case will be surprised at this information. Our exports would be still greater under an absolute free trade policy. But the fact is that the protected bosses do not want to export anything. They want to sell their manufact-

ured products to the people at home for double their value. That is what they mean by always praising the home market. The home market is an awful good thing for the protected bosses.

Official data shows that during March last the value of our manufactured exports reached the unprecedented total of \$19,125,785 or 25.85 per cent. of the total exports. The phenomenal increase of manufactured exports began in 1895, and during last year they exceeded \$200,000,000. In March, the flood of such exports was at the rate of \$229,500,000 per annum. The striking increase, which began in 1895 has not been spasmodic, but has been steadily augmented. The bureau of statistics now reports that for the nine months ending with March last the manufactured exports amounted to \$193,187,926 and were 24.56 per cent of our gross exports. The great significance of these figures can best be seen by noting that in no year before 1895, when the Wilson tariff went fully into effect had the exports of our manufacturers reached a total of \$184,000,000.

WHO HAS IT? Statistics show the shrinkage in values of farm products since 1873 have been \$300,000,000 a year making a grand total in twenty-three years of \$6,900,000,000. We believe, really, that it has been far more than this.

Now, who has that money? It ought to be in the farmer's pocket, or in bank to his credit, or should have been available to pay off the farm mortgage, to roof the barn, to educate the children to make old age comfortable and free from anxiety and debt.

But where is it? Who has it? How did they get it? How did the farmers lose it? Will you, gentle reader, see how much of it you have? feel in your pockets and scan your bank account; see if the mortgage is cancelled; take note of your prosperity.

Who has the money? Inquire of the local merchant if he has it. Is he getting overly rich? Ask the doctor, the blacksmith, the hired man, if they have seen it.

Inquire of the local bank and ascertain if it has been stored there, and even of the retired capitalist and learn if his coffers are running over. None of them have it, but, like yourself, mourn because they have it not.

It is somewhere; somebody has it, and we want you to find out who has it and where it is. For, the fellows that have it are now waiting for your crops to grow this very year, for whatever they bring, above what this cost, will be theirs to keep.

SOUND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

The close of the third quarter of the fiscal year shows a gratifying improvement in the condition of the National Treasury over that of last year.

The total increase in receipts for the nine months ending with March, over the receipts of the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, amounted to over \$14,000,000. Of this increase \$11,000,000 came from customs. The deficiency of the nine months is only one-half that of the same period of 1895.

These figures show the wisdom of Democratic revenue legislation and completely upset the predictions of continuing disaster made at the adoption of the tariff reform bill. Under the most adverse circumstances the Wilson law, with all of the faults engrafted on it through the obstruction of protectionists, shows constant gains in the production of revenue.

There is every reason to hope, despite the great loss of anticipated revenue in the defeat of the income tax, that it will soon meet all the needs of the government.

But with increasing revenues there are decreasing expenditures. The saving effected within nine months by Democratic economy amounts to \$3,500,000. In these results lies convincing evidence of the soundness of Democratic government.

YELLOW DOG. The Chicago convention may declare for money upon a gold basis or it may declare for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, still we deem it a pleasure and a duty to support the platform and nominees of the National Democratic convention in 1896.—Paola Spirit.

The above is quoted by the Parson, Palladium under the caption "The same here," and is a fair example of yaller dog politics.—Pittsburg Kansan. It nearly kills a lot of flannel-mouthed anarchistic editors to think there will not be a bolt in the Democratic convention at Chicago. Should the free silverites capture the Chicago convention as now seems probable, it is good-by to the Populist party; hence these tears by the Kansan man and others. The Democrats in Kansas, this year will have a straight ticket in county, district and state and will vote for their nominees.—Parson's Palladium.

It does hurt a lot of these Populist editors like the very devil to know that there will be no bolt in the Democratic convention at Chicago should a free silver plank be adopted. After the Pops have ignored everything Populistic and staked their all on free silver, and then to see the great Democratic party steal their thunder, leaving them nothing to stand upon but thin air, they see sure and certain dissolution to their windy outfit. It comes with poor grace from Pop editor, after dropping everything Populistic at the command of their bosses and taking up the free silver cry, to talk about "yaller dog" politics. It is as wormwood and gall to them to know that the Democrats will adopt free silver as one of the planks in their platform, and also that all loyal Democrats will remain true to their party.—Burlington Independent.

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

An able writer of standard authority says that according to the statements contained in last year's report of the Director of the Mint, the production of gold in all the countries of the world which collect statistics, was \$179,955,600, of silver, in the same year, \$215,404,600. If it could all be kept in circulation, there would soon be money enough to satisfy the most captious complainer about the currency, but gold and silver have a thousand ways of disappearing and never coming again to light.

They are used by millions of dollars every year in the arts; they are hoarded and never again seen; they go by millions to India and other parts of Asia, and never come back. In spite of the ceaseless drain on the stock, however, it is constantly increasing, and there are more gold and silver now in sight than ever before since their use as currency was known.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, Henry Waterson's paper, in a recent article, said: "The Democrats have repudiated the only president the Democratic party has elected and seated the most distinguished of Kentucky's living sons and the greatest Democratic intellect in the United States. They have spit upon the fathers of the party whose name and organization they claim, have proclaimed Jefferson an ignoramus, Jackson a conspirator, Benton a knave and Cleveland a traitor. For the faith handed down through a hundred years of glorious party history, they have substituted a fad rejected by every intelligent citizen on the globe, and for the exponents of that faith they have substituted such apostles of Populism as Stelman, such exhorters of Socialism as Altgeld. Saturday's work makes Kentucky Republican for years. Before Saturday Bradleyism was dead, but Saturday made it possible for any Republican to carry Kentucky over a party which binds itself to the corpse of free silverism. The one thing now for Kentucky Democracy is that the Chicago convention shall not ratify its stupendous blunder, and the chance seems all too remote."

ALMOST TWO - FOR - ONE. Send for free sample and judge thereby.

THE COURANT

Both one year for only 1.75.

The Enquirer is a 9-column, 8-page paper, issued each Thursday.

Largest in size, cheapest in price, most reliable in news, all large type plain print, good white paper. If our readers want another live paper, the Enquirer is that paper.

Call or send orders to COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

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

WE TREAT

Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, 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, Fistulae, 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.



RAZOR GRINDING AND HONING

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

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

STAR BARBER SHOP,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

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

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

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

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

R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF. TRADE MARK

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

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

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candies—New Tea Room.

Why You Should Trade Here—

The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can,

You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO

Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Every headline, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at six months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

Table with columns for direction (East, West), station names (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, etc.), and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for direction (East, West), station names (Hymet, Evans, etc.), and arrival/departure times.

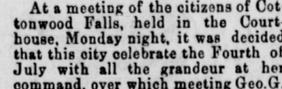
Table with columns for direction (East, West), station names (Bazart, Gladstone, etc.), and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for direction (East, West), station names (Hymet, Evans, etc.), and arrival/departure times.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, R. H. Chandler; Treasurer, David Griffiths; Clerk, M. C. Newton; County Attorney, J. E. Perry; Sheriff, J. W. Williams; Surveyor, John McCallum; Probate Judge, R. Jeffrey; Sup't. of Public Instruction, T. G. Allen; Register of Deeds, Wm. Norton; Commissioners, C. I. Maule, W. A. Wood.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Fourth of July.



At a meeting of the citizens of Cottonwood Falls, held in the Court-house, Monday night, it was decided that this city celebrate the Fourth of July with all the grandeur at her command.

A committee on arrangements, consisting of Geo. G. King, J. B. Sanders, E. F. Holmes, John Bell, Wm. Norton and John McCallum, the secretary.

As thus far arranged, the following will be the order of day: 11 a.m.—Klunk and bicycle parade, 12 m.—Dinner at the grove.

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Where are you going?

Going to the big blowout at Cottonwood Falls, and to purchase a load of groceries and meats, at the Model Store.

Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th.

Mrs. J. W. Holsinger is again out after a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism.

Mrs. Julia A. Reeve left, Friday, for a summer's visit at Colorado City, Colorado.

C. A. Cowley, County Treasurer, elected, left, Tuesday, for a visit at Cowgill, Mo.

Mrs. Gertrude Dohard is enjoying a visit from her brother, W. M. Jones, of Carbondale.

N. E. Sidner, of Wauseon, went to Illinois, last week, to attend the funeral of his mother.

Mrs. Josie Gardiner came in Saturday, from Colorado on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Jane Park.

The Chase County Agricultural Association will hold their annual fair September 15 to 18, 1896.

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

Miss Corinne Johnson is again at her post of duty, in the COURANT office, after a severe spell of sickness.

MODEL CASH BULLETIN.

- Fancy bread flour 70c
High Patent 80c
13 lbs best white beans 25c
13 lbs rice 25c
13 lbs rolled oats 25c
5 lbs hominy flake 25c
5 lbs cans pumpkin 25c
4 cans best tomatoes 25c
4 cans corn 25c
3 lbs cans peaches 25c
1 lb guaranteed baking powder 10c
1 pail golden drip syr- up 40c
1 lb Fancy Jap tea 15c
1 lb good bulk coffee 20c
1 gal pickles 10c
4 lbs salt meat 25c
4 lbs bacon 25c

QUEENSWARE.

- 1 set 6 white granite cups and saucers 25c
1 set white granite plates 25c
1 set 6 fancy glasses 25c
1 wash bowl and pitcher 75c
and other bargains too numerous to mention.

CLARK & CO.

See the new and complete line of Sailors, at Dothard & Ditmars.

S. E. Baily, of Saffordville, from Gladstone Society, Mrs. S. F. Perrigo, from Cottonwood Falls Presbyterian Society, and P. C. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, attended the State Convention of the C. E., at Kansas City, Kansas, from June 9 to 12.

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office district are vacant, and are open to settlement under the homestead law; on upon due application, made at said land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, in separate tracts, at not less than \$250 per acre, viz: Nw 1 of ne 1 5, 21 6; of nw 12 21-8; w 1 of ne 1 5, 21 6; of nw 12 21-8; w 1 of ne 1 5, 21 6; of nw 12 21-8.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The following is the program of the County Christian Endeavor Rally, to be held, at Cottonwood Falls, Friday, June 26, 1896.

2:00, Song and praise Service led by Rev. J. A. Sankoy.
2:15 Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brock, of Strong City.
2:30, Address of Welcome, Professor L. W. Lether.
2:25 Response by County President, P. C. Jeffrey.

2:30, A short talk on Fidelity in committee work, by Mrs. Lucilla Hoskins.
2:40, Open parliament, in committee work, conducted by Miss Scott, District President.
2:55, Paper—Importance of Bible Study, Mrs. Schriver.

3:05, Bible Study led by James Pierat, District superintendent of Bible Study.
3:20, Junior Period, conducted by E. F. Holmes.
3:50, What ought our Societies be doing for the unconverted young people? Paper by South Fork Society. Discussion.

4:10, How shall we induce timid or indifferent members to take active part in the C. E. work? C. R. Boyd. Discussion.
4:30, Good Citizenship and Christian Endeavor, S. B. Wood. Adjournment until evening.

The Lowest Prices

FOR The Best Goods.

Compare Our Prices.

- 18 lbs granulated sugar \$1.00
Fancy family flour 75
High Patent flour 85
12 lbs best white beans 25
12 lbs rice 25
12 lbs hominy flakes 25
4 cans best tomatoes 25
4 cans corn 25
1 pail golden drip syrup 40
1 lb Jap tea 15
1 lb good bulk coffee 17
1 gal pickles 12 1/2
Dry salt bacon 6c per lb

SMITH BROS.

The cash grocers.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS

W. R. RANDOLPH, JUDGE. In adjourned session, June 15th, this court disposed of the following cases: Charles Klinefelter vs W. H. Holsinger et al. foreclosure, judgment for plaintiff for \$263.

Evans Rogers vs J. T. Morgan et al. foreclosure, receiver ordered to report instant and all property to be turned over to mortgages; receiver allowed \$100 for his services, in full; report of receiver received and approved and receiver discharged.

S. Hungerford vs Frank Hungerford, note, judgment for plaintiff for \$500.
J. J. Goddard vs John J. Harbour et al. foreclosure, mandate of Supreme Court in favor of defendant.
John H. Harbour vs E. A. Kinne, injunction; mandate of Supreme Court in favor of plaintiff.

G. W. Shurtleff vs Albert Bartlett et al. Sheriff's sale confirmed.
Same against John Boles et al. Sheriff's sale confirmed.
Katz Nevins Dry Goods Co. vs S. F. Jones et al; dismissed at defendants cost.

The Phoenix Loan Association vs Theodore Fritze et al. Sheriff's sale confirmed.

DROWNED. Jos. Martin, aged about 23 years, was drowned in the Cottonwood river, in the deep hole below the rail-road bridge, north-east of this city, about 7 o'clock, last Saturday afternoon. He dived into the water, soon came to the surface, and again disappeared, giving no sign of being hurt or needing assistance, and it was only after several minutes had elapsed and he did not reappear that it dawned on those who were with him that he was drowned.

SPECIAL RATES. Hutchinson, Kan., August 4. Democratic State Convention. One fare round trip. Excursion tickets to be sold August 3 and 4, good to return and including August 8.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 7-11, 1896. Annual Educational Association.—One lowest first class regular (not temporary reduced) standard or differential fare for the round trip to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, plus an arbitrary of \$2.00.

Tickets may be sold from all points east of Colorado July 4 and 5, with original return limit of July 14, 1896. By deposit of ticket on or before July 10 with Joint agent of terminal lines at Buffalo, an extension of return limit may be obtained to September 1, 1896.

Chicago, giving complete information to follow. A one fare rate for round trip has been secured for the Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly. Dates of sale June 13 to 26, inclusive, from all points in Kansas and Oklahoma within 150 miles from Ottawa; June 13 to 19, inclusive, from points beyond 150 miles, Kansas City and St Joseph included. All tickets limited to return including June 30.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 17, 1896. Mr. M. M. Morris. All the above remaining uncalled for July 1, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held at the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Thursday and Friday, July 2nd and 3rd, 1896, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. T. G. ALLEN, Co. Sup't.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

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.

Compare Our Prices. 18 lbs granulated sugar \$1.00
Fancy family flour 75
High Patent flour 85
12 lbs best white beans 25
12 lbs rice 25
12 lbs hominy flakes 25
4 cans best tomatoes 25
4 cans corn 25
1 pail golden drip syrup 40
1 lb Jap tea 15
1 lb good bulk coffee 17
1 gal pickles 12 1/2
Dry salt bacon 6c per lb

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous.

BASEBALL NOTICE. Saturday, June 20th, 1896, at Cottonwood Falls, Plymouth vs Cottonwood Maroons, at Ball Park. We hope all will turn out. We want to get a crowd, so as to encourage the boys to take more interest in the work and make more sport in the town.

LECTURE AND CONCERT. Hon. E. Stanley, State Superintendent, will give a lecture to our institute, at Music Hall, on Thursday evening, July 25. Miss Coudrey will also give a few numbers in music, delarste and pantomime with the little folks of our schools.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to cure yourself while using it. The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness.

DROWNED. Jos. Martin, aged about 23 years, was drowned in the Cottonwood river, in the deep hole below the rail-road bridge, north-east of this city, about 7 o'clock, last Saturday afternoon.

SPECIAL RATES. Hutchinson, Kan., August 4. Democratic State Convention. One fare round trip. Excursion tickets to be sold August 3 and 4, good to return and including August 8.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION! 1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

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

"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS."

Dr. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Chase County National Bank,

at Cottonwood Falls, in the State of Kansas, at the close of business, May 7, 1896.

Loans and discounts \$113,965.27
Overdrafts secured and unsecured 2,536.12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 12,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc. 11,094.89
Bankinghouse, furniture and fixtures 6,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned 8,550.05
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents) 4,262.07
Due from State Banks and other banks 232.40
Checks and other cash items 51.00
Notes of other National Banks 220.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 54.13
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:
Specie 4,845.71
Legal-tender notes 3,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation) 562.50

Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00
Surplus funds 10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 1,613.11
National Bank notes outstanding 11,250.00
Individual deposit subject to check 40,754.37
Time certificates of deposit 68,982.02
TOTAL \$179,599.50

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. W. W. Sanders, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. SANDERS, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of May, 1896. Notary Public.

Commission expires May 1, 1898. Correct—Attest: BERNARD McCARRE, J. D. MILLER, J. D. MINICK, Directors.

ORDINANCE NO. 222.

An ordinance relating to billiard halls—to amend section 4 of Ordinance No. 162. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas.

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.

THE OLDEST WHOLESALE WHISKY HOUSE IN KANSAS CITY. STARDARD LIQUOR CO. OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by H. S. PATTISON 1868.

KANSAS CITY, MO. KENTUCKY Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.

Prospectus for 1896. THE PANSY. A Magazine for Young People.

Edited by Isabella M. Alden ("Pansy") and G. R. Alden. The Only Magazine Published by the Lathrop House.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Prospect your ideas if they may bring you money.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

Produce the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail.

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

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

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newgraph Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

FREE SILVER FOLLY.

Postmaster Wilson Explains What Free Coinage Means to Farmers. In a recent letter to Dr. W. M. Gamble, of Moorefield, W. Va., Postmaster General William L. Wilson makes the following clear statement of the real meaning and effects of free coinage: "Free coinage of silver at sixteen to one means that any private owner of silver bullion may bring it to the mints and have it coined without charge into dollars of the present weight and fineness, which, of course, would thereafter be worth as much as and no more than the bullion of which they were coined, which is now about 50 cents on the dollar. No gold would then be coined, because with the bullion necessary to coin a gold dollar could be purchased enough silver bullion to coin two silver dollars. No one would use gold dollars to pay debts which he could pay with less valuable silver dollars. The first effect of free silver would be to drive out of circulation the \$625,000,000 of gold and to sink all silver and paper money to the standard of the silver dollar. "There is no country in the world that could make this sudden change in its money standard without plunging headlong into an indefinite period of panic, bankruptcy and distress, with disastrous check to its development and long idleness to its industries. The hope held out to debtors that they would be able to pay in cheaper dollars would never be realized, because they would be at once pressed for their debts, and in such a disorganization of trade and of all business they could not get the cheapened dollars, and the idea that free silver would give us a larger currency would not be realized, if ever, in the lifetime of the present generation. "The farmer is urged to support free silver on the ground that his products have gone down with the gold standard and would rise with the silver standard. They would not rise as fast or

EQUAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

Free Coinage Would Unjustly Favor Silver for the Benefit of a Few. The democratic state convention of South Carolina adopted a platform drawn by Senator Pitchfork Tillman which declared that "A sound and just system of finance is the most potent factor in a nation's prosperity, and we demand the restoration of the money of the constitution by giving silver the same rights and privileges given to gold. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one." It is true that the nation's prosperity depends on a sound and just system of finance. It is also true that silver should receive the same rights and privileges given to gold. But it is not true that these desirable ends would be attained by free silver at sixteen to one. On the contrary, that scheme violates every principle of sound and just finance, and is directly opposed to the great Jeffersonian doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. It would be a waste of time to show that the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars, the commercial value of which is only 51 cents, would be to give the country a most unsound currency. Nor is it needful to discuss the justice of a scheme for robbing creditors of one-half of the property they have loaned. These things are self-evident. But for the benefit of those persons who believe that our currency laws favor gold by giving it privileges denied to silver, it is necessary to state just what the government does for the two metals. In stamping 25.8 grains of gold, 0.906 fine, "one dollar" the United States simply certifies to the weight and fineness of the coin. The mint stamp does not fix the value of the gold nor does it add to it in any way. Gold is coined at its market or bullion value. With silver the government is more liberal. Over 422,000,000 silver dollars have been coined, in none of which is

FEMININE FASHIONS.

New Additions to the Ladies' Costumes for the Season. Great use is made by the modiste of the new Huguenot frillings and puffs of silk, lace, net, linen lawn, batiste, organdie and grenadine. Pin check and inch-wide block patterns in fine wool rival the mohairs and chevrons in the making of natty costumes for traveling and walking costumes this summer. The new sailor hat has, as a rule, a smooth crown and a brim of rough straw. Its shape is not as pretty or as generally becoming as the sailor styles of a year ago. Very many of the models have an ugly bell-shaped crown, the brim is as wide at the back as in front, and with its excessive garniture of flowers, leaves, aigrettes, and loops, and pointed ends of fanciful ribbon, the simplicity of this always attractive style of summer headcovering, so appropriate to wear with plain, inexpensive morning costumes, is wholly lost sight of this season. Very pretty and graceful Vandyke collarettes are made ready to wear over various pretty summer toilets that are made in the shape of a deeply pointed yoke, with points also on the shoulders, extending over the tops of the sleeves. These points are either bordered with wide lace insertions or edged with lace, and very often both trimmings are used. The neck-band is cut in standing points, with a lace ruche inside. Very handsome toilets for afternoon receptions, weddings, etc., have short, smart-looking jacket bodies of black silk or satin, broadened in fine brilliant designs—roses, daffodils, azaleas, cornflowers, etc., with full vests and wide revers of one color veiled with accordian-plaited black chiffon, the brilliant shade of the satin showing handsomely through the airy plaitings. The coats are all short and the circular basque stands out crisp and full below the waist and is lined with satin the color of the vest. The semi-loose fronted jacket is very much the fashion and is a boon to women of full figure, as this style of wrap shows far less outline than a closely fitted model. Many of the shapes are made quite straight—others have slightly shaped outlines. One of the latest ideas of ladies' tailors is the making of seamless, closely-fitted vest-fronts in Sabran style, buttoned at the back. Gray, fawn, and pale brown and chamois are favored tints for these vests, but other jackets are provided with those of a very positive hue.—N. Y. Post.

WOMEN FARMERS.

They Must Be Practical and Self-Sustaining. "There is no reason in the world why a woman should not run a farm successfully, and no reason why she should hesitate to undertake agricultural pursuits," said a veteran farmer, who was noted for keeping abreast of the times. "In the course of my life I have known half a dozen women who were left with farms on their hands, and who finished paying for them, put up buildings and handled their varied interests admirably. In later years I have known a number who bought farms just as men would have done, and who have laid up money, some of them a considerable amount. "But the woman farmer, to be successful, needs to do two or three things. First of all, she must be practical, and must be thoughtfully slow in accepting the advice of people who want her to try new things too extensively. Women are a wee bit inclined to be progressive, and many of them are rather more adventurous than men. To yield to this impulse is the first step towards failure. Conservatism is a most excellent sheet anchor, and is a faculty that all women and a great many men would do well to cultivate. "The help question is, of course, one of the greatest points to be looked after. In emergencies the man can himself turn in and fill gaps; but the woman can not always do this; therefore it is necessary for her to look ahead and manage her affairs with prudence, in order not to be caught and involved in disaster. "There are many men who will not work well with what they call a 'woman boss.' They seem to feel that there is something wrong in taking orders from femininity, and are often so disagreeable that the only way to get along with them is to give them their way as much as possible. This is always a mistake, as such men grow worse with time, and soon become domineering. If the man will not take orders from the proprietor of the establishment, the only thing is to get rid of him forthwith. He demoralizes all the other help and has a bad influence in the neighborhood. "Women may very successfully conduct farms if they turn their attention to grass and fruit. The raising of flowers and poultry are occupations especially appropriate for women, and, with good markets, are exceedingly profitable if well managed. "There is no reason why a woman should not be just as efficient in a greenhouse or a poultry-yard as a man. Indeed, her habits of carefulness and disposition to look after little things are never better placed than in such pursuits."—N. Y. Ledger.

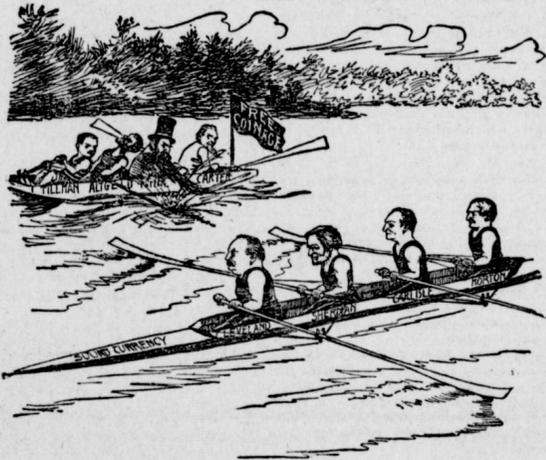
New England Hasty Pudding.

It is not unlikely that many reading the proposition to bring the body of Joel Barlow "from its resting place near Cracow" will wonder who Barlow was and why his body is in Poland. In 1811 he was minister of France, and in the fall of 1812 he was invited to a conference with Napoleon at Wilna. On his journey he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and he died at Zarnowitch. It is singular that Hildreth, in his history of the United States, speaks of him as "Jacob Barlow," and says he died at Warsaw. Does any one read Barlow's poem, "The Hasty Pudding," written at Chambers, where the delicious dish was unknown? We fear that the dish is despised here to-day by leaders in society and finance. Yet in warm weather there is nothing better for luncheon if it be served with bowls of milk. We can think of no more beautiful sight than that of a wealthy and prominent family in Commonwealth avenue sitting around the mahogany tree at the hour of one. The father has left the office, forgetting the negotiation of a colossal loan in the rapt thought of hasty pudding. Loving wife, fond-eyed grandmother, athletic son, comely daughter, grasp their spoons firmly, and are as one in the enjoyment. There is at last the calm that follows judicious deglutition. Such refreshment once characterized the true New Englander. The Roman with his turnips was not a more heroic figure.—Boston Journal.

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 5th and 6th.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00 association membership fee. Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a "Summer Note Book" fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and East. City Ticket Office 119 Adams Street. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt Ag't. "They say the jewelers are down on bicycles." "Yes, it has got so that a fellow who rides a wheel doesn't care whether he owns a diamond pin or not."—Chicago Record. Three for a Dollar! Three what? Three charmingly executed posters in color, drawn by W. W. Denlow, Ethel Reed and Ray Brown, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of One Dollar. All who are afflicted with the "poster craze" will immediately embrace this rare opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances its value. Address Geo. H. Hazard, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill. "You surely do not favor peacock government?" said an objector to a woman suffrage advocate. "No, I don't," was the reply. "I favor bloomer government."—Detroit Free Press. Frys stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$3 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa. NEVER write anything that does not give you great pleasure; emotion is easily propagated from the writer to the reader.—Joubert. PISO'S Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94. Good, the more communicated, the more abundant grows.—Milton. A SALLOW skin acquires a healthy cleanness by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. It is said we pay the most for what is given us.—J. Beaumont. He only is exempt from failures who makes no efforts.—Whately.

SEVENTY MILLION PEOPLE HAVE MONEY ON THIS RACE.



as much as the things he has to buy, and he ought to see that, while wheat and some other things have gone down of recent years, it is because of the immensely increased production and the speed and cheapness with which all parts of the world can carry their wheat by steam car and steamship to the markets which fix its price. "But farm produces, on the average, have not fallen near so much as the things which the farmer has to buy, and labor has steadily increased in wages in all the years of the gold standard, thus giving the laboring man, with fewer hours of work, larger control over the necessities and comforts of life. "Out of all the catastrophes of such a change no men would emerge unharmed except those who own gold or who own silver bullion or mines, and when we had once gotten to a silver basis and begun to build up again the credit system upon it—that marvelous system which has made possible our modern development and which represents many times its currency circulation and power the money basis on which it rests—we should have a cumbersome, heavy, inferior metal money, like the few unprogressive countries of the world, and surrender to our great commercial rivals the best metal and the best mechanism for trade and commerce. "If congress to-morrow had the power and should enact a law compelling all the railroads of the country immediately to change from broad gauge to narrow gauge, it would not more disorganize the transportation business of the country and more cripple its efficiency thereafter, as compared with other nations, than for us to pass at once from a gold to a silver standard."

the metal of which they are composed worth their face value. The United States takes silver bullion now worth 65 cents per ounce and coins it into dollars at a ratio which implies that it is worth \$1.29 per ounce. That such coins circulate at par is due to the government's declared policy of maintaining the parity of the two metals, nearly one-half of the value of the silver being thus flat, or depending on the country's credit. The silverites do not want equal rights for the white and yellow metals, but special privileges for silver. They want free coinage at sixteen to one, so that, instead of coining silver at its commercial value, which is all that is done for gold, the government would declare that 37 1/4 grains of pure silver is worth as much as 23.22 grains of pure gold. Since the market ratio of the two metals is about 740 grains of silver to 23.22 of gold it can easily be seen that free coinage would be the rankest kind of favoritism to silver. Instead of asking for equal privileges the silver mine owners and their agents are trying to secure class legislation such as is given no other industry in the world. The Courier-Journal speaks its mind. The day after the Kentucky primaries the Louisville Courier-Journal said editorially: "They (the democrats) have repudiated the only president the democratic party has elected and sent for 50 years. They have repudiated the most distinguished of Kentucky's living sons and the greatest democratic intellect in the United States. They have spit upon the fathers of the party whose name and organization they claim, have proclaimed Jefferson an ignoramus, Jackson a conspirator, Benton a knave and Cleveland a traitor. For the faith handed down through 100 years of glorious party history they have substituted a fad rejected by every intelligent civilization on the globe, and for the exponents of that faith they have substituted such apostles of populism as Stewart, such exhorters of socialism as Tillman, such evangelists of anarchism as Atgield. Saturday's work makes Kentucky republican for years. Before Saturday made it possible for any republican to carry Kentucky over a party which binds itself to the corpse of free silverism. The one thing now for Kentucky democracy is that the Chicago convention shall not ratify its stupendous blunder, and that chance seems all too remote."

DANGERS OF THE TIGHT COLLAR. It is Responsible for Many of the Female Ills. "Headaches, eyeaches? Don't wonder. You are undergoing a mild form of strangulation. Look here," and the physician, with a twinkling had sighted the foundation of his patient's trouble, gave a vicious tweak at her board-like throat environment. "This fashion," he continued, "has put more of your sex upon the ail list than any other of your dress absurdities. There hasn't a woman come into my office for over a year whose neck wasn't confined in this tortuous way. I have traced more than one case of congested blood at the base of the brain to this collar fad. "It is responsible for red noses, bad skins and other forms of repressed circulation. "Now, I cannot insert my finger between your collar and your throat, and yet you wonder why you are having so much trouble with your head and eyes. "Rip up your high collars, my misguided young lady, and tell your dressmaker not to put another bit of binding about your throat. When you do this, I'll vouch for the headache's departure." The shirt waist girl is a trim little body to look at, from her neat belted waist to her spick and span linen choker. It is half an inch higher, if possible, this stiffly starched collar, than the one she wore last year. It has crept up just as close as it could to the lobes of her ears, and she wears it in sublime indifference to its discomfort. But the time of reckoning is coming. When the drop in throat stock arrives, and it is only a question of time before it is heralded in Evedom, O! what a wailing there will be over departed throat beauty! The high collar will have left its traces in criss-cross lines, discolored skin, and ugly neck circles. Then there will be a grand hustle for massage, for cream baths, and like remedies. And the woman who has bravely gone about during the high collar period in waists with old-fashioned, turned-away throats will thank her lucky stars that she had the good sense to keep out of the movement.—N. O. Picayune.

THE GENERAL MARKET. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15. CATTLE—Best beefs..... 3 3/4 @ 3 5/8 Stockers..... 3 10 @ 3 55 Native cows..... 2 25 @ 3 25 HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 12 @ 13 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 61 @ 61 1/2 No. 2 hard..... 41 @ 51 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 22 1/4 @ 22 3/4 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 15 @ 15 1/4 RYE—No. 2..... 31 @ 32 FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 75 @ 2 00 Fancy..... 1 75 @ 1 85 HAY—Choice timothy..... 11 00 @ 12 50 Fancy prairie..... 6 50 @ 7 50 BRAN—(Sacked)..... 37 @ 38 BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 12 @ 13 CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 1/4 @ 12 1/4 EGGS—Choice..... 6 1/2 @ 7 POTATOES..... 67 @ 83 CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 20 @ 4 00 Texans..... 2 40 @ 3 75 HOGS—Heavy..... 3 00 @ 3 25 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 65 FLOUR—Choice..... 2 40 @ 2 49 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 60 @ 61 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 23 1/4 @ 23 3/4 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 15 1/4 @ 17 1/4 RYE—No. 2..... 31 @ 32 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 1/4 @ 12 1/4 LARD..... 4 00 @ 4 10 PORK..... 6 50 @ 7 05 CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 50 @ 4 45 HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 2 85 @ 3 50 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 3 50 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 40 @ 3 80 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 60 @ 60 1/2 CORN—No. 2..... 23 1/4 @ 27 1/4 OATS—No. 2..... 15 1/4 @ 17 1/4 RYE..... 30 @ 31 BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 @ 12 1/4 LARD..... 4 00 @ 4 10 PORK..... 6 50 @ 7 05 CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 00 @ 4 30 HOGS—Good to Choice..... 3 50 @ 4 00 FLOUR—Good to Choice..... 2 40 @ 2 50 WHEAT—No. 1 red..... 67 1/2 @ 67 1/2 CORN—No. 2..... 23 1/4 @ 25 1/4 OATS—No. 2..... 12 @ 13 1/4 BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 @ 12 1/4 PORK—Mess..... 6 50 @ 10 50

Advertisement for Battle Ax Plug tobacco. It features an illustration of two men in hats and coats, one holding a large pack of Battle Ax Plug. The text reads: "The Governor of North Carolina said 'The Governor of South Carolina said 'Battle Ax Plug' 'BATTLE AX' is the most tobacco, of the best quality, for the least money. Large quantities reduce the cost of manufacture, the result going to the consumer in the shape of a larger piece, for less money, than was ever before possible."

Michigan's Experience. In 1892 it was nip and tuck between the democrats and republicans in Michigan. In 1894 the democrats put a distinguished and popular man up for governor on a straight sixteen to one platform, making that the issue, and the majority against them was 106,392. In less than six months there happened to be another state election, and the democrats still clung to sixteen to one, and in a midyear contest, as it was, the majority against them amounted to 80,407. That was enough for them. This year they tie themselves to sound money. Where Boies Would Be Strong. Horace Boies, of Iowa, is the leading free-silver candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. Boies is the bighearted patriot who declared not long ago that wages are too high in this country, and that the best way to reduce them is to adopt the free coinage of silver. He would poll an immense workingman's vote.

All Kinds of Reasons. Not only does every consideration of honor and patriotism command us to stand for sound currency, but considerations of expediency as well. There is a probable presidency in sound currency. There is nothing but disaster in free silver.—Utica Observer.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.—Locke.

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CHRONIC CONSUMPTION. It features an illustration of a man in a suit and hat, holding a bottle of the medicine. The text reads: "PISO'S CURE FOR CHRONIC CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists. A. N. K.—D 1609. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper."

TOOK HER LIFE.

A Young Wife Takes Carbolic Acid Because of a Quarrel.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Orders a Bank President to Hand Over \$6,000—Expert Thieves Arrested at St. Louis—Milwaukee Strikers Stubborn.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—Despondent over her husband's actions and desperate because of a quarrel with him and his threats of desertion, Clara, the 16-year-old wife of Leroy McDonald, a clerk in a Main street grocery, took her own life yesterday. Leroy McDonald and Clara Brown, of Clinton, Mo., ran away and were married last March. According to all accounts they have not lived at all happily together and quarrels have not been rare. Yesterday about noon McDonald and his pretty girl-wife had another falling out and he finally left her, saying that he would return in an hour and they would talk it over again. Mrs. McDonald then left the house, saying that she was going to visit her grandmother. Instead she went to a drug store and purchased a bottle of carbolic acid. The contents she evidently swallowed before her return, which was in about an hour. As she entered her room, she staggered to the bed and a messenger was immediately dispatched for McDonald, who arrived just before his wife's death, though she was unconscious and did not recognize him.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE. NEW YORK, June 16.—The following communication was handed to George H. Wyckoff, president of the Bank of New Amsterdam, yesterday morning: "We want \$6,000, five \$1,000 bills, ten \$100 bills. I will shoot you if you make a false move. Be careful. My partner outside also has you covered and if you give an alarm, within three minutes after I leave, he will throw a stick of dynamite through the front entrance. Put the money in an envelope. Don't talk." President Wyckoff refused to furnish the money and was shot twice in the abdomen. His assailant, whose name is believed to be Clarence Clark, then shot himself. Both are unconscious in the hospital.

EXPERT THIEVES ARRESTED. ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Dora Donegan and Jennie Monroe, said to be two of the most expert thieves in the country, were arrested just as they were preparing to enter the Planters' hotel by Detectives McCarthy, of Chicago, and O'Connell, of St. Louis. The women had their baggage with them, and apparently intended to register. Dora Donegan was convicted of stealing diamonds in Chicago and served a term in the Joliet prison. The police consider them two of the best captures made since the convention crowd began to gather.

MILWAUKEE STRIKERS STUBBORN. MILWAUKEE, June 16.—While the great railway strike is practically at an end, the men stubbornly refuse to call the strike off, and union buses continue to traverse the streets. Car traffic is increased and the business resorts show a corresponding falling off. President Mahon, of the Amalgamated association, is here. The strikers are receiving money weekly from the outside. Mr. Mahon says that trouble is pending at Saginaw, and his presence is also demanded at Terre Haute, Ind.

A PROSPECTIVE LAW FIRM.

Rumor That Cleveland, Reed and Carlisle May Go into Partnership.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A special from New York says: "A rumor which comes from the offices of a well known law firm, with the head of which President Cleveland is on most intimate terms, is to the effect that Grover Cleveland, Thomas B. Reed and Secretary Carlisle, will, after the 4th of March, 1897, establish a law firm in this city to be known as Cleveland, Reed & Carlisle. The announcement of the formation of the above firm will, it is said, effectually answer the question regarding President Cleveland's intention as to a fourth nomination. It may be that this is to be the president's method of answering those who have so anxiously demanded to know the course he intends to pursue."

KANSAS SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Thirty-First Annual Convention of the State Held at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 16.—The 31st annual convention of the State Sunday School association ended a four days session yesterday at Forest park. All parts of the state were represented. The following officers were chosen: President, E. W. Cunningham, Emporia; first vice president, Charles Smith, Washington; second vice president, Rev. W. L. Squires, Iola; third vice president, C. E. Forney, Maize; recording secretary, Miss Anna Foster, Topeka; treasurer, A. C. Merritt, Topeka.

DESTRUCTIVE "BUMP" LARGE.

Love, Jealousy and Poison a St. Joseph Widow's Stock in Trade.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 16.—Dr. H. J. Ravold, state grand chanceller of the Knights of Pythias, was married a few days ago. When Mrs. Lizzie Palm, a young widow, learned of the marriage she went to the doctor's office and destroyed most of his furniture. After arrest Mrs. Palm said there was a love affair of long standing between herself and the doctor and on account of it she had taken poison with suicidal intent.

More Grain Than Manhood. OMAHA, Neb., June 16.—August Myers, of Jefferson county, Neb., had an enormous acreage of ripe grain, and because sufficient help was not in sight to harvest it, committed suicide.

Mrs. Robert Gresham and Mrs. Mattie Gaines, of Clermont, Fla., engaged in a terrible duel over the affections of Mrs. Gaines' husband. Both received fatal injuries.

ALARM IN HAVANA.

Cuban Insurgents Attack the City's Water Supply, Using Dynamite.

HAVANA, June 15.—The city was startled and alarmed Saturday night at nine o'clock by the noise of two successive explosions which shook the ground for a long distance and were heard for miles. Consternation prevailed for a time, as it was feared this was a prelude to an attack or a series of similar explosions. It was soon found that the stone bridges of Cristina and Concha and the aqueduct of Fernando Septimo were the points that had suffered from the dynamite. The bridges were partially destroyed, and the pipes on the aqueduct, upon which the city is dependent for its water supply were much damaged. It cannot yet be stated how extensive is the damage done, or how long it will require to remedy it. There is no doubt left that the dynamite which caused this wreck was placed by agents of the insurgents. It has been their determination, announced some time since, to cut off the water supply of Havana and to serve to make it as nearly inhabitable as possible. The greatest apprehension is felt on account of the secrecy and effectiveness with which the insurgents have been able to carry out the outrage.

It is believed the insurgents are bent upon investing Havana by cutting off as much as possible the supply of necessities, though not by actually besieging it. All fruits and vegetables and fresh meats are unprecedentedly high priced and difficult to obtain, and milk is of the poorest, such as is brought in being much adulterated before it is delivered. There is much fever, and small-pox has broken out here and in the unwholesome state of affairs, threatens to become epidemic. Many are suffering from measles and there is much intestinal trouble among the inhabitants of the city, owing to the poor and insufficient food. The failure of the water supply under these conditions is a dire calamity.

A council of Spanish generals in Cuba has decided to suspend operations against the insurgents owing to the rains. Gen. Gomez's force of 5,000 was defeated recently on the plains of Saratoga near Najara, province of Puerto Principe, after a fight of 42 hours, by Jimenez Castano's troops. Gomez lost fully 500 men. Gen. Goday's command, which reinforced the troops, lost four soldiers killed and two officers wounded.

CURRENCY FIGURES.

Mr. Dockery Gives Some Insight into the Contraction of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mr. Dockery says that the result of his investigation in regard to the contraction of the currency was amazing to him, and he gives some figures as follows:

On July 1, 1890, prior to the enactment of the Sherman law, the total stock of money, coined or issued, amounted to \$2,988,918,876, and the amount in circulation was \$1,450,718,376; the surplus in the treasury, including the gold reserve, being \$2,138,200,500, and the circulation per capita being \$22.52.

On July 1, 1891, the total volume of money was \$2,100,132,092; amount in circulation, \$1,500,067,550; surplus in the treasury, including gold reserve, \$158,064,542; circulation per capita, \$3.41.

On July 1, 1892, the total volume of money was \$1,219,719,198; amount in circulation, \$1,093,673,338; surplus in the treasury, including gold reserve, \$126,045,860; circulation per capita, \$24.47.

On July 1, 1893, the entire volume of money was \$2,129,281,095; amount in circulation, \$1,593,730,411; surplus in the treasury, including gold reserve, \$125,550,684; circulation per capita, \$23.80.

On July 1, 1894, the total volume of money was \$2,249,324,376; amount in circulation, \$1,964,064,331; surplus in the treasury, including gold reserve, \$117,260,045; per capita circulation, \$24.33.

On July 1, 1895, the volume of money was \$2,217,094,697; amount in circulation, \$1,994,131,938; surplus in the treasury, including gold reserve, \$119,242,759; per capita circulation, \$22.96.

The treasury statements show that from July 1, 1894, to June 1, 1896, the actual decrease in the total volume of money, coined or issued, was \$40,944,683, while the actual decrease in the volume of money in active circulation was \$142,476,949; the per capita circulation being reduced from \$24.33 to \$21.31. The reduction of the amount of money in circulation during this period is explained by the increase in the borrowed surplus in the treasury from \$117,260,045 to \$297,193,219.70.

CAN WAVE OLD GLORY.

The United States Flag Will Be Much in Evidence at the Richmond Reunion.

RICHMOND, Va., June 15.—The report that the United States flag would not be allowed in the parade here at the great confederate reunion has occasioned some stir. Mr. M. T. Thompson, an official in the navy department at Washington, wrote here to Gen. Peyton Wise, chairman of the committee of arrangements, concerning this rumor. Mr. Thompson is the head of the southern veterans in that city, who, he says, propose to bring a federal flag with them. "Not only is there no objection to your people bearing the flag of the common country in the procession," Gen. Wise wrote to Thompson, "but we shall bear it ourselves. It will be found everywhere in the convention, in the streets, and in loving contact with the colors which we bore during the war, and which we shall bear to-day and always, not in bravado, or disloyalty, but for sweet memory's sake. Tell your military organizations who will bring the flag here they will not fight for it any quicker than we, when the safety of the country is in danger, and when its honor is involved."

TWO HUNDRED KILLED.

An Awful Disaster Reported to Have Occurred at Canton, O.

CANTON, O., June 15.—It was reported here that Congress Lake, 30 miles north, a body of water about one mile in diameter, had broken through its banks and flooded the territory south. The report says many people are killed and injured and the towns of Middlebranch and Oval City are swept away. Details cannot be obtained except by driving to the scene, as telephone and telegraph communication is cut off. A report over a railroad wire said over 200 people were killed.

YOUNG KANSAS CHRISTIANS.

The Ninth Annual Session of the State Y. P. S. C. E. Convened at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 10.—The first session of the ninth annual state convention of the Kansas Christian Endeavor union was held in this city last evening. The convention was called to order at the First Presbyterian church and the Central Christian church simultaneously at 7:30 o'clock. Both churches were crowded until there was not standing room. Last evening's meetings were of a social nature. Rev. B. Q. Danham presided over the meeting at the First Presbyterian church. The meetings at both the churches opened with a song service. The address of welcome on behalf of the Endeavorers of Kansas City, Kan., was delivered at the First Presbyterian church by C. W. Litchfield. A. P. Nichols, president of the Kansas City, Mo., union, delivered the greetings to Kansas from the local unions of Kansas City, Mo. Rev. James A. Lawrence, of Wichita, made the response to the welcome and greeting. One of the principal features of the evening was the address of Rev. R. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Moody Bible institute, of Chicago. The meeting at the Central Christian church was presided over by L. L. Roby, of Topeka. Rev. Edwin Locke made an address of welcome on behalf of the ministers of the city. The greeting to Kansas from the local union of Kansas City, Mo., was made by Thomas Jones, ex-president of the Missouri Christian Endeavor union. Rev. W. L. Garges, of Newton, Kan., responded to the welcome and greeting. Then followed the announcements and the president's address. One thousand delegates arrived yesterday and more are expected to-day.

CIRCUS ACCIDENT.

Many Persons Injured by the Fall of a Crowded Balcony While Viewing a Parade.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 10.—A balcony crowded with people watching Forepaugh & Sells' circus parade gave way at 11 o'clock yesterday, precipitating some 50 or 60 people 30 feet onto a crowded sidewalk. Several persons are thought to be fatally injured, while some 20 others are seriously hurt. Many receiving slight injuries escaped into the crowd and were taken away by friends.

Main street was crowded to overflowing with people from the city, neighboring towns and surrounding country to see the circus, and in their eager desire to see it all crowded the balconies along Main street, after having been warned that there was danger. The one that fell was in front of George D. Stinebaugh's office and fell without warning. It was surrounded by a heavy iron railing and it was this that did the most damage by falling on those below.

Trick Cyclist Injures a Woman.

WICHITA, Kan., June 10.—A Bffel, a shoemaker, who is almost a monomaniac on the subject of bicycle riding, while giving an exhibition of trick riding on the streets yesterday, struck Mrs. Joseph Dodds with his wheel, injuring her seriously. Some time ago Bffel requested a policeman to wake him up at three o'clock every morning so he could ride the bicycle, and this has been done regularly.

Baskett Girls Married.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 10.—Yesterday at the home of Mrs. D. C. Haskell, the widow of the late Congressman Dudley C. Haskell, her two daughters were united in marriage, Miss Edith to A. L. Burney, a young banker of Harrisonville, Mo., and Miss May to O. H. Holmes, a minister of Cresco, Ia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Richard Cordley.

Electricity Makes the Mare Go.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 10.—Harry W. Koehler, superintendent of the People's Telephone Co., hitched a balky horse to a buckboard and fitted the vehicle with an electric battery, the wires connecting with the bit. The current was turned on gradually and soon the animal was on a run. Koehler has had no further trouble.

Joe Love as a Revivalist.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—Hon. Joe Love, chairman of the state board of railroad commissioners, who was recently converted to total abstinence by Francis Murphy, held a temperance revival in Cuba, Republic county, last night. He secured over 300 signatures to his pledge out of a total population of less than 400.

Soldier of a Merchant.

WICHITA, Kan., June 10.—J. S. Helme, a prominent merchant of Millerton, committed suicide by taking rough on rats, which caused his immediate death. The cause is supposed to be domestic trouble. He was 75 years old, and had been in business in Millerton for many years.

Washburn's New President.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—The board of directors of Washburn college elected Rev. George C. Herrick, of Chicago, president of the institution, vice Peter McVicar, resigned. Mr. Herrick will assume charge at the opening of the fall term.

From Editor to Teacher.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 10.—At a special meeting of the board of education of this city, Prof. W. C. Lausdon, late editor of the Daily Monitor, was elected principal of the Fort Scott high school.

Report on New Mexico's Admission.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Delegate Catron, of New Mexico, has reported to the house from the territories committee the bill for the admission of that territory to the sisterhood of states. Five members of the committee have united in a minority report in opposition.

New Wheat on the Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—The first car of new wheat was inspected in the railroad yards by an inspector for the Kansas City, Kan., board of trade. It came from the Indian territory and graded No. 3 red.

A FATAL FIRE.

A Barrel of Oil Explodes and Seters a Blaze in Every Direction.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 13.—At 2:30 this morning a barrel of oil in the basement of a factory owned by Kuebuegunde Garische, at No. 83 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, exploded with a frightful report and scattered flames in every direction. Several people were sleeping on the second floor of the building, but before they could escape the structure was enveloped in flames. Mrs. Garische, aged 74 years, leaped from the window, striking squarely on her head on the stone pavement, and was instantly killed. The firemen made a rush into the building and lying on the floor found Mr. Garische unconscious from heat and smoke. A grandchild, aged five years, was found dead in his crib. Lottie, aged 12 years, was badly burned about the head and hands and will probably die. Mrs. Garische, Jr., escaped by aid of the firemen with slight injuries and burns. Two other persons were also rescued by the firemen.

THE FIGHT FOR CONGRESS.

Efforts Will Be Bent by Both Parties to Elect National Legislators.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the congressional campaign committee, after the St. Louis convention will return here and begin active work in the campaign to elect a republican majority in the house of the Fifty-Fifth congress. He has convinced himself that the main efforts of the democrats will be directed to electing a majority of the next house rather than to elect a president. For the republicans to elect a president and fail to control the house would, in his judgment, be a calamity, and he purposes to leave no stone unturned in an effort to choose at least a safe working majority in that body in which all revenue legislation must originate. Congressman Mercer, of Nebraska, has been selected as secretary of the committee and W. P. Sutton, of Michigan, assistant secretary.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Speculative Reaction Has Not Changed the Business Outlook.

NEW YORK, June 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Speculative reaction has not in the least changed the business outlook. The nervousness made for wheat and cotton market, good except for individuals, and the change in prices more nearly in accord with actual relations of demand and supply only conform to conditions which have been well known for months. The government report as to wheat indicates a much smaller yield than anybody really expects, but that has become so much the rule that the report has no real influence and the principal effect was the serious depression caused by large sales in anticipation of the report, which seemed to be thoroughly known in advance to some speculators. The government estimate as to cotton was unexpectedly favorable and has caused a decline of more than half a cent in a single week, but it is only just to say that some reaction from artificial prices would have come earlier if information much more reliable than that of the government had not been persistently discredited.

Failures for the week have been 216 in the United States against 241 last year, and 27 in Canada against 24 last year.

MANY MINERS ENTOMBED.

At Taylorsville, Ill., 85 Men Are Buried, but All Are Rescued Save Three.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., June 13.—The Taylorsville coal mining works were destroyed by fire yesterday morning and 85 men entombed. After hours of suffocation, all but three were rescued alive. The fire, which was caused by an explosion of gasoline, spread rapidly through the mine, cutting off the men at work in the lower levels. Those rescued were taken out through a shaft that the fire did not reach. The flames are still raging below and the bodies of the three dead miners cannot be gotten. Twenty mules also perished. The loss by fire will be \$75,000, fully insured.

SENATOR WHITE'S VIEWS.

The California Man Favors Resorting to a Constitutional Amendment.

GALLUP, N. M., June 13.—Senator Stephen M. White, of California, passed through here yesterday on his way from Washington to his home in Los Angeles. In discussing the platform to be adopted by the democratic convention the senator said:

I would be heartily in favor of amending the constitution so as to give congress the power to impose a tax on all incomes. The decision of the supreme court on the income tax bill in regard to a great misfortune, not only because of its direct bearing upon the problem of raising revenue, but because it reversed the precedents of a century and discredited the court itself. The dissenting opinions of White and Harlan seem to me unanswerable.

NO WOMEN DELEGATES.

Mrs. Fales, of New York, Refused Recognition by the Populist Party.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mrs. Imogene C. Fales, of Bensonhurst, familiarly known as the "mother of the people's party" in Brooklyn, who was recently chosen as a delegate to the national convention of the populist party, was officially informed by the state committee that she was not acceptable as a delegate. She was notified by the secretary that the state platform did not recognize women on an equality with men, and that it has made no provision for women delegates.

Seventy Men Lost by Sunstroke.

LONDON, June 13.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a news agency dispatch from Bombay saying it is reported there that the British warship Bonaventure, while making a passage from Colombo, Ceylon, to Pondicherry, capital of the French settlement in India, lost 70 men by sunstroke.

Faid Ransom Money for Women.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—The French guardships started for Yalova, in the island of Crete, yesterday, with \$75,000 with which to pay the ransom of the two French women who were captured recently near that place by brigands.

Central Texas Drought Broken.

GEORGETOWN, Tex., June 13.—The drought which for eight weeks has prevailed in central Texas was broken last night by copious rains. This will revive corn, and insures a tremendous cotton crop, as the plant has withstood the drought well.

THE RELIEF CASHIER.

A Hansom pulled up at the door of the Westminster branch of the London and Suburbs Banking company.

The fare was an elegantly-dressed man of a little over 30, wearing his silk hat just a degree or two out of the perpendicular, and sniffing the carnation in the lapel of his frock coat. He entered the bank, passed through the private door leading behind the counters and had taken off his hat and coat, while the manager of the branch glanced at the letter he had brought. It was an ordinary letter of introduction from the general manager of the company, stating that the bearer was Arthur Gordon Durrant, whose signature would be found attached, and who had, in accordance with advices previously forwarded, been instructed to join the Westminster branch on temporary service as relief cashier.

The manager having watched this new member of his staff sign the book, mechanically compared the autograph with the firm, bold "Arthur G. Durrant", at the foot of the letter of introduction, handed the newcomer his supply of cash and retired into his own sanctum. Arthur Gordon Durrant, who had now been with the London and Suburbs Banking company for some years, had long been eagerly anticipating the time when he should become attached to one of the London branches, for it had been Durrant's fate to spend a month or two at most of those branches which were at the greatest distance from the metropolis.

The specific hardship of this destiny will not be apparent until it is mentioned that it was in Kensington that Miss Florence Kendal abode, and that, therefore, Kensington was the center of the universe, according to Durrant's geography.

And, to be perhaps unwarrantably frank about the heart affairs of a lady, Miss Kendal had not heard the news of her admirer's transference to London without revealing a glow of pleasure.

Her father had arranged to call for Arthur at the bank and bring him home to tea; and as the hour of their anticipated arrival approached, the sprightly Florence's trills became merrier, and more critical became her inspections of the pretty dimpled face, framed with clusters of loose and wayward brown curls, which smiled saucily at her whenever she passed a mirror.

But Mr. Kendal came home alone, and a little cloud rapidly traveled over her face and obscured the sunshine which had hitherto played there.

"Where's Arthur?" she demanded, coming frankly to the point with a directness which made her parent avoid her gaze.

"Well," he replied, with marked hesitation, "I don't exactly know. He wasn't at the bank when I called, and I didn't wait."

Perplexity took undisputed possession of Miss Kendal's face, causing her eyes to dilate and her little mouth to open and expose the regular ivory teeth behind her coral lips.

"Why, father," she exclaimed, "you are strange!"

"Can you stand a piece of most unpleasant news, dear?" asked Mr. Kendal, very gravely.

"Tell me, father."

"When I called at the bank Mr. Scotland, the manager, informed me that Arthur Durrant had duly arrived at the bank in the morning, had gone out at lunch time and had not returned. His cash was then overhauled, and—shall I go on, Flo?"

The girl would not trust her voice. She nodded a pained assent.

"There was found to be missing \$5,000 in gold and a smaller amount in notes. Of course, there was only one inference to be drawn."

"Not that Arthur—?" Poor Florence could not frame the sentence. Her father interrupted the attempt.

"Well, my child, there can be no other possible explanation. The young man is now being hunted for all over the country, and the manager told me he had wired to the head office for instructions about issuing a reward."

Had the door opened a second later Florence would have been in hysterics. But her father had involuntarily called: "Come in!" in response to the knock, and the parlor maid tripped over to Mr. Kendal with a card upon the salver.

Had it been a message from a mahatma, precipitated through the substantial ceiling under which he sat, he could not have been more astounded. Suddenly he jumped up, and, without a word, darted through the door.

There in the hall, looking ill and pale, but obviously in the highest spirits his feebleness permitted, stood Arthur Durrant.

It was with a mingling of blank astonishment and distant constraint that Mr. Kendal met the young man's cordial greeting.

But Florence, with a little scream, ran at him, and was caught in an embrace which she returned with an interest which Arthur willingly set off against the father's chilliness.

"My word! it was an adventure, wasn't it?" said Arthur, reluctantly disengaging himself from the fetters around his neck.

Mr. Kendal preserved a noncommittal silence.

"Haven't you heard?" pursued Arthur, correctly divining the meaning of this strange reception. "They've got the couple, and, so far as is at present known, they've recovered every farthing of the money."

"Begin at the commencement, Arthur," said Mr. Kendal, as soon as the house had finished the spinning motion which the rapid succession of startling events had given to it in his distorted impressions.

"It has been done by people who have a good acquaintance with banking practices," he commenced, "as you will see as I proceed. It will turn out to be some former employe of one of our branches, I should think."

"Well, last night—to-day's Monday, isn't it? I'm not myself yet, by any means. Yes, last night, before I had arrived at Euston at 7:35—I received a note brought by hand, stating that Cecil Horsham, whose name I knew as that of one of our directors, would like to see me immediately on urgent business admitting of no delay, if I would favor him by forgetting for the moment that it was Sunday evening."

"No, 18 Grantham square was the address at the head of the note, and I took a cab there immediately. Of course, being unaware of the exact nature of the business, I thought I would let Mr. Horsham see, at all events, that I was not without intelligence, and I therefore took my bank papers, not dreaming that it could be anything outside of bank affairs."

"You know what fine houses they are in Grantham square? Well, 18 was a handsome place, and I have rarely seen a grander room than that into which I was shown. The pictures were—"

"Yes; leave out the description for the present, Arthur, dear, and you can tell us that afterward."

"Well, it was a place which would have impressed anyone, and that's how it affected me. I had just had time to take in my surroundings when a lady, young-middle-aged, of very stately bearing, richly dressed, came in. Her husband, Mr. Horsham, would not be long. He had taken a cab to the residence of one of the other directors. There was something of vital importance pending, and she hoped I would be worthy of the trust Mr. Horsham had decided to place in me."

"In her grand and yet very pleasing manner she invited me to take a glass of wine while waiting for Mr. Horsham, and she so took it for granted that I would accept her hospitality I did not dream of declining. I drank a glass of claret."

"It was drugged. I must have been overcome by it in a few moments, for I recollect nothing more at this time."

"Oh, how terrible!" ejaculated Florence, in the deepest concern.

"Yes; it's getting quite melodramatic," was Mr. Kendal's comment.

"Don't mind father's interruptions, Arthur. Go on."

"My first sensation on coming round was a most awful racking pain in the head, a feeling such as that left by too much whisky over night—according to all the descriptions I have heard," added Arthur, hastily.

"I involuntarily groaned and was about to turn over on my side, when either a sponge or a handkerchief, saturated, I presume, with chloroform, was clasped over my mouth and nose. I had neither the wit nor the energy to resist, and again I lost consciousness."

"The next time I came round was, fortunately, nobody in the room, and I had time to regain my presence of mind partially before a man and a woman reentered. I simply pretended to be still under the power of the soporific. The woman—I recognized the tones of the pseudo Mrs. Horsham—suggested that I ought to have a little more chloroform in case I awoke, but the man replied to her that they didn't want to corpse me, and that chloroform was too dangerous to use any more than necessary, as it was sometimes fatal even when administered by skilled doctors."

"However, he was kind enough to add that, when he was gone, the woman was to be sure and send me off again the moment I showed signs of wakefulness."

"Gradually their scraps of conversation revealed to me the nature of the plot, which, I suppose, has been pretty clear to you all along, with your brains free from narcotic control."

"It was about three hours after the man's departure, I should imagine that the woman left, after bending over me and deceiving herself that I was still unconscious."

"Reflection showed me that, as ultimately proved to be the case, these two people had taken these grand apartments and paid a handsome sum in advance, merely with the object of obtaining a place to which to decoy me."

"I rang the bell, got the people of the house to wire to Scotland yard and, then, apparently, relapsed into stupidity, for I remember a doctor attending me before I could make myself intelligible to the police inspector."

"I was able to tell him, thanks to the scraps of conversation I had overheard, that Newhaven, of Dieppe, was the destination of the thieves; and, sure enough, the local police, acting upon instructions, telegraphed to them, met the couple as they detoured and bagged them effectually."

Florence was still looking puzzled, and Arthur had to supply a few more details.

"Don't you see that while they had me there, hours du combat in Grantham square the man, armed with my letter of introduction, marched down to the bank and calmly impersonated me? That he could easily do, because there isn't a soul there who had ever seen me. Of course they know the explanation of it all at the bank by now?"

"No," replied Mr. Kendal; "the local inspector who saw the manager doubtless did not know himself at that time, and Mr. Scotland is applying for authority to offer a reward for Arthur Gordon Durrant. But I see he is captured. Flo seems to have him pretty