

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A RUMOR was going the rounds at Washington recently that Senator Teller's name will be presented at Chicago by the free silver delegates. It was said he would bolt at the St. Louis convention as soon as a sound money platform was adopted and would lead the free silver men in that course.

It was current gossip at Washington on the 26th that Senator Brice had abandoned all hope of carrying a sound money delegation from Ohio to the democratic national convention.

THERE promises to be so much controversy over the general immigration bill recently passed by the house between the house and senate that there is little prospect of its enactment this session.

THE president signed the bill on the 27th which necessitates a year's residence in a territory before getting a divorce.

SENATOR GORMAN, it was said at Washington, was trying to get free coinage democrats to nominate Vice President Stevenson for the presidency at Chicago and declare for the free coinage of gold and silver, but leave the ratio to be determined by congress.

THE price of drawings at the patent office will be reduced after July.

GEN. WEYLER has promulgated an edict in Cuba suspending for one year all civil processes against planters, and creditors will not be able to secure payment of interest or foreclose any mortgages they may hold. The authorities at Washington were going to protest against the edict, which will injuriously affect American interests in the island.

THE republican senators held a caucus on the 29th and decided upon the order in which bills on the calendar should be taken up as follows: The filled cheese, alcohol in the arts, fruit brandy, immigration, five per cent. bond bill, labor commission, election of senators by the people, bankruptcy, contempt of courts, courts in Indian territory, reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., Alabama election investigation, animal industry and New Hampshire war claims.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a message to the house on the 29th vetoing the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, stating, among other things, that the bill was extravagant and especially unsuited to these times of depression, business and resulting disappointment in government revenue and also that many of the objects for which money was appropriated in the bill were palpably for the benefit of limited localities or in aid of individual interests.

THE president approved the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill on the 29th.

J. J. Morr, chairman of the national silver party, has issued an address from Washington, urging all friends of the party to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, the purpose being to unite for action all believers in the restoration of "free silver and prosperity."

THE post office department at Washington is daily in receipt of complaints about letter carriers in the west—particularly in Missouri, Kansas and Texas—making the occupants of houses come out to the sidewalk to get their mail.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE 35th general assembly of the United Presbyterian church of the United States convened at Xenia, O., on the 28th. Rev. James White, of Kansas City, Mo., was chosen moderator.

FRANK EVANS, aged 20, was instantly killed by the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Clay City, Ill., recently. His body was blown 200 feet and the main part of the boiler was found 120 yards from the scene of the explosion. Several others were seriously injured.

At Goshen, Ind., chief of police John Bigney shot Dick Simmons through the heart while the latter was resisting arrest.

At the Methodist Episcopal general conference at Cleveland, O., on the 27th a motion was carried to refer the report of the committee on constitution to a commission to report four years hence. The committee on Epworth league recommended that the league, in extending the spirit of national cooperation to the other young people's societies, should never become affiliated in any manner with any other society which was not distinctly Methodist.

THE city council of Kankakee, Ill., has commenced a war against the selling of cigarettes or tobacco to minors. At Fisher's Corners, Mich., Mrs. Charles Comstock gave birth to seven children—four girls and three boys. One of the girls has since died, but the rest were all doing well.

At Chicago nearly 200,000 people gathered to witness the finish of the bicycle race from Wheeling to Chicago, 24 1/2 miles. The race was won by O. P. Nelson in 1:12:53. He had been given nine minutes in the handicap.

A CABLE message has been received at Chicago that Miss Kate Field died at Honolulu of pneumonia. She was in the Sandwich islands as the special correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald.

HARRY FISHER, a son of one of the most prominent citizens of Austin, Tex., has been arrested for incendiarism. He confessed to having fired a dozen buildings and also to robbing the United States street mail boxes. The bolt of the free silver prohibitionists from the regular national convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently, is now claimed to be the first move of silver men to bolt all the political conventions.

A SPECIAL from Fiat, a small place near Canton, Ill., said a man answering perfectly the description of George Taylor, Missouri's escaped murderer, passed there on the night of the 31st, walking on the railroad track. The man appeared uneasy and in a great hurry. He was identified from a picture by five citizens.

RETURNS from the mass conventions in Kentucky to select delegates to the state convention show that the latter body will be made up of 500 free silver delegates and 300 gold standard men, with 11 doubtful.

A PREDICTION has been made by a Pennsylvania congressman that, under the call of states, when Pennsylvania is reached on the first roll call at St. Louis, Senator Quay will arise and announce that "Pennsylvania casts her 64 votes for William McKinley, of Ohio," which will result in a stampede of the remaining delegations for the Ohio candidate.

At Mount Vernon, Ill., nine people were killed by a tornado on the 27th.

DURING a recent entertainment in the town hall at Belmont, Ia., given by members of the high school a lamp in the wings was overturned and the scenery caught fire, precipitating a panic. The hall was crowded and the people struggled, fought and trampled each other in their efforts to get out. Miss Cecilia Finch, who was on the stage, had her clothes burned off and it was feared that she would die from her injuries.

THE bill for submitting a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution which passed the Rhode Island senate was killed in the house and the legislature adjourned until September.

WHILE M. Jenkins and H. Barnes were cutting grass in a cemetery at Breckenridge, Ill., they were struck by lightning and killed.

CONGRESSMAN W. L. LINTON was re-nominated for a third term by the republicans at Saginaw, Mich.

THE board of education of Moline, Ill., has decided that it will no longer employ married women as teachers, and has adopted a rule that every teacher annuls her contract on marriage.

THREE hundred feet of roadway of the Northern Pacific sank in Bumar's lake, near Aitkin, Minn., and 20 feet of water washes over the spot where heavy trains were recently running. Workmen were laying a new track north of the old one.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY, of the democratic national committee, has written to Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, denying the statement that the national committee would keep out of the Chicago convention every contesting delegate who would not pledge himself in advance to abide by the action of the committee making up the temporary roll of the convention.

A FIRE which started in the candy factory of Williams & Bower at Sherman, Tex., burned several other stores and entailed a loss of probably \$125,000. There was no insurance on the stock of Williams & Bower.

THE trustees of the college of New Jersey have filed a certificate in court to change the name to Princeton university.

THE filibustering steamer Three Friends, which recently left Jacksonville, Fla., with a cargo of arms and ammunition for Cuba, was said to have been chased by a revenue cutter and ran ashore on one of the Florida keys.

It has been decided that the Lutheran college, to cover the southern states, shall go to Charlotte, N. C. For some time it has been hanging between Charlotte and Columbia, S. C. It was rumored that \$3,000,000 was backing the enterprise.

NEW BADEN, 20 miles west of Centralia, Ill., was practically wiped out of existence by the tornado on the 27th, only five buildings being left standing, and the list of killed was reported all the way from 18 to 58.

THE prohibition convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., nominated Joshua P. Loring, Maryland, for president, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for vice president. The free silver plank was rejected and a narrow gauge platform embodying merely the principle of prohibition and omitting woman suffrage, was adopted. The broad gaugers and women suffragists bolted and resolved to organize a new party, to be called the national party, its motto to be "Home Protection."

THE free silver faction scored a victory at the prohibition convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 27th, by electing C. W. Stewart, of Illinois, permanent chairman over A. A. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, who was backed by the gold standard delegates.

At the free feast given in honor of the czar of Russia's coronation on the Hodynky plain, near Moscow, a terrible panic ensued, resulting in over 2,000 people losing their lives by being trampled upon. It was resolved to provide a hearty meal for 500,000, but there was such an immense crowd waiting to be fed for so many hours that suddenly they pressed forward to get at the food and swept everything before them, the police being powerless before the rush, and numbers of weak and hungry peasants fell.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD child of J. L. Kregwer, of Parkland, Ok., went into a hog pen and picked up a little pig, when the old hog attacked the child, knocking it down and biting off part of its face and tearing out one eye. It will die.

"BRICK" POMEROY, the noted journalist and author, died at his Brooklyn home on the 30th from dropsy.

THE situation in St. Louis was summed up by the Republic on the 29th as follows: St. Louis—Identified dead, 136; unknown dead, 18; missing, 33; fatally injured, 19; seriously injured outside of hospitals, 1,000; property loss, estimated, \$2,000,000. East St. Louis—Identified dead, 110; unknown dead, 6; dying, 6; missing, 10; seriously injured in hospitals, 200; estimated injured outside of hospital, 2,000; property loss, estimated, \$5,000,000.

FIRE recently destroyed the large public school building at Austin, Tex., entailing a loss of \$50,000. The fire was of incendiary origin, the building having been saturated with coal oil.

THE great fight between the two branches of the A. O. U. W. of Iowa, which has raged for many years, has been amicably settled, all the legal proceedings on both sides being dismissed in the courts. Both branches will probably unite.

THE Cuban constitution was recently stolen from the frame in which it hung at the fair in Madison Square garden, New York. The instrument was signed in Cuba by President Cisneros and 20 members of the government of the new republic.

U. E. HENRY, of Oshkosh, Wis., was recently arrested at Columbus, Ind., for splitting \$1 and \$10 bills in half and passing the different halves together and passing them as \$10. His room at a hotel was searched and implements were found for doing the work.

FAILURES for the week ended the 29th were, according to Dun's Review, 239 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 34 last year.

THE Chicago post office census gives the city a population of 1,760,000, an increase of 200,000 over that of last year. This census was made by the 933 regular letter carriers. The increase is a little over 11 per cent.

THE schooner Albion brought news to San Francisco of the probable loss of the schooner Lincoln in Alaskan waters. The Lincoln had on board about 30 persons, all of whom have undoubtedly lost their lives. Most of the passengers were gold seekers.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. The steamer Ironides struck a large stone in the Ohio river 15 miles below Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 31st and sank. The boat was valued at \$21,000. No lives were lost.

DURING a performance of Lockhart's American circus at Antwerp a staircase gave way and the audience was panic stricken and 20 persons were more or less injured by being squeezed or trampled upon.

A MEETING is called at Des Moines, Ia., for the purpose of completing the organization of the Iowa Bimetallic association. Those in charge of the movement state that the object of the association is not to form a new party, but to unite all the free silver men of Iowa, without regard to party affiliations, in one organization.

ARTON, Ia., had an incendiary fire on the 31st, which burned five buildings and the merchandise contained in them. Loss, \$40,000; no insurance.

A DISPATCH from Frankfort, Ky., stated that the Roman Catholic societies all over the United States have decided to ask the presidential aspirants the direct question: "If you are elected president will you favor legislation against the interests of the Roman Catholic church?" It is intended to exert their influence against the A. P. A. movement.

A MOB of 600 men broke into the courtroom at Columbus, Ga., and took Jesse Slayton, a negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Howard Bryan, away from the officers and hanged him to a tree, subsequently filling his body with bullets. The mob afterward took Will Meyers, colored, charged with the same offense, from jail and lynched him at the same place.

At London on the 1st "Kid" Lavigne fought Dick Burge for the lightweight championship of the world. The fight was limited to 20 rounds, but Lavigne won in 18.

In the senate on the 1st the final conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was agreed to. The house considered the Johnston-Stokes contest from the Seventh South Carolina district and declared neither elected. The bill for an industrial commission was passed.

THE president returned to congress three private pension bills on the 1st with a veto on each. The two originating in the house were vetoed because they were carelessly drawn and the one in the senate because the president objected to pensioning widows of soldiers who remarry.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The great musical jubilee opened at Hutchinson on the 26th.

Topeka is soon to have a lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars. The Kansas City, Kan., board of trade is seeking a reduction of grain rates.

Topeka horsemen will furnish several entries at the Leavenworth races in September.

Some thief stole a carpet valued at \$188 from the state house at Topeka several days ago.

Populists of the Third district have nominated J. E. Ridgely, a Girard merchant, for congress.

Arthur Foster, a barber, was recently drowned while bathing in the Kaw river at Kansas City, Kan.

Large fields of grain were flooded by late rains in southern Kansas as far as the Indian territorial line.

The late rains made the Cottonwood, Neosho and Marais des Cygnes rivers higher than they had been for 15 years.

An unknown negro man committed suicide at Topeka the other day by jumping from the bridge into the river.

The second day of the jubilee meeting and musical contest at Hutchinson was voted a great success. The array of musical talent was said to have been the greatest ever assembled in the state.

James V. Hughes, of Topeka, was recently arrested in New Orleans for kidnaping his own child. Mrs. Hughes had secured a divorce and the judge gave her the custody of their little girl, which Hughes soon after stole.

While recently drilling an oil well near Benedict the Forest Oil Co., struck at a depth of 1,000 feet the strongest flow of gas ever experienced in Kansas. The pressure was estimated at 700 pounds and the sound of the escaping gas could be heard three miles.

James Flannery, a brakeman for the Maple Leaf road, living in Kansas City, Kan., was found in an unconscious condition from an overindulgence in liquor the other morning. He was sent to the police station, where he died three hours later without recovering consciousness.

J. W. Reagan, surveyor of Bourbon county, lately received a letter from President Kruger, of the Transvaal, South Africa, calling him to that country to accept an appointment as chief engineer for the government, with a special view of investigating the irrigation possibilities of the country.

The Kansas Pharmaceutical association, at Fort Scott, decided to meet next year at Junction City, and elected the following officers: W. J. Evans, Ia., president; Ed C. Fritzsche, Leavenworth, and M. S. Ingalls, Halstead, vice presidents; Mrs. M. O. Miner, Hiawatha, secretary; T. W. Atkins, Girard, treasurer.

The State Sportmen's association recently held an interesting meet at Frankfort. The chief event of the tournament was the team shoot between Frankfort and Leavenworth for the state cup, emblematic of the team championship of the state. The Frankfort team won this cup from Leavenworth in April, 1895, on a score of 176 to 174, and defended it against Leavenworth at the late meeting on a score of 191 to 182.

Justice Herr, of Argentine, recently attended a ball game and during his absence an ex-convict named Christopher Schaeffer robbed him of \$35 and left. Schaeffer was sent to the penitentiary two years ago for stealing from the smelter company. Justice Herr interceded for him and secured his freedom almost a year before his time had expired. He had given Schaeffer board and bed since he was released and expected to keep him until he could secure a position.

Warden Lynch, of the penitentiary, was recently in conference with the prison directors concerning the practice of using the prison appropriations as a common fund regardless of the purposes for which the legislature specifically granted them. He declared that the practice must be discontinued or a special session of the legislature be called to grant relief. He says that some of the accounts have already been overdrawn and out of others not a cent has been used for the purposes originally fixed by the legislature.

The contest in the soprano solo at the musical festival in Hutchinson was one of remarkable high grade. The contestants were: Mrs. H. Whiteside, Hutchinson; Miss Bertha Simmons, Columbus; Mrs. R. H. Morrow, Council Grove; Miss Emma Dent, Ottawa; Mrs. G. H. Parkhurst, Topeka; Miss Abbie M. Freeman, Winfield; Miss Lottie Booth, Larned; Mrs. D. A. Dobson, Council Grove; Miss Luey Wyatt, Topeka. They sang the contest selection, "With Verdure Clad," from "Creation," and one selection of their own.

The sheriffs of 50 counties in Kansas were recently busy levying upon the property of D. M. Perry & Co., of Detroit, Mich. This seed firm had contracts with farmers of southwestern Kansas to raise seed for them, and recently, it is alleged, refused to pay for the seed crop of last year. In all the towns of Kansas of any size the seeds belonging to this firm, which have been placed on sale with merchants on commission, have been or will be, seized for payment of these claims. The costs will exceed by more than tenfold the amount in controversy.

THOUSANDS KILLED.

Calamity at the Czar's Coronation Free Lunch.

Hungry Peasants Rush for the Tables and Trample Thousands to Death—Cloud-burst at Seneca, Mo.—Gloomy Sunday in St. Louis.

Calamity at a Russian Feast. Moscow, June 1.—A terrible panic, resulting from the great crush of people at the popular feast here Saturday in honor of the coronation of the czar, caused the trampling to death of thousands of people. In anticipation of the grand holiday and popular banquet on the Hodynky plain, tens of thousands of people began trooping toward the Petrovsky palace, in front of which the plain is situated, during the earliest hours Saturday. It was at first arranged to accommodate 400,000 people, but in view of the immense crowds assembled in and about the city at the coronation fete, extra tables and benches were hastily erected and every effort was made to provide seating room and a hearty meal for 500,000 people. By dawn the mass of peasants about the tables was really enormous, and they were all desperately hungry, some of them having fasted, by choice or necessity, for nearly 24 hours. The police did everything possible to keep back the crowd, but suddenly the masses, controlled by some inexplicable impulse, or impatient to get at the food, pressed forward, swept everything before them, and overturned tables and benches as if made of grass, trampling hundreds under foot and crushing the life out of a great number of people. The police barracks, to which the bodies of the dead were taken by the authorities, are besieged with persons beseeching for news of friends and relatives. The scenes at the barracks where the process of identification is going on are terrible in the extreme.

It is said the fatalities will amount to between 2,000 and 3,000, but it is impossible as yet to learn exactly the extent of the disaster. An official statement yesterday placed the number of dead recovered at 1,336 and the seriously or fatally injured at 296. But, in contrast with this official statement, there were 1,382 corpses lying at the cemetery, besides the many dead and dying that are known to have been removed from the ill-fated field by friends.

Cloud-burst at Seneca, Mo. NEOSHO, Mo., June 1.—Two cloud-bursts occurred in this county on an early hour Saturday morning, one at this place and one at Seneca. Sylvester Wood was drowned at Neosho by the overturning of a boat while being taken from the flooded district.

Eighteen persons are missing at Seneca and it is certain that all have been drowned. Fifteen bodies have already been found. The lost are as follows: H. Andrews, wife and three children; Carl Schmidt, wife and five children; Mrs. Henry Robinson and one child; little Willie Dobbler and Archie Williams; wife of Rev. Harry White. Rev. Harry White occupied rooms over the Dispatch office with his wife. The building was entirely swept away and Rev. White and his wife with it. Mr. White was found in a drift, bruised and insensible, but at last accounts was improving and will probably recover. The dead body of his wife was found Saturday afternoon.

The condition of Seneca is pitiable. It is a town of 1,200 inhabitants, 16 miles west of here, and is situated in a valley. The water extended from bluff to bluff and was from four to six feet deep in every business house. Many buildings were washed away.

The Frisco railroad has two bridges out near Dayton and Seneca, and much track washed away. The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf has washouts north of Neosho. Dismal Sunday.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Every railroad entering this storm-stricken city ran excursion trains yesterday. They brought scores of thousands of people to view the devastation wrought by the awful storm of Wednesday. The streets of the ruined district were thronged with visitors all day. They came from almost every town and city within a radius of 300 miles. Nearly all day a cold, drizzling rain fell. Lowering, threatening clouds covered the sky and a more dismal scene than the ruined portion of the city presented could scarcely be imagined. And through the crowded streets all day came long funeral processions. Nearly 100 burial permits were issued by the health department Saturday and every hearse in the city was in constant use yesterday carrying victims of the storm to their graves.

KATE FIELD DEAD. The Special Correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald succumbs to Pneumonia.

CHICAGO, June 1.—W. H. Kohlsaat has received a cable message dated Yokohama and signed by Lorin A. Thurston, ex-minister to the United States from the Sandwich islands, which said: "Kate Field died at Honolulu May 19 of pneumonia." Miss Field was in the Sandwich islands as the special correspondent of the Times-Herald, and the last heard from her was a letter dated May 4, in which she informed Mr. Kohlsaat that she had been doing a great deal of horseback riding, and that the exercise in the open air had completely restored her health, which before she went to the islands had been badly shattered.

VETOED.

The President Disapproves of the River and Harbor Bill—He Considers It Too Extravagant.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—As had been confidently expected, the president sent to the house yesterday a message vetoing the rivers and harbors appropriation bill. The full text of the message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives: I return herewith without approval house bill No. 7,977, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repairs and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

There are 417 items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of favors. It directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly \$14,000,000 for river and harbor work. This sum is in addition to appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes, amounting to a little more than \$2,000,000, which has already been favorably considered at the present session of congress. The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditure for the objects mentioned amount to about \$17,000,000.

A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work amounting to more than \$62,000,000. Though the payment of these contracts are, in most cases, so distributed that they are to be met by future appropriations, not more than \$100,000 on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned.

Of the remainder nearly \$20,000,000 will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character, authorized under previous statutes, are still outstanding and to meet payments on these more than \$14,000,000 must be appropriated in the immediate future. If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the government, together with the appropriations made for immediate expenditure on account of rivers and harbors, will amount to about \$83,000,000.

Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous surveys and examinations, which contemplate new work and further contracts, and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations. There is no ground to hope that in the face of persistent and growing demands the aggregate of appropriations for the similar schemes not covered by contracts will be reduced or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, such appropriations, together with the installments on contracts which will be due in that year, can hardly be less than \$30,000,000, and it may reasonably be apprehended that the prevalent tendency towards increased expenditures of this sort and the consequent which postponed payments afford for extravagance will increase the burdens chargeable to this account in succeeding years.

In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the constitution it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to you people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed. Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or in aid of individual interests. On the face of the bill, it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted that after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon.

While those entrusted with the management of public funds in the interests of all the people can hardly justify questionable expenditures for public works by pleading the opinions of engineers or others as to the practicality of such work, it appears that many of the projects for which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objections of the examining engineers. I feel from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the government to do in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

Whatever of doubt about the propriety may have escaped observation or may have been tolerated in previous executive approvals of similar bills, I am convinced that the bill now under consideration will open the way to insidious and increasing abuses, and is itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited to these times of depression and resulting disappointment in government revenue.

This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of congress amounting to more than \$50,000,000. Inevitably, the successful expenditures are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exactness of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues, but solemn obligations.

To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and to the extent that individual projects their continuance cannot fail to stimulate an injurious paternalism and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and special favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care, I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unappreciated decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity and not as the giver of gifts, because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism.

I hope I may be permitted to suggest at a time when the issue of government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to \$92,000,000, no less binding than its bonds for that sum. GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, May 28, 1894.

"BRICK" POMEROY DEAD.

The Printer, Journalist, Author, Politician and Statesman Succumbs to Dropsy.

NEW YORK, June 1.—"Brick" Pomeroxy died at his Brooklyn home Saturday morning from dropsy, by which he had been confined to his home for several months.

Mark Mills Pomeroxy was descended from the Fomeroy's of Devonshire, Eng., on his father's side and of Gen. White, of revolutionary fame, by his mother. He was born at Elmira, N. Y., December 25, 1823.

Free Silver in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Mass conventions were held in every county seat in Kentucky Saturday to select delegates to the state convention at Lexington, June 3. Returns from all but four of the conventions show that the latter body will be made up of 500 free silver delegates and 300 gold standard men, with 11 to hear from.

THE DANCE AT THE INN.

BY MINNIE Q. HALE.

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"A story, girls?" said grandma, smilingly. "Why, I've never had anything happen to me that could make a story—except once. And I'm almost afraid to tell you that one."

"Oh, that sounds charming," exclaimed Irene. "We'll have that if we have to coax for a week."

Grandma was silent for several minutes, while she chattered and coaxed her. At last she gave way and began: "Years ago, when I was a girl, things were so different from our way of living now, that I fear my story will seem improbable to you. I lived in a small western town, where my father had a tract of land almost as large as this entire village. It was a lonely place for young people, but frequent visits to school friends, return visits from them, relieved the dreariness somewhat. We had plenty of riding and driving, however, as well as an occasional dance; we really had little time to mope."

"Still, it was a sad change when my sister married and went to live 110 miles away. It seemed as remote as if she had crossed the ocean; but the glorious anticipation of visiting her kept me in a fever of excitement for a whole year. During this time I had met Paul Foster (your grandfather) and become engaged to him, and it was arranged he should accompany my father and myself on the journey."

"The drive was glorious! On some parts of the road I sat on top of the stage; but when I was tired, or the road rougher than usual, I crept inside. Sometimes we would walk while the horses rested or followed slowly. Toward evening we would reach some small tavern and remain all night—glad by that time of the change, but just as eager to start again the next morning."

it. I laughed and laughed until the tears ran down my cheeks, and my escort at last joined me, while he whispered something so flattering, that my poor Paul would have died outright if he could have heard.

"Finally my highwayman placed me in the coach again, with a whispered request for some remembrance—a ring or anything. As he had it in his power to take rings and anything else, I slipped off a turquoise and gave it to him. He placed it on his third finger above a diamond, and as the diamond flashed, I saw a tiny cross cut into its surface. Nothing else was taken from me. I was not even searched, and with a courtly bow, my knight of the road and his companions vanished as suddenly as they had come."

"One month later I was almost worn out with the entertainments furnished by my sister in her efforts to make my visit pleasant. There was to be one more dance, probably the last, as we were to start homeward the first of the following week. Paul had been visiting relatives, and had just returned in time to take part."

"As the wagons drove up at the door of the inn where the dance was to be held I heard a young lady, a friend of my sister's, call out: "Why, where has Mr. Meredith gone?" But I thought nothing about it then."

"The dancing had been going on for only a short time when this young lady came up to me, and, with tones suggestive of vexation or pique, said: "Mr. Meredith wishes to be introduced to you."

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE TREES WE PLANT.

Grander Monuments Than Those Carved from Dead Granite. If he be a "benefactor of his race who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one blade grew before," how much more must he benefit the world who plants that which shall continue to grow in beauty and in strength, and become of still greater benefit to the world as the years go on! There is something grand, and something sad, in the planting of a tree. It is grand because it is a benefit bestowed upon, and a labor performed for, those who shall come after us; it is sad because our own eyes shall not see the results of the work we do.

And who may know the unmeasured good the planting of a single tree may do? As time goes on, and the sun smiles upon it, and the clouds weep over it, and gentle winds caress it, it shall spread out its leafy hands toward heaven as in prayer, and be to every heart "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The birds shall build their nests among its branches, and fill the palpitating air with melody; beneath its cooling shade, when summer suns shine warm, the laugh of children shall resound; the sturdy tread of manhood shall be heard and the tottering steps of the aged shall loiter there. Perhaps, upon the soft, green carpet beneath its shade fond lovers shall plight their troth; the happy birds shall laugh out beneath its trembling leaves, in very joy to be alive, and love. Perhaps, too, beneath its shade, grown wide and deep, there may be dug, some day, a grave, in which shall lie, in dreamless sleep, the beautiful and good. Then shall the tree ward winter's storms and summer's heat from off that grave, and bend as in "perpetual benediction, above the silent dead." And so, through the chills of many winters and the heats of many summers, the tree we plant to-day shall tremble in the wind and glisten in the sun; while generations come and pass on to return no more, it shall year by year renew its vigor, and live on.

Grander than any dead granite is the more lasting monument of a living tree: sweeter than any chiseled words is the rustling of its leaves; better than the lifeless formula: "Here lies the body" is the fact that somewhere there lives a tree that some hand, now perhaps, alas for it! only dust, planted long ago, that the living might rejoice in its beauty and worth.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE MUCH-ABUSED CROW.

What He Does for the Farm and the Farmer's Crops. If farmers would make a study of natural history and its bearings on their property—the relation of hawks to their hen coops, for instance—there would be better paying crops.

The "Year Book" of the department of agriculture tells about cow blackbirds and what they eat. About 2,300 of their stomachs have been examined, and of these 2,258 contained food. The birds were killed in 25 states. Forty-eight per cent. of the food was animal, 45 per cent. vegetable, and four per cent. was mineral. The blackbird has a variety of things it eats.

INCREASED MILK FLOW.

Upon Securing It Depends the Prosperity of the Dairy. One cause of failure to realize a profit in the dairy is due to the small amount of the milk secured. Some of the cows may be extra milkers and give a yield both in quality and quantity that will make her a profitable cow to keep, but in very many cases a sufficient number of poorer animals will be kept that yield hardly a sufficient amount of milk to pay for their keep, and the consequence is that taken altogether dairying does not pay.

HANDY FARM BOILER.

Almost Indispensable When Food is Often Boiled for Stock. The ordinary farm boiler, or set kettle, is unhandy from the fact that the contents after each boiling must be laboriously dipped out. The cut shows a boiler that avoids this difficulty, for the boiler itself is made of sheet iron (the heaviest to be obtained), and rests upon the top of the brickwork, so that it can be raised and removed. It has a handle at one end and a lip at the other, so that it can be emptied directly into pails or tubs or can be pulled off the brickwork upon a wheelbarrow and wheeled away to the barn or hog house. A light cover sets upon the top when over the fire. If the boiler is to be used out of doors, it should be made of galvanized iron to prevent rusting. If the boiler is very large, an iron rod can be placed across the middle of the opening in the brickwork to support the bottom of the boiler. This arrangement will be found exceedingly convenient where food is often boiled for stock.—N. Y. Tribune.

BOGUS BUTTER DOOMED.

The French Republic Opens War Against Artificial Compositions. The French chamber of deputies has passed a very stringent measure with a view to preventing fraud in the sale of butter, and, in the event of the senate indorsing the bill, it seems as if it will be impossible to palm off oleo or any other composition as being the "genuine article." It is made illegal for dealers in butter to keep oleo for sale, or vice versa; the fraudulent compositions are only to be sold at places especially assigned by the municipality of each town. Moreover, all boxes, firkins or other packets containing oleo must bear the word "margarine" in large characters, and a full description must be given of the elements employed in making the composition. In the retail trade all oleo sold must be placed in bags, on the outside of which is to be found a description of the article, with the name and address of the vendor. Full authority is given to inspectors to enter butter factories and shops, and take specimens for analysis; in the event of the specimens being found pure, the cost will be borne by the state. The penalties for an infraction of the new law will vary from six days to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of from \$20 to \$1,000, while, in the event of the same person being convicted a second time within a year, the maximum fine will always be imposed. There will also be a heavy fine imposed on persons who place hindrance in the way of the inspectors.

Trees for a Young Orchard.

The most important point to observe when setting out a young orchard is to secure strong and healthy trees. Many fruitgrowers impart diseases on their farms at the time of purchasing their young fruit stock. Trees one year old will often thrive better than those that are older, and they are also more easily examined. Every tree should be carefully inspected from the tips to the roots and should be procured from nurserymen known to be reliable.

Every time a tree is allowed to mature too much fruit it weakens its vitality so that it requires two or three years to recover. Trimming makes the fruit of a much better quality, makes it keep longer and produces finer, more attractive and salable fruit.

THEY DIFFERED ON LATIN.

The Cobbler Wasn't Classic and Continued to Cob. "You understand Latin, of course?" he began as he entered a cobbler's shop on an uptown street the other afternoon. "Vhell?" queried the cobbler, as he brushed at the heel of a shoe and glanced out of the window. "I'm a bit rusty on my Latin and want a little assistance. One does grow rusty, you know, unless he has daily use of a language. You know what 'magnum bonum' is, of course?" "You want some shoes fixed?" asked the cobbler, but without much interest in the query. "Not to-day, my friend. While my shoes may seem to require repairs, I wear 'em this way for the sake of ventilation. Are you up on 'mors omnibus communis'?" "Mebbe you like a pair of shoes to measure?" "I may get new shoes later on in the season, and if so will remember your location. Just at present I am bothered with my Latin. If I should say to you: 'Nemo solis sapit,' what would be your reply?" "Do you hat some peensness to-day?" asked the cobbler, as he threw down the shoe. "Not business in the technical sense of the word, but business in the general sense. Let me say to you: 'Omnia cum Deo.'" "Vhell?" "Does that strike a sympathetic chord in your heart, or must I exclaim: 'Volo non valeo!'" "Do you like somethings to-day?" asked the cobbler, as he paused in his work to look up. "Certainly, I do. I want to ask you in Latin for ten cents to help me along." "I speak some English." "Then I ask you in English. Will you give a fellow-man ten cents?" "I gif nobody ten cents." "Neither in Latin nor English?" "No, sir! You petter go out!" "Then it's ne quid nimis, is it?" "She vhas!" "And you won't homo homini lupus?" "No, sir." "Then I suppose I'll have to hic finis fandit and take my E pluribus unum. Sorry we can't meet on a mutual plane, but no great harm done, and out I go. Farewell, O cobbler, and may you long continue to cob!"—Detroit Free Press.

ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

A Worthy Son of Erin Who Manages to Do a Very Remunerative Business. As a Star reporter was ambling merrily along Massachusetts avenue the other morning, he was held up by a dilapidated-looking peripatetic, who proved, upon inspection, to be an Irishman. He was not exactly a thing of beauty, but there was a Hibernian twinkle to his eye that seemed as if it might be a joy forever, and the reporter was pleased by its influence.

GREEN PEAS WITH NEW TURNIPS.

Peel about a dozen new turnips of medium size, boil them until tender in salted boiling water; meantime smoothly mix in a saucepan a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, and gradually stir in a pint of milk. Open a can of French peas, drain them, run cold water through them, draining again, and heat them in the sauce, seasoning palatably with salt and white pepper. When the turnips are tender scoop a hollow in the center of each, fill it with peas and arrange them upon the rest of the peas on a hot shallow dish.—N. Y. Times.

Roast Lamb.

Roast quickly for two hours. When ready for the table the shoulder must be separated from the ribs with a sharp knife, raised up and a small piece of butter and a little salt and lemon juice thrown in over the meat. The shoulder must then be restored to its place. If roasted with slices of turnip and carrot laid over it beneath the paper which covers it it may be glazed and served on stewed green peas. Salad and mint sauce are placed in separate dishes.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Milk and Honey in Greece.

Among the best of the native Greek dishes, to a western taste, is a preparation of scalded goat's milk, not unlike Devonshire junket, and called Kaimaki. Milk in Greece, by the way, runs little risk of being watered, for the custom is to drive a flock of goats through the street and to milk them as required. Indeed, the milk-sellers in some places—Naples, for instance—are apt, for all their usefulness, to evoke anathemas when they perambulate the town before dawn, wakening the echoes and the sleepers with most strident and unmelodious howls of Galat galat! If the children of Israel of old found the land of Canaan a land flowing with milk and honey, they must have fared, in at least one respect, like the modern traveler in Greece, who finds the fine-honey of Hymettus distributed with lavish hand down the breakfast tables in large soup-plates, while the Athenian butter (of goat's milk, of course) is not so very unlike Devonshire cream, and the two go very well together. "Butter and honey shall he eat, and shall know how to choose the good and refuse the evil." One can buy honey-cake at a roadside station in Ellis, not far from Olympia—the thick, stiff, viscid lumps about the color of oatmeal porridge, which tastes much better than it looks, and, let us say, the lineal descendant of the honey-cake which the ancient Greek sacrificed to keep off the Furies.—Westminster Gazette.

Fortifying the Court.

At assizes held in a small English county town, where the courts were inconveniently near each other, the door between them being left open, the loud tones of Sergeant A.'s address to the jury burst from one court into the other. The judge in the latter court, being much annoyed, shouted aloud, "Mr. Under Sheriff, please shut that door," and then, in an undertone, added, "I'll be hanged if Sergeant A. shall convince two juries at once!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

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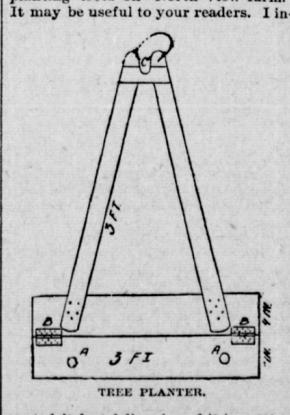
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THE HOLD-UP.



TREE PLANTER.

M'KINLEY'S POPULARITY.

The Ohio Napoleon is Not the Choice of the People.

The opinions of some of the prominent London papers on the business situation and outlook are considered worth transmitting on this side of the Atlantic from week to week. The opinions transmitted and printed here Monday morning were to the effect that business—meaning speculation in American securities—was stagnant and would be stagnant until one William McKinley, of Ohio, should open his "ponderous and marble jaws" and deliver to a waiting universe his momentous opinion on the money question.

These sapient essays on business affairs assume two things: First, that McKinley's ideas on the silver question are of the utmost importance to people who are interested in American securities; and, second, that Mr. McKinley may be induced any day to speak out and set the perturbed business mind at rest.

They are mistaken in both respects. If McKinley were the president-elect a plain and emphatic declaration from him, like Cleveland's strong letter before his inauguration in 1885, would be worth much. But McKinley is not president-elect. He is not even the nominee of his party, and he may never be. The \$250,000 worth of manufactured enthusiasm may be completely exhausted in less than 24 hours after the assembling of the St. Louis convention. He is the logical candidate of his party and it now looks as though he would be nominated. But parties sometimes do very illogical things, especially when they are founded on the principle of greed and not upon any great principle of justice and humanity. And if he is nominated his election is not to be taken for granted. The American people are not all republicans, and a nomination by the republican party is by no means equivalent to an election. The democratic party is still alive, despite the efforts of rotten money men to stab it to death, and its candidates may be elected next November.

As to the second point, he knows very little of American politics who supposes that McKinley can be induced to express an opinion before election. He saw a bad picture of himself the other day upholding a banner on which were inscribed his own words: "No one need be in any doubt about what the republican party stands for. It stands now, as ever, for honest money and a chance to earn it by honest toil." Then "as his eyes wandered to the spread eagle in the background he smiled in approval and said: 'That's business.'"

The spread eagle in the background is copied from the silver dollar. It wears a shield for a dickey and spreads not only its wings but its beak as it yells: "I'm worth 50 cents; 'in God we trust' for the other 50."

"That's business," and it is all the business that can be got from McKinley before election. The banner with the meaningless inscription and the bird with the significant screech, perched upon a Rocky mountain crest, will have to serve for the enlightenment of the business world as to McKinley's opinion on the silver question.—Chicago Chronicle.

M'KINLEY AND THE PEOPLE.

A Policy That Has Never Been Popular With the Masses.

It is timely to recall that McKinley has never once been ratified by the people at the polls.

Garfield was a moderate protectionist—a protectionist for expediency's sake, distinctly suspended of free trade leanings. But for Hancock's "tariff a local issue" remark—a remark whose truth was less appreciated then than now—the tariff would have cut no figure in 1880.

The campaign of 1884 was one of personality and filth. Nobody discussed the tariff that year.

In 1888 the republicans directed their attack wholly against general reducing of tariff rates. Their war cry was the preservation of the system then existing. By fat fried from the protected manufacturers, they purchased a victory. The proposition that there would be a general advance of rates was not made to the people; on the contrary, the republicans admitted that the tariff in some of its schedules ought to be reduced, and pleaded that the reduction should be done by its friends.

Then came McKinleyism, the ratification of a secret bargain between the republican national committee and those from whom the fat was fried. There was a general boosting of the rates all along the line. It is unnecessary to recall the accompanying scandals, or the opinion expressed by Blaine and other republicans in touch with the popular opinion. What of the campaigns that followed?

In 1890, the republican party, with the McKinley tariff as the issue, was all but annihilated. In 1892, with the McKinley tariff still the issue, it lost for the first time since the war control of all the departments of government. In 1894, returning to partial power by misrepresentation and falsehood as to hard times, themselves the heritage of McKinleyism, the leading republicans nevertheless distinctly denied that they were pledged to a reenactment of the McKinley law.

What is there in all this to delight republicans at a McKinley candidature, or to terrify democrats? The people have never yet countenanced the policy which will be endorsed when McKinley is nominated, and there is no reason to believe that they have changed their minds.—Albany Argus.

It appears that Mark Hanna expects to dictate to the St. Louis convention both the platform and the nominee for vice president. In the words of a late humorist, if all Gaul is divided into three parts, Mark Hanna has three-thirds of it.—Kansas City Times.

Mr. Quay's social visit to Mr. McKinley was of the sort that the cat pays to the cook when the latter is in the pantry.—Chicago News.

A TYPICAL REPUBLICAN.

Quay Always in Favor of Taxing the Many to Enrich the Few.

The Courier-Journal some time since suggested that Mr. Quay was the typical republican politician, and as such a very appropriate candidate for his party for the presidency. The Pennsylvania convention did not accept this estimate in so many words, but it described Mr. Quay as one of the party's foremost leaders—"wise in counsel and brilliant and able in action; at once the type of the American citizen, scholar, soldier and statesman."

This estimate is overdrawn. Mr. Quay is not the typical citizen, or scholar, or soldier, or statesman. All those positions are already filled by dead men, and among the living there are those who fit them better than Mr. Quay. The convention should have confined itself to characterizing Mr. Quay as the typical republican politician. His right to that cannot be disputed; and, after all, this is probably what the convention meant.

It is the theory of the republican politician that office is a private snap. It is his practice to devote his energies in office to rewarding those who helped to put him there, not out of gratitude, but in order that he may get back. The legislative power of the government, in his contemplation, is for use in transferring money from the ordinary citizen to certain privileged classes who have contributed large sums of money to put the party in power. The process of the courts must be stopped when a republican worker is in danger of punishment, and if this be impracticable, then the pardoning power must be used to save him from punishment. The people of this state understand how that is.

Now, see how well this fits the career of Mr. Quay. When he became a member of the board of pardons, about 1879, two of his henchmen were arrested for bribery in connection with an attempt to put through a \$2,000,000 measure to pay for losses by a riot. One was convicted, and the other confessed, but both were immediately pardoned by the influence of Quay. About the same time Quay and Cashier Walters, of the state treasury, took \$250,000 from the public vaults and lost it in speculation. Walters committed suicide and Quay talked about it, but Don Cameron and some one else loaned him the money to replace the sum abstracted, so that he determined to continue his career as a republican politician, "wise in counsel and brilliant and able in action." In 1885 he became state treasurer, abstracted \$400,000 from the treasury, invested it so well as to be able to replace it and make a clear profit of \$300,000. This showed such brilliancy in action that he was shortly afterward elected to the United States senate.

There are many other incidents in Quay's career of a similar tenor, all tending to show that no politician among his fellow republicans has so successfully worked public office for his own individual benefit and that of his aids and abettors, as he has done.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AN OVERRATED CANDIDATE.

McKinley's Chances Will Wither Under the Convention.

If business men realize the peril of their interests involved in the election of such a man as Mr. McKinley; if they are conscious that in times like those in which Mr. Cleveland came to the rescue of the country's credit, Mr. McKinley will be trying, in the words of his own Ohio platform, to concoct such "legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of value of the two metals;" if they will recall the bargain which he made with the free silver men that gave to the country his tariff act and the panic of 1893—Mr. McKinley will not be nominated. We are convinced that his strength is greatly overrated, and that the exercise of common sense at St. Louis will scatter his forces and clear the political atmosphere. There are anti-McKinley delegates even in the states whose four delegates at large are instructed to vote for him. If the real friends of sound money in the St. Louis convention will unite against this candidate who dares not express an opinion on the most important subject of the campaign, his defeat will be assured on the first ballot. The republican party has spoken well so far as it has spoken at all; but its nomination must be the test of its sincerity, and if the candidate shall be Mr. McKinley, its professions will be flatly contradicted.—Harper's Weekly.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—Get McKinley started and he can talk a streak. Perhaps that's what Hanna is afraid of.—Albany Argus.

—There is a good prospect now that all the convicts in the Kentucky penitentiaries will be out in time to vote the republican ticket in November.—Louisville Courier Journal.

—Eastern bankers who drew on McKinley for an expression on the currency question had their drafts returned with the memorandum: "No Tongue."—Detroit Free Press.

—Hon Mark Hanna must have been nervous while Hon. Matt S. Quay was at Canton, for fear that the latter might turn the little Napoleon into a boomer for the Beaver candidate.—N. Y. Sun.

—They are experiencing some difficulty in playing the McKinley flim-flam on the New York people. The matter-of-fact Gothamites are demanding the financial status of the Ohio candidate.—Washington Post.

—A correspondent wants to know why McKinley hasn't as good a right to change his views on the monetary question as Carlisle had. He has, but the question is whether he has changed his views. Carlisle has declared frankly that he has changed his and clearly defines his present position. McKinley is dumb. Yet he permits one set of his followers to declare that he has not changed his views and another set to declare with equal emphasis that he has. That is the difference between the two cases.—Detroit Free Press.

STILL CRYING FOR MORE.

The Steel Rail Combination Yelling for More Protection.

The combination movement recently and now in progress in the iron and steel industry has not only excited some alarm in the high tariff camp, as we showed a few days ago, but has also become the subject of critical remarks in conservative trade journals. The Iron Age urges the associated manufacturers of steel rails to reduce their uniform price, pointing out that it is maintained in spite of a decline of about 25 per cent. in the cost of pig iron since September last, and that "there are considerations involved of a much higher order than the mere temporary advantages secured by adhering to prices which can only produce irritation." The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"In steel rails, though a combination holds the price above what it ought to be, we can compete with the manufacturers of any country, as is shown by the recent sale of 10,000 tons of American rails to Japan at a price which was \$1.75 per ton lower than the minimum prices of the English manufacturers, who hold for \$3. It is understood that rails can be made with \$2 of the value of billets, in which case rails could have been sold for even less than \$21."

The association's price to buyers in this country, however, is \$28 at eastern mills and \$29 at the mills in Chicago. The difference between the price of steel rails and the price of steel billets at English ports is less than \$2.50 per ton. Here is an instructive comparison:

	Billets.	Rails.	Difference.
England, f. o. b.	\$20.65	\$23.08	\$ 2.43
United States, Pitts.	17.00	28.00	11.00

The English quotations are those cabled to the Iron Age on the 15th inst. Billets were selling for \$17 at Pittsburgh a few days ago, before the price was increased to \$20.25 by the new billet pool. The difference now is \$7.75 instead of \$11. It may be noticed, as bearing upon the tariff question, that even this increased price at Pittsburgh is lower than the English price, and the billet may be regarded as lying at the base of the steel industry.

There is much talk about the price of nails. In the case of no other iron product do variations in the price attract the attention of so many persons. Since May last the price of nails, both wire and cut, has been increased by nearly 200 per cent., owing to the operations of a combination controlling both branches of the industry. A fresh advance ordered for May 1 made the increase 228 per cent. for cut nails and 200 per cent. for wire nails. With respect to the tariff it may be said that large quantities of nails have been exported for some years past, and that while the domestic price has been advancing the exports have been increased!

The Iron Age has recently published several letters of complaint from hardware merchants. "A prominent merchant in Pennsylvania" says:

"Come now, my self-respecting hardware men, you who pride yourself on your commercial honor, you who will stand rated good for all the merchandise you can buy, come now, honor bright, how do you feel when you are compelled to tell the honest mechanic or laboring man, he who is earnestly striving to earn a home for himself, or even to tell the toiling farmer, that your base price for cut or wire nails is \$2.50 or \$2.75 per keg? You know that they are not worth any such money. Of course we know that the price of a year ago, 75 cents, was too low, but why should they be worth anywhere more than between \$1.10 and \$1.25 now? And when you have this order at the exorbitant price, you must humiliate yourself still more by saying that you really have not got a keg of nails that you can sell him at the price quoted, for the nail trust has given to airy nothings a local habitation, and there is still back of the base price a mystic something. Whatever it is, it will cost him 50 cents per keg extra. Come now, my dear men, you that are aiding and abetting something you know to be wrong in both the card rate and in the price also. The price, as you know, is over three times what it was less than a year ago, and you also know that labor and raw materials are practically the same as they were a year ago, and yet you who pride yourselves on loving your country and respecting her laws can't help knowing that the Sherman anti-trust law on our statute books forbids such wrongs as you are a party to."

The exports of nails last year were 21,362,695 pounds; for eight months of the current fiscal year they have been at the rate of 24,000,000 pounds per annum, and in February they were at the rate of nearly 36,000,000 pounds for a full year. And the Dingley tariff bill increases the "protective" duty by 15 per cent.—N. Y. Times.

A TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY.

Efforts to Secure McKinley's Triumph a Blow at American Principles.

The methods which are now being used to secure McKinley's nomination for the presidency, and which will be used to secure his election six months hence, are nothing less than a treasonable conspiracy against the people and government of the United States. The principles on which American institutions were founded was that all laws enacted by the government should be in the interest of the whole people, and that each and every citizen should have an equal representation in the national legislature. There were to be no privileged governing classes of wealth or inherited power, but the poorest laborer's vote was to count for as much as that of the millionaire. This is the essence of "Americanism."

"McKinleyism" is something very different. Just now it means the collection of large sums of money from a small number of men who were made rich through the McKinley law of 1890 and hope by aiding to buy the nomination for their agent, to get still greater wealth under his administration. The men who have contributed to the Mc-

Kinley corruption fund, said by republican senator William E. Chandler to be \$250,000, do so in the knowledge that if the republican party is restored to power laws will be enacted which will enable them to rob the masses by charging exorbitant prices. Under the swindling pretense of "protection" heavy taxes will be imposed on all imported goods, thus giving the monopoly of the American market to the combines and trusts which control the production of so many kinds of goods. This will compel the 70,000,000 American consumers to pay more for a large portion of the things they buy and will make great fortunes for the few men who own the protected trusts.

If, as the result of the free use of the money given for corrupt purposes, Maj. McKinley is nominated at St. Louis, the campaign for his election will be simply a repetition on a much larger scale of the disgraceful methods used to nominate him. Instead of \$250,000, at least \$5,000,000 will be wrung out of the trusts and monopolies, under the promise that it, and much more, will come back as soon as the laws can be twisted to suit those who put up the cash. A machine representing the interests of wealth will buy votes and debauch whole states. Boodle will be king and the fat-fryers will be his high priests. Instead of an election by the whole people the votes cast for McKinley will be the price of national dishonor. It ought to be clear to every American that the practices on which McKinley relies for his election are not only disgraceful, but are contrary to the letter and spirit of our republican institutions. For a small body of monopolists and trust millionaires to usurp the powers which properly belong to the whole people is treason pure and simple. Shall it go unrebuked by true Americans?"

"FRIEND OF WORKINGMEN."

Ex-Senator Bruce's Excuse for Supporting McKinley for President.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, declares in a recent interview that "the south wants McKinley for president because he is a friend of the working man." Of course he is a friend of the workingman. He sits up at night to weep over the sad condition of the poor men who are getting clothes too cheap; and to plan schemes for making them dearer again by putting heavy taxes on wool and woolen goods. His great heart is filled with sorrow as he thinks of the hundreds of thousands of workmen who in 1893 and the first half of 1894 were idle under the operation of the McKinley law, but who are now so busy in factories and mills that they have no time to read protection speeches. While as for the farmer, who is a pretty hard worker, McKinley just aches to show him how he loves him by piling more taxes on him so that the protected trusts can rob him.

Oh, yes, McKinley is the workingman's friend. He is everybody's friend. He just loves the millionaire who shells out his good dollars to buy votes with. His heart warms to the man who is willing to give now that he may be rewarded when the republicans get in power. The Ohio statesman is no narrow soul, limited in his affection to the horny-handed toilers. His capacity for friendship is boundless as the universe. Why should not McKinley love the workingman? Is he not a worker himself? Has he not been engaged these many years in working the gullible public? Is he not even now pulling wires, setting traps, laying pipes, fixing deals, and straddling issues? All this means work, and of course he sympathizes with his fellow-workers. Certainly McKinley is the great, original and only professional friend of all workingmen. W. G.

ABOUT DEFICITS.

A Mistake to Suppose This Country Is Worse Off Because of Them.

If there had been no change in the McKinley tariff of 1890 the government would still have been confronted with a deficit. The Harrison administration only managed to pull through without running behind while dissipating the surplus by seizing the fund intended for the redemption of national bank notes in order to pay its way. The billion dollar congress not only made a huge cut in the revenue by repealing the tax on sugar and by other tariff changes, but it at the same time added vastly to fixed expenditures. The Cleveland administration fell heir to a bankrupt treasury, diminished income and enlarged expenditure. The failure of the income tax feature of the Wilson bill cut off \$20,000,000 of anticipated yearly revenue, and there has been a consequent shortage, which will grow smaller as business shall gradually recover from the effects of the panic. It is a mistake to suppose, however, that the re-enactment of the McKinley tariff schedules would put the treasury on its feet.

It is a further mistake to suppose that the people of the United States are any worse off because of the treasury deficits. If the money to make good the deficits had been taken from taxpayers they would have been precisely that much poorer. The rate of interest paid by the government on its borrowings is no greater than the worth of unpaid tax money to holders from whom the government has exacted less than it needed during the past three years. The federal treasury is only another name for the public pocket; but this is a view of the matter which the calamity-mongers who prate about the vast increase of the public debt carefully suppress and keep out of sight.—Philadelphia Record.

Australians Incomplete Explanation.

The number of sheep in New South Wales fell off 9,000,000 during the years 1894 and 1895, and a very large decrease in the wool clip for 1895 is anticipated. The Australians attribute their losses to the disastrous drought. Happily they do not know that the drought was occasioned by the passage of the Wilson tariff bill! They do not have the felicity of reading American tariff literature and thus finding the far-reaching consequences of that direful act of legislation.—Philadelphia Record.

SOME HARD FACTS.

They Hit Telling Blows Against Free Coinage at Sixteen to One.

Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, delivered a speech in New York on May 16 on the currency question. It is a speech that should be read by all who buy and sell or who vote or have influence with voters. It is as follows:

"The people of this country make their contracts payable in dollars. Uncertainty as to the meaning of the word dollar must create doubt as to the effect of contracts and general distrust in business."

The dollar of the United States at the present time has a distinct meaning. It is equivalent to 23.22 grains of pure gold. Paper dollars are mere promises to pay in coin. Silver dollars, while they contain bullion worth only about 50 cents each, have been surrounded by safeguards of legislation limiting the number coined and supporting them by the credit of the government, so that they have been kept on a parity with gold dollars. Twenty-three-twenty-two one-hundredths grains of gold therefore measure the value of what is meant by a dollar, when the term is used for trade here, and this has been true for about 50 years, with the exception of the period during which paper dollars were depreciated.

Upon the floor of the house of representatives in 1853, when the bill was pending which made fractional currency subsidiary, Cyrus L. Dunham, of Indiana, who had charge of the bill, said:

"An objection urged against this proposed change is that it gives us a gold standard only. * * * Gentlemen talk about a double standard of gold and silver as a thing that exists, and that we propose to change. We have had but a single standard for the last three or four years; this has been and now is gold; we propose to let it remain so and adapt silver to and regulate it by gold."

After this long experience in the use of dollars based upon 23.22 grains of gold the advocates of silver demand its free, unlimited and independent coinage at the present rate.

This is really a proposition to remove from silver dollars the safeguards of legislation which surround them, to withdraw the limit and to take from them the support of the government. It is an effort to reach a bimetallic currency by the free and unlimited coinage of two metals at a fixed ratio which places 100 cents' worth of bullion in the gold dollar and 50 cents' worth of bullion in the silver dollar.

The experience of every country which has attempted the free and unlimited coinage of the two metals at a ratio disregarding the commercial value of the bullion of each metal put into a dollar has been the coinage and use of the cheaper metal and the loss as money of the more valuable metal. The principle is thus expressed by Sir Isaac Gresham:

"If debased coin is attempted to be circulated with full value coin, all of the latter will disappear from circulation, and the overvalued and debased coin will alone remain, to the ruin of our commerce and business."

This indisputable doctrine was taught in the 14th century by Nicholas Oresme and again in the 16th century by Nicholas Copernicus. Coming down to 1717, Sir Isaac Newton, at that time director of the mint of England, declared:

"If silver leaves the shores of England in crowns or in ingots, the produce of coins melted, and gives place to gold, it is because the value which the monetary legislation assigns to it, in relation to gold, is not correct."

Apply the lesson practically to our own money. With free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one silver monometallism would result, and the measure of the value of our dollar would be 37 1/4 grains of silver, worth about 13 grains of gold.

But the advocates of silver coinage insist that with 37 1/4 grains of silver admitted in unlimited quantities to the mints for coinage, free of charge, the bullion value of this number of grains would necessarily be equal, before coinage, to the coined dollar. This is true, and it would be equally true of 100 grains, or of one grain, if admitted free and in unlimited quantities to coinage. Indeed, if chips were admitted free and in unlimited quantities to the privilege of being stamped into dollars, the chips, before they were stamped, would be worth as much as the dollars after they were stamped, but unfortunately the dollars would be worth no more than chips.

Another favorite argument of the free silver advocates refers to the experience of France, and they have claimed all over the country that France, from 1803 to 1874, by fixing a legal ratio for the coinage of silver and gold (at fifteen and one-half to one), kept the commercial ratio between the two metals at the same figures. This inaccurate statement has been one of their principal arguments. If they will really examine the history of France, they will find that before 1820 the difference between the commercial value of gold and silver exceeded fifteen and one half to one, and France became silver monometallic. Later on, between 1840 and 1850 the commercial difference was less than fifteen and one-half to one, and France became gold monometallic.

From 1792 to 1860 the subject of coinage of gold and silver was frequently discussed by American statesmen, and no suggestion can be found, from any of them, that the government could overcome even a small difference in the commercial value of metals by free and unlimited coinage at a fixed ratio.

This country failed to add three per cent. to the value of silver and make it equal to a ratio of fifteen to one with gold prior to 1834, and it failed to add six per cent. to gold and make it equal to a ratio of one to sixteen with silver subsequent to 1840.

No limit can be placed upon the mass of silver still unmined. Good authority indicates that the present annual volume can be produced for about 60 cents an ounce. It is impossible to place and

maintain a price upon such a commodity which would give it a profit entirely disproportionate to that earned by the average enterprise. Yet the advocates of free coinage of silver at a local ratio of sixteen to one, although the commercial ratio is thirty-one to one.

We are therefore confronted with a proposition to change the meaning of the dollar from 23.22 grains of gold to 37 1/4 grains of silver. As 37 1/4 grains of silver are worth only about 13 grains of gold, it is practically a proposition, at a single blow, to reduce the value of a dollar one-half.

It is a movement more radical than one to reduce openly the bullion in a gold dollar to 13 grains. This would be a step dangerous, but definite. No one knows what 37 1/4 grains of silver would be worth under free and unlimited coinage. It is impossible to say whether the increased demand for silver would carry 37 1/4 grains of silver somewhat above 13 grains of gold, or whether this increased demand would shortly produce a disproportional increased supply and carry the value of 37 1/4 grains of silver somewhat below 13 grains of gold.

I am aware that the advocates of free coinage of silver object to estimating the value of silver in gold, but all international trade is measured by grains of gold. No matter what system we adopt, unless our international commerce is abandoned, our dollars will be actually measured by gold, even though we fix them upon a silver standard.

The movement for the free and unlimited coinage of silver is therefore an effort not only to reduce the value of a dollar about one-half, but to leave it in a state of uncertainty. It threatens a complete change in the meaning of the term dollar to some meaning in the neighborhood of one-half its present meaning. It threatens an entire change of the value of the term by which contracts and credits are estimated and by which business is conducted.

In every country where progress and prosperity are found the great bulk of business must depend upon credits. The credits are estimated in dollars, and whatever creates a doubt as to the meaning of a dollar must tend to suppress business. The mere threat involves uncertainty, and this uncertainty must be removed to bring back to business normal prosperity.

To appreciate the importance of removing doubt upon this subject, contemplate briefly the process of reaching the proposed silver standard. We saw in 1893 a paralysis of business, in large part produced by the threat of a silver standard.

If a president and congress were elected in November committed to the free and unlimited coinage of 37 1/4 grains of silver into dollars, nearly six months would pass before they could be inaugurated and six months more before the proposed legislation could become law. During that time creditors would seek to protect themselves against being paid in dollars worth only about 13 grains of gold, and they would endeavor to make collections before the unlimited coinage of depreciated dollars began. The debtors would not be allowed to remain debtors until they could get the advantage of paying off what they owed at 50 cents on the dollar; they would be forced to immediate settlements. Sheriffs and constables would call upon them without delay. Depositors in banks would withdraw their money. The large merchants, forced to settle their foreign indebtedness, would insist upon immediate payments of debts due from smaller merchants. The smaller merchants in turn would be compelled to force collections from their customers. The great volume of business conducted upon credits would cease.

Manufacturing enterprises could not afford to continue business or make contracts until the value of the new dollar could be settled by the determination of just what 37 1/4 grains of silver would prove to be worth. Manufacturers would close. Business houses would fail. Banks would be raided. The unemployed would be numbered by millions. The farmers would find few purchasers for their products. Want and famine would pervade the land.

At the end of a few years, when business settled down to the new meaning of a dollar, fluctuations in the commercial price of silver would still keep our dollars of uncertain value and hinder domestic trade.

Business interests, reaching from the richest banker to the poorest paid laborer, require the removal of all doubt about the meaning of a dollar. No man should be trusted even with an important nomination who does not recognize that the value of a dollar is now measured by 23.22 grains of gold, and who is not willing to openly declare his purpose to help keep it there.

The Cheap Money Will-o'-the-Wisp.



The People, Not the Politicians, Will Win. The Journal has always stood for sound money and contended that the result of the discussion would be the triumph of that doctrine. It did not do this in the spirit of prophecy, but because it was convinced that the good sense of the people would bring them to no other conclusion. The politicians may manipulate and make a great showing on the free silver side, but when one comes to talk to the people at large, when the question is presented to them, there is but one result possible.—Milwaukee Journal.

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 electors 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 or majority fraction thereof, cast for E. J. Herney, for Secretary of State, at the November election of 1894; under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled to representation in said convention, as follows:
- Allen..... 4
 - Anderson..... 5
 - Atchison..... 3
 - Barber..... 3
 - Barton..... 3
 - Bourbon..... 3
 - Brown..... 3
 - Butler..... 4
 - Chase..... 3
 - Chautauqua..... 2
 - Cherokee..... 3
 - Cheyenne..... 3
 - Clark..... 3
 - Clay..... 3
 - Coffey..... 3
 - Comanche..... 3
 - Cowley..... 3
 - Crawford..... 3
 - Dickinson..... 3
 - Decatur..... 3
 - Doniphan..... 3
 - Douglas..... 3
 - Edwards..... 3
 - Ellis..... 3
 - Ellsworth..... 3
 - Finnery..... 3
 - Ford..... 3
 - Franklin..... 3
 - Geary..... 3
 - Gove..... 3
 - Graham..... 3
 - Grant..... 3
 - Gray..... 3
 - Greeley..... 3
 - Greenwood..... 3
 - Hamilton..... 3
 - Harper..... 3
 - Harvey..... 3
 - Haskell..... 3
 - Hodgman..... 3
 - Jackson..... 3
 - Jefferson..... 3
 - Jewell..... 3
 - Johnson..... 3
 - Kearney..... 3
 - Kingman..... 3
 - Kiowa..... 3
 - Labette..... 3
 - Lane..... 3
 - Leavenworth..... 3
 - Lincoln..... 3
 - Total..... 475

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urged to request to be forwarded to the undersigned, W. H. L. Pepperell, 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.

FRANK BACON, Chairman.
 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:

- Butler..... 4
- Chase..... 5
- Coffey..... 5
- Greenwood..... 6
- Lyon..... 5
- Marian..... 5
- Morris..... 3
- Osage..... 5
- Shawnee..... 7
- Waubesaunsee..... 5
- Woodson..... 3

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

NOTICE

Frank Johnson and Harry Bilsen, two of our brightest young men, will open up an ice cream parlor and confectionary in Cottonwood Falls, Saturday morning. It will be known as the "16 to 1," and will be strictly first class.

Steps have been taken to commemorate the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn into the second largest city in the world by a grand international exposition to equal the World's Fair. The date has not yet been determined on.

The Delegates-at-Large to the Chicago convention, from Kansas, elected at Topeka, yesterday, are: John Martin and David Overmyer, of Topeka; Judge J. D. McCleverty, of Ft. Scott; James McKinstry, of Hutchinson; J. H. Atwood, of Leavenworth, and Frank Bacon, of Chautauque.

Are you planning to go to the Ottawa Chautauque Assembly this year? They have a splendid program prepared, and you can't fail to enjoy your stay in that delightful park by the river Seine. If you don't get the "Assembly Herald" apply to Sandford Topping Ottawa. The "Herald" contains full particulars in regard to program and expenses.

The following speaks for itself and shows which way the wind blows: As an evidence of the interest in the sound money question, says a dispatch, it may be stated that a well-known trust company in New York on Friday last refused to make loans on Alabama state warrants. The directors of the trust company met to consider the application of the state of Alabama for the loans on its warrants, and in view of the speeches in the United States senate of Senators Pugh and Morgan the unanimous vote of the directors was against granting the loans. The directors of the trust company said they had no sentiment about the matter, but that it was purely a business transaction and they believed they were justified in refusing loans to that state.

The state of Alabama is beginning to feel the effects of the folly of its leading citizens. An effort to negotiate some state warrants has just been defeated for the reason that capitalists distrust a commonwealth, the official representatives of which talk so freely of repudiation. Of course, it's a trifle hard on the people that their interest must suffer on account of the intemperate talk of their Senators in Congress. But, after all, that is the rule of the world. If the people don't believe in the heresies which the Senators constantly encourage and support, the Senators ought to be called down. If the people do believe what the Senators assert, there is the greater danger that the folly will prevail, and there is ample justification in the caution of capital. When the people of this country quit talking repudiation, there will be abundance of capital to supply the current of commerce and the medium of exchange. But so long as those who have a voice in making the laws threaten to impair the value of capital, it will prefer safety in idleness rather than danger in activity.—Kansas City Star.

A BOOK ON SOUND MONEY.

In answer to a correspondent asking it to recommend some book on "sound money" and also one on bimetalism, the Kansas City Times says:

"The best book we know of on the subject, and it covers both branches of the question, is 'The Silver Situation,' by Professor Tausieg of Harvard. But better still, read the three speeches delivered by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle on the financial question in Kentucky, at Memphis, and at Boston last year. These speeches are, in our opinion, unanswerable, and the fact is no free silver advocate has ever attempted to answer them, except in a fragmentary way.

"The historical truths of these speeches alone should be conclusive to the mind of a sincere seeker after truth. Mr. Carlisle shows that the country has never, as a matter of fact, had bimetalism, except in name. First, from 1792 to 1834, silver drove gold out of the country because, although the coinage act of 1792 provided for free coinage of both metals, there was a difference of about three per cent in the bullion values of the two metals. The ratio was fixed in this country at 15 to 1, whereas in Europe, in 1792, one ounce of gold was worth 15 1/2 ounces of silver, instead of 15 ounces, as our law made it here.

"Then in 1834, Andrew Jackson and his patriotic and statesmanlike advisers came to the conclusion that gold was a far better standard of currency than silver, and so they changed the American ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, knowing from experience that it a 3 per cent difference between the bullion values of gold and silver in favor of the latter metal had driven the former out of the country, a 3 per cent difference in its favor would bring gold back.

"And so it did. At once the gold began to leave Europe, where it was still worth but 15 1/2 ounces of silver, and return to this country, where it was worth 16 ounces of silver.

"And from that time until 1862, when specie payments were suspended, this country, although still nominally providing for free coinage, just as it did in 1792, was actually on a gold basis. During that period the United States coined about \$350,000,000 of gold, but only \$1,700,000 in silver dollars. It is true it coined several millions of fractional silver currency, under the act of 1853, but they were used not as legal tenders but simply for small change, as we use silver to this day. This period of thirty-five years was the most prosperous in the country's history, and yet the people then scarcely ever saw a silver dollar, and never saw a silver coin or certificate of any higher denomination.

These are facts of our own country's history. They prove, with marvelous certainty, that, notwithstanding the laws of free coinage on the statute book, the cheaper metal will invariably drive out the dearer metal from circulation. First silver expelled gold, and then, with the conditions, gold expelled silver.

The fact being established, and no man can or has ever attempted to deny or explain it away, the contention of the free silver advocates that free coinage of silver would bring about "bimetalism," that is, the actual circulation of gold and silver on equal terms, side by side, in this country, where the difference between the value of gold and silver bullion is about 50 per cent, is bound to fall to the ground. Our own experience, as well as the experience of all nations, that free silver coinage at this time would result in driving out our gold and leaving us with silver monometallism.

That is all there is of the free silver proposition, as tested in the crucible of history.

"All the talk about the crime of 1873' is of course rubbish. The repeal of the free coinage of silver dollars at that time was done publicly and according to all the well-established rules of legislation. If the politicians were not aware of it as some of them have apologetically said since—it was their own fault. But a simple and entirely sufficient reason why the repeal attracted so little attention is because it did not alter or change the existing condition of things, except on the statute books. In point of fact no silver dollars were being coined in 1873. None had been coined for years before. Manifestly it made no difference, and naturally it attracted no attention when something was prohibited which was not being done.

"But aside from this, and granting that it was the blackest crime in all history, it was done nearly a generation ago and no contracts or conditions of the present can possibly be effected by it.

"The question is now whether this country shall continue on its present gold standard, but with far more silver in active circulation than ever before in its history; or whether it will adopt silver monometallism.

"To answer this question we are not reduced to the uncertainty and weakness of speculation and theory. History again points the way and raises its warning finger. And if history be an unsatisfactory guide, an intelligent man needs but to investigate the condition of the countries of the world now using the gold standard, and compare them with those using free silver, and especially to examine into the condition and wages of labor, the source of all wealth and the standard of all values, to decide this question at once and forever."

Kansas City Star: "The mortgage redemption act, about which there has been so much talk since the federal supreme court reversed Judge Martin, was the creation of a conference committee of the senate and house in 1893. The first bill on the subject was introduced by J. F. Greenlee in the house, which was republican. Soon after a similar bill was introduced and passed in the senate, which was Populist. The latter bill was senate bill No. 285, and when it reached the house John W. Davis, a republican, moved to substitute the Greenlee bill, house No. 143. This was agreed to—yeas 79, nays 8—the yeas being forty republicans and thirty-nine Populists. The senate refused to concur and a conference was ordered, which resulted in the bill which is now on the statute books. The vote on the conference report in the house was seventy-five yeas and one nay. The yeas were forty-one republicans, thirty-three Populists and one Democrat. The nay was a Democrat."

WINFIELD CHAUTAUQUE ASSEMBLY.

Arrangements are now nearly completed for the Winfield Chautauque Assembly which opens June 16, and close June 25. Among the platform attractions are Dr. Robert Nourse, of Washington, D. C.; Bishop John H. Vincent, of Topeka; Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Indiana; Prof. W. H. Willett, of Chicago; Pres. Meyer, of St. Johns College; Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas; Miss. Charlotte Stetson, of California; Dr. Robert McIntyre, of Denver; Dr. C. B. Mitchell, of Kansas City; Wellington Choral Union, for which dates are not yet fixed.

The Departments of Instruction will include: Sacred Literature; W. C. T. U. School of Method, Elocution, Delsarte and Physical Culture; Political Science; Applied Chemistry; Kindergarten Training School, Art, Including Painting and Drawing, Single Tax School, C. L. S. C. Round Tables, and every day; Society Reunions; and a Lecture on School Science each day by a Leading Educator.

The platform is made up of persons so well known that it is not necessary to tell who they are. Each department will be under the direction of one who has acquired a reputation as a specialist in the department in which he works. No class fees will be charged for the departments.

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A. H. LIMERICK, Secretary.
 Winfield, Kans.

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The Irrigation farmer, formerly published at Salina, Kansas, but now at Ottawa, Kansas, is the most practical irrigation paper printed. It is, in fact, the only paper published that is devoted exclusively to irrigation farming. The purpose of The Irrigation Farmer is to give the inexperienced that practical knowledge of farming by irrigation which is necessary to make it a success. It contains articles every month on the various phases of the irrigation problem by irrigators of the widest experience, and deals in the most practical manner with the whole subject. If you do not irrigate but a square rod it will pay you to take this paper. Every new phase of western agricultural development will be ably discussed. The Farmer is an innovation in the Journalistic field. It contains a department devoted to fish culture that is alone worth the price of the paper. Send your name and address, enclosing \$1, the price of the paper per year, and you will never regret it. Sample copies free.

THE IRRIGATION FARMER,
 Ottawa, Kansas.

PLAN TO GO.

Dear fellow Christian Workers:—The State Christian Endeavor Convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. societies will be held at Kansas City, Kansas, June 9 to 12, and I would like to urge as many as can to go from this county. It will do you good, as the program is good, and many noted workers from abroad, such men as R. A. Torry, of Chicago, and others, will be there. The program is published in the Topeka Christian Endeavor, the subscription price of the paper is 50 cents per year, or 40 cents in clubs of five, or the Golden Rule, the National paper, and Endeavor, both for \$1.25 per year. Hoping to see our county represented, I am, yours for the work,
 P. C. JEFFREY, Co. Pres.

AERIAL MARVELS IN LONG SKIRTS.

The wonderful Arrigosi Sisters, who now make their first appearance in America with the combined Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' great circuses, are the only aerial artists who perform in full dress and long skirts. Thus costumed their high flying trapeze leaps, dives, mid-air somersaults, and unerring catches are pronounced the most thrilling, artistic and marvelous ever seen.
 Emporia, Wednesday, June, 10th.

TEN PRE-EMINENT BAREBACK RIDERS.

Principal, double, jockey, hurdle, and carrying act bareback equestrianism is notably represented in the great Forepaugh-Sells Brothers' combined circuses. The Hobsons, Frank Melville, Polly Lee, William Gorman, the Orfords, Donna Adele, William Wallett, and Linda Jeal, the ten champion riders of the world, appear at each performance. Emporia, Wednesday, June, 10th.

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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.

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Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.,
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A LITTLE BOY FOR SALE.
A mother was busy at work one day.
When her dear little boy with his toys
Ran in from his play, as bright as May.
With all of his traps and noise,
"You make such a din," she said to him,
While he worked with his tools, his joys:
"I'll put you to bed or I'll sell you," she
said.
"To the man who buys little boys."
A little boy for sale;
A little boy for sale;
The price is so low you can buy him, I know;
My little boy's for sale,
A little boy for sale;
He makes so much noise with his hammer
and toys,
My little boy for sale.
The dear little boy was quiet one day,
He had laid his toys aside.
The mother has ceased her work to pray:
"O, Lord, with me abide."
As she sits by the bed of her curly head,
A soft sweet song she sings:
When out of the gloom of that small, quiet
room
Comes the rustle of angels' wings.
There's no little boy for sale;
There's no little boy for sale;
He was bought by the love of the Father
above.
There's no little boy for sale;
There's no little boy for sale;
There's no little boy for sale;
He was bought by the love of the Father
above.
There's no little boy for sale.
—Omaha World-Herald.

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

A Strange Story, Taken From a Manuscript Be-
queathed by an Old Mexican Indian to His
Friend and Comrade, an Engli-
shman Named Jones.

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CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED.

"How good it is to taste tobacco
again," he said, as Maya went. "Do you
know, friend, it seems to me that Zibal-
bay has changed. I never was a great
admirer of his character, but perhaps I
do not understand it."
"Do you not, senor? I think that I
do. Like some Christian priests the
man is a fanatic, and, like myself, a
dreamer. Also he is full of ambition
and tyrannical, one who will spare
neither himself nor others where he has
an end to gain."
"The object of his mission, and, in-
deed, of his life, is to build up the fallen
empire of the City of the Heart. In
short, senor, though I do not believe
in his gods, in Zibalbay's visions I do
believe, seeing that they have led him
to me, whose aim is his aim, and that
neither of us can succeed without the
other."

"Why not?"
"Because I need wealth and he needs
men, and if he will give me the wealth
I can give him men in thousands."
"I hear," answered the senor. "It
sounds simple enough, but perhaps you
will both of you find that there are
difficulties in the way. What I do not
understand, however, is what part
Maya and I are to play in this grand
affair, who are not anxious to regene-
rate a race or build up an empire. I
suppose that we are only spectators of
the game."

"How can that be, senor, when she is
Lady of the Heart and heiress to her
father, and when," I added, dropping
my voice, "you and she have grown so
dear to one another?"
"No, senor, you cannot be left out
of this game; you are too deep in it al-
ready. At present he is well disposed
toward you, because he thinks that the
oracle may declare you to be the son of
Quetzal through whom his people shall
be redeemed. But be warned, senor,
for if he comes to know that you are not
the man, then he will sweep you aside
as of small account and you may bid
farewell to the Lady of the Heart."

"I will not do that while I live," he
answered quietly.
"No, senor, perhaps not while you
live, but those who stand in the path of
kings do not live long. Still, though
there is cause to be cautious, there is
no cause to be downhearted."
"At any rate, we will stand together,"
said the senor. "And now, as there is
no use talking of the future, I think
that we had better go to bed. On one
thing, however, you may be certain,
unless she dies or I die, I mean to
marry Maya."

CHAPTER XIV. THE CITY OF THE HEART.

While it was yet dark on the follow-
ing morning we were awakened by the
voice of Zibalbay calling us.

"Arise," he said; "it is time to start
our journey."
Dressing ourselves, we went into the
common room, where we found Zibalbay
and the Lady Maya.

"Eat," said the old man, pointing to
food that was ready, "and let us be go-
ing."

Ten minutes later we were outside of
the house and on our way.

By degrees as the light grew we saw
that the country at our feet was shaped
like a bowl, whereof the mountain
range upon which we stood formed the
rim, and at the bottom of this bowl, fed
by numberless streams that had their
sources among the surrounding snows,
lay the lake, the Holy Waters of this
people. Of this, however, we could as
yet see little, since the vast expanse be-
neath us lay hidden in volumes of mist
that moved and rolled like the face of
the ocean.

Never before had we looked upon
anything so strange as this dense gar-
ment of vapor while the light of heaven
gathered upon its surface, tinging it
with lines and patches of color. It
seemed as though a map of the world
was unrolled before us; continents,
seas, islands, and cities formed them-
selves only to disappear in quick suc-
cession and assume new and endless
shapes.

"It is beautiful, is it not?" said Maya.
"But wait until the mist breaks. Look,
it is beginning."

As she spoke, of a sudden the sea of
mist grew thin and opened in its cen-
ter, and through the gap thus formed
showed first the pyramids and temple
tops, and then the entire panorama of
the City of the Heart floating as it
were upon the face of the Holy
Waters. It was far away, but now the
night fog no longer thickened it, so
clear was the atmosphere and so high
were we above it that it seemed to be
at our feet.

It stood upon a heart-shaped island,
and round about the shores of this
island, stretching further than the eye
could reach, sparkled the blue waters
of the holy lake.

"There lies my country," said Maya,
with a proud exaltation of her hand. "Does
it please you, white man?"

"It pleases me so well, Maya," he an-
swered, "that now less than ever can I
understand why you wish to leave it."
"Because, though lakes and moun-
tains and cities full of wealth are fine
things, it is not to these but to the men
and women among whom we live that
we must look for happiness."

"Some people might think otherwise,
Maya. They might say that happiness
must be sought for in ourselves. At
least I could be happy in such a land as
this."

"You think so now," she answered,
meaningly, "but when you have been
awhile in the city yonder you will think
otherwise. Oh! she was an passion-
ately, "if indeed you care for me we
should never have crossed that moun-
tain behind us."

"Here I am a great lady, and you will
see the people in the streets bow them-
selves to the ground before me; and if I
say that a man shall die, you will see
him killed. Also here I have
wealth more than any white woman,
and you will be fond of me for that."

"You are very unjust," he broke in,
angrily; "it is shameful that you should
speak to me thus for no cause."
"Perhaps," she said, "but there are so many
troubles before us. First there is
Tikal—"

"What does Tikal want?" asked the
senor.

"He wants to marry me, or to become
cacique of the city in my right, and I
am the same thing; at least he will not
give me up without a struggle. Then
there is my father, who serves two mas-
ters only, his gods and his country, and
who will use me like a piece in a game
if it suits his purpose; yes, and you, too.
Our good days are done with, the evil
ones have to come, and after them—"
"Henceforward we shall find few
opportunities of speaking even, for I
shall be surrounded by officers and
waiting ladies, who will watch my
every action and hear my every word,
and my father will watch me also."

"Now I begin to be sorry that I did
not take your advice and stop on the
further side of the mountain," answered
the senor. "Do you think we can
escape there?"

"No, it is too late; they would track
us down. We must go on now and meet
our fate, whatever it may be. Only
swear to me by my gods or your own, or
whatever you will swear, that you will
cleave to me till I am dead as I will
cleave to you," and taking his hand in
hers she looked up appealingly into his
face.

At this moment Zibalbay, who was
walking in front, lost in his own
thoughts, chanced to turn and see
them.

"Come hither, daughter, and you,
white man," he said in a stern voice.
"Listen, both of you. I am old, but my
sight and hearing are still keen, though
yonder in the wilderness I took no heed
of much that I saw and heard. Here in
my own land it is otherwise. Learn,
white man, that the Lady of the Heart
is set far above you, and there I think
she will remain. Do you understand
my meaning?"

"Perfectly," answered the senor,
striving to control his anger, "but,
chief, it is pity that you did not see
well to tell me this before. Had it not
been for what we and one dead your
bones would have been whitening in
the forest. Why did you not tell me
there that I was no fit company for
your daughter?"

"Because you were sent by the gods to
do me service, and because there I
had need of you, white man," answered
Zibalbay, quietly, "as may be seen
I shall have need of you again. Had it
not been for that chance we should have
parted company on the further side of
the mountain."

"In truth I wish we had!" exclaimed
the senor.

As I walked on side by side with
Zibalbay I spoke to him, saying: "You
use sharp words toward him who is my
brother, chief, and therefore toward
me."

"I speak as I must," he answered
coldly. "Many troubles await me at
the city. Did you not hear what that
knave said last night, that Tikal, my
nephew, whom I left in charge, rules
in my stead? Well, this girl of mine,
who is affianced to him, and through
whom he hopes to govern in after years,
may be the only bait that will tempt
him from his place, for he looks upon
me as one dead, and it will not please
him to lay down the rod of power. How
should it please him, then, and those
who follow him, to see a white stranger
holding that daughter's hand and whis-
pering in her ear?"

I made no answer, for at that mo-
ment we turned a corner and came face
to face with the bearers of the litters
whom Zibalbay had summoned to meet
us.

There were forty of these men or
more; for the most part they were tall
and well shaped, with regular features
and, like Zibalbay and Maya, very fair
for Indians, but the look upon their
faces was different from any that I
have seen among my people. It was
not stupid or brutal, or even empty,
rather did it suggest great weariness,
and the weariness was the master note of
their bodies, but of their minds, and looking
at them I could understand what Zibal-
bay meant when he said that his race
was outworn.

Summoning the captain of the bear-
ers Zibalbay talked to him while his
companions ate food that they had
brought with them, and I noted that
what he heard seemed to give him little
pleasure. Next he ordered us to enter
the litters.

We started forward down the moun-
tain, and in an hour we had left the re-
gion of snow behind and entered the
cedar forests.

At length, as the evening began to
fall, we entered the village of corn
growers, a half-ruined place, of which
the houses were for the most part built
of adobe or mud bricks and roofed
with a concrete of white lime.

When Zibalbay descended from his
litter all those present prostrated them-
selves and remained thus, till, followed
by some of the head men, he had passed
into a house, which was made ready for
his use, leaving us without.

Presently a messenger came from Zi-
balbay to summon us into the house,
where we found an ample meal pre-
pared, consisting chiefly of fish from
the lake, baked wild fowl, and many
sorts of fruit. By the time we had
finished eating and had drunk the
chocolate that was served to us in cups
of hammered silver, the night had fallen
completely. I asked Zibalbay if we
should sleep there; to which he replied
shortly that we were about to start for
the city.

Accordingly we set out by the light
of the moon, and were guided to a little
harbor in the shore of the lake, where
a large canoe, fitted with a mast and
sails, was manned by ten Indian boys,
waiting for us. We embarked, and the
breeze being off land, hoisted the sail

and started toward the island of the
Heart, which stood a distance of about
fifteen miles from the mainland.

The breeze was light; but after the
cold of the mountains, the air was so soft
and balmy and the scene so new and
strange, that I for one did not regret
our slow progress. Nobody spoke on
the boat, for all of us were lost to our
own reflections, and the Indians were
awed to silence by the presence of their
lord, who alone seemed impatient, since
from time to time he pulled his beard
and muttered to himself.

Before we lay the faded golden town
we had longed to see. About our feet
would pass its white walls and our eyes
behold its ancient civilization.

"What waits us there?" whispered
the senor, and he looked at Maya.

She heard his words and shook her
head sadly. There was no hope in her
eyes, and she was dimmed with tears.
The hair turned to me as though for
comfort, and the easy fires of enthu-
siasm burnt up within me and I answered:
"Fear not, the goal is won and we shall
overcome all difficulty and danger. The
useless wealth of yonder golden city
shall be ours; and by its help I shall
redeem the land of my fathers, and
upon the oppressors of my race and
build up a great Indian dominion
stretching from sea to sea, whereof this
city shall be the heart!" He heard and
smiled, answering:

"It may be so, for your sake I trust
that I will be so, but we seek different
ends, I repeat," and he looked again at
the lady Maya.

On we glided through the moonlight
and the silence, for from the town came
no sound save the cry of the watchmen
calling the hours as they kept their
guard along the ancient walls, till at
length we entered the shadow of the
captain of the boat, the guardian of the
gate, and presently a man came
down the steps yawning, and inquired
what was there.

"Now we halted in front of the gate,
where there was no man to be seen. In
an impatient voice Zibalbay bade the
captain of the boat hail the guardian of
the gate, and presently a man came
down the steps yawning, and inquired
what was there.

"I, the cacique," said Zibalbay.

"Indeed! That is strange," answered
the man, "for this night the
cacique holds his marriage feast at the
palace yonder, and there is but one
cacique of the people of the Heart."

"Get back to the mainland, wan-
derers, and return in the daytime when
the gates stand wide."

Now when Zibalbay heard these
words he cursed aloud in his anger, and
Maya started as though with joy.

"I tell you that I am Zibalbay
come home again, your lord and no
other," he cried, "and you will be wise
to do my bidding."

The men stared and hesitated till the
captain of the boat spoke to him, say-
ing:

"Fool, would you become food for the
fishes? This is the lord Zibalbay re-
turned from the dead."

Then he hastened to open the gate as
fast as his feet would let him.

"Pardon, father, pardon," he cried,
prostrating himself, "but the lord
Tikal, who rules in your place, has
given it out that you were dead in the
wilderness, and commanded that your
name should be spoken no more in the
city."

Zibalbay swept by him without a
word. When he had passed up the
marble steps and through the water-
pierced walls he halted, and addressing
the captain of the boatmen, said:

"Let this man be scourged to-mor-
row at noon in the market place, that
henceforth he may learn not to sleep
at his post."

On the further side of the wall ran
a wide street, bordered by splendid houses
built of white stone, which led to the
central square of the city, a mile or
more away. Up this street we walked
swiftly in silence, and as we went I
noticed that much of it was grass
grown, and that many of the great
houses seemed to be deserted; indeed,
though light came from some of the
lattice window places, I could see no
sign of any human being.

"Here is the city," whispered the
senor to me, "but where the people?"
"Doubtless they are celebrating a wed-
ding feast in the great square," I
answered. "Hark, I hear them."

As I spoke the wind turned a little,
and a sound of singing floated down it
that grew momentarily clearer as we
approached the square. Another five
minutes passed and we were entering
it. It was a wide, many-story street,
less than thirty acres of ground, and
in its center rising 300 feet in the air
gleamed the pyramid of the Temple of
the Heart, crowned by the holy fire that
flickered eternally upon its summit.

In the open space between the walls
of the enclosure of the pyramid and
the great buildings that formed the
sides of the square, the inhabitants of
the city were gathered for their mid-
night feast. All were dressed in white
robes, while many wore glittering
feather capes upon their shoulders, and
were crowned with wreaths of flowers.

There was a wild, merriment of
them singing, while others watched the
tricks of jugglers and buffoons. But
the most of their number were seated
round little tables eating, drinking,
smoking, and making love, and we
noticed that at these tables the chil-
dren ate food that they had brought
and that everybody petted them,
and waited on their words. Nothing could
be more beautiful or stranger to our
eyes than this innocent festival cele-
brated beneath the open sky and lighted
by the moon. Yet the sight of it did
not please Zibalbay.

Along the sides of the square ran an
avenue of trees bearing white flowers
with a heavy scent, and Zibalbay mo-
tioned to us to follow him into their
shadow. Many of the tables were
placed just beyond the spread of these
trees, so that he was able to stop, from
time to time, and, unseen, listen to
the talk that was passing at them.

Presently he halted thus opposite to a
table at which sat an oldish man and a
woman, young and pretty. What they
said interested him, and we who were
close by his side understood it, for the
difference between the dialect of these
people and the Mayan tongue is so small
that even the senor had little difficulty
in following their talk.

"The feast is merry, to-night," said
the man.

"Yes, husband," answered his com-
panion, "and so it should be, seeing
that it is the Council of the Heart, and
today-day he was wedded in the
presence of the people to Nahua,
the beautiful child of the lord Mattai."

"It was a fine sight," said the man,
"though for my part I think it curi-
ous to proclaim him cacique. Zibalbay
will not be named by ten Indian boys,
and the Mayan tongue is so small that
even the senor had little difficulty
in following their talk."

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will not be named by ten Indian boys,
and the Mayan tongue is so small that
even the senor had little difficulty
in following their talk."

"The feast is merry, to-night," said
the man.

have perished in the wilderness long
ago. For her I am sorry, because she
was so lovely and different from other
great ladies, but I do not grieve much
for him, for he was a hard taskmaster
to us common people, also he was
stingy. Why, Tikal has given more
feasts during the last ten months than
Zibalbay gave in as many years, more-
over he has relaxed the laws so that we
poor women may now wear ornaments
like our betters." And she glanced at a
gold bracelet upon her wrist.

"It is easy to be generous with the
goods of others," answered the man.
"Zibalbay was the bee who stored,
Tikal is the wasp who eats. They say
that the old fellow was mad, but I do not
believe it. I think that he was a greater
man than the rest of us, that was all,
who saw the wasting of the people and
desired to find the means to stop it."

"Certainly he was mad," answered
the woman. "How could he stop the
wasting of the people by taking his
daughter to wander in the wilderness
till they died of starvation, both of
them? If anybody dwells out yonder,
it is a folk of white devils of whom we
have heard, who kill and enslave the
Indians that they may rob them of
their wealth, and do not so that we
such should be shown the way to our
city. Also what does it matter to us if
the people do waste? We have all things
that we wish. Those who come after
us must see to it."

Yet, wife, I have heard you say that
you desire children." Suddenly the
woman's face grew sad.

"Ah!" she answered, "if Zibalbay
will give me a child I will take back all
my words about him and proclaim him
the wisest of men, instead of what he
is, or rather was—an old fool gone
crazy with vanity and too much pray-
ing. But he is dead, and he were not
he could never do this; that is beyond
the power of the gods themselves, if,
indeed, the gods are anything except a
dream. So what is the use of talking
about him; let me enjoy the feast that
Tikal gives us, husband, and do not
speak of children, lest I should weep,
and learn to hate most of my sisters
who have been blessed with them."

Then at a sign from Zibalbay we
moved on, but Maya, hanging back for
a moment, whispered:

"Look at my father's face. Never
have I seen him so angry. Yet these
things are not altogether ill," and she
glanced at the senor.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE DEAD ALIVE.

An Executed Murderer Revives and Kills
His Hangman.

"Everybody remembers when the
great Texas murderer, Dick Masters,
was hanged," said E. M. Cary, of Waco,
"but the strange death of Sheriff Win-
ters, who sprung the trap, has been
kept out of the papers. After Masters'
body was cut down, the county physi-
cian pronouncing the murderer dead,
the sheriff ordered four deputies to
carry the body to his laboratory, where
the sheriff used to pursue his medical
experiments alone. He was bound to
dissect the powerful, well-developed
body of Masters, so he shut himself up
with the corpse and went to work."

"The sheriff moved about briskly,
making a great clatter with his instru-
ments. Several times he went to the
windows and peered out, but the neigh-
borhood was deserted. He soon dis-
covered that the drop on the scaffold
had not broken Masters' neck and the
sheriff thought that was fortunate,
as he always had experimented on the
restoration of life whenever opportuni-
ty afforded. He laid down his instru-
ments and began to try and restore
life. The evening shadows drifted into
night. It was a noisy town and the
shouts and laughter of revelers could
be heard everywhere. Several times
the crowds passing the sheriff's room
thought they heard the sounds of scuf-
fling and more than once a muffled
shout was heard. But the pleasure
seekers on the streets passed along
without giving a thought to this."

"On the following day Sheriff Win-
ters failed to appear at his office. No-
body had seen him since he locked him-
self in the laboratory with Masters'
body. Finally the mayor of the town
and several deputy sheriffs went to the
laboratory, but rapping at the door
no shouts would bring any answer.
Then they broke open the door. The
sight before them nearly turned their
hair gray. The room was a total wreck.
The furniture was strewn about the
room, smashed to pieces, and every-
thing bore evidence of a terrible strug-
gle. Sheriff Winters lay on the floor
dead and the marks about his throat
showed that he had been strangled. A
few feet away lay the dead body of
the murderer, Masters. The faces and
the garments of both men bore evi-
dence of a hard fight. The only con-
clusion that could be arrived at was
that Masters had revived, and on re-
gaining consciousness and strength he
had attacked the sheriff and succeeded
in killing him before he died himself. All
this happened in the jail of Rio
Grande county."—Kansas City Times.

Wasps Resort to Suicide.

A short time ago M. Henry, a French-
man, being curious to see the effect of
benzine on a wasp, put some of it under
a glass in which a wasp was impris-
oned. The wasp immediately showed
signs of great annoyance and danger,
darting at a piece of paper which had
introduced the benzine into his cell. By
and by he seemed to have given up the
unequal contest in despair, for he lay
down on his back, and bending up his
abdomen, planted his sting thrice into
his body and then died. M. Henry al-
lowed his scientific interest to overcome
his humanity so far as to repeat the ex-
periment with three wasps, only to find
the other two did likewise. He is, there-
fore, of the opinion that wasps, under
desperate circumstances, commit sui-
cide.

Complaint.

"This meteorological life is killing
me," groaned the rain-gauge in meas-
ured tones.

"What's the matter now?" asked the
sun-dial, moving nearer by degrees.

"I'm always under the weather."—
Truth.

Coffee is not a drink for cold coun-
tries; in the highest latitudes or above
60 degrees tea is almost universally
used.

CLEARED HIS CLIENT.

An Episode in the Legal Career of
Senator Stewart.

He Prejudged Jury and Court Against
the Witness and Secured a Verdict
of Not Guilty—An Interest-
ing Case.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"I quit criminal practice many years
ago," said Senator Stewart, of Nevada,
this evening. "I saved the life of a man
accused of murder, and then thought
that I had done my duty as a lawyer,
but not my duty as a citizen, and I quit
criminal practice."

"Few people understand why lawyers
exert themselves as they do in behalf of
criminals," he continued. "But it is
very plain and clear to all lawyers that



STEWART IN COURT.

It is their duty to do their utmost to
save their clients. It makes no differ-
ence what a man may be charged with;
it is the duty of his lawyer to prevent
his conviction, if possible. It is a profes-
sion, and the first principle to be in-
culcated in a young lawyer is to have
him put himself in the place of his client,
and do the best things possible for
him. In the next place, a criminal law-
yer must assume, if possible, that his
client is innocent.

"Many an innocent man has been con-
victed on circumstantial evidence. The
law books show that many an innocent
man has been hanged, because of cir-
cumstances indicating his guilt. When
I was practicing law I made it my firm
resolve to save the life of every man who
committed himself to my keeping. I
always assumed that my client was in-
nocent, unless he confidentially con-
fessed to me. In such cases I did my
best for him anyway, because I felt it to
be a bounden duty to do so."

"But to return to my last case. I was
practicing law in Nevada and had quite
a reputation as a criminal lawyer. The
rougher element felt that they were
safe in placing their interests in my
keeping. They had confidence in me.
Consequently, when a man named
O'Brien had been killed on a mining
claim by a man named Ellis, and Ellis
was arrested, he sent a friend to retain
"Bill Stewart" to defend him. I accept-
ed the case without making inquiries as
to the details and particulars. Just be-
fore the trial I looked into the case, and
it certainly did seem almost hopeless
for Ellis. I could find no plea on which
to defend him. The community were
prejudiced against him, and some of
my best friends said that I ought not to
defend him. But that made no differ-
ence to me. I had accepted the retain-
er fee, and it was my duty to save the
life of the prisoner, if possible. He sent
for me again and again, but I refused to
go to the jail to see him. I merely sent
word that I would be on hand and de-
fend him. He was obliged to be satisfied
with my message. I believed that
he was guilty, and did not want to talk
with him. I was sure that he would
not tell me the truth, and his talk might
confuse me."

"To understand my plans you must
understand that only one year before
that time a young Irishman had been
convicted of murder on circumstantial
evidence. His attorney was now the
presiding judge. The principal wit-
ness against my man Ellis had been the
principal witness believed to have been
innocently hanged for a crime which he
did not commit. My plan of defense
was simple. I intended to prejudice
the judge and jury against the witness.
If I could do that I could save my client.
Otherwise he must hang. There was an-
other witness who was afflicted with the
habit of stuttering. When excited he
could not utter a word. I had no wit-
nesses for the defense, and concluded
to clear my man with the witness for
the prosecution. There had been a row
on the mountain side, and the evidence
showed that Ellis had murdered O'Brien
without provocation, save that the dead
man had claimed prior right to the
mine, which Ellis had taken possession
of, and which he declared his intention
to defend. O'Brien had gone into the
mountain to assert his claim, and Ellis
had killed him in the presence of two
witnesses."

"The time came for trial, and I was
there. Ellis wanted to talk with me in
the court room, but I sent word to him
to keep his mouth shut until after the
trial was over. He sat in the dock and
looked at me most wistfully; but I
knew that he had confidence in me as
a criminal lawyer, who had never lost
a case. I allowed the prosecution to
make out a case with its witnesses, and
when it came to my turn I called the
principal witness onto the stand, and
said:

"You swore away the life of poor
Barney last year. We all know that you
swore away the life of that poor boy.
You seem to make a business in testify-
ing in such cases. You evidently like
to place yourself in a position where you
can swear away human lives. Every-
body knows that poor Barney was in-
nocent; and yet he was hanged altogether
on your testimony. I don't know what
you have against Ellis here; but, of
course, you have a grudge of some
kind."

"After that case I quit criminal prac-
tice," continued the senator. "I de-
clared that I would never again defend
a man for an extreme crime. Then I
went into politics and have never since
been bothered with criminal cases. But
I had not seen the last of Ellis. I
made no inquiry concerning him, and
had dismissed him and his case from
my mind for several years. But one
evening in

NEW KIND OF TELESCOPE

Invented by Louis Gathmann, a Chicago Genius.

Discovery of a Fundamental Principle Leads to the Use of a Lens Made in Sections—Possibilities of the Invention.

[Special Chicago Letter]

This is an age of wonders. A few months ago it was announced that a German professor had found the means of seeing through opaque bodies. The report was almost too startling to believe until verified by countless experiments.

Other experiments with light rays have led to a discovery of hardly less importance to the scientific world. Louis Gathmann, a mechanical engineer



LOUIS GATHMANN.

of Chicago, has made a discovery in refraction of light which promises a sudden stride in astronomical science, such as the wildest dreams would not have imagined. Basing his experiments upon a fundamental principle of refraction Mr. Gathmann has perfected a lens which will prove ten, fifteen, perhaps twenty times as powerful as any now in use. By means of this lens the moon will be brought within five or six miles of the astronomer's eye. Mars and his mysterious population will be close enough for a detailed study of surface conditions, for communication with the inhabitants perhaps. With the visual distance of all the astral bodies decreased in such proportions it is impossible to predict what mysteries of the heavens astronomy will reveal before the close of the century.

Not only are these the immediate prospects, but the possibilities that may be developed are practically unlimited. Gathmann has solved the one great difficulty which seemed to have set a fixed limit to any further progress in telescope-making. He has made a sectional lens.

All lenses now in use are made of one solid mass of glass. When a lens of more than 30-inch diameter is made, the difficulty of pouring it becomes so great and the quality of the material and sharpness of the focus are bound to decrease so rapidly with the increasing size that the telescope makers have come to believe that the limit in the progress of their cutting has been virtually reached. The sectional lens removed the difficulty. Each section is poured and cooled separately, and the entire lens, no matter how large, will consist of glass as true as that of a microscope. Each section is a perfect lens in itself, focusing to the same point as every other section. Thus all the separate foci meet, and form one focus, giving a single and accurate "definition" or image. This is the principle upon which the eye of the fly is built. Simple as it may seem, the sectional lens is a unique discovery. Experiments have frequently been made with two or three lenses with complete convex surfaces, so placed that the conveying rays of the two would meet in a single focus. But it was found that the different sets of rays conflicted with each other in their respective paths. In the Gathmann lens, each section is cut—not into a complete convex surface, but according to its position on the entire lens surface; that is, not each section, but all the sections together form a single convex surface. The opaque material between the sections does not interfere with the image. The sections may be many or few, of any shape or size, pro-

vided only that every piece of glass is ground precisely according to its position on the complete convex surface. The principle of optics involved is this: In looking into a telescope, the eyes are fixed not upon the lens but upon the point where the incoming rays of light are focused.

The importance of the invention of the sectional lens will be the better realized when one considers the tremendous difficulty of making a very large lens. The object glass of the telescope in Lick observatory is 36 inches in diameter, and it took months and months of work, months and months of repeated failure to get proper results. The Yerkes telescope has a 40-inch lens, the largest ever made. With all the precautions exercised, with the thousands and thousands of dollars spent on the work, these lens are sadly deficient, after all. A microscope containing material of the same quality could not be used in any nice work.

As the slightest blister or other irregularity necessitates a new pouring of the glass, the size of the mold. But it is primarily the danger attendant upon the cooling process that has set an absolute limit to the size. The surface of the glass cools and contracts rapidly, while the mass within is still hot and presses outward. Though months are allowed for the glass to cool, a dislocation of atoms, with consequent uneven density and uncertain clearness cannot be prevented. The error becomes so appalling in objectives of over 30 inches that there are some who claim that the largest glasses are no longer the best for all purposes; that the anomalous size of 40 inches has more drawbacks than advantages. The statement is emphasized by the fact that the largest glasses are absolutely unreliable in very cold weather. The frame of the objective remains comparatively rigid while the glass tends to contract resulting in an utter distortion of the focus.

The sectional lens, being composed of pieces from two to five inches in diameter, obviates the dangers of pouring and cooling, and minimizes the element of unreliability. The frame into which the sections are put is made of a composition similar to type metal, which is not affected perceptibly by changes of temperature. Each small glass can disturb its focus only in proportion to its size. And if there are ten sections across the diameter, the disturbance can be only one-tenth as great as in a same sized lens made in a single piece.

Mr. Gathmann has built a telescope with a seven-inch sectional lens at his private observatory in Chicago. The instrument is working admirably, and is said to be the equal of the telescope at the Northwestern university, which has a fine objective of 18 1/2 inches. Gathmann has become wealthy through several other successful inventions, notably a submarine torpedo boat, the plans of which have been adopted by the German navy. He expects to use a part of his money in building a telescope with a 60-inch objective. If sufficient capital is provided, he will at once venture upon the making of a lens twice that diameter. According to the claims of the inventor, a sectional lens of 30 inches will be twice as clear, and therefore twice as powerful as a single-glass lens of the same size. Moreover, as the difficulty of making large molds is removed, it will be much easier to make a sectional lens of 100 or 120 inches, than a single lens, like that of the Yerkes telescope. As the power of a lens varies directly as the square of the diameter, the sectional lens of 120 inches would be twice as clear and admit nine times as much light as the Yerkes lens; that is, it would be 18 times as powerful. The tremendous power of such

a glass can hardly be conceived at first thought. With the best telescopes now in existence, the moon is still 69 miles distant. But the instrument, as calculated, would bring the satellite to 3 1/2 miles range. Think of standing on a mountain and looking into a valley three miles from your eye; then you will understand how the moon will look through the new telescope.

But this is not all. The only reason for setting a limit of 120 inches is that the instruments for grinding now in use could not well handle a larger surface. Mr. Gathmann himself is now working on a new grinding machine, with which he hopes to be able to make a lens of almost any size. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that an improved grinder will soon be invented after the sectional lens has been introduced into science and demands the appliance. There is no reason for an absolute mechanical limit to the capacity of the grinder, as is the case with the glass mold.

Imagine a lens 250 or 300 or 500 inches in diameter! There is no reason why one should not be made before the next century begins. With such an instrument the moon would be a few blocks away. Mars could be brought so close that we could see the cities; the people walking about; the mysterious "spots" on the sun may be studied as though we had them under a microscope; stars, millions and billions of stars away off in an infinity that we had never dreamt of peeping into, will be marked on the astronomer's chart; indeed, if the making of telescopes does not present some new difficulty, that sets another limit to size, the most rambling fancy could not overshoot the mark in its speculations.

The possibilities, logical as they are, seem almost too grand to believe. But we laymen can only sit and wait, and admit that this is an age of wonders.

E. T. GUNDLACH.

A Good Comparison.
"How large were the diamonds?" asked the press agent, pausing in the writing of an account for publication.
"About as large as chestnuts," confessed the actress, unwittingly.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Reckless Man.
Miss Elderly (who is ugly)—It is not so long ago that a man almost committed a crime to please me.
Female Friend—What! Did he try to kiss you?—Texas Sifter.

A Distinct Advance.
"Jimmy, do you get along well at school now?"
"Yes; I've got big 'nuff to write my own excuses."—Chicago Record.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

STEEL-TRACKED ROADS.

Money and Labor-Saving Device of a Well-Known New Yorker.

Ex-Senator John O'Donnell, formerly a railroad commissioner of New York, has devised a system of steel-track highways which he hopes to see adopted by the rural communities of the country as a set-off to high freight rates by railroads.

On an ordinary macadamized highway, two steel gutters, each five inches wide and half an inch deep, are laid on longitudinal stringpieces and cross wooden ties at a width of 4 feet 8 1/2 inches from center to center. To insure perfect drainage, side channels are constructed at frequent intervals from these gutters to the outside of the road.

Mr. O'Donnell quotes from the December bulletin of the road department at Washington to show that 313,349,227 tons of farm products were hauled over country roads in one year at a cost of \$663,869,000, or about 24 per cent. of the total value of the products. Nearly two-thirds of this amount could be saved by good roads.

The following example is quoted by Mr. O'Donnell to show the prospective advantage to be gained from the use of steel-track gutters:

"At a point on a connecting lateral road with the New York Central, 20 teams in the fall of the year delivered 20 loads of cheese from the factory 12 miles from the railroad. The average load was 1,600 pounds. It took all day to deliver the 32,000 pounds of cheese and return. On a steel-track road that cheese could have been delivered by one team in less time and in better condition, thereby saving 19 teams and 19 men, fairly worth \$57. But this is not all. This cheese was shipped to the connecting point on the Central, 59 miles, at 20 cents per 100—\$64. On a steel-track road three teams would have delivered it and returned in three days at \$3.50 per day, or \$31.50, saving \$52.50, and, if loaded back at the same rate, the total saving would be \$65. The market price of the cheese at 8 cents per pound was \$256, and the loss by reason of roads and rail charges was over one-third the price obtained."

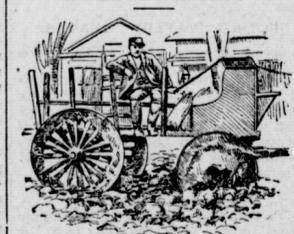
Mr. O'Donnell calculates the cost of making a single steel-gutter track road at from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a mile.

GOOD ROAD HINTS.

Some Things That Are Essential to Permanent Improvement.

Until we have a radical change in the system of highway laws and highway management much improvement would result in the condition of roads if the commissioners and overseers would see to it that the side ditch on the upper side of the road is opened to a proper depth to carry all the water in the spring and sluices put across at proper intervals to let the water away from the road, and especially that the roadbed be made higher than the ditch and not so wide and flat as in many cases they are. Many and many a rod of road is nothing but mudhole, and all because of carelessness in not lowering the side ditch and raising the roadbed. Again, many rods of road are sometimes made muddy by not making water bars across the road to turn the water off, and so it is allowed to follow down the entire slope for a long distance, when a bar of suitable height would prevent all and the public would be better accommodated by a few minutes' work of the overseer. But we shall never have good roads, in the strict sense of the term, until the rocks and stones which now lie dormant waiting the action of some master mind are broken into small fragments, and each year the time now devoted to "working" is utilized in drawing a plentiful covering of crushed stone. In other words, when our roads are macadamized and the water turned off and kept off, then, and not until then, will our roads be permanently improved.—G. W. Guernsey, in Orange Judd Farmer.

IS THIS CIVILIZATION?



You cannot find this type of road in any heathen land. But in our civilized abode it's found on every hand.

—Good Roads.

How Deep to Plant Seed.
The depth at which seed is planted is important, and the smaller the seed the nearer it must be to the surface. If planted too low then the seed may not obtain oxygen, or, even assuming that it did, it will exhaust its cotyledon, or reserve food, before it is sufficiently above ground to live on the atmosphere; hence it dies. The larger seed containing a greater quantity of store food, can last longer before exhausting its cotyledon, and so may be planted deeper. The smallest seeds, such as grass seeds, are spread on the surface of the land; larger seeds, like mustard, are sown half an inch deep, and the depth will vary with increase of size and peculiarity of structure to two inches.—Farmer's Voice.

The Secret of Success.
The magnificent roads of Europe which traveling Americans find so wonderful are the result of scientific construction and a thoroughly studied system of constant repairs.

The Demand for Good Roads.
Good roads are likely to be more popular next summer than ever before.

GRAFTING MADE EASY.

How Wild Trees Are Changed Into Producers of Fine Fruit.

Scattered over rocky, sidehill pastures, along fences, fields and frequently in orchard rows, are to be found almost every farm thrifty wild apple trees, whose fruit is seldom fit for anything but the cider press. Yet these very trees, with but very little outlay of time and money, can be changed into producers of fruit of the best varieties by cleft grafting. As soon as spring has really set in is the proper season to do this work, and almost anyone, by the exercise of intelligence, care and perseverance, can do his own grafting very successfully.

The Tools.—A full kit of grafter's tools consists of a keen, fine-toothed, stiff-backed saw, a thin, sharp knife for whittling, a light wooden mallet, a wax kettle and a grafting knife like the one shown in Fig. 1. The entire length of it is 12 1/2 inches. Any blacksmith can make this knife from an old file. Have him taper the handle end down to a sharp point.

Cutting the Cions.—Many farmers have the notion that cions must be cut in February, but experience has taught



FIG. 1.—GRAFTING KNIFE.

me that the best time to cut grafts, if one does not need any great quantity, is at the time they are to be inserted, always provided that the buds are not too far advanced, in which case they should be cut in April and preserved in damp sand or sawdust. For cions, cut only the last year's growth from the end of a bearing branch.

Sawing.—In sawing off a branch, the grafter should bear in mind the future shape of the tree, and not saw too close to the trunk, nor saw off branches more than three inches in diameter, and not saw one limb above another, so that the growth will interfere. In case of a heavy branch, which is liable to split down, saw under a few inches above where you wish to leave your stub, until the saw begins to pinch, then saw from the top at the place selected, and there will be no splitting. Make a smooth, clean cut.

Whittling.—Cions should not exceed a lead pencil in size. Take the twig in your left hand, and placing the knife at the side of the bud, draw it toward the end, the cut terminating at the pith, the bevel being perfect. Serve the opposite side in exactly the same way, taking care that the wedge is a little the thickest in front. There should be about an

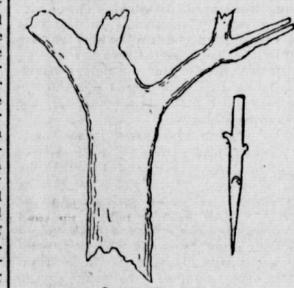


FIG. 2.—CLEFT AND CION.

inch of shank below the lower bud. Count off three buds and detach, when your cion will appear as shown on the right of Fig. 2.

Setting the Cion.—Place the curved edge of your knife over the end of the stub, splitting at right angles to the body of the tree. Split with one blow of the mallet if possible, the curved edge of the knife being calculated to make a clean cut before the bark begins to tear. Drive out the knife, and, reversing, drive the wedge lightly into the cleft. Now bear down on the handle enough to hold the cleft open, insert your cions so that their inner bark will either match with or cross that of the stub, leaving the lower bud a little above or on a level with the sawed surface, and drive—not pull—out your knife. The cleft ready for insertion of the cion is seen in Fig. 2.

Waxing.—Have your wax about the consistency of soft putty and your hands well oiled with fresh lard, so that it will not stick. Roll up sufficient wax to cover the stub, draw the wax with one motion over the cleft, shutting in the lower bud. Now cover the other cleft, and if you have used wax enough to exclude air and moisture success will be sure.

Grafting Wax.—To make a wax that will not crack in winter nor melt in summer, melt one part beeswax and one part tallow together, and five parts white resin separately; pour together while hot, stir briskly and dump into a tub of lukewarm water whose sides and bottom have been previously well greased with lard. Grease your hands with the same material and work your wax until it is a golden yellow and will float.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Peach trees do better when well cultivated. Generally there is no advantage in cultivating the orchard deep. The gooseberry flourishes best in deep, moist, but not wet, soil.

Pears need a rich soil. Lack of fertility is often the principal cause of failure.

With care raspberries may be grown in the same soil for years and yet produce good crops.

On the production of an overcrop it costs the tree more to ripen seeds than to make the fruit.

By planting in long rows and cultivating with cultivator, strawberries can be grown as cheaply as potatoes.

Grapes grown in a clayey soil are darker and more glossy than those grown on gravelly land, but the sweetest grapes grow in a gravelly soil.

Give trees plenty of room if you would have them thrifty and vigorous and bear large, well-matured fruit.—St. Louis Republic.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 25 @ 3 75
Stockers.....	3 15 @ 3 65
Native cows.....	2 25 @ 3 25
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	2 50 @ 3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	58 @ 59
No. 2 hard.....	54 @ 54 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	15 1/2 @ 16
RYE—No. 2.....	32 @ 33
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 03 @ 1 05
Fancy.....	1 75 @ 1 85
HAY—Choice timothy.....	11 01 @ 12 50
Fancy prairie.....	6 50 @ 7 50
BRAN—(Sacked).....	28 @ 28
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	7 @ 7 1/4
POTATOES.....	50 @ 1 00

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 25 @ 4 25
Texas.....	2 65 @ 3 00
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 10 @ 3 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 00 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 50 @ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	59 1/2 @ 60
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 @ 27 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	18 @ 18 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	35 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	4 00 @ 4 10
PORK.....	6 90 @ 7 20

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 80 @ 4 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 20 @ 3 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 00 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 50 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	61 1/2 @ 62
CORN—No. 2.....	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	18 @ 18 1/2
RYE.....	33 @ 33 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 15
LARD.....	4 00 @ 4 10
PORK.....	6 90 @ 7 00

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	3 90 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3 50 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	3 40 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	71 @ 71 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 14
PORK—Mess.....	9 50 @ 10 50

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CENEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Triax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FRANKSTOWN—"Hot weather is appropriate to the beginning of the baseball season." Homebody—"Why? Frankstown—"It gives appropriate exercise to the fans."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Responsive Both to Harsh and Sweet Sounds.

The nerves are often painfully acute. When this is the case, the best thing to be done is to seek the tonic and tranquilizing assistance of Hoste's Stomach Bitters, a superb nerve tonic. No less beneficial is it for dyspeptic, bilious, malarial, rheumatic, bowel and kidney complaints. Use with persistent regularity. A wingless fall before retiring confers sleep.

BILZIM—"I've found one good way to get around the high hat nuisance when I go to the theater." Jabbin—"You have! Let's hear it." Bilzim—"Why, buy a seat in the front row, of course."—Roxbury Gazette.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Books are the immortal sons defying their sires.—Plato.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

WHAT is dishonesty got vanishes in profligacy.—Cicero.

PISO'S CURE is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKETT, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

STUBBLE may decay you; integrity never will.—Cromwell.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Cut Down Expenses."

Battle Ax PLUG

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

Binder Twine

Largest sellers in the world. Write for particulars. Free. Write to H. W. BAKER, 111 to 115 Michigan St., Chicago.

WE PAY cash WEEKLY and will send FREE BOTTLES to men EVERYWHERE who will GOLDEN ROD, BATTLE AX PLUG and ALL other STUBBLE FREE. No Money to borrow. No Risk. STARK BROS. Louisiana, Ill., Rockport, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CHIEFS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Do not stop. Use to time. Sold by druggists.

A. N. K.—D 1607

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

ANTI-BOND BILL.

Time for the Final Vote on the Measure Agreed Upon.

THREE PENSION BILLS VETOED.

The President's Reasons for Returning the Senate Bill Without His Signature Given in Full—The Two in the House Carefully Drawn Up.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The final vote on the Butler bill to prohibit the issue of bonds will be taken in the senate to-day. No exact time for the vote has been fixed, the agreement being that it shall be taken before adjournment. Most of the session yesterday was given to debate on the bill, Mr. Cullom speaking against it as a step toward repudiation, and Mr. Brown, of Utah, in favor of it, or of a resolution offered by him declaring that the bonds under any future issue would be illegal and void. Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, gave notice of a tariff speech to-day. Mr. Brown (rep.), of Utah, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate of the United States the secretary of the treasury has no authority under the act of January 24, 1875, to issue any further bonds in addition to those already issued, and that any such bonds that may hereafter be issued by him would be without authority of law and void.

The resolution was taken and was considered in connection with the Butler bill later in the day. The final conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was agreed to, and also to a partial report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Yesterday was suspension day in the house and a number of minor bills were passed under the suspension of the rules. The Johnston-Stokes election contest from the Seventh district of South Carolina was settled by the adoption of a substitute for the committee report, offered by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, chairman of the elections committee, which declared that there had been no election and that the seat was vacant. The Phillips bill for an industrial commission and the bill for funding all obligations of Arizona was also passed. Mr. Cannon presented a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, which showed that the conferees had agreed on the provisions for two revenue cutters on the great lakes to cost \$40,000, two lighthouse stations at Sandusky bay and the compilation of revolutionary war documents. Disagreements were reported on several items, including all the senate amendments for public buildings, and the bill was sent back to conference.

THREE PENSION BILLS VETOED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The president yesterday returned to congress three private pension bills, with a veto on each. In the case of two of the bills originating in the house, the president points out that, owing to the careless description in the bills, the pensions could not be paid under their terms. In the third, a senate bill granting a pension to Helen M. Jacobs, the president forcibly sets out his objection to allowing pensions to widows of soldiers who remarry. This veto reads as follows:

To the Senate: I herewith return without approval senate bill No. 149, entitled "An act granting a pension to Helen M. Jacobs." The purpose of this bill is to grant a pension of \$12 per month to Helen M. Jacobs, of Rochester, Ind., widow of Benjamin Oden West. It appears from the records of the war department that Benjamin O. West served in the Mexican war from January to November, in the year 1847. The beneficiary named in this bill was married to him in 1850, and he died in 1854. She was pensioned as his widow and received such pension from the date of her husband's death until April 7, 1861. It is shown that she was married to William Jacobs, whereupon the pension ceased, but two minor children were awarded pensions and continued in the receipt of the same until January 27, 1873, when the younger child became 25 years of age. The entire absence of any fixed reasonable principle or rule regulating private pension legislation at this time suggests the danger of its near approach in many cases to caprice and favoritism. Though I have in a number of instances deferred to the judgment of congress and refrained from interposing objections to bills of this character, which seemed to me to be of doubtful merit, I have in no duty or obligation due from the government to a soldier's widow, except if she worked out through the deceased soldier. She is pensioned only because he served his country and because through his death she as his wife has lost his support. In other words, she becomes a beneficiary of the government because she is a soldier's widow. When she marries again and thus displaces the memory of her soldier husband and surrenders all that belongs to soldier widows, she should be brought not on the death of her second husband to be allowed to claim that she is again the soldier's widow.

HAS A SURE THING.

Quay Concedes That McKinley Will Have More Than Enough to Nominate.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Quay concedes the nomination of McKinley on the first ballot, and gave out figures to back up his opinion. This is the first time the Pennsylvania leader has admitted the certainty of the nomination of Mr. McKinley. According to Mr. Quay's list McKinley will receive 479 votes on the first ballot, or 19 more than is necessary to assure his nomination.

JOHNSTOWN GRAVES DECORATED.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 2.—The people of Johnstown held memorial services yesterday for those who lost their lives in the great flood seven years ago. Thousands of people, accompanied by bands, visited the cemeteries and each of the graves were decked with flowers. In all the churches sermons were preached.

PREACHER'S SON KILLS HIMSELF.

GUTHRIE, Ok., June 2.—A son of Rev. J. A. Tripp, of Pottawatomie county, is reported to have committed suicide while on a hunting trip in the Choctaw reservation. No cause is known for the act.

DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS OF LYON COUNTY, KAN., WILL FUSE ON COUNTY OFFICERS THIS FALL.

Democracy and populists of Lyon county, Kan., will fuse on county officers this fall.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Proceedings.

In the senate on the 21st Mr. Sherman got the filled cheese bill taken up and Mr. Dubois (Iowa) made an amendment adding 75 cents per barrel to the tax on beer, but after a general debate the bill and pending amendments were displaced by the bond bill, which was advocated by Mr. Pritchard (N. C.) and opposed by Mr. Lindsay (Ky.). A bill was passed to pension the widow of Gen. George Spencer at \$5 a month. Mr. Vest presented a resolution from Kansas City Typographical union favoring the nationalization of telegraph lines, and Senator Cookrell presented one against the repeal of the imprisonment clause in the interstate commerce law for violations of its provisions. The house passed the bill for the repeal of section 61 of the present tariff law, providing for a rebate on alcohol used in the arts or for medicinal compounds and also agreed to the senate amendments to the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo.

The senate on the 27th defeated the proposition to increase the beer tax 75 cents per barrel by the vote of 31 to 27. The vote was taken as soon as the filled cheese bill was taken up, the beer tax proposition being submitted as an amendment to the amendment disposed of the cheese bill was further debated, but not disposed of. The debate on the bond bill proceeded after two o'clock. Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, speaking for and Mr. Atkins against the bill. A partial conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to. The house spent almost the entire day discussing the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$1,027,000 for the payment of about 700 French spoliation claims, \$58,000 for 325 war claims found to be due under the Bowman act, and several other claims. The amendment was finally agreed to. The remainder of the session was taken up in considering the conference report on the sundry civil bill.

When the senate met on the 28th the house resolution directing the secretary of war to provide tents for the St. Louis and East St. Louis storm victims passed and was immediately signed by the president. The bond bill was then further discussed, Senators Daniel and Puffer speaking in favor of it. It was soon as the journal was read in the house that Mr. Barthold (Mo.) offered a resolution that the secretary of war furnish tents to the St. Louis storm victims, which was unanimously adopted. The conference report on the civil service bill was then considered.

FRIENDS OF SILVER.

An Address from Chairman Mott—Advised to Push the Work of Organization.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The national silver party, through its chairman, J. J. Mott, yesterday issued from its headquarters in this city an address to the friends of silver. This address recites that since the founding of the national silver party, on January 23 last, the work of organization has been steadily but quietly pursued and the country aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. It declares the secret of success in the pending conflict consists in lining up for the battle and that the convention of the party, to be held in St. Louis July 22, will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Upon the wisdom of its acts and that of the people's party convention, to be held at the same place and time, depends, the address declares, "the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation." The friends of the party are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, the purpose being to unite for action all believers in the restoration of "free silver and prosperity."

BICYCLE RACES.

A Large Crowd Witnesses the Contest of Wheelmen at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—The annual Waldo park road race Saturday drew together one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a bicycle race in the west. The crowd was so large that it could not be handled, and it almost spoiled the race. It took the officials of the race a long time to figure out the result, and for several hours it was not known who were the winners of the time prizes. When the returns were in at last, however, it was found that V. P. Dole, of the Kansas City cyclists, had covered the distance in the fast time of 27:06. Dole was a 35-minute man and a dark horse. Few, even of his friends, expected that he would be the winner. W. T. Kidd made the second best time, 27:10, and Ola White was third with 27:11. Dole won a tandem machine, Kidd a diamond ring and White a gold watch.

BIG STORM AT ST. JOSEPH.

Heavy Rains and High Winds Do Considerable Damage.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 1.—Between two and five o'clock yesterday morning the heaviest rain of years fell in this vicinity, accompanied by a high wind. Many small buildings were blown down and in the lower parts of the city the damage was heaviest. Missouri river bottom lands were submerged and the damage to crops is great. The rainfall at points along the Burlington, northwest of here, appears to have been heavier but no great damage was done to buildings, except at Mound City, where a cloud-burst caused a loss of \$50,000. Farm lands near all points on the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs were submerged and crops badly damaged, but no lives were lost.

W. S. LINTON FOR A THIRD TERM.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 30.—The republican congressional convention of the Eighth district was held here yesterday. Congressman W. S. Linton was renominated for the third term by acclamation.

STRIKEN DEAD ON A STREET.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 29.—Russell Jennings, an old citizen of Sedalia, and the personal friend and schoolmate of P. T. Barnum in his younger days in Connecticut, died suddenly of heart failure on the sidewalk in front of his house this morning. He was the inventor of an improved vehicle tire shrinker.

SEVEN KILLED AT MEXICO, MO.

MEXICO, Mo., May 28.—A terrible cyclone visited this county yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. From present reports about seven were killed and 25 wounded.

STORM DAMAGE.

St. Louis Vigorously Effacing the Effects of the Tornado.

MAY APPEAL FOR OUTSIDE RELIEF.

Many Persons Still Reported Missing—A Cloudburst at Seneca, Kan., Causes Streams to Overflow, Entailing Great Damage to Crops.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The work on clearing up the debris and repairing the damage left by Wednesday's storm continues with unabated vigor, despite the drizzling rain and chilly atmosphere, making it uncomfortable for workers and victims alike. Great numbers of people are receiving aid at the different relief depots in the way of food, clothing and household necessities that have been donated by the charitable of St. Louis.

The best news of the day was that the occupants of the city hospital, 40 or 50 of whom were reported still under the ruins, are all accounted for. A roll call disclosed this fact yesterday.

A meeting has been called for to-day to consider the advisability of appealing for outside relief for sufferers. There are a number who believe an appeal should be made to the outside world for help. This is based largely on the assumption that the full realization of the enormity of the calamity that has overtaken the city has not yet come to the people. A list of 120 persons missing in St. Louis since the storm, is in the hands of the police. Many among them are people from outside of St. Louis who were visiting here or who had business in town. A search is being carried on for all these among the ruins of wrecked buildings. Six days have elapsed since the terrible tornado swept over the city, and yet the long list of the dead has not reached the foot of its lengthened column. Nor is it likely that the end of this week or the next will finish it. The number of seriously injured is many fold larger than those who did not live to survive the awful experience of the storm, and that many of them will succumb to the injuries inflicted is quite certain, for each hour the mortuary clerk is presented with new requests for burial permits. Many animals of all descriptions were killed in the storm and their putrifying bodies are becoming a menace to those living in and about the devastated districts. These are being rapidly removed. In the past few days 130 horses and mules and five cows have been carted away.

Both houses of the municipal assembly of St. Louis last night adopted resolutions asking outside aid for the cyclone sufferers.

FLOOD AT SENECA, KAN.

SENECA, Kan., June 2.—A cloudburst on Tennessee creek, about four miles south of here, caused a flood at Seneca Sunday. The whole bottom land of the valley was inundated, thousands of acres of grain submerged and much damage done to stock. No lives were lost, but this disaster, coming so soon after the cyclone of two weeks ago, is keenly felt. The floods began to recede about four p. m. Sunday, and yesterday morning most all the inundated land is again visible. Much of the land will again be replanted in corn, but hundreds of acres will not be tillable for months.

OUTWITTING THE SCALPERS.

Western Railway Lines' New Mileage Books in Operation—Stringent Rules.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—The new rules governing the sale and use of mileage books on western railroads went into effect yesterday, and hereafter mileage found in the hands of any but legitimate holders will be taken up and full fare collected. On the cover of each 2,000 mile book is punched the physical description of the purchaser, including age, sex, color of the eyes and hair, complexion and stature. The conductors are instructed to closely compare the description punched on the covers with the appearance of the passengers presenting the books. As an additional safeguard passengers also sign their names on the strips of mileage torn off by the conductor, who in turn records the date and the number of the train on the mileage. All this is done with the expectation of preventing the ticket scalpers from dealing in mileage books.

NO LAW TO REACH THEM.

Bucket Shop Men at Kansas City Can Operate Without Interference.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—W. L. Bibbs, Oscar C. Hurd and C. R. Cardwell, who carry on a fake bucket shop, were discharged yesterday by Justice Spitz. Justice Spitz said that the evidence introduced failed to show that these men had conducted what is known as a bucket shop and that therefore they could not be punished under that section of the statutes which makes conducting a bucket shop a misdemeanor. He said that the defendants proved that, with each man who bought, a contract was made that if the buyer so desired the actual grain would be delivered to him. It was shown by witnesses, the justice said, that the business carried on by these men was the same as that done by an ordinary broker of trade.

The Veto to Be Answered.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The house committee on rivers and harbors to-day decided unanimously to recommend to the house the passage of the river and harbor bill over the president's veto. There was no difference of opinion between the democrats and republicans.

Two Killed by Lightning.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 2.—In a storm last night a man named Wynne, and his son, of Edwardsville, who were visiting near Topeganoxie, were struck by lightning four miles west of that town, in Leavenworth county, and instantly killed.

DEATHS OUTSIDE ST. LOUIS.

List of Fatalities at Illinois and Missouri Towns—New Baden Demolished.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 29.—Southern Illinois was the scene of destructive tornadoes Wednesday evening. The first did much damage at East St. Louis and vicinity. The second, although no less terrific in force, fortunately spent itself in a district less densely populated. The latter storm came from the northwest, striking the village of New Baden, 20 miles west of this city. Only five buildings were left standing and the list of killed is reported all the way from 18 to 33. The storm covered a strip about a mile wide and swept everything in its path. Ernest Brink, who lives six miles southwest of here, and three members of his family, were badly injured. Their home was destroyed. Near by, a man and two children, strangers, were killed. Near Irvington, Robert Foster was killed in his bed and his wife barely escaped death. The damage to fruit and outbuildings is very heavy.

A tornado struck the southern portion of Mount Vernon, Ill., at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, wrecking 19 buildings, numerous outhouses, trees, etc. Mrs. Margaret Carroll, Robert Foster and three children and their aunt were killed near Jefferson City, this county. A son of Mrs. Carroll was also killed. Ten people were injured nine miles northeast of here, and Miss Minnie Hoyt was struck by lightning in her house, but a brother within two feet was uninjured. At least 50 houses were destroyed in different parts of the county and in some portions the crops are totally ruined.

At the following places it was reported that the number killed were: At Breckinridge, Ill., two; at Jefferson City, Ill., six; at Dye, Ill., four; at Mascoutah, Ill., five; in Audrain county, Mo., five; at High Hill, Mo., one; at Washington, one.

SEVEN YEARS' RECORD.

Tornadoes Are as Frequent in the East as in the West.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—In a record of tornadoes kept for seven years by the weather bureau it appears that the United States suffered from an average of 60 a year. In the course of seven years the funnel shaped cloud was seen in 80 different states. This is contrary to the impression which many have that the west suffers from a tornado monopoly. In the seven years New York state averaged two tornadoes a year and so did New England. Kansas and Illinois, at first glance, seemed to be the champion tornado state by this record, with Missouri a close third. Kansas and Illinois had an average of nearly seven tornadoes a year for the seven years the record was kept, while Missouri had five. But when differences in area was taken into consideration and the percentage of tornado clouds to each 10,000 square miles of territory was worked out, it did not appear that Kansas, Illinois and Missouri were entitled to so much reputation as breeders of these peculiar storms. During the seven years the percentage of tornadoes to area placed Massachusetts and Illinois side by side at the top of the list. Indiana in the frequency of tornadoes led Kansas, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey and Ohio were close behind Kansas in their percentages.

ARMOUR TROUBLES ENDED.

The Boycott on the Company's Product Officially Declared Off.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—The grievance committee of the industrial council held a conference with Superintendent G. W. Tourtelot at the Armour Packing Co.'s office this morning. When the conference was over it was announced that the boycott on the Armour company's products had been practically at an end. The Armour company assured the members of the committee that every man who had been discharged would be put to work. It was stated that of 192 Anchor Federal union men who had not been reinstated Monday, 70 had since been taken back and there were only 128 out.

FOUND WATERY GRAVES.

Schooner Lincoln, with 30 on Board, Thought to Be Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The schooner Albion brings news of the probable loss of the schooner Lincoln in Alaskan waters. The Lincoln had on board about 30 persons, all of whom have undoubtedly lost their lives. Most of the passengers were gold seekers.

Death from a Man's Bite.

YANKTON, S. D., May 28.—Commodore Coulson died yesterday from the effects of a man's bite. In a personal encounter on the street Dr. Coney got Coulson's finger in his mouth and bit it to the bone and blood poisoning followed. Commodore Coulson was a retired steamboat owner, and had accumulated a fortune transporting government supplies on the upper Missouri river. His assailant is under arrest for mayhem, but will be prosecuted for manslaughter.

Pennsylvania Town Visited.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 29.—A tornado struck Columbia about ten miles from here this afternoon. The mill of the Columbia Rolling Mill Co. was blown down and thus far 15 men have been taken out, one being fatally hurt. A number of others are in the ruins. John Hughes, engineer at the electric light station, was instantly killed.

Respired This Morning.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 29.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Gov. Stone telegraphed to County Marshal Keshel, at Kansas City, that he had granted Pollard and Harris, the condemned murderers who were to have been hanged May 29, a respite to June 10.

Woman and Child Narrowly Escaped.

WEBB CITY, Mo., May 29.—By the explosion of a coal oil lamp last night, the residence and contents of J. Bowman in the west part of the city were wholly destroyed. Mrs. Bowman and child barely escaped. Loss, \$2,000.

ST. LOUIS STRICKEN.

Fearful Destruction of Life and Property by a Tornado.

At Least Four Hundred Killed and Many Hundreds Injured—Vessels Wrecked and Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—When the sun rose on St. Louis and vicinity this morning it showed a scene of terrible ruin and disaster, wind, rain and fire having combined in a mission of destruction. At least 300 lives were lost in this city and as many more in East St. Louis, while thousands were injured, many so severely that they cannot recover. The exact number of dead and injured will, however, not be known for many days for the debris of ruined buildings undoubtedly covers scores of people. The damage and destruction of property will aggregate many millions of dollars, but the exact amount cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty.

The tornado, which caused this destruction, struck the city yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock and soon swept to East St. Louis. The greatest damage on this side of the river was inflicted within a three mile strip along the Mississippi. Many buildings were totally wrecked by the force of the wind and others were unroofed, while very few escaped some injury. Signs and cornices were torn off, shade trees and everything else suffered.

Health Commissioner Starkloff, two hours after the tornado had passed, feared that the dead would reach 200 and that not fewer than 1,000 persons had sustained serious injuries. By midnight reporters of the Associated press had visited all of the stricken portions of the city and suburbs and Dr. Starkloff's estimates were fully confirmed. The dead were found in all parts of the devastated section, while crushed beneath falling walls, hurled against the sides of buildings, struck by flying timbers, cut by the shattered glass, shocked by the network of down wires, humanity suffered in ways innumerable and the names of all the injured will never be known. Enough were recorded at the dispensaries last night to show how widespread were the tornado's effects.

In the flashes of lightning last night the city hospital looked like a ruin. The new surgical ward was partially demolished. Portions of the other buildings were unroofed. Walls were cracked. Even in the darkness the physicians began the removal of patients to temporary quarters, fearful that the strained structure would go down in a general collapse.

The city hall and the Four Courts were in the path of the cloud as it passed from the city hospital toward the river, and both were damaged. Part of the jail wall was demolished. Convention hall lost a part of the roof on the eastern end and the east end was punctured in several places by flying missiles, and sustained some derangement of the interior. Ten days' work and the expenditure of \$5,000 will make the hall good again.

In the district between Sixth street and the river northward from Chouteau avenue, the tornado tore a diagonal path. The district comprises business houses, many of them of the older type. Every building within the path sustained damage. Smokestacks and chimneys were toppled over, walls were leveled and roofs were lifted. Thousands of windows were broken and miles of telegraph and telephone wires were left in a network on the ground. Through this district the streets are impassable.

No words can do justice to the horrors of the scene at Seventh and Rutger streets. In one wreck alone it is known that more than 20 bodies are still buried. Five mangled forms were unroofed and removed just before midnight.

Of all the crafts that lined the river for miles, but one remains to tell the story of the disaster. After the tornado had passed it left a scene of desolation where ten minutes before steamers had rocked quietly at the docks, some just arriving and discharging their passengers; others preparing for departure. Trucks and baggage had been tossed hither and thither, most of it into the river; plows and agricultural implements had been distributed up and down the levee as far as could be seen, and the whole appearance was that of waste and wreck. The death dealing cloud crossed the river at such an angle as to strike and wreck the upper works at the east end of the Eads bridge and to sweep a part of East St. Louis. In comparison to its size the fatalities and losses in East St. Louis greatly exceed those on this side of the river. The larger part of the central portion of the city is razed to the ground, while on the flats along the river back to the north of the Eads bridge not a house is left standing.

Fire added much to the loss account. Down wires, wild currents of electricity, crushed buildings, all contributed to this element of destruction. The alarm system was paralyzed. Approaches were blocked. A \$200,000 conflagration on the St. Louis side was supplemented by a dozen lesser fires. In East St. Louis a mill was burned and two other considerable losses were sustained. To the enormous total fires added at least \$500,000. Such another night of horror may St. Louis never know.

Near the Two Million Mark.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The Chicago post office census gives the city a population of 1,760,000, an increase of 200,000 over that of last year. This census was taken in the first week of March. It was made by the 933 regular letter carriers. "I believe the figures are absolutely correct," said Postmaster Hering. "The increase is a little over 11 per cent. The increase of the postal receipts for the past year is nearly 14 per cent. The post office statistics are borne out by the estimates of the directory publishers. I am satisfied that Chicago has a population of over 1,700,000."

ST. LOUIS LOSSES.

Bodies Still Being Found and the Death List Increased—Property Losses.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—There still exists about as much uncertainty as to the actual number of people killed and the amount of property damage as on the first morning of the disaster. Scores of dead have been identified, but no one is willing to venture a guess as to how many bodies may be in the ruins of the hundreds of buildings as yet unexplored. The total number of dead in St. Louis, identified up to the present, is 162, and in East St. Louis, 127. In St. Louis there are 22 bodies still unidentified, and in East St. Louis two. It is believed that the deaths of the injured and the future recovery of bodies will bring the St. Louis death list well up to 200. In East St. Louis the city officials declared that they have hope that the death roll on that side of the river will not exceed 150, but the ruins upon which the rescuers have not yet begun work may swell the total far beyond that figure.

The estimates upon the property loss have grown wilder and further apart. Guesses were made yesterday all the way from \$2,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for St. Louis, and from \$1,500,000 to \$20,000,000 for East St. Louis. The most popular estimate is in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 for both cities, including railroad buildings damaged.

Although thousands of men have been at work night and day clearing away the wreckage in the path of the tornado, they have scarcely made a perceptible impression toward restoring the chaotic confusion to anything like order. Passageways have been made through some of the principal thoroughfares. It is true, but for the most part the streets are still choked with the battered remains of homes and factories, hospitals and churches. The number of families left homeless by the devastation along the path of the storm will reach up into the thousands. In many instances these unfortunates have lost all their worldly possessions. Many will for days be dependent on charity and their more fortunate neighbors for shelter.

Two companies of the Illinois state militia from Greenville and Belleville, Ill., in all about 100 men, patrolled the levee district of East St. Louis all day. Dead lines were established, and no one was allowed to pass without a permit. The effect of these stringent measures was soon seen in the greatly decreased number of people in the devastated district.

THE REPUBLIC'S SUMMARY.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The situation in St. Louis at present, as viewed from the Republic's standpoint, is as follows:

St. Louis—Identified dead, 130; unknown dead, 18; missing, 33; fatally injured, 19; seriously injured in hospitals, 40; estimated outside of hospitals, 1,000; property loss, estimated, \$20,000,000.

East St. Louis—Identified dead, 110; unknown dead, 6; dying, 6; missing, 10; seriously injured in hospitals, 200; estimated injured outside of hospitals, 2,000; property loss, estimated, \$5,000,000.

DEAD AT BOWLING GREEN.

Several Persons Were Killed and a Number Seriously Injured.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., June 1.—For the first time since the storm the Western Union wires are now working. This town suffered great loss of property and injury to man and beast. Two miles west of Bowling Green residences and barns were blown to atoms, houses were picked up with their contents and occupants and carried over tree tops and set down again, in one instance without injury to the family. In a strip of country a mile wide and extending from here to Curryville, eight miles, almost every house is damaged and many are utterly demolished. At Curryville not a single house escaped damage. The residence of J. W. Alvis was crushed like an eggshell, and Mrs. Rebecca Reed instantly killed. Jack Emerson and Henry Cash and wife were injured. The damage to property will aggregate many thousands of dollars. Four miles west of here Mrs. Carrie Bradbury had her ribs crushed and sustained internal injuries. Louis James' boy had both arms broken and Joe Smith's boy had his scalp taken off and will die.

CHICAGO'S BICYCLE RACE.

Nearly 200,000 People Gathered to See the Finish.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Chicago road race, the largest cycling event in the world in point of numbers of participants, was run at 11 o'clock Saturday from Wheeling, 24 1/2 miles northwest, to Garfield park, this city. The weather was fine and about 200,000 people gathered to witness the finish. The riders came to the finish after traversing a mile circuit known as the Garfield park loop, where the advantages for sight-seeing were perfect. The race was won by O. P. Nelson, a member of the Monitor Cycling club, of Chicago, who had been given nine minutes in the handicap. Over fifty clubs were represented in the race, and there were many riders from outside the city, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Louisville and Canada sending their flyers. The order of finish for the first five men was as follows: O. P. Nelson, Monitor Cycling club, 9:00, 1:12:53; Charles Lavin, Plazen, B. C., 9:00, 1:12:56; J. W. Bell, Desplaines, 8:00, 1:11:57; J. J. Duffy, Lincoln C. C., 11:00, 1:11:58; F. J. Gaverscroft, South Side C. C., 10:00, 1:13:59.

DECORATION DAY.

The General Rainy Weather Interfered with the Ceremonies in Many Towns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—Decoration day was appropriately observed in this city. In the morning the veterans of both sides, the blue and the gray, repaired to the cemeteries, where the graves of their fallen comrades were decorated with flowers. In the afternoon there was a parade of the military and civic bodies of the city. Dispatches received from many cities in Kansas and Missouri stated that the decoration day services were greatly interfered with by the threatening and rainy weather.