

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

NO. 36.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY OLNEY has received a letter from Miss Clara Barton in which she denies the statement that Turkish officers interfere with the distribution of relief in Asia Minor.

The report on the Oklahoma statehood bill was submitted on the 20th to the committee. The bill as it will finally appear in the house will set apart three saline reservations, located in what is known as the strip country. This covers about 30,000 acres and will belong to the new state.

The National Army and Navy union was in session at Washington recently.

The senate committee on finance was called together on the 21st at the instance of Senator Sherman to consider whether it was not possible to formulate some bill to increase the revenue of the government upon which the democrats and republicans could agree. The meeting was a very brief one and it immediately became apparent that there was no possibility of reaching a common understanding.

PETITIONS, aggregating over 1,400 names of citizens of Kansas favoring the passage of the Loud bill defining and limiting second-class mail matter, were filed on the 21st by Congressman Blue in the house.

A BILL was introduced in congress on the 23d by Mr. Kirkpatrick to grant rights of way over the public domain in Kansas and the Indian territory for a pipeline for the transportation of oil, crude and refined. The bill grants for the purpose only a strip of land 50 feet wide.

MR. TRACEY introduced a joint resolution in the house recently providing for delegates from the United States to attend an international conference on bimetalism, to be called and to be participated in by the civilized nations of the world. It is provided that unless some such conference comes along in six months, the president of the United States is directed to use his efforts to bring about such a gathering.

ADJOURNMENT of congress was said to be expected by republican leaders about June 10. Senator Carter, a silver man, denied the existence of a free silver combination to defeat adjournment.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on the 23d sent to the senate a message declining to furnish the correspondence of the state department in regard to the treatment of American citizens in Cuba on the ground that it was incompatible with the public service to do so at the present time. The senate had previously adopted a resolution asking for the correspondence.

SENATOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, recently gave his opinion that there would be two conventions, two nominations and two platforms at Chicago and that Grover Cleveland would be at the head of one of the tickets, but he thought it impossible for him to be elected.

FRANCIS J. KIRCKHOFFER, late chief of the bureau of accounts and disbursing officer of the state department at Washington, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The shortage in his accounts was stated to approximate \$137,000.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

EUGENE V. DEBS, president of the American Railway union, has published a statement that he will not serve in a public office and will not accept the nomination for president of the United States.

PRINCETON (N. J.) university scored its fourth victory over Columbia (N. Y.) university in their annual track games, winning the victory by 62½ points to 49½.

The mayor of Milwaukee has called on the business men of that city to unite and bring an end to the boycott on the street railway. The strikers were running 'busses' beside the car lines and the street cars were running empty at a dead loss. Practically the whole city was sympathizing with the strikers in their boycott against the street railway and the business interests of the city were suffering seriously.

At Judson, Ind., Barney Roberts, while on a drunken spree shot and killed City Marshal Newkirk. A mad-dened mob gathered and Roberts fled. If caught a lynching was probable.

While crazed by religious excitement, incurred at a negro Baptist revival meeting near Niagara, Ky., Sarah Marsh cut the throat of her baby, crying that God commanded her to do it. She also endeavored to sacrifice an older child, but was disarmed by her husband.

A big fire was reported burning between Warham and Plymouth, Mass., on the 20th, the line being 14 miles long and in some places five miles wide. The flames had burned everything before them, the damage to cranberry bogs being great.

A FIRE of an unknown origin destroyed the barn of George W. Ives at North Haven, Conn., and Henry Phean, a hired hand, was burned to death, together with nine horses, including the noted trotting horse Lent, and two cows and much hay and grain.

ARMY worms were reported on the 20th as ravaging the corn, wheat and grass in Christian and Hancock counties, Ill., and doing serious damage.

The American bicyclist Linton rode 30 miles in one hour at the Velodrome Seine, Paris, on the 20th, breaking the record from the fifth mile to the end.

A TELEGRAM from New York stated that after an extended and brilliant career as operatic and dramatic managers Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, controlling opera houses and theaters in New York and Boston, had been obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

MAYOR W. W. WATERS, of Hot Springs, Ark., killed Harry Martin, a doctor's drummer, on the street by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. The killing grew out of a quarrel caused by a war being waged on drummers by the city authorities.

POLICE stopped the recent fight between Frank Erne, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Jack Downey, of Brooklyn, in the Empire theater in Brooklyn in the eighth round and the fight was declared a draw. Both men were slugging furiously.

At the Presbyterian general assembly at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 22d the report on Sabbath observance denounced all work on Sunday, excursions, ball games, bicycle riding, Sabbath social entertainments, the Sunday newspapers, and Christian people were scored for their lax observance of Sunday. The resolutions adopted reaffirm former deliverances as to the Sabbath.

DRIVEN to desperation by the scolding of a mother, who, she said, turned her out of the house for not doing work right, and the jeers of brothers and sisters, little Grace Schloenbeck sought death in a lagoon at Jackson park, Chicago, on the 23d. Not once, but twice, she plunged into the water and fought off those who finally saved her. The child was but 14 years old.

GEN. A. J. WARNER has issued a call for a national council of silver men at Columbus, O., June 3.

The combination train on the Griswold branch of the Rock Island was derailed by striking a male on the 23d near Atlantic, Ia. All the cars and engine went into the ditch, but the coach, crowded with passengers, remained on the track. Several were injured, but none seriously.

IN consequence of representations made by the American government the Spanish cabinet will try to induce Capt. Gen. Weyler to reconsider his prohibition of the exports of leaf tobacco to foreign countries. The edict has been welcomed in Spain and Havana as a clever blow dealt at the people who are considered to be the chief abettors of the insurrection—Cuban sympathizers in the United States.

ALL the sweet music that has for years echoed within the grim walls of the rectory of St. Stanislaus church at Chicago was removed on the 23d. Burglars forced an entrance to the home of the priests and carried off 57 canaries.

A DISASTROUS cyclone and waterspout passed over the section around Guthrie, Ok., recently, causing great damage. At Edmond 20 houses were demolished and two persons were killed. At White Eagle 12 houses were demolished and 40 or 50 head of stock were killed. At Black Bear John Rodgers and wife were killed by falling timbers, while a farmer named White was killed and all the members of his family injured by their house being blown down on them. At Cushing five persons were killed.

JOHN P. ATWOOD for governor and free silver were the instructions given to the delegates selected at the La Salle county convention at Ottawa, Ill., on the 21st to attend the state convention. La Salle is Comptroller Eckels' home county, and interest was added to the convention by the fact that the comptroller recently visited Ottawa in the interest of the gold standard campaign.

The Naumkeag cotton mill at Salem, Mass., has posted notices that after June 1 it will shut down indefinitely on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the market. Many spinners and weavers will be thrown out of work.

The Methodist general conference at Cleveland, O., on the 20th voted to make no changes in the church rules regarding dancing, liquor, games of chance, theater-going, circuses and horse-racing.

At Breunham, Tex., on the 20th John Rutherford and Joe Goodson were hanged for the murder of Thomas Dwyer. All died protesting their innocence.

A FIGHT with 50 drunken tramps and 50 armed deputies took place at Decatur, Ind. Several on both sides were severely wounded. Ten tramps were lodged in jail.

A CHICAGO dispatch said that every cigar manufactory in that city would have to shut down within 90 days as the result of Gen. Weyler's order forbidding the export of leaf tobacco from Cuba. Many other factories throughout the country will also be compelled to close, as there is no more Havana wrapper in sight than that already brought to this country. Thousands of cigar makers will thus be thrown out of work.

A COURIER who arrived at Dennison, Tex., on the 19th reported three deaths in the Chickasaw nation from the recent tornado which passed over Texas, and several more deaths as likely to occur. Four additional deaths were said to have occurred in the Blue settlement in the Choctaw nation. There being no telegraph or railway in the nation the information was slow in coming in.

PRINCE TALKINGTON, engineer of Rynder's mill, at Waverly, Ill., was attending to his duties when the boiler exploded and killed him instantly. The mill and several freight cars were demolished by the explosion.

A CAR on the Agate avenue line at Denver, Col., got out of the control of the motorman about midnight at a curve when going down hill at high speed and turned over. There were 74 passengers on the car, a dozen of whom were more or less badly injured.

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD died suddenly at Madison, Wis., on the 23d, though he had been in bad health for some time, aged 65. In 1858 he was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

MISS BERTHA MYERS, a native of Switzerland, soaked her clothing with coal oil at Jeffersonville, Ind., and then applied a match. She was burned to a crisp. The cause of her suicide was despondency and homesickness.

THE 17th quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Protestant church of the United States adjourned at Kansas City, Kan., on the 23d. Among the resolutions passed was one against the use of tobacco and favoring instruction in Sunday schools and church societies on the evil effects of narcotics on the human body.

By the explosion of a gasoline stove on Townsend street at Chicago on the 24th a family of six persons was almost exterminated. The dead are Otto Malm, a carpenter, and his three children; another child will probably die; Mrs. Malm was badly burned, but will recover. Mrs. Malm had arisen to prepare breakfast and lighted a gasoline stove, when the reservoir exploded, throwing the burning fluid about the rooms and the sleeping members of the family were shut in by flames and burned almost to a crisp.

PORTIONS of Iowa were visited by terrible storms of wind, rain and hail on the 23d. Near Van Hornes hall fell to the depth of two feet. At Wapello a tornado demolished two churches and growing crops were beaten into the ground.

FARMER E. E. SAWYER, his wife and grown son were found murdered in their house near Ava, Mo., and their team was missing. Ed W. Perry, who has been loafing around in the vicinity doing nothing, has been arrested for the crime. Excitement was reported at fever heat.

AN explosion occurred on the 24th at the glass factory at Hartford City, Ind., through a defective blast in the big tank, and several persons were badly burned, two of whom will probably die.

THE London Chronicle stated on the 21st that it was learned on excellent authority that the mikado of Japan contemplates a tour of America and Europe.

THE Methodist general conference at Cleveland, O., made the following elections on the 22d: Dr. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate; Dr. Moore, editor of the Western Christian Advocate at Cincinnati; Dr. Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate at Chicago; Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, editor of the Central Christian Advocate at St. Louis. Dr. Hurbit was re-elected secretary of the Sunday School and Tract society and Dr. Payne of the board of education.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.  
A story has been started in Washington that Senator Quay may be made chairman of the national committee to take care of the McKinley campaign.

CAPT. JOHN WILSON, who first planted the federal flag on Lookout mountain, Tenn., in November, 1864, after the confederates had been routed, has died at his home near Irvine, Ky., of cancer in the face.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Washington to the New York Herald stated that a member of the cabinet had said there would be no compromise at the Chicago convention on the money question if the Cleveland administration can prevent it and that it will be a fight to a finish as far as President Cleveland was concerned.

JOSEPH HAECKER, of South Chicago, sent his son with ten cents to buy a pair of beer. The boy lost the money under the sidewalk, where it was found by one of Vonzel Eisenhamer's children. Haecker insisted on the return of the coin and a fight ensued, during which Eisenhamer shot Haecker three times through the head.

AUGUST GUENTHER shot his wife, Minnie, at Cleveland, O., on the 25th and then turned the weapon on himself. The tragedy was the result of a family quarrel.

A DESTRUCTIVE tornado visited Iowa at midnight of the 24th doing much damage and killing a number of people and injuring a great many others. In Jasper ten persons were killed, in Polk county nine; at North McGregor, 12 were reported dead and at Durango five. Six towns were partially destroyed, namely, Bondurant, Valeria, Mingo, Ankeny, Polk City and Slater.

A TERRIBLE cyclone struck the village of Oakwood, Mich., on the 25th and wiped it off the face of the earth. Just west of the village the fields were strewn with the dead and dying. It was believed the number of dead and wounded would reach 100.

The senate passed the general deficiency appropriation bill on the 25th. It carries about \$10,000,000, \$6,000,000 over the house bill. The house considered District of Columbia business.

NEAR Rockford, Ill., four persons were killed and a number of others seriously injured through a cyclone which swept that section on the 24th. At Monroe three were killed and six others seriously injured. At Monroe and Elgin deaths were also reported. Much damage to property in the path of the storm was done.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

All railroads have granted a one-fare rate to the Ottawa Chautauqua assembly, June 16-26.

All the Santa Fe mines in Osage county have closed, throwing 600 miners out of work.

The Osawatimie Journal is a new republican paper launched by J. Fred Whiting and S. A. Luesing.

The interstate commerce commission will be in Kansas City June 5 to hear complaints in the Kansas corn rate case.

Fred Crum, aged 12, was drowned while bathing in a bayou with companions in the Verdigris river near Coffeyville.

T. A. Jones, a leading school-teacher of Reno county, was arrested recently charged with the rape of his 15-year-old sister-in-law.

The opera house and masonic hall at Hiawatha were destroyed by fire the other day. Gov. Morrill was the principal owner of the opera house.

A waterspout in Coffey, Anderson and Lin counties recently precipitated ten inches of water and washed out ten miles of railway track near Garnett.

Gov. Morrill and other state officers counted the cash in the state treasury recently and found it to be \$826,516.93. A year ago in May it amounted to \$790,237.72.

Both democratic and populist congressional conventions of the Second district will be held at Ottawa, and on the same day—June 16. Fusion is hinted at.

It is said that W. Y. Morgan, of the Hutchinson News, will buy and run the Agora, the Kansas magazine edited by Dewey, of Abilene, and formerly published in Lawrence.

Henry Shindler, of Leavenworth, was elected national commander of the army and navy union recently in session in Washington city. The 1897 reunion will be held in Kansas City in May.

Gov. Morrill has appointed Frank M. Lockard, of Norton, a member of the board of charities to succeed Walter N. Allen. Lockard is already clerk of the court of appeals of the Northwest district.

Fifteen thousand people gathered at Leavenworth the other day to witness the celebration of "veterans' flag day." Three thousand school children and a like number of veterans participated in the exercises.

A. W. Hostetter, who was arrested at Chicago for alleged embezzlement committed at Goodland, Kan., was released by a Chicago judge on habeas corpus. Requisition papers from Gov. Morrill were not recognized.

Gov. Morrill has refused to honor the requisition from the governor of Oklahoma for George D. Hartley, president of the First national bank of Arkansas City, who was recently indicted at Perry, Ok., for alleged bank frauds.

Two large business houses at Coffeyville were wrecked by an explosion caused by natural gas accumulation the other day. David Carter was instantly killed, Mat Atkinson and Eliza Pursley, colored, fatally injured, while a large number of others were more or less hurt.

The suit brought by the state against the M. & T. railway for refusing to maintain general offices in Kansas has been dismissed. The company not only maintains general offices at Parsons, but has erected in that city the most commodious railway structures in the state.

Department Commander Whitney, of the G. A. R., has appointed the following named comrades on his staff: Judge advocate, W. S. Tilton, Osborn; chief mustering officer, L. S. Tucker, Cawker City; chief of staff, A. M. Fuller, Topeka; provost marshal, H. L. Millard, Sterling; chief aid-de-camp, T. J. Jackson Newton.

At Fort Scott the other day Sam Davis escaped a ten-year sentence in the penitentiary for burglary by the oversight of the prosecuting attorney in not having Davis in court when the verdict of guilty was read by the jury. Under the Kansas law the court was required to grant an arrest of judgment and discharge the prisoner.

The attendance at the Emporia state normal school the past year was 1,739, an increase of 90 over last year. The graduating class this year numbers 100, and the prospective graduating class for 1897 numbers 179. Eighty-nine Kansas counties and 13 states and territories are represented in the school. Outside of Kansas, Missouri leads with 12 counties.

The committee on prizes for the Knights of Pythias grand lodge drill at Topeka the other day awarded prizes as follows: First prize, largest number of men in line, Carbondale; second, Kansas City. First prize, most miles traveled in reaching Topeka, Kansas City first, Carbondale second. Largest number of past chancellors in line, Lawrence first, Carbondale second.

The latest statistics show that there are in Kansas 406,000 pupils of school age, though but 381,123 attend school. There are 9,237 schoolhouses and 11,913 teachers. The average wages to male teachers are \$40.40 and to female teachers \$33.73. There are 105 counties in the state, which makes an average of 88 schoolhouses and 113 teachers to the county. The people pay in local taxes to support the schools each year \$3,490,394.71, not counting the dividends from the permanent school fund.

## GEN. FAIRCHILD DEAD.

EX-Governor and Grand Army Leader—His Most Sensational Utterance.

MADISON, Wis., May 25.—Gen. Lucius Fairchild died very suddenly Saturday evening, though he had been in bad health for some time. He had been sick about three weeks from a complication of diseases, kidney disturbances and hemorrhages of the stomach being the most marked. Lucius Fairchild was born in Kent, Portage county, O., December 27, 1831.

His father settled in Madison, Wis., in 1846, and young Fairchild, with others, drove across the plains upon the discovery of gold there. He was a miner from the age of 18 to 25, but failed to make a fortune. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Fairchild obtained a captaincy in the First Wisconsin. At Bull Run his command constituted a part of the "iron brigade," and at Antietam his regiment so signaled itself that the loss of half of its members paid the penalty of fame. Fairchild led a charge up Seminary hill at Gettysburg and lost his right arm. He was made a brigadier-general for his gallantry, and shortly after was elected secretary of state for Wisconsin.

Gen. Fairchild was governor of Wisconsin six consecutive terms. For six years, from 1873, he was United States consul at Liverpool, and for two years thereafter consul-general at Paris. Next he was United States minister to Spain, and resigned in 1882. When President Cleveland vetoed the dependent pension bill during his first administration, Gen. Fairchild attracted attention by a speech in which he used the words, "Palsied be the hand of him who vetoed the dependent pension bill." In 1885 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and won admiration by his prompt action in aid of the Charleston earthquake sufferers.

Gen. Fairchild was a man of great energy and a man of great courage. He was a man of great ability and a man of great character. He was a man of great influence and a man of great power. He was a man of great honor and a man of great respect.

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## CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Proceedings.

THE senate passed the fortifications bill on the 20th. It carries \$10,753,888, or \$10,919,031 more than the house appropriated. Mr. Gorman made a proposition to issue \$100,000,000 of three per cent. certificates to meet prospective deficiencies, and Mr. Peffer followed with one for an issue of greenbacks to meet the appropriation, both propositions being made as amendments to the fortifications bill and both being defeated. The house passed the Bartholdt-McCall immigration bill, modified by the Corliss amendment. The bill excludes all males between 16 and 60 years of age from admission to this country who cannot read and write, except parents of persons living here. The Corliss amendment excludes aliens crossing the border into this country to work and then going back home and imposing a penalty on those contracting with them.

In the senate on the 21st the earlier portion of the session was given to the routine of agreeing to conference reports on appropriation bills, but the river and harbor bill was sent back to conference. Mr. Butler then moved to take up his bill to prohibit the further issue of interest-bearing bonds and Mr. Hill moved an adjournment, which was defeated. Mr. Pettigrew was then given leave to offer supplementary conference report on the bill. Mr. Hill immediately demanded the full reading of the voluminous report. Mr. Allen said the objection of Mr. Hill was manifestly aimed at the bond issue bill because it was a populist measure, which caused an exciting colloquy between Messrs. Hill and Allen. Finally Mr. Butler moved an adjournment which was carried. The house passed the bill to pension Francis E. Hoover, formerly of the Twenty-Third Indiana regiment, over the president's veto by a vote of 199 to 47.

In the senate on the 22d the obstruction to the anti-bond bill was withdrawn and the measure was debated. Mr. Hill attacked the measure as a barefaced attempt at repudiation and Messrs. Sherman, Gray, Hawley and Lodge also spoke in opposition to the bill, while Messrs. Smart, Mills, Butler, Allen and Clarke championed the measure. The conference report on the river and harbor bill afterward was agreed to. In the house Messrs. Hepburn and Doekery made a bitter attack on the river and harbor bill. Mr. Doekery saying it contained extravagant appropriations not warranted by the condition of the treasury and Mr. Hepburn stating that not a section of the bill had ever been read in the house. The conference report was finally adopted.

THE senate on the 23d debated the filed cheese bill at great length. Various amendments were offered and voted down. At two o'clock Mr. Allen (Nob.) resumed his speech on the bond bill. He had previously mentioned Harriet Newland Barrett, of Boston, born in 1800 and the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, also a bill increasing the pension of the widow of Gen. Carr from \$90 to \$75 per month.

THE session of the legislative department with a sensational attempt by Mr. Howard (pop.) of Alabama, to secure consideration of a resolution to impeach President Cleveland on eight counts, but he was promptly suppressed by an almost unanimous vote of the house, upon the question of consideration raised by Mr. Dingley. The house then settled down to the consideration of conference reports. The final report of the river and harbor bill was adopted without division. As finally passed it carries \$12,850,000 in direct appropriations, and authorizes contracts to the extent of \$9,742,000. The final report on the executive legislation department bill was also adopted. The bill carries \$23,530,000, \$270,000,000 less than the bill of last year. The sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills were sent back to conference. By a vote of 154 to 22 the house insisted on its provision in the latter bill relating to sectarian schools. Adjourned at 5:30 o'clock.

A NOTED WOMAN IN WANT.  
Miss Phoebe Cousins, refused a loan of \$100,000 from the Southern States Trust Company. Los Angeles, Cal., May 23.—Miss Phoebe Cousins, the noted lecturer and woman suffragist, who came to this city a few months ago on account of a severe attack of rheumatism, is now very sick. While not in absolute want, Miss Cousins's exchequer is somewhat depleted, and in consequence she applied to the suffrage association for a loan in order that she might leave this climate, which does not agree with her. She wrote to Mrs. Sargent and Miss Susan B. Anthony, but Mrs. Sargent took no notice of the letter and Miss Anthony replied that they needed all the money they had for the campaign for woman suffrage in California. Miss Cousins spoke pathetically of her neglect by Miss Anthony, of whom she said she had been a loyal supporter and defender.

TOO MUCH WATER.  
A Cry from Southern Kansas That Crops are being ruined.  
FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 23.—Another two inch rain in southeast Kansas yesterday, followed the heavy rains that have fallen almost daily for three weeks, has again swollen the subsiding streams, and the railroads in many sections are running through miles of flooded territory which has kept above water for many years. Large acreages of corn, wheat and oat fields are still flooded in different counties as far south as the territory line. Farmers are becoming discouraged. Much grain must be planted over if the fields get dry in time. Passenger train service is very irregular, and many agents are selling tickets on condition of flood interference.

SETBACK FOR ECKELS.  
Views of the Comptroller of Currency Repudiated by His Neighbors.  
OTTAWA, Ill., May 22.—John P. Altgeld for governor and free silver were the instructions given to the delegates selected at the La Salle county convention here to attend the state convention. La Salle is Comptroller Eckels' home county, and interest was added to the convention by the fact that the comptroller recently visited Ottawa, being reported to have come to Illinois in the interest of the gold standard campaign.

A Woman Child Murderer Must Die.  
LONDON, May 23.—The woman Dyer, convicted of murdering numerous infants entrusted to her care, has been sentenced to death. She was arrested at Reading with her son-in-law, a man named Palmer, charged with having strangled a number of infants whose bodies were recovered from the Thames, weighted down with bricks.

## MILWAUKEE'S BIG BOYCOTT.

The Whole City Fighting the Street Railway Monopoly.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—The proclamation of Mayor Ranschenberger calling on business men to unite to bring about an end of the street railway boycott is the latest development in an almost unheard of war between the public and a corporation. The Milwaukee Electric Railway Co. controls all of the car lines. It has been a political power and has succeeded in operating its cars in spite of its 990 conductors and motormen, who struck about three weeks ago, but now it is confronted by a boycott which bids fair, unless checked, to cost it very dear and also to damage the business interests of the city most seriously. The cars are running empty at a dead loss, and anybody who rides in them comes under the ban of the general and bitter boycott. The strikers are running 'busses' beside the car lines and get all the business. Practically the whole city is fighting the street railway.

## REFUSED ALABAMA LOANS.

A New York Trust Company Offended at Free Silver Speeches.

NEW YORK, May 25.—As an evidence of the interest in the gold money question, it may be stated that a well-known trust company in New York recently 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.

## ANOTHER KANSAS TWISTER.

Sweeps Across Wilson County and Wrecks the Town of La Fontaine.

NEDESHA, Kan., May 25.—A tornado passed through the western part of this county early Saturday morning. La Fontaine, a village of 200 souls, was almost destroyed. Two business houses, the Missouri Pacific depot and the Christian church were entirely wrecked, and almost every house in the village was damaged. A score of farm houses north, east and west were destroyed. Aaron Edwards, a farmer, was fatally injured, and many others were severely hurt.

## MR. WARNER DECLINES.

Declares That He Is Not a Candidate for Governor of Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25.—That Maj. William Warner will not enter the race for the governorship is now certain. He made a positive declaration of the nomination yesterday in this statement: In answer to numerous inquiries from friends in all parts of the state, I say to you frankly I am not and will not be a candidate for governor. I have no enemies to punish and more friends than I could reward if I lived to be as old as Methuselah. Respectfully, WILLIAM WARNER.

## NOT A POLITICIAN.

Mr. Debs Declares Positively That He Will Not Accept a Public Office.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 25.—Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, said last night: I will state for the public print that I will not serve in a public office. I have a fixed conception of a public office and I do not care to hold one. Politics and labor are two different institutions and I will not give up labor for politics. The two don't go well together and I believe I am of more use to labor. No I will not go into politics, and will not accept the nomination for president.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

DOWN AT THE FARM.

Oh, the days long ago I remember so well! They come to me now like a magical spell; They fill me, they thrill me with exquisite charm, For they make me a lad again down at the farm.

AH SING'S SUBJUGATION.

A woman may be mistress of herself though china fall, up to a certain limit, beyond which no conception of heroism reaches. The model woman screams at a spider, and discusses the merits of wired sleeves serenely while a priceless vase goes crashing to the floor.

"Austin, can't you do something?" Austin gathered up his napkin, put his hand on the table, and started to push back his chair; then he sank down again and restored his napkin to his place on his knee.

"Oh, Austin, you'd better not go," ventured his wife, mildly. He made no answer but strode to the door and passed through. Ritchie resumed the salt scraping, and Mrs. Melville grasped both arms of her chair and held her breath.

"Suppose you try it." Mrs. Melville, jumping up, "there goes another; and yet you sit and laugh. Oh, how horrid you can be!"

"I suppose so; but I do wish to goodness Mrs. Lawrence's cook hadn't got married." "So does she—the cook, I mean—since O'Halloran came home drunk two nights ago, and thrashed her. He has been in the guardhouse ever since, and I'm out a good man. Shows what marriage does. Before he was married he didn't beat his wife. However, it wouldn't have made the slightest difference whether she had committed matrimony or not; the Lawrences would never have had the general nor even a single member of the staff to dinner. She's never dined the paymaster, you know."

"I think it's too bad a first lieutenant's wife has to do it, and all the rest of the entertaining for the post." "You are also the adjutant's wife, remember."

"Yes, of course. I wonder what's the matter with Sing, anyway?" "That's obvious—approaching gouts," observed Ritchie, stroking and curling his unduly military mustachios, the mustachios that have entwined and ensnared so many hearts in their silken meshes since then, in the whirl of Washington society. Ritchie was Melville's second lieutenant at that time, and as he was not married, and didn't like the bachelor mess, he messed with his senior and that young officer's wife."

"Why didn't his cousin die, then?" "Perhaps he realizes that the dead cousin's funeral is a little worn as a method of obtaining a leave." "I should think so; one died when the paymaster was coming to dinner the time before last, and another when the Indian agent was here, and he polished off two in anticipation of the paymaster's last trip."

"That's not all, Austin," pursued Mrs. Melville. "Generally he only slams when he has lost at faro the night before." In pursuance of his method of warfare, Sing precipitated a chopping bowl and knife to the floor, with a resulting noise that only the falling of those two homely utensils could possibly accomplish. Melville bit his upper lip and clenched his fist.

"I wonder if it would do any good for me to go out and speak to him quietly?" suggested his wife. "Suppose you try it. If he takes a carving knife to you, call out, and we will come to your rescue; but unless it's an actual carving-knife, don't get us mixed up in any domestic brawl."

Mrs. Melville patted her lace-and-ribbon breakfast-cap down securely, took a long breath, arose, walked resolutely to the kitchen door, opened it, passed through, and closed it behind her. Melville and Ritchie listened. Melville leaned back in his pine Q. M. chair, with his ear bent toward the kitchen; Ritchie scraped salt into little ridges on the cloth with his knife. They could hear the droning of Mrs. Melville's voice, then a pause. She commenced and paused again, and yet a third time, her voice rising a little higher at the last. But Sing was worshipping the god of silence.

After the third venture, Mrs. Melville came reluctantly out and resumed her seat. "Well?" "Well, I told him." "Yes, we heard you. But what did he do?" "He didn't do anything—much. He just didn't answer."

"Did he turn his back on you?" "Well—yes." "In short, he didn't pay any attention to you?" "I suppose he didn't."

Melville took a biscuit, and passed the plate up to Ritchie. "What the dickens is one going to do about it?" he asked of the opposite wall. "If we were only nearer some town or the railroad, we might get some one else. But if we let Sing go, it may be months before we can get anybody else. I wouldn't mind cooking for you and Mrs. Ritchie so much, though it's pretty hard work, but I actually can't get up a dinner for the inspector general and his staff, and serve the dinner, too."

A pan went clashing and clattering along the kitchen floor. Mrs. Melville sighed, Melville grew fiercer, and Ritchie devoted himself to the mackerel. The shattering of a china dish broke the stillness. "That's six," breathed Mrs. Melville. This time Melville bit his upper lip as he put his napkin on the table beside his plate and pushed away his chair.

the side door, and a little later he came into the dining-room by the front entrance and resumed his seat. The shuffle of Sing's slippers could be heard in the kitchen. The adjutant, despite his smoothed hair and newly-brushed coat, looked so ruffled as to temper that his wife wisely refrained from speech. Ritchie was bolder.

"Has the police party got to come around and pick up the pieces?" "No; I guess he's whole." "Is he a little more reasonable?" "Oh, he's doing the lamb act now."

"Tell us about it, Austin," begged Mrs. Melville. "I just told him he'd got to stop his nonsense and behave himself. Of course I didn't want to say anything ugly to make him madder. He muttered that he'd go, or something like that, and he flung the dish-towel in my face. I was a little riled at that, but I don't think I'd have done anything except kick him out, if I hadn't remembered the dinner. I knew he had to be pounded into staying. So I pounded. That's all."

Mrs. Melville flew into the sitting-room a few hours later. "Austin, he's vamoosed!" Melville stood up, put down his newspaper and knocked the ashes from his cigar. "I'll go get him back," he said. "How?"

"Send a detachment out for him and bring him back." So Mrs. Melville watched and waited for half an hour, and at the end of that time heard the shuffle of feet and the tramping of boots on the porch. Sing glided into the room, followed by his master. There was a guard at the door. "Here he is. Try the force of gentle persuasion, Matty."

Mrs. Melville was a coaxing little body; she could have moved anybody



"MRS. MELVILLE, ME COME BACK"

but a Chinaman. Sing remained obdurate. "No," he grunted; "me no come back."

"Just to get dinner, Sing; you can go afterward." "No."

She looked appealingly at her husband. "Guard, take this man and put him to chopping wood in the sun."

It was rather a stretch of official and military authority, but even the commanding officer, who was to dine with the general, realized the urgency of the case.

An hour of wood-chopping under guard, under all the untamed glory of an Arizona sun, brought Sing into subjection. He appeared downcast, perspiring, gasping and penitent, at the door of Melville's quarters.

"Missa Melville. Me wantee slec Mis' Melville." "No; you can't see her; she's lying down."

"Yes. Me wantee slec Mis' Melville. Me telle Mis' Melville me come back." "She no want you back, Sing."

"Oh! you go telle." "All right. I go telle. She no come, I think."

Melville disappeared and brought back his wife. Her face was contorted into an unrelenting frown.

"Well, Sing?" she demanded, severely. "Mis' Melville, me come back." "No. I no want you come back."

"Me cookee good dinner. Alle samee heap good. Sun heap hot, makee me head hurt," moaned the child of the Orient. "No breakee plates no more."

"All right," she consented, reluctantly. "I keep you to-day, maybe."

"Really, Mrs. Melville," said the grizzled inspector general, as he sat down beside his brilliant little hostess at the table, and looked its length at the goody array of yet unbroken dishes. "I can't see what you all make such a fuss about these western stations for. Of course, they're a little far from the railroad, but you have pretty good society, you dress well, exactly as they do in Washington, so far as my masculine eyes can tell; you live on the fat of the land, to judge from what I see before me; and you certainly have excellent domestic service."

Mrs. Melville blessed the happy thought which had made her place the general so that he could not see the guard standing over the Celestial cook out in the kitchen as the door swung to and fro.

TIME TO GO SLOW.

The McKinley Boomers Have Reached a Critical Point. Among the most sagacious of Mr. Platt's remarks about McKinley and his canvass, is his suggestion that after the noise of the preliminary booming is over there will be an interval before the St. Louis convention long enough for the delegates to cool off and do some calm and serious thinking.

The republican conventions just held will complete substantially the roll of delegates; and unquestionably McKinley's nomination will be proclaimed by his boomers as a foregone conclusion. On the face of the returns of delegates there is every reason to believe that it will look that way. At any rate, his nomination on the first ballot will be made to appear inevitable, in the hope of silencing all opposition to him as futile and a political blunder in those who venture to make it. The plan from the first has been to rush him through; and so far as concerns the state conventions it seems to have worked pretty successfully. If the St. Louis convention were to be held this week or next week it might go through to the end not less satisfactorily. But will the booming continue to boom during all the weeks still remaining before the actual assembling of the body that is to make the nomination?

That is another matter, as Mr. Platt suggests. The delegates and the republican party will have time to do some thinking about the wisdom of going into the canvass with a candidate as to whom the sober sense of the whole union has the gravest doubts. The hysterics of the booming will give place to sane reflection.

The same may be said of the Chicago convention. It is still far enough off to enable the democratic party to get into a reasonable frame of mind before it is called to order. The silver crowd have often before startled the party with their boasting of the tremendous demonstrations they were about to make in conventions and elections; but when the time comes for the fulfillment what has been the result? Instead of making progress and winning victory, the silver faction has gone steadily backward and downward and has encountered only defeat. Every day's delay before the Chicago convention will increase the probability that the silver democrats will there be overcome finally. They are fighting for a humbug which will not stand calm discussion.

It is the same with the McKinleyites in the republican party. They are trying to put up a humbug to be run in a campaign of duplicity and false pretense.—N. Y. Sun.

PROMPTED BY GREED.

The McKinley Enthusiasm Springs from Selfish Instincts.

The enthusiasm for McKinley is a matter of neither brains nor heart. It is not based upon admiration of the man's ability or upon affection for one who makes tens of thousands regard him as a personal friend. It is purely a matter of the pocket. It is based upon the belief among the masses that McKinley's election in 1896—or, for that matter, Cannon's, if Cannon had been appointed chairman of the ways and means committee in 1899—will give them constant work with easy hours at high wages. In short, it rests upon the theory that the tariff is the most important thing in the country, and that the government can mark wages up or down. It is due to the spreading among the ignorant of the idea that prosperity is to be determined by votes.

The success of a campaign based upon an unreasoning enthusiasm of this sort must be followed by a disillusionizing and a disappointment which will provoke a tremendous revolution in public sentiment. Thoughtful republicans view with the greatest apprehension the prospect of McKinley's election. It is not simply that nobody knows where he stands on the financial question now, or how so weak-kneed a person would stand if he should become president. It is still more because, even if he were sound on this issue, he could not possibly satisfy the extravagant expectations that are entertained of the effect of his election. The enthusiasm for McKinley is due to the belief by the masses that he will usher in the millennium at noon on the 4th of March, 1897, and their indignation when they shall find how they have been deceived is something that is dreaded by many a republican who does not dare to resist the tide.—N. Y. Post.

McKinley's Weak Point.

The opponents of McKinley have one advantage, notwithstanding the major's great lead. They have him exposed at his weakest point with a full mouth in which to exploit and hammer it. Let the hammering be maintained with tireless vigor, and great things may yet be done. Just as the constant dripping of the water wears away the stone, so may a relentless and incessant attack upon McKinley's financial views wear away his cohorts of votes. His present position of silence upon the silver question is so cowardly that to hold it for four long weeks must weaken his strength in the east. If he declares for gold, he throws away the silver support he now receives in the west; and if he declares for silver, he ruins himself at a stroke. Meanwhile the panicky feeling grows as to where he is at. The position is awkward, and cannot long be maintained.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The clamor in the republican party for McKinley is based on the dangerous hypothesis that McKinley means prosperity. The candidate whose nomination seems inevitable to-day declines to state his position on the only important problem before the country, and this is not encouraging to republican business men who know that it is necessary for the national finances to be directed by a man whose convictions are sound and who is sure not to fall in courage when it becomes necessary to stand by them.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

DISHONORABLE SILENCE.

A Candidate and Party Dominated by Greed for Office.

There is much speculation as to the outcome at St. Louis, the chief question being: Can McKinley obtain the coveted nomination without committing himself upon the dangerous question of silver?

We incline to the belief that he can. The average delegate to that convention will represent the hunger for office first and his own or his constituents' convictions afterward, if at all. The platform of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, for a silver platform if he can get it, but, if not, then the next best thing, is likely to be a popular one when the convention assembles.

Why should it be expected that this convention will reverse all republican precedents by suddenly insisting upon principle first and the offices afterwards? Hon. Webster Flanagan, of Texas, was a representative and a popular republican when he exclaimed in 1880: "What are we here for but the offices?" A party that has fused with populism to secure power in the southern states, that to-day holds the United States senate by a similar fusion with the cranks and enemies of sound finance, is not likely to jeopardize any electoral votes by insistence upon clear affirmation of the true principles of finance.

McKinley has probably judged his party aright. We have yet to learn of a delegate or a delegation lost to him by his straddling. Threats there have been, but threats hurt nobody, and most of them have had a string attached.

But with the people it will be different. The mistake McKinley is making, and his party is about to make in nominating him, is in assuming that the people, like themselves, are an organized greed for office. Nine-tenths of the people care nothing for the offices, care little who holds them. What they do care, what they have insisted and will insist, is that their president shall be a man of convictions, with the courage of his convictions.

Mr. McKinley will find that the shibboleth of protection will not suffice to bring the presidency to a man who dare not speak his mind on the greater question of finance. His silence of dishonor will be broken by the death-knell of his hopes.—Albany Argus.

ANOTHER SHOT FROM REED.

The Maine Man Again Shows His Contempt for McKinley.

Speaker Reed's disappointment in his canvass for the republican nomination has given a keen edge to his natural sharpness of tongue. He made McKinley chairman of the ways and means committee of the house which framed the so-called McKinley bill, and made the Ohio man a presidential possibility. Now McKinley has unmade him as a candidate.

Reed feels that the fates have been unkind, and that McKinley has been unjustly favored. Reed spoke a day or two ago about McKinley being a straddler, referring to the latter's attitude touching the money issue. Later Reed told a reminiscence with as much pertinence. McKinley had been advertised as the "advance agent of prosperity." What Reed thinks of this is made plain in this story:

"Advance agent of prosperity," said he. "Humph! when I was a boy the advance agent of the circus would go through the country and cover the sides of barns and the fences with the most gorgeous posters of what the circus would be. There would be a long procession of knights in gold and silver armor, and ladies bedecked in silks and diamonds, mounted on beautiful Arabian steeds. There would be huge elephants, tigers, lions, camels, hippopotamuses and such, enough to stock a wilderness."

"When the circus came it was the usual little old one-ring affair, with one measly, flop-eared, slab-sided elephant, a mangy lion and a one-humped camel. It never came up to the show bills, but there was always at least one first-class acrobat who could ride two horses at once."—N. Y. World.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

Hanna's fat has been very successful in greasing the axles of the McKinley band wagon.—St. Louis Republic.

Mark Hanna can do Maj. McKinley a great deal of good by keeping slightly more in the background.—Iowa State Register (Rep.).

Mr. McKinley is already making cabinets, and there is no law to prevent, but there is an old adage about eggs in point.—St. Paul Globe.

Imagine McKinley on a campaign tour this fall, declaring to the people from the tail of a parlor car: "I have nothing to say."—Utica Observer.

Reed might accept the nomination for vice president on the ticket with Morton, but not on a ticket with a younger man in vigorous health.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Cardiff Giant, like McKinley, created something of a stir by keeping his mouth shut, till other people got to talking and the imposture was exposed.—Albany Argus.

The gentlemen who are arranging McKinley's cabinet for him should read and digest the old warning against courting chickens before they are hatched.—Detroit Free Press.

Yes; let us hear from Maj. McKinley on the tariff. Let him tell us how it happens that he did the same thing on a scale proportionate to his smaller capacity, and that he did this after his successor had been elected.—Kansas City Times.

RATHER—CLOSE SHOOTING.

Lion Stretches Himself Upon the Threshold of a Door.

An Englishman who lived many years in Africa says that it is now several years since he ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. His wife was sitting in the house near the open door, the children were playing about her, and he was without not far away, busy with a wagon.

"Suddenly," he says, "though it was midday, an enormous lion appeared at a short distance, slowly advanced and laid himself quietly down in the shade upon the very threshold of the door."

"My wife, frozen with fear, remained motionless in her place. The children took refuge in her lap, and the cry they uttered attracting my attention, I hastened toward the door. My astonishment and horror may be imagined when I found the entrance barred in such a manner."

"The lion had not seen me, and I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, and to the window of my chamber, in which I knew my loaded gun was standing."

"By a happy chance I had set it in a corner by the window, so that I could reach it from the outside, and, still more fortunately, the door of the room was open so that I could see the whole danger of the scene."

"There was no time to think, for the lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. I called softly to the mother not to be afraid and then fired. The ball passed directly over my boy's head and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above his eyes and stretched him on the ground."

"There was an instant of fearful suspense. Then I fired again. But the second bullet was thrown away, for his majesty never moved after the first shot, and I leaped over his prostrate body to clasp my wife and children in my arms."—Youth's Companion.

Love Letters Made Public.

The London Telegraph tells of a boy—a smart little boy—who was ambitious to be a letter carrier. A short time ago he secured a bundle of old love letters that his mother had treasured since her courtship days and distributed them from house to house throughout the neighborhood.—Chicago Chronicle.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

Feel

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, etc. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are easy to take, easy to operate, 25 cents.

If Your Dealer will not sell you the

S. H. & M. BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS will.

Write us for free samples showing labels and materials.

"Home Dressmaking," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Bias Velveteen Skirt Bindings sent for 25c., postage paid.

"BIG FOUR"

NEW LINE BETWEEN CINCINNATI TOLEDO and DETROIT SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS FAST TIME EXCELLENT EQUIPMENT. INAUGURATED MAY 24.

### WHAT'S THE USE?

Don't coddle up a woe. Don't think about your future.  
What's the use?  
It only makes you worry, and keeps you in a flurry.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.  
Don't talk about your wrong, it makes it last too long.  
What's the use?  
It only gives you pain, and suffering again.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.  
Don't talk of your disaster, it makes the tears flow faster.  
What's the use?  
It only keeps you weeping, and hinders you from sleeping.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.  
Don't talk of your mishap, it's only one more nap.  
What's the use?  
It only can annoy, and your peace of mind destroy.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.  
Don't talk of your affliction, it only causes fiction.  
What's the use?  
It opens an old sore, and worries you the more.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.  
Don't talk about your sorrow, trouble you only borrow.  
What's the use?  
It only makes you sad, and sour and glum and frowny.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.  
—W. L. Ormsby, Jr., in N. Y. Sun.

## HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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

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### CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

Maya halted on the brink to strip herself so that there might be as little as possible to impede her movements in climbing the stair, and twisted her hair into a knot. Next she tied the cord about her middle and the water-skin, to which she fastened the flint and steel, upon her shoulders. Lighting two of the largest torches, she fixed them slanting-wise in crevices of the rock, so that their flames shone over the mouth of the shaft, down which she threw, first a bundle of unlit torches, and lastly one on fire. This torch did not go out, as she had expected that it would, for presently looking down the pit she saw a spark of light shining one hundred and fifty feet or more beneath her.

Now all her preparations were complete, and nothing remained to be done except to descend and search for the water.

By the time that she was a third of the way down the shaft her courage returned to her, and the only fear she felt was lest some of the niches should be broken. Fortunately this was not the case, although one of them was so much worn that the embers of the fire, and for a second or two she hung by her hands. Recovering herself, she went on from step to step till at length she stood at the bottom of the shaft.

After a few minutes' pause to get her breath, Maya found one of the dry also stems and by it at the end of the shaft, and there in the center of a wonderful place, such as she had never seen before, gleamed the water which she had risked her life to reach.

This water, though clear as crystal, was not still, for once in every two seconds a great bubble rose in the center of the pool to burst on its surface and send a ring of ripples to the rocky sides. So beautiful was this bubble, and so regular its appearance, that for some minutes Maya watched it, then, remembering that she had no time to spare, set herself to get to the water, only to find that she was confronted by a new difficulty, and one that but for her foresight might have proved insuperable. The rock bank of the pool was so smooth and sloped so steeply to the water that it was quite impossible for anyone to keep a footing on it.

The ancient had overcome the trouble by means of a wooden staircase, as was evident from the places hollowed in the rock to receive the uprights, but this structure had long since rotted away. At the head of where this staircase had stood a hole was bored in the rock, doubtless to receive a rope by which the ancient had lowered himself, and the sight of this hole gave Maya an idea.

Untying the cord which she had brought with her, she made it fast through the hole, and having fixed the torch into one of the niches, she lowered the timbers of the stairway, she slid down the bank till she stood breast high in the water. For a minute or more she remained thus drinking her fill and enjoying the coolness of her bath, then, first having taken care to remove the tinder that was tied to it, she slipped the water-skin from her shoulder, washed it out, filled and replaced it.

Next she dragged herself up the bank, and by the light of a new torch started for the foot of the shaft. Here Maya rested awhile, gathering up her energies, and then commenced the ascent. There were 101 of the notches, for she had counted them as she came down, and now again she began to count, so that she might know her exact position in the shaft, of which she could see nothing because of the intense darkness. Before she had ascended fifty steps she was dismayed to find a feeling of weariness taking possession of her, which forced her to pause awhile, hanging to the face of the shaft. Then she went on again, and with great efforts reached the seventy-fifth step.

Then it seemed that a voice called her, and she struggled, writhing forward like a wounded snake, till darkness closed in upon her mind.

When Maya recovered a few minutes later she found that she was lying upon the edge of the pit, over which her feet still hung. Instantly she remembered

all, and with a little scream of terror wriggled forward along the floor. Then she rose to her feet, and picking up her linen robe, crept toward the entrance to the cave, where she put on her garments and walked slowly toward the camp, bearing the precious water with her.

Meanwhile, knowing nothing of all this, I also had been thinking. I remembered how, when I lay crushed beneath the rocks, the senior had ventured his life to save me. Should I not, then, venture mine to save his? It seemed so. Without water he would certainly die, and greatly as I dreaded to attempt the descent of the cueva, yet it must be done. Leaving the hammock, I searched for the Lady Maya, but could not find her, so I called aloud: "Senora, senora! Where are you, senora?"

"Here," he answered. "What is it? Is he dead?"

"No; but I am sure that unless he has water he will die within a little more than an hour. Therefore I have made up my mind to try to descend the cueva. Will you be so good as to watch the senior till I return, and if I return no more, as I probably will, tell your father what has happened?"

"Stop, Don Ignacio," said Maya in a hoarse voice. "There is no need for you to descend the cueva."

"Why not, lady? I should be glad to escape the task, but this is a question of life and death." "Yes," she answered, "and because it is a question of life and death, Don Ignacio, I have already climbed that hideous place, and—here is the water."

And once more she fell forward and swooned upon the ground. I said nothing, I was too much amazed, and, indeed, too much ashamed, to speak. Lifting Maya's senseless form from the ground, I placed her in a hammock that was slung close by. Then I took the water-skin and a leather cup and ran with them to my friend's side. But now the senior was in a state of collapse and lay still, moaning from time to time. Undoing the mouth of the skin, I poured out a cupful of water with which I began to sprinkle his brow and to moisten his cracked lips. At the touch and smell of the fluid a singular change came over the sailor's face; the empty look left it and the eyes opened.

"That was water," he muttered. "I can taste it." Then he saw the cup, and the sight seemed to give him a sudden strength, for suddenly he stretched out his arms, and snatching it from my hand, he drank it in three gulps.

"More," he gasped; "more!" But as yet I would give him no more, though he prayed for it piteously, and when I did allow him to drink again it was in sips only. For an hour he sipped thus, till at length even his shrunk cheeks began to fill out and the dull eyes to brighten.

"That water has saved my life," he whispered. "Where did it come from?" "I will tell you to-morrow," I answered. "Sleep now, if you can."

### CHAPTER XIII.

IGNATIO'S CARE.

At sunrise on the following day I lit a fire by which to prepare soap for the senior, who still slept, and as I was engaged thus I saw the lady Maya walking toward me and noticed that her hands and feet were swollen.

"Senora," I said, bowing before her, "I humbly congratulate you upon your courage and your escape from great dangers. Last night I said words to you in my grief that should not have been spoken, for it is my fault that I am apt to be unjust to women. Now I crave your pardon, and I will add that in atonement for my past injustice I can serve you in any way now and afterward I pray you to command me."

She listened, and answered: "I thank you for your kind words, Don Ignacio. If you wish to show yourself my friend it is in your power to do so. You have guessed my secret, therefore I am not ashamed to repeat that the senior yonder has become everything to me, though as yet I may be little to him. I ask you then to swear upon the Heart that you will do nothing to separate us, that whatever may be our need you will help us by all means in your reach."

"You ask me to swear a large oath, senora, and one that deals with the future, of which we have no knowledge," I answered, hesitating.

"I do, senora; but remember, were it not for me at this moment your friend who sleeps yonder like a child would be stiff in death. Remember, also, that you have ends to gain in the City of the Heart, where it will be well for you to have me as a friend should we ever live to reach it."

"There is no need to threaten me, senora," I answered. "I promise that I will stand between you and the senior. But see, he awakes, and his soup is ready."

She took the pot off the fire, skimmed it, and poured the contents into a gourd. Then she walked to the hammock and said: "Senora, here is your soup." He was but newly awakened, and looked at her vacantly.

"Tell me, Maya," he said, "what has happened?"

"I am not jesting. Listen, senora. You were dying for want of water. I could not bear it, and I knew that my father would not be back in time; so I took the water-skin and some torches and went to descend the cueva with Don Ignacio. The place was hard to climb and the adventure strange; but I came through it safely."

The senior heard, but made no answer. He only stretched out his arms toward her, and there in the wilderness died. His plight the next morning I told to Don Ignacio. He was an Indian girl, she murmured presently, "and you are one of the white lords of the earth. Is it well that you should love me?"

"It is well," he answered; "for you are the noblest woman that I have known, and you have saved my life."

"Remember, I am but an Indian girl," she murmured presently, "and you are one of the white lords of the earth. Is it well that you should love me?"

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changed that we started in astonishment. Different indeed was she to the ill-clad and travel-stained girl who had been our companion for so many weeks. Now she was dressed in a robe of snowy white bordered with embroidery of the royal green and having the image of the heart traced in gold thread on the breast. On her feet were sandals, also worked in green, while round her throat, wrists, waist, and ankles shone circlets of dead gold. Her dark hair no longer fell loose about her, but was twisted into a simple knot and confined in a little golden net, and from her shoulders hung a cloak of pure white feathers.

Zibalbay entered soon after followed by the two Indians bearing food. He was simply dressed in a white toga-like robe, similar to that which had been given to the senior and myself, a cloak of black feathers, his shoulders covered, and round his neck was hung a massive gold chain, to which was attached the emblem of the heart also fashioned in plain gold.

"The food is ready," said Zibalbay, "such as it is. Be seated, Nay, daughter, you need not stand before me. We are still fellow wanderers, all of us, and ceremony can wait till we are come to the City of the Heart."

Then we sat down and the Indians shot on the dishes consisted of what we did not know, but after our long privations it seemed to us that we had never eaten so excellent a meal. Already a difference to the senior could be seen in Zibalbay's mode of address. Formerly he had called him "senor," or even "my lord," to-night when speaking to him he used a word which meant "foreigner," or "unknown one," and even myself he called by name without adding any title of respect.

"Come hither," said Zibalbay to the Indian, when he had handed us some cigarettes. "Start now to the borders of the lake, and advise the captain of the village of the corn growers that his lord has returned again, commanding him in my name to furnish four traveling letters, to be here within five hours after sunrise. Warn him also to have canoes in readiness to bear us across the lake, but he values his life to send no word of our coming to the city. Go, now, and swiftly."

The man bowed, and snatching a spear and a feather cloak from a peg near the door, vanished into the night, heedless of the howling wind and the sleet that thrashed upon the roof.

"Then Zibalbay said," my daughter, it is time for us to rest; our journey has been long and you must be weary. Good night to you, my guests; to-morrow I shall hope to house you better. And with a bow he left the room.

Maya rose to follow his example, and gave the senior a kiss on his forehead, which he touched with his lips.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### KIT CARSON'S SISTER.

A Dame of Eighty Who Remembers Many Thrilling Episodes.

We have all heard of Kit Carson, the famous hunter and scout, whose stirring adventures in the first half of the century have furnished foundations for no end of border tales. But perhaps few persons know that the sister of the redoubtable Kit still survives in the person of Mrs. Mary Carson Ruby, who resides at Warrensburg, Mo. She was born on May 25, 1814, in Cooper's Fort, Howard county, Mo., her father, Walter Carson, having moved there a short time before from Madison county, Ky.

Mrs. Ruby's earliest recollections of home picture a log cabin, strongly barricaded to protect it from predatory bands of Indians. Though over 80 her eyesight is still good and her memory excellent. One of the stories she tells her grandchildren is how their grand-uncle Kit came to be a great hunter and scout. He was such a bright boy that it was intended to make a lawyer of him, but this plan was frustrated by the early tragic death of his father. Poor Kit was then apprenticed to a tanner. He objected to this heartily and begged to accompany his brother to the far west. But, as he was only 15, they refused to take him.

Kit had a will of his own, however, and after they had started he got hold of a mule and caught up with them at Independence, Mo. That settled it, and Kit went west. The brothers did not return for 15 years and Mrs. Ruby saw Kit only twice after the day he galloped off on his mule. Long after, when his name had become a household word throughout the far-growing west, he was called to Washington in connection with important business concerning our government and that of Mexico. When it was concluded he returned to his old home, where he died a few days later.—Denver Field and Farm.

Nature's Lightning Rods.

There is often great loss of property, and sometimes of life, in the severe electrical storms that rage at certain times of the year in Russia. To protect the houses of the peasants, which are frequently struck by lightning, the Russian government has recommended that the peasantry be encouraged to plant white poplar trees around their dwellings, to act as lightning rods. The suggestion arose out of some investigations concerning the liability to lightning stroke of certain species of trees made by a Russian electrician and the government forest inspector. They spent 100 days in the great forests near Moscow, and of the 577 trees that during that time were struck by lightning they found 302 were white poplar, notwithstanding the fact that that species is comparatively rare.

Undoubtedly.

Sapamith—He struck me a heavy blow in my right eye with his fist; and then, when I struggled to my feet, he struck me in the other eye, completely blinding me. But I was game to the last, haw Jawwe!

Grimshaw—H'm! What did you do? Sapamith—I cried out as my friends were carrying me away: "I'll see you kick!"—Puck.

A Great Deal of It.

Hojack—Gillholly has the bicycle face.

Tomdick—Is that so?

Hojack—It is. He has the face to borrow mine every day.—N. Y. World.

### TAX ON GERMAN SUGAR.

It Would Be a Very Sweet Morsel for the Louisiana Planters.

The Boston Herald of April 3 contained the following interesting letter from Mr. George Brickett, the well known tariff writer of Lynn, Mass.:

Under the heading "Sugar Industry in Danger," in your paper April 1, the secretary of the Louisiana Sugar and Spice exchange is reported to have stated to the ways and means committee that Germany is contemplating increasing the bounty given to exporters of sugar, and he therefore asked that the duty on German sugar be increased.

He said: Now, by virtue of the increased bounty on that weight of sugar—500,000 tons—our treasury would lose 14-100 cents per pound, or \$1,568,000. Our producers would lose 49-100 cents per pound on some 770,000,000 pounds, or \$3,772,000, a loss to the country of \$5,340,000.

As the duty on sugar is ad valorem the loss to our treasury of 14-100 cents per pound could come only by a lower price in sugar, but such a loss to the treasury is not less to the country. It not being paid into the treasury is evidence that the amount is still in the hands of the people.

The loss to our producers of 49-100 cents per pound must also come from a lower price. If our producers of sugar were selling their production to foreign countries, it would seem advisable for congress to do all in its power to sustain the high price, but if their production is sold to Americans, such a condition is one that should interest shoemakers.

If shoemakers and others should buy sugar from our producers at a price that would show a saving of \$3,772,000, such a saving is not a loss to our country, as the secretary of the Louisiana Sugar exchange declares. It would be a loss to sugar producers, but a gain to shoemakers, etc., and our country would be just as wealthy when shoemakers distribute their own earnings as when a portion of the earnings are by law transferred to sugar producers to distribute.

Sugar some day may be produced by electric bees, as ordinary bees now produce honey, in which case the Louisiana Sugar exchange might ask the committee of ways and means to provide a way for exterminating the sugar-producing bee. It is apparently afraid that the Germans are willing to do in part what the electric bees might do completely, and it is quite proper that everybody should know the nature of the exchange's demand.

Although it may be an off year for tariff discussion, there can be no harm in knowing that the Louisiana Sugar exchange asks a law that will prevent our shoemakers and others from retaining in their pockets one-half a cent on each pound of sugar they buy. The reason given for asking such a law is this: The sugar producers of Louisiana want that half a cent.

### GROWTH OF AMERICAN WOOL.

The False Claims of High Protectionists as to the Wilson Tariff Exposed.

The McKinley organs are claiming that the repeal of the duty on wool has caused a large reduction in the number of sheep in the United States. As a proof of their assertion they quote from a recent report of the department of agriculture, which shows a decline of about 4,000,000 sheep during the year 1895, as compared with 1894. This is alleged to have been wholly due to the Wilson tariff, and the wool growers are urged to vote for protection and restoration of the duty on wool.

While it is true that there has been a falling off in the number of sheep during the past year, it is not true that the decrease was caused by the Wilson tariff. The business depression which prevailed throughout the country in the last two years of the McKinley law was chiefly responsible for the low prices of wool and mutton which led to a reduction in the wool-growers' flocks. The revival of business which followed the adoption of the tariff of 1894 has not yet had time to bring about the better condition in the wool industry which will undoubtedly come with the rapidly increasing demand for wool. If trade and manufacturing are left undisturbed by high tariff agitators, the American sheep-raiser will soon be more prosperous than under McKinleyism. To show that the number of sheep in any one year does not depend upon wool duties, it is only necessary to give the official figures during certain years when protection was in full force.

Thus in 1884 there was in the United States 50,026,600 sheep. In 1887 there were only 44,759,314, and by 1889 the number had fallen to 42,598,079, a reduction from 1884 of over 8,000,000. Will some high taxationist explain this great falling off while there was a heavy duty on wool? Why did American sheep-growing decline so rapidly under the alleged stimulation of taxes on foreign wools? If it is free trade which has caused the decrease in sheep during the past year, what caused the greater reduction in years of republican protection?

For Farmers to Think Of.

The \$3 or \$4 a ton added to the price of steel by the great trust which now controls all the steel works of the country will make the farmers' tools, implements, wagons, etc., cost more than they do now. Protection enables the trust to raise prices. If McKinley is elected president the duty on steel will be increased and the trust will put up prices still higher. How will that help the farmers?

Their Wages Raised.

The Ellis & Lessig Steel & Iron Co. lately notified its employees of a raise of wages in every department of ten per cent. The change, which went into effect on April 1, will benefit over 500 men.—N. Y. Times.

The iron ore trust (protected of course) has decided to mine 2,000,000 tons less ore this year than last season in order to keep prices 50 per cent. higher. This will throw thousands of miners, railroad employes and shipping hands out of work, and tend to lower the wages of those who will be employed. This is how the tariff helps labor.

### THEIR POSITION UNTENABLE.

Protectionist Claim About Cheap Woollens Confirms What Democrats Have Maintained.

Inspired by a species of wool-ophobia the republican press is filled with stories of the terrible injury to the woolen industry caused by the competition of cheap foreign goods. The fact that out of some 1,600 mills devoted to the manufacture of woollen goods, about 40 are either idle or running on short time, is given as proof that with free raw material and 40 per cent. protection on their finished products our woolen manufacturers cannot compete with those of Europe. Foreign woollens, it is claimed, are sold so low that they are driving the domestic product out of the market.

In making these assertions regarding the prices of imported and home manufactured woollens the protectionists forget that they are denying one of the foundation principles of their creed. This is that a high tariff stimulates competition and thus reduces the price of domestic goods to a figure as low as that of the foreign product. If after having had 33 years of high protection our woolen industries cannot compete with those of Europe, even with the advantage of a 40 per cent. tariff, it proves conclusively that the pretense that protection lowers prices is a humbug. This is what democrats have always maintained, and their position is confirmed by the admission of all the republican organs which claim that cheap woollens are ruining our manufacturers.

Another important feature of the present outcry against free wool is the McKinleyite confession that the people are getting cheaper clothing. If it be true, as the republican organs most positively assert, that foreign cloth is now being sold so much cheaper than under the McKinley law that our mills cannot compete in the same lines, in must be clear that the consumers of the cloth get the benefits. The profits of the importer or tailor have not been increased in any way, and the great reduction in price about which the republicans are howling must therefore mean that the 65,000,000 American men, women and children are buying their clothing at lower prices than under McKinleyism. That this is fact and not merely theory can be proved by a comparison between the prices of woollen clothing under protection and at the present time. Every citizen who favors cheap goods should protest against high prices by voting the democratic ticket.

### THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

Evidences of a Widespread Business Revival Everywhere Manifest.

The Chattanooga Tradesman, a non-partisan business journal, published in a recent issue a summary of reports from 2,500 correspondents throughout the southern states. These reports show that the iron industry is very active, many of the southern furnaces having large orders in advance of their present capacity. The large demands for coke keeps the coal miners busy. The lumber market is strong, with an increasing demand for both domestic and foreign shipments, and the mills are generally fully employed. Cotton mills are all running on full time, and new textile mills are being organized in large numbers. In one week new cotton mills were reported from Branchville, Orangeburg and Spartanburg, S. C., and at Sweetwater, Tenn.; a silk mill at Birmingham, Ala.; woollen mills at Morrilton and Shelbyville, Tenn., and knitting mills at Athens and Lexington, Ga., Rocky Mount, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. A large number of other industries representing nearly a million dollars capital are also reported from various southern states.

If facts of this kind were peculiar to one week included in the Tradesman's reports, they would not call for special mention. But as they are merely samples of the widespread business revival which is everywhere manifest in the south, they furnish a conclusive answer to the wails of republican clamatory howlers. Busy mines, furnaces and factories, new mills and other important industries are the best proof that the cry of "Wilson tariff ruin" is only the invention of desperate office seekers. Between the clamor of partisan organs and the reliable statements of impartial trade journals, which will business men choose?

### SHOVELS WILL COST MORE.

The Trust Has Agreed to Advance Prices 20 Per Cent.

Representatives of the 14 principal shovel factories in the United States met at Anderson, Ind., recently and formed an association or trust which will practically control the entire output of shovels in the country. It was agreed to advance prices 20 per cent. above the present rates. The farmer who goes to buy a new shovel this spring will have the satisfaction of knowing that the higher price which he pays for it helps make fortunes for the trust monopolists who are protected against foreign competition. The laborer who digs drains or shovels gravel will also contribute 20 per cent. increase in the price of his new shovel to the greedy manufacturers who want bigger profits. And as the farmer and working-man bend their backs over their trust-taxed and tariff-taxed shovels they can console themselves by thinking that if they will only vote McKinley into office the tariff will be made higher and the trust will make shovels still dearer. This will be a good thing for the shovel makers. How will it suit shovel buyers?

—For 33 years the farmers voted for a high tariff. They got the tariff, but the profits all went to a few monopolists. When the democrats talked tariff reform the republicans said: "You make us tired." After a while a majority of the people got tired of protection, and said so by electing a democratic president and congress. Because two years of low tariff have not repaired all the injury caused by 33 years of high protection the McKinleyites are howling for a change. If there is to be a change it should be in the direction of lower duties, as demanded by the country in 1892.

**The Chase County Courant,**  
**W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher**  
**Issued every Thursday.**

**DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.**

There will be a delegate convention of the Democrats of Kansas, held in the city of Topeka, on June 3rd, 1896, at the hour of 10 a. m. for the election of six delegates at large and six alternates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, July 7, 1896; and also for the purpose of ratifying the selection of two delegates and two alternates to said National Convention from each Congressional District; said delegates to be selected by the delegates in attendance from each Congressional district.

The delegates to this convention shall be selected in such manner and at such time and under such rules and regulations as may be provided by the Democratic Central Committees of the respective counties.

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	Linn	3
Anderson	4	Logan	2
Atchison	12	Lyon	5
Barber	3	Marion	5
Barton	3	Marshall	5
Bourbon	9	McPherson	6
Brown	8	Meade	2
Butler	8	Miami	2
Chase	2	Mitchell	4
Chautauque	2	Montgomery	4
Cherokee	7	Morris	3
Cheyenne	2	Morton	3
Clark	1	Nemaha	11
Clay	3	Neosho	7
Cloud	2	New	2
Coffey	5	Norton	2
Comanche	2	Osage	5
Cowley	4	Osborne	2
Crawford	8	Ottawa	3
Dickinson	8	Pawnee	3
Decatur	2	Phillips	2
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	7
Douglas	7	Pratt	5
Edwards	3	Reno	2
Ellis	10	Republic	4
Ellsworth	6	Rice	4
Flinn	2	Riley	4
Ford	3	Rooks	2
Franklin	7	Rush	2
Geary	3	Russell	2
Grove	1	Saline	4
Graham	2	Scott	1
Greenwood	1	Shawnee	7
Gray	2	Sheridan	2
Greene	1	Shawnee	7
Hamilton	2	Sherman	2
Harper	3	Smith	3
Harvey	4	Stafford	2
Haskell	4	Stanton	1
Hodgman	1	Stevens	1
Jackson	5	Sumner	7
Jefferson	5	Thomas	2
Jewell	3	Trego	2
Johnson	8	Wabasha	5
Kearney	2	Wallace	1
Kingman	3	Washington	9
Kiowa	1	Wichita	1
Labette	5	Wilson	2
Lane	1	Woodson	3
Leavenworth	7	Wyandotte	19
Lincoln	5		
Total	478		

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urged to request to forward 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 the evening of June 1st, and after that that to send to Topeka. 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.**

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

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

Also the selection of a new State Central Committee.

The selection of delegates, the basis of representation and the delegates each county is entitled to will be the same as mentioned in the call for June 3rd, 1896, convention.

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urged to request to forward 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
Morris	3
Morton	3
Osage	5
Shawnee	7
Wabasha	5
Woodson	3

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman.  
 P. 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.**

The cyclists of the State are to have an entire evening set apart for them in the Fall Festival at Topeka. They will have floats and all kinds of decorations.

The Herrington Tribune is of the same opinion we are in regard to Capt. F. P. Cochran, of Cottonwood Falls, being entitled to anything he wants because he takes more newspapers than any other private citizen in the State.—*Florence Bulletin.*

Hon. R. H. Cochran, who was judge of the Wheeling (West Virginia) district for eighteen years, and who died last month, was a brother of Capt. F. B. Cochran, of Cottonwood Falls. Judge Cochran after retiring from the bench became president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. He was one of the brightest, most worthy and most prominent men in West Virginia.

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 town of Arcola, Ill., is said to have a secret society called the Black-cap club, whose object is to prevent negroes from becoming residents of that city or remaining any length of time within its limits. In referring to the Mobile Register remarks: "The only community in the South that bars out the negro is down here in Southern Alabama, just north of Mobile, and it is a community of Northern settlers exclusively. The Southerners are the only people who seem to be able to get along with the negroes; yet they are forever preached to by the Northern Pecksniffs about how they should behave toward them."

The debt of the leading nations of the world in the year 1895 is given by a French journal as follows:

	Debt.	Per capita.
France	\$5,359,800,000	\$139.60
England	3,284,400,000	83.80
Russia	3,153,400,000	32.20
Germany	3,050,400,000	50.20
Austro-Hungary	2,804,200,000	67.60
Italy	2,588,200,000	83.60

The interest-bearing debt of the United States in the same year was \$716,202,060 or about \$10 per capita. In the year 1895 the European nations increased their debts as follows:

Russia	\$1,508,200,000
Germany	1,148,600,000
France	455,600,000
Italy	382,800,000
Austro-Hungary	247,400,000

Free trade England, however, reduced her debt \$448,800,000.

A great many people seem to wonder at Missouri Democrats being free silverites. It is not strange at all. The Paola Spirit has investigated the matter and finds that in 1876 the Democrats of that state were howling long and loud for "soft money," and the leading Democratic papers denounced Samul J. Tilden as a tool of the "money power." The Democrats of Missouri are repeating their action of 1876 this year. It will also be remembered that in 1876 the Kansas delegation to the national Democratic convention flopped their wings for "soft money" and were ready to support a Greenbacker like "Blue Jeans" Williams for President. The "sound money" men carried the day in the convention and won the victory at the polls.—*Burlington Independent.*

We have just received a catalogue of the State University for 1895-6. We are pleased to note that in spite of the hard times generally prevalent during the past year, there has been a substantial increasing of the number of students enrolled at the University. The total attendance is 895, which includes 569 males

and 326 females. The new building of Physics and Electrical Engineering was thrown open to the use of students, for the first time, last fall. Various new courses, particularly in pedagogy, have been added to the curriculum. Taking it all in all, the University is in a flourishing condition, and maintains the high position it holds among educational institutions. An analysis of the attendance emphasizes the fact that the University is a thoroughly representative institution, the percentage of the students being divided among the various occupations as follows: Farmers, 41 per cent; business men, 34 per cent; professional men 19 per cent; clerks, artisans and laborers 9 per cent. It is also an interesting fact that nearly one half (45 per cent) of the entire body of students are self-supporting. The last catalogue will be sent, and all inquiries concerning higher education answered, on application to Chaceclor F. H. Snow.

Matfield Green, in Chase county, is a town of 250 population and ten miles from a railroad. Its inhabitants are just the kind that live in all Kansas towns that had no railroads twenty years ago. They overestimate the value of a railroad to a town, and of course they are constantly expecting a road. Several years ago a road was graded from Strong City to Eldorado, and track was laid to Bazaar. The natives think that Matfield would make quite a town if they just had a railroad. Talk confidently to a citizen and he will tell you that he is just hanging on until the road comes and he is then going to unload his property at a big figure and pull out. Railroads do not sell property. There are a good many Kansas towns with railroads and property for sale that cannot be sold. We think this shows plainly that people are shallow and void of reason. Why would people go to Matfield Green to invest money if they had a road? They are not flocking to other towns that have railroads. Yet the people of every town without a road think their village would become immense with a road. D. W. Mercer had Matfield Green named in honor of his native town in England. He owned the land where the town now stands and was regarded as wealthy. He is now a notary public, and keeps a small grocery. The town has its "prominent citizens," its "classes of society" and the various other conditions found in every village and city. Some of the inhabitants have lived there thirty years.—*Florence Bulletin.*

**THE BUGLE ON MEN-OF-WAR.**  
 Many of you know what an important part the bugle plays in military operations on shore: how it assembles vast bodies of men, deploys them for battle, regulates their fire, and sounds the charge which even dumb animals understand and obey, in a desperate rush for victory. The voice of the commander gives the order; but since his voice can reach only those near him, the bugle takes it up, and carries it in piercing notes to the most distant ear.

So, too, on board of a man-of-war the bugle is used to make an order penetrate the uttermost part of the ship from deck to hold, from stern to stern, and from quarterdeck to mast-head. From morning till night it is calling officers and men to routine duties, and in battle it is directing nearly every movement and inspiring them to their utmost endeavor.—From "What the bugle tells on a warship" by Lieut. John M. Elliot, U. S. N. in June St. Nichols.

**WHICH "CRIME" IS THE GREATER.**  
 John R. Tanner spoke sensibly to the Illinois Republican convention when he said:

If all that has been written regarding the great crime of 1873 were literally true, it would have no tendency to justify the greater crime now proposed, of making fifty cents worth of silver receivable by law upon contracts made upon the faith and credit of the present dollar of gold. Only the most wanton madcap would destroy the business and commerce of the United States by enacting such a law, even if it had the power.

Nearly all the contracts in existence today have been made within a very few years. Not a quarter of them run back as far as 1873. Indebtedness is a shifting thing. The 10,000 millions of indebtedness, more or less, in the United States to-day is owed, and is owing to

an entirely different set of men from those who owed and to whom were due the indebtedness of ten years ago. Even if a lot of conspirators "struck down" silver twenty-three years ago and have seen their wealth doubled as a result of that act, it still remains true that for every one of the beneficiaries of that conspiracy who would suffer from a restoration of silver now a thousand innocent men would be robbed and ruined by such an instant 50 per cent. depreciation of the money standard as the free silverites propose.

There is no excuse for mistaking the significance of the proposition. Mr. Tanner describes it accurately. The free silver men propose that the dollar of the United States shall be, or shall represent, 37 1/4 grains of pure silver, instead of 23.2 grains pure gold. The silver in the market is worth 52 cents and the gold is worth 100 cents, measured by the extension standard.

Free silver coinage would simply change the value of the dollar. It would not change the value of the 17 1/2 grains of silver, except in so far as speculation and the increased demand resulting from free coinage would effect it, and that would simply make it fluctuate violently from day to day until the readjustment between supply and demand should cause the silver quotations to settle into comparative quietude. When that time comes the dollar probably would be worth somewhat more than 50 per cent. of its present value; possibly 75 per cent, and possibly very little over 50 per cent.

No one can tell anything about where or when the value of silver would settle under those conditions. There would be a state of uncertainty as to the value of the dollar which would inject into every business enterprise speculative element greater even than that which existed in the depreciated currency period during and following the war—such a condition as exists to-day in Argentine, where the unit of account has been varying through a range of 25 per cent in the past few months.

The most terrible effect of "the crime of '73," which any free silver imagination has pictured, are not equal to the disaster to the country which would follow an instant change from the present standard to the depreciated and violently fluctuating standard proposed by the free silverites.—*Kansas City Star.*

**WINFIELD CHATAUQUA 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. Willlett, 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, Ideal Concert Company; with several for which dates are not yet fixed.

The Department of Instruction will include Sacred Literature; W. C. T. U. School of Method, Eloquence, 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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**AERIAL MARVELS IN LONG SKIRTS.**  
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# MARCHING DOWN THE VALLEY.

They are marching down the valley at the great commander's call. Though the way is rough and weary and the mystic shadows fall. But the hearts that beat so bravely in the battle's fierce affray Will not falter at the summons, nor the dangers of the way.

They are marching down the valley, Hark! the sound of tramping feet! They go on through summer's sunshine, they go on through winter's sleet. Banners wave, and arms glitter, and the music's throbbing breath Echoes in the solemn valley, that we name the vale of death.

They are marching down the valley, and we follow gladly on, For the music sweet and ery tells the way that they have gone; And we'll find them camped in meadows where the waters stilly flow, Where the sward is soft and verdant and the flowers of Heaven grow. —Edith G. Hawks, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

# A STUDY IN BLUE AND GRAY

[Original.] BLUE were the skies which arched above a northern village in 1861, and blue were the eyes of the pimpernel and forget-me-nots dotting the grass, beautifying the gardens, scenting in happy unison with other blossoms, their blue also was the uniform of the young officer standing at the gate leading from a comfortable mansion to the garden, and bluer still the trustful eyes of a gentle maiden encircled by his stalwart arm and leaning her golden head upon his manly bosom.

The sun was setting, the blue of the western sky became blue and gold set with garnet and pearl, and the golden hair turned richer and deeper in tint as the other sunbeams from above mingled fraternally with its shining strands and kindled red fires which burned like embers in those tresses of changeable hue.

It was their parting, for the regiment was off for the war, and Capt. Falconer was one of its officers. He was a young man full of bright ambitions, prompt to obey the call of duty, holding within his stalwart form and active brain those possibilities which, in our country, make every man a possible hero, every heart an altar upon which may kindle and burn brightly martial ardor and the sacred patriotic flame. There were millions of them in 1861, there are millions more now.

Ruth Pritchard was the judge's only daughter, unspoiled by her father's wealth, unhurt by the insidious follies and gayeties which destroy the womanliness of so many in her class. Her deep, true nature did not take kindly to flatteries, the buzz of insects, the glitter of butterfly wings and ways. Therefore she was still the child of nature, unspoiled by the thin veneers and mere varnish of bright life. Of medium size, well rounded in form, with features regular and attractive and a soul which had not forgotten how to look forth from the blue, the celestial blue, of her eyes, she was a sweetheart of whom the young officer might well be proud.

And upon this evening as they talked sadly of the possibilities before the departing soldier, not then so well comprehended as later, when taught by stern experience, the blue skies faded to gray, the west to a deep blood red, paling later into the prevailing twilight hue; the blue uniform of the man and the blue dress of the maiden seemed to fade into the same tint as darkness deepened, and to harmonize the picture gray mists arose into which the soldier vanished when he at last kissed her velvet lips and bade her farewell. The troops were to start by the night train from the nearest railroad station several miles away, and as her hero rode into the gray mist and the darkness, two blue eyes left behind became impearled with tears and there arose from the depths of a tired and saddened heart an eloquent prayer in his behalf. A little later the grays again faded out of the upper sky, which changed to the deep blue of night, with stars shining against the soft background like diamonds upon cushions of velvet. They shone upon the young and untried soldier riding thoughtfully along, shone upon the upturned face of the girl he left, kneeling white-robed beside her snowy couch ere she retired to think of him, perhaps to kiss him lovingly in her dreams.

Blue skies again—this time arched over a southern landscape, beautiful fields in which blue violets grew, slopes covered with rank foliage and forest glades, reaching for long distances here and there long lines of blue in motion, undulating like sinuous serpents, their scales the guns and bayonets which glistened in the summer sun. Above them here and there the glorious flag upon which stars of promise shone in a small firmament of blue, as the larger stars shine and smile in the azure sky.

Not far off, along the opposite slopes, long lines in gray, some sheltered behind low earthworks, some moving along in sinuous lines, along which glistened the same sinister steel scales

which made a menacing crest for the lines in blue. On the mountain side not far away veils of gray mist just rising toward the higher summits like curtains rising upon a gigantic drama soon to be enacted amid the matchless scenic accessories of this mighty stage. And just now the hush of expectation, in which loud voices were stilled and the most conspicuous sounds were the tread of armies, the rattling of cannon wheels and accoutrements, the clear voices of command. Something of the gray tint appeared at times in human faces, a pale gray which told of grave thoughts and dire possibilities.

And then the tempest. Gray smoke rising from cannons which flashed lightning athwart the clouds and shook the earth with thunder. The rattle of musketry, the whistling of bullets, the shriek of the larger messengers of death, which cannot belched from furious throats, the rush of cavalry, the massing and melting of the blue lines here and there, the charges and counter-charges in which blue and gray mixed and intermingled like blotches of color upon a mighty palette, with which supernatural artists were painting historic scenes. And soon there was crimson, wet and warm, in great blotches upon the palette, and shrieks punctuated the silences left occasionally by the guns as they took breath for loud defiance constantly renewed.

Here and there men in blue and gray fell writhing upon the earth, or moved no more, and into the faces of these crept the gray pallor in which is impressed deeply upon human faces the mystic seal of death.

Into this maelstrom of conflict swept the regiment to which Capt. Falconer belonged, carrying itself bravely, crossing steel with steel at the trenches, finding these foemen worthy of its mettle, hurled back again and again, but returning with thinner lines and more heroic endeavors, until its part and parcel of that red field was won. When evening came there was crimson in the sky mingled with gray, crimson marks on the earth, spotting blue and gray uniforms, crimson in the hospital tents, where surgeons, employed

shattered lines brightened at her coming, while rough voices softened as they blessed her. Then came Lettie Falconer, the colonel's pretty sister, whose presence soon became as welcome as that of the other ministering spirit, whose superior faith and intuition had led the way. And so the days passed by with these shattered hulks in drydock, as it were, and the great struggle at the front drawing to a close. Next to Col. Falconer's cot was that of Col. Poindexter, of the confederate army, also severely wounded, and between these two men of opposite views, but kindred courage and devotion, grew up a deep and lasting friendship. Such friendships were neither few nor far between in those days, and, thank God, they have multiplied like white roses and gold-heart daisies since then, until now they dot the fields with peaceful beauty and fill the once heated air with fragrance. Lettie Falconer wore blue nearly all the time, her union colors, as she saucily said, and so she, too, became a factor in the hospital coloring of blue and gray. Here in this world of suffering there were pleasant moments, and the blue of heaven seemed so clear and translucent that they thought they caught glimpses of the great White Throne on the day the surgeon assured them that Col. Falconer would live. Those who saw Ruth that day saw a face so radiant that it seemed to wear a halo of celestial light reflected from some unseen source far away.

One glad day weeks thereafter came tidings of peace. There was among the men in gray deep sadness for the cause lost, a cause which had cost them so much in treasure, so much in priceless human lives; but higher than this soared their thankfulness because carnage was ended and human passions no more to flash forth in flame and to subside in shallow graves along which bivaunched the silent soldiers who await the last grand review. There were congratulations, preparations for departure, and a fitting to the plantation home of Col. Poindexter as invited guests. It was in the woods of northern Louisiana where the Spanish moss festooning the trees, the greenish blue



A JOYFUL MEETING.

as merciful butchers, pruned men as though they were trees placed ready for their knives and saws—all part of that stern discipline through which north and south became better acquainted, first as foes, later as conquerors and conquered, later still as friends. And out of this furnace emerged truth triumphant, union forged and annealed under the hot hammers of war, flag made sacred forever by the conflict through which the cause it represented bore a charmed life, though thousands of its brave defenders fell.

In this and many succeeding battles Frank Falconer bore himself nobly, and then one day when the war neared its end he fell and was taken, wounded, into the camp of the enemy. He was reported killed, and there was mourning among his comrades and at home. He had won promotion, too, and was colonel of the regiment when he met with this mishap. Tried in the heated crucibles of conflict, his manhood had stood the test, and his manhood in every emergency had been the miniature of his fiancée near his heart, her better defined image in his soul, and the letters breathing love and devotion which she never failed to send with faithful regularity. When news of his death arrived, the gentle girl who had wept at his departure and in many lonely hours since shed not a single tear now. With quiet energy she started to the front, secured passes through the lines, and one day there came softly to the side of Col. Falconer's cot in the roughly improvised hospital a little figure in silver gray costume, with the same loyal blue eyes, from which shone immeasurable, unfathomable affection. There was a glad and joyful meeting in the soft twilight shadows, a meeting once more of blue and gray. Men saw the happy look which transfigured the pale face on the cot and the angel face bending o'er it, but God alone saw the transfiguration in each loving soul, where the azure light of hope replaced those gray shadows of grief wherein the death angel's wing had come between the tired spirit and the trust which aids the angel of healing in turning such sad cases from the verge of the dark valley. The gentle girl, watchful ever of her lover's needs, was thoughtful, too, of others, and in a few days eyes all along those

of the cypress foliage, together with the blue uniform of Falconer and the blue dress of his sister still displayed the tints prevailing in the pictures with which this story deals, the study in blue and gray. It was noticeable, also, that Col. Poindexter's gray uniform and Miss Lettie's blue dresses were often seen wandering together, and that inside them at such times were the wearers, not at all averse to the near neighborhood of these once conflicting colors. One evening Col. Falconer, coming hurriedly around the little pavilion in the grounds, found the gray sleeves around his sister's shapely waist, and really did not seem greatly astonished or overcome. There came explanations, pretty confusion upon the part of the girl in blue, playful chidings from her brother because of this easy surrender to the confederacy, followed, of course, by sincere congratulations and a brother's blessing, most willingly and heartily given. Evidently the blues and grays in the picture were mixing, but the general effect was pleasing and artistic, Poindexter being dark and stalwart, Lettie a sunny-haired blonde of willowy form and delicate features. Falconer and Poindexter had but two arms between them, but two such arms were better than a million belonging to mere parlor pets and perambulating tailors' dummies. The young ladies were more than satisfied; what matter, therefore, what cavaliers and critics might say?

And not long after they all went home. Poindexter had no near relatives; his plantation had been despoiled in great measure during the war, and he had ample wealth in other forms. So he went to Pennsylvania with his friends and became a resident there. The double wedding at which these well assorted pairs were married was a pleasant picture. The interior of the old church had been furnished long years before in a pleasing tone of neutral gray. Ruth wore a silver-gray wedding dress and Poindexter a gray uniform. Then there were the blue uniform of Falconer, the favorite blue in which his sister was married, the boys in blue who turned out to their commander's wedding, the spotless blue sky above from which the sun sent golden strands to brighten the burnished tresses of those beautiful

brides, and in many places as well as in the canopy of bunting and flowers under which they stood to be wed, the country's starry flag with its firmament of heaven's own blue, all making another picture in blue and gray. As Ruth looked at her stalwart husband, the sunbeams in her hair, heart and eyes, she looked like one of Raphael's angels released from its canvas to make a mortal glad. It was a happy wedding, and out of it grew two happy homes.

Years came and went, summer skies of blue changed to winter skies of gray and back again. Gray came thickly into the hair and beards of the two veterans and into the sunny tresses of their bonny brides. But both these men were loyal to the core, loyal in friendship, loyal in devotion to their country's cause. Poindexter, always maintaining the sincerity of the boys in gray, who proved it by heroic courage and self-sacrifice, was not a man to do anything by halves. He saw that it was a good thing that slavery had been shot to death, that union had been established, that disintegration, though masked in specious disguise, had been forever made impossible. On Memorial day, though not of course eligible to membership in the G. A. R., he walked by invitation in the procession, and there, arm in arm, Falconer and his sister's handsome prisoner paid tribute to the heroes dead. Sometimes at public meetings and camps they spoke, and the fervid southern eloquence of the soldier who once bravely fought in gray breathed deep devotion to the cause won by the boys in blue. Families grew up about them—athletic boys, with something of their fathers' looks and loyalty; sunny-haired girls, from whose blue eyes shone the devotion shown by their mothers in the days which tried women's souls. Two years ago, not many months apart, the fathers heard the word of command from on high, and like true soldiers obediently responded. They lie side by side in death as in life; above them gray granite slabs growing, as it were, from beds of blue violets, myrtle blossoms and emerald grass.

On last Memorial day there came to these graves, after the crowd had departed, hand in hand, two lovers. The youth was Carlos Poindexter, the maiden Dorothy Falconer, children of the men who slept at their feet. He wore a naval cadet uniform of gray, she had a clinging dress of blue, and her eyes matched her garb as his gray eyes did his neatly fitting uniform. Small union flags drooped over the grassy mounds, and on the gray granite monoliths hung chaplets of flowers, already fading. The skies above were blue, but as they stood there talking gently of the parents they loved, the gray veil of the twilight crept over the heavens, the sunset crimson flamed and then paled in the west, the stars one by one peeped out, slinking softly through the thin gathering clouds. His arm stole about her waist, hers crept about his neck, and their lips met in a lover's kiss. Was it the wind which breathed a soft benediction, or did the gentle whisper come from the graves at their feet? Suddenly and softly a few drops of rain fell, glistening in the fading light, and as they turned away the beautiful maiden laid two choice chaplets of flowers upon these cherished graves, in token of lasting love and remembrance. They were made partly of gray Spanish moss from Louisiana, and peeping out shyly from the soft outlines of these wreaths of neutral tint were blue-eyed pimpernel and blue forget-me-nots. L. EDGAR JONES.

## HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT.

Gen. Miles Gives His Sensations When Wounded in the Civil War.

Interview with Gen. Miles, in the Bloomington Pantagraph: "You have been wounded several times, general. How does it feel to be shot?"

"That depends upon where the ball strikes you," replied Gen. Miles. "If it passes through the fleshy part of the body without hitting the bone, it is a half mile away before you realize that you are shot. If it meets with resistance, however, you get the full force of the bullet, and it strikes you like a sledgehammer. I was shot in the neck. The ball cut along the side of my throat, under my ear and passed on. At Chancellorsville a ball struck my waist-belt plate and then deflecting went into my body. The blow paralyzed me. I could not move for weeks from my waist downward, and everyone thought I would die. I was taken home to Massachusetts, and after a few days I surprised the doctor by moving my right foot. They took this for a sign that the ball was in the opposite side of the body and probed for it, laying the bone of my hip bare. They found the bone broken and took out nine pieces, leaving one, which they failed to find. They found the bullet several inches farther down than these pieces of broken bone. At another time I was wounded in the shoulder by the half of a bullet. I was holding my sword up to my shoulder when the bullet struck the edge of the blade and was cut in two, one-half of the bullet flying on and the other going into my shoulder. At another time I was wounded in the foot, the ball striking a Mexican spur that I was wearing and going off into my foot. By the way, I think I have the spur." Here the general opened a drawer in his desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur, which was broken on one side. The break was caused by the bullet striking the spur.

## An Optical Delusion.

The two eyes really see two objects. If the two forefingers be held, one at the distance of one foot and the other two feet in front of the eyes, and the former be looked at, two phantoms of the latter will be observed, one on each side. If the latter be regarded, two phantoms of the nearer finger will be observed mounting guard, one on each

## TRUE MONEY.

It is Very Clearly Explained by Col. Greene.

In the opinion of some excellent judges the address of Col. Jacob L. Green before the Hartford board of trade on March 28 is one of the clearest statements of the true functions of money ever made. Col. Green is president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, said to be the largest moneyed institution in New England. We quote below a part of this most excellent speech:

Trade exists before money. Money is born of the necessities of trade, and is simply its instrument. And trade, no matter how complex its forms, how narrow or how wide its field, what the range of its objects or the number or character of its instrumentalities and incidents, is nothing else but the free, willing exchange of one man's property for that of another. The fundamental fact, and the everlasting moral element in such exchanges is this: No man willingly exchanges his own valuable commodity, his property, except for another commodity, another piece of property of at least equal value to him.

The whole principle and motive of honest trade and the absolute condition of permanently prosperous trade are property for property, substance for substance, equal value for agreed equal value. Anything else, no matter how phrased, is robbery of one or other of the parties, and is immediately destructive of real commerce, for it exhausts the party who is made to get less than he is made to give.

But the direct exchange or barter of scattered commodities by their respective owners is a slow, laborious, costly and inconvenient process. The problem of trade is to bring the scattered owners of needed commodities and the scattered consumers of them effectively together as seasonably, quickly and cheaply as possible. All the manifold instrumentalities of commerce are merely devices to that one end. And the first necessity to that end is some form and kind of property so useful and desirable to all men, no matter for what special reason, and so uniformly and universally acceptable by them that they will everywhere and as readily exchange for it any item of property they wish to exchange, knowing that it will, willingly and without loss, be taken in exchange for any other item of property they may happen to want and whenever they may happen to want it. That kind of property for which all other kinds can be exchanged, which can buy and sell all others, men call money. To serve this use most effectively and economically it must possess in the highest attainable degree certain qualities. It must have value, real usefulness in itself, for men do not willingly trade valuable for valueless things. It must keep its value, for men will not trade value for a valueless thing merely because it once had value. They must have the present substance and not the mere tradition of value. It must be as invariable in value as possible—that, while it is kept on hand awaiting other exchanges, it may lose as little as possible of its power to buy other commodities. It must be as nearly imperishable and indestructible as possible. It must have as small bulk as possible consistent with sufficient abundance, both for convenience of handling and for safety and cheapness of carriage. It must be of a sort equally valuable, equally desirable, equally acceptable wherever men trade, else its purchasing power is not everywhere equal, and its function so far fails.

Whenever men have advanced beyond savagery they have by custom and common use adopted some then available form of property, possessing more or less of these qualities, as the medium of their exchanges. So long as, for any reason, that form has had a recognized value and acceptability as wide as the range of trade of that time, it has served its purpose, even if imperfectly. When its acceptability has ceased, or has ceased to be commensurate with the field of trade, it has dropped out of use. History is full of instances of disused and abandoned moneys.

Whenever a particular form of property has served as a medium of exchange it has necessarily become a measure of the value of every item of property exchanged by its intervention. When cowries were the medium everything else was valued in cowries. It was the same way with sheep, cows, cloths, hides, bunches of shingles, etc. So that intermediate kind or form of property, by first exchanging for which all other kinds of property are exchanged for each other, is for the time being both a medium of exchange and a measure of value of the things exchanged.

Whenever a money has been a kind of property which existed in natural units, like cowries, arrowheads, sheep or other like sort, the conventional unit of exchange has been the natural unit by which the count of quantity would be made. But when the extension of the field of trade and the changed wants of men have compelled such refinements in the quality, bulk and convenience of the instrument of exchange that the rarer metals were more acceptable for the purpose, some conventional unit of quantity and some universally satisfactory mode of its certification had to be found, and out of this necessity grew the various denominations of money, which are measures of the quantity of the property contained in such units, and also the coinage laws by which the quality and quantity of the property so used is officially ascertained and certified for the safety of those who would exchange their property therefor. This does away with the inconvenient scales and tests of the ancient merchant and allows actual quantity to be accurately ascertained by mere count of unworn pieces.

It ought to be a mere truism to say that coinage does not and cannot affect value; that it simply certifies the quality and quantity of a certain piece of property, for the information and convenience of that world of trade whose

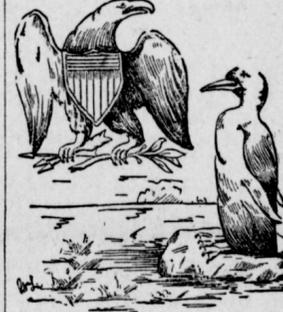
use and mutual agreement alone establishes the value of the property so certified. Coinage does not make copper silver nor silver gold, nor does it make two grains of one, nor affect in the least degree the rate of their exchange for each other in open market.

When the coinage ratio of sixteen to one was adopted it was as nearly as possible the actual market ratio of silver to gold. The two metals were thus treated as nearly alike as possible. In order to get 1,000 silver dollars one had to take to the mint \$1,000 worth of silver. But with free coinage at sixteen to one, with the present market price of silver and unlimited legal tender, I can take \$500 worth of other property, go into the market and buy \$500 worth of silver bullion, take it to the mint, have it coined into 1,000 silver dollar pieces and compel you to accept them in discharge of my previously incurred debt to you for \$1,000 worth of gold or of any other equally valuable property which you have let me have in exchange for an equally valuable amount of property promised to be delivered to you at a future time. But do not expect to recoup yourself by taking that same \$500 worth of silver in the 1,000 pieces and going into the market with it and buying \$1,000 worth of other property with it, just because the law enabled me to compel you to take it, for the \$1,000 worth of some sort of property which you had let me have on the faith or promise of getting another \$1,000 worth in return. If it be otherwise, if a legal tender act can make 50 cents' worth of silver as valuable in the market as 100 cents' worth of gold, it can work the same change in ten cents' worth of silver or a cent's worth of pewter. The value of the bullion, the property itself, is then no longer an element in the question of the value of a silver dollar, or any other dollar, and the question of the relative production and abundance of silver and gold, or of any other metal, is wiped out. Let us all get a few hundred-weight of iron, pass a law requiring only a few grains of it in a dollar of full legal tender quality with free coinage and be rich.

## Easy Lessons for Coin's Pupils.

See the Bird. It is an Eagle, is it not? Yes, it is a Gold Eagle. Do men want these Eagles? Yes, they Hustle for them. Why do men want Gold Birds? Because they can buy many things with them.

Here is Another Bird. Is it a Loon? Yes, it is a Silver Loon. Is it so Highly



Prized as the Eagle? No, Because it will not buy so many Things. Then it is a Cheap Bird, is it not? Well, rather.

See the Man. He is a Working-Man. He works because he wants Goods. If his work is measured in Eagles he will get much Goods. If his Wages are paid in Loons he will get little Goods. Which Bird does he Prefer?

Can Eagles fly? You bet they can fly. If the Man makes a Free Coinage Law that Sixteen Loons shall be Worth



One Eagle the Gold Birds will fly away Across the Sea. Will that Help the Man? No; it will make him Poor.

Does the Man like to be Poor? Not much; he wants to get Rich. Then why does he listen to the Friends of the cheap Loon? Because he has not cut his Eye Teeth yet. Pretty Soon he will Tumble to the Silver Loon's Racket. Then, Good-by Loon.

## Where the Wheels Are.

"The populists of North Carolina have established a newspaper on wheels. It goes into a town, gets out one issue, and goes on to the next town."—Augusta (Ga.) Daily Tribune.

There is evidently a slight error in the above. It should read: "The populists of North Carolina have established a newspaper on wheels." In this respect the North Carolina paper does not differ from the rest of the populist and silverite organs throughout the country. They are all run and edited by men with wheels in their heads; some of them with beautiful silver cartwheels, which make 240 revolutions per minute. The buzzing of the wheels is often mistaken for thoughts on the currency question, and the unfortunate who has them writes down what he thinks they say and prints it as an argument for free coinage.

In addition to the sixteen to one wheel, there is the fiat money wheel, with crank attachment; the debt repudiation wheel; the wheel of government loans on farm products; and other similar machines. It should be easy for the North Carolina populists to start a thousand paper wheels right in their own state.

## SHILOH BATTLEFIELD.

Third Annual Reunion to Be Held  
May 29 and 30.

Many Prominent Men Will Deliver Addresses—Monument to Be Dedicated by the Ninth Illinois Veterans' Association.

[Special Correspondence.]

The first monument to be erected on the Shiloh battlefield has been erected by the Ninth Illinois Veterans' association and will be unveiled during the annual reunion on May 29 and 30. The monument is made of Barre (Vermont) granite and is 6 feet long at the base, 3 feet 6 inches thick. The second base is 5 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. The die is 4 feet 8 inches wide, 2 feet 2 inches thick, 3 feet 4 inches high. The cap is 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide and 1 foot 8 inches thick, making the monument 7 feet 5 inches high and weighing 16,000 pounds. The cost was \$1,000. It is a beautiful structure. On the cap is a knapsack, crossed guns and a military cap with olive branch and oak leaves. On the front the monument is inscribed as follows: "Ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers." On the reverse: "April 6, 1862—Present for duty, 578 men; killed and died of wounds, 303; wounded, 263; total killed and wounded, 566." This was the heaviest loss sustained by any regiment in this or any other single battle of the war, according to the number engaged. Gen. Jesse J. Phillips, the first colonel of the regiment, and now one of the supreme judges of Illinois, will deliver the oration at the unveiling. Many other prominent men will be present and deliver addresses during the two days' reunion.

The comrades living in the south will send 10,000 White Cape jessamine flowers to place on the graves of 4,000 heroes who sleep on the Shiloh battlefield. One hundred young ladies, 50 from the north and 50 from the south, will place these flowers on the graves and plant a flag at each grave.

Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who was on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander of the confederate army at the battle of Shiloh, when Gen. Johnston was killed at two p. m. Sunday, April 6, 1862, has located the correct place where Johnston was wounded and where he died. The location of the place has been in dispute ever since the battle. Senator Harris was at that time governor of Tennessee and was a personal aid to the confederate commander. He says Gen. Johnston led

can see the correct place where the great confederate commander died on the Shiloh battlefield.

The Shiloh Battlefield association was organized April 10, 1893, by the survivors of the battle on the occasion of their visit to the battlefield when they held anniversary exercises on the 31st anniversary of the battle.

The objects of the association are to have the old battlefield maintained by the government as a great national memorial park. There are buried over this battlefield 4,000 confederate dead who were never found and were not removed to the national cemetery there. Secretary E. T. Lee, of Monticello, Ill., has the names and post office address



COL. E. T. LEE.

with the company and regiment of over 20,000 of the men who fought at Shiloh, representing every regiment, battery and command that took part in the battle. All these urged that the battlefield be preserved and the various positions marked where the commands fought during the battle, and the graves cared for. The following is a list of the officers of the association:

President, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, Springfield, Ill.; Secretary, Col. E. T. Lee, Monticello, Ill.; assistant secretary, James Williams, of Savannah, Tenn.; treasurer, Dr. J. W. Coleman, Monticello, Ill.

Vice Presidents—Senator Isham G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, O.; Capt. Lee Howell, Evansville, Ind.; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; Ex-Gov. J. M. Thayer, Lincoln, Neb.; Col. William Preston Johnson, New Orleans, La.; Gen. Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Gen. D. C. Buell, Paradise, Ky.; Col. D. B. Henderson, Dubuque, Ia.; Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Bethany, Mo.; Gen. Basil Duke, Louisville, Ky.; Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Elkhart, Ill.; Gen. A. D. Cook, Denver, Col.; Gen. J. R. Chalmers, Memphis, Tenn.; Gen. John Glynn, New Orleans, La.; Senator Charles Manderson, Omaha, Neb.; Senator John Sherman, Mansfield,



FIRST MONUMENT ERECTED ON SHILOH BATTLEFIELD.

a charge at about two p. m. just south of the Purdy and Hamburg road, south of the peach orchard at the Bell house. Johnston sent Harris to lead the Forty-fifth Tennessee regiment in the charge. When he returned he met Johnston on the ridge just southeast of the Bell house. He rode up to him and saw he looked pale. He said to him: "General, aren't you wounded?" He said: "Yes, and I fear seriously." He saw Johnston reel in his saddle. When he rode up to him, he took his bridle reins, placed one arm around Johnston to steady him and rode with him back to a deep ravine, when he helped him off his horse and laid him down under a tree. He called to a passing confederate soldier to go to the front, along the line where they were fighting, and ask the officers for a flask of whisky and bring it to him at once. This the soldier did, and he gave Gen. Johnston a drink, which he swallowed. He gave him a second drink, but he could not swallow it, and turned his head to one side and let it run out of his mouth. Just then Col. William Preston, of Kentucky, brother-in-law of Gen. Johnston, rode up and, jumping off his horse, ran to him, placing his arm under his head, and implored him to say something to him, but all he could do was to open his eyes and recognize him. He died in a few minutes. They were alone with the dead commander, and the battle was going on.

Johnston's horse had died from the wounds he had received at the time of the charge and Harris' horse had run away. It was agreed that Harris should go and notify Beauregard of Johnston's death, and Col. Preston would remain with the body and have it taken back to Shiloh church, which was done, and from there it was taken to Corinth, Miss., and to New Orleans, La., where the remains are buried in the beautiful vault of the monument of the Southern Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

The federal troops against which Gen. Johnston led the charge were the Ninth Illinois, Forty-first Illinois and Thirty-second Illinois infantry, who so stubbornly held the position south of the Hamburg road on April 6, 1862.

The markers are now all up, and all

## FLOWER RAISING AT HOME.

Persistence, Patience and Perseverance Necessary.

Ah, what a happy thing it is to be a person of resources. A friend of mine who lives in a country district, where money does not grow on trees, became dissatisfied with the income she derived from her hens and cows, and decided, as she had always been successful in raising plants, to see if she could not arrange with a city florist to supply him with a portion of the cut flowers he used.

The florist to whom she applied was glad to enter into the arrangement, and she began early last spring sending him violets, following a little later with jonquils, hyacinths, then roses, and in the fall crysanthemums. She always had given some to her plants, and felt that she was amply repaid in the pleasure and the mental and physical recreation she got from the work; now she gives a little more time, and, in addition to the pleasure and recreation, has a solid financial remuneration that is to help send her two daughters to school without mortgaging the farm.

I have often wondered why women who live in or within easy reach of large cities do not give more attention to raising plants, the blooms of which would find a place in the markets. Take violets, for instance, they always command a good price, and they are easy of culture. Much of the time many waste in bemoaning "the hard times" could be profitably spent in attending to a home flower garden.

Persistence, patience and perseverance are the three P's that spell success in the home culture of flowers. If you have never tried flower-raising you may expect to meet many failures; professional florists do not always succeed and we hear enough about poor crops from our friends, the farmers. Why, then, should we expect every seed we put in the ground to grow? Of course, we must expect failures, and it is in overcoming them, in studying the nature, the habits and the requirements of different plants, that half the pleasure of floriculture lies. The wise beginner will read the floriculture page of a good magazine, will talk to her friends and will confine her efforts at first to some of the standard plants, whose habits are well known and easily learned.

In growing plants for the home, do not neglect to supply liberally, such as will provide blossoms for decoration of the table. A few flowers do wonders, in brightening, not only the appearance of the table, but the spirits of everyone around the board as well. Every lover of nature rejoices that those stiff, artificial set pieces that we were used to seeing in the center of the dining table have entirely gone out of fashion, and now the most natural arrangement possible is sought after. Only one, or at most, two kinds of flowers are used at a time in table decorations, and as far as possible foliage of the plants is used with the flowers. Nature doesn't make many mistakes, and the artist has not yet been born who can improve upon her arrangement of bud and leaf.

## PAPERING A ROOM.

Some Good Points for Those Who Want to Do the Job Themselves.

After removing the old paper size the wall. Some paperhangers paper over the old paper, so that in old houses five or six successive coats may be found upon inspection. This is a great mistake. All paper is more or less absorbent and holds impurities and atmospheric germs. A house containing many successive layers of old paper cannot be a healthy abode. If the old paper is thoroughly wet with a brush and left to soak this way, the old paper will come off easily unless there are a great many layers, and even these will yield to perseverance. After sizing the room allow it to dry a few hours; then begin to paper. There should be a long table, a couple of barrels with two boards makes a table of convenient height. Ascertain the height of the room and the proper amount to allow for matching, and lay a number of pieces face down on the table. Apply the paste after trimming the blank strip off the left side of the paper. If it is heavy paper both edges must be trimmed, but in light paper one edge is trimmed and lapped over the untrimmed edge of the next length. Spread the paste with a regular paste brush or a whitewash brush, and do it as evenly and rapidly as possible. Use a plumb to get the edge straight on the wall and begin pressing it down with a dampened cloth at the top and continue to the bottom. It requires patience and practice to hang paper evenly. Continue this process, being careful to match the figures on the paper. When the entire wall is covered put on the border. These directions may be too explicit, but it is in what seems to the practiced hand a self-evident method that the amateur usually fails. Nine persons out of ten cut the lengths of paper one by one without knowing that the pattern is repeated once in so many inches on all paper, and the proper length for matching once cut, all other breadths can be cut the same length.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Neck Ruches Are in Favor.

Neck ruches are now substituted for high collars and the variety displayed in the shops is endless. Some are made of alternate double strips of black and white tulle several inches broad and plaited very full in the center. Bows of black satin ribbon are added at the back or sides and fastened in front. Black and colored net embroidered with cream lace is also used, and very stylish ruches are made of black chiffon with a satin edge gathered to a ribbon band and wide enough to fall fully ten inches on the shoulders. Black satin bows or bunches of violets decorate these.—Chicago Tribune.

—Frank E. Smedley published "Louis Arundel" under the name of "Frank Farleigh." The first name was his own, and the second was chosen by him, as he said, for the sake of the alliteration.

## BACKACHE.

From the Press, New York City.

Few people have suffered more from pain in the back than Mrs. Lilla B. Newell, of No. 2313 Second Avenue, New York City. For several years she was so afflicted with this distressing malady that she was hardly able to get around, and could do little to care for her children which made her suffering all the harder to bear. Her husband, Charles Newell, who is a well-known New York optician, tried in every way to find a remedy for his wife, but no medicine seemed to have the power to remove her pain.

Mrs. Glynn, a sister of Mrs. Newell, is a professional nurse and was familiar with the symptoms of her sister's sickness. Mrs. Newell was away on a visit when a reporter called upon her, but Mrs. Glynn, who lives at 407 West 10th Street, told the story of her sister's recovery.

A doctor was called when Mrs. Newell's condition became serious and he prescribed small pink pills which, in a short time, relieved the woman's pain as no other medicine has done. "After awhile," Mrs. Glynn reports, "I learned that the medicine the physician was giving my sister was nothing more than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Knowing by experience how excellent a remedy these pills were, Mrs. Newell bought some at a drug store and continued taking them. The effect was most gratifying, for in six months my sister was perfectly well and the pain in her back was nothing more than an unpleasant memory. Both she and I have recommended the Pink Pills to other people, who have not failed to find them all that is claimed. All doctors who I have been treated by, before taking the pills, had done her no apparent good."

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form) in the dozen, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment as extensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

## CONSULS ARE DECEITFUL.

Elderly American Lady Doesn't Think It is a Hot August Day.

It is a hot August day. An elderly lady blowing like a small tugboat, puffs into the consulate and casts anchor near the consular desk. The elderly lady is evidently "real mad," and although I am innocent of having offended her, she looks at me with great severity.

"Can you tell me," she asks, suspiciously, "if in going from Geneva to Paris to-night my baggage will be examined again by those stupid custom-house officers?"

"Presumably it will, madam," I reply. "Well it's a shame," observed the lady, majestically, "and if you are over here representing the American people you ought to have it stopped. I have had my baggage examined four times since I left Baden Baden. Last night at the Italian frontier they threatened to boil my clothes because I had been to Hamburg, where there is said to be cholera. This morning at Geneva they seemed to be actually searching my trunk for microbes. Why, sir," said the lady growing absolutely splendid in her indignation, "I have never had the cholera in my whole life!"

I knew it would be useless to reason with this excellent female, so I just tried diplomacy. "Alonso," said I, in business-like tones, to my gifted secretary, "make a note of this affair and report it at once."

Alonso had no idea to whom he was to make his report, but he took copious notes, and the lady went away presently in a better frame of mind. Two days afterward I received a note from her in the following bitter terms:

Paris, Aug. 18.—Sir: My trunk was examined as usual last night, and, if possible, more rigidly than before. My opinion is that our so-called consuls are as deceitful as they are incompetent. Yours respectfully,

## He Understood.

Two Americans were lately traveling by rail in France in a railway carriage, the only other occupant of which was a quiet old gentleman. One of the Americans was about to smoke, when the old party pointed to a notice forbidding smoking. Something disconcerted the smoker abandoned the attempt, but in a few minutes more pulled out a flask and remarked to his companion, "I wonder if that darned old French skeezy object to our taking a drink?" and was horrified when the supposed old French party said in the purest English, "I should like to join you boys."—Boston Commercial-Bulletin.

Nearly all of the great nations of the civilized world have lately been gaining more slowly, at least in rate per cent. of increase of population than they did 12 years ago.

## THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 25 @ 4 00
Stockers	3 40 @ 3 80
Native cows	2 00 @ 2 50
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3 00 @ 3 07 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 @ 62
CORN—No. 2 hard	54 @ 55
CORN—No. 2 mixed	52 1/2 @ 53
OATS—No. 2	15 @ 15 1/2
RYE—No. 2	32 @ 33
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 90 @ 2 10
Fancy	1 75 @ 1 85
HAY—Choice timothy	12 00 @ 12 50
Fancy prairie	6 50 @ 7 00
BRAN—(Sacked)	45 @ 46 1/2
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
LARD—Choice	7 @ 7 1/2
POTATOES	15 @ 20
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 25 @ 4 25
Texas	2 65 @ 3 65
HOGS—Heavy	3 10 @ 3 25
SHEEP—Good to choice	2 50 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Choice	2 10 @ 2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	59 @ 62
CORN—No. 2 mixed	20 1/2 @ 27
RYE—No. 2	41 @ 42
RYE—No. 1	36 @ 38
BUTTER—Creamery	13 1/2 @ 17
LARD—Western mess	4 07 1/2 @ 4 17 1/2
PORK	7 25 @ 7 80
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	2 95 @ 3 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 80 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	64 @ 65
CORN—No. 2	28 1/2 @ 30
OATS—No. 2	19 @ 19 1/2
RYE	36 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 11 1/2
LARD	4 27 1/2 @ 4 45
PORK	7 1 1/2 @ 7 57 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	3 50 @ 4 50
Good to Choice	3 40 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 40 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68 1/2 @ 68 1/2
CORN—No. 2	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2	14 1/2 @ 15
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 11 1/2
PORK—Mess	9 50 @ 10 50

## Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GENUINE LOVE, however rated as the chief passion of the human heart, is but a poor dependent, a retainer upon other passions—admiration, gratitude, respect, esteem, pride in the object.—Mrs. Inchbold.

When the Summer Breeze Blows through the trees, most of us who can set off for a country jaunt. Fewer cross the Atlantic. Whether it is business or pleasure calls one from home, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best accompaniment of a voyage or an outing. Yachtsmen, sea captains, commercial travelers and emigrants concur in this opinion. The Bitters is unrivalled for bilious, malarial, dyspeptic or liver disorder.

WHEN we put our picture in the magazine or newspaper, we always select the photo that was taken a good while ago.—Indianapolis News.

Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 1631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A MAN will tell you of every improvement he puts on his property, but he never tells you the mortgagee that he has put on the improvement.—N. Y. Advertiser.

FROST'S CURB is the medicine to break up cholera's Ganges and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.—Goodman.



## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists. If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed, everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a **SPRAIN**, when St. Jacobs Oil would cure it in the right way, right off.



There is no dividing line. **Battle Ax PLUG**

DON'T FORGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other brands for 10 cents. DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be improved. DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax." DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

**Old age** comes early to the clothes that are dragged up and down over the wash-board. It's ruinous. Nothing else uses them up so thoroughly and so quickly. This wear and tear, that tells so on your pocket, ought to be stopped. Get some Pearl-ine—use it just as directed—no soap with it—and see how much longer the clothes last, and how much easier and quicker the work is. Pearl-ine saves the rubbing. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearl-ine." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearl-ine, be honest—send it back.

A quarter spent in HIRES Rootbeer does you dollars' worth of good.

**WE PAY** each WEEKLY and want men EVERYWHERE to sell GOLD (50c per doz) PEANUT BUTTER and ALL other STARK Trees, Outfit, FREE. No Money to Invest. No Risk. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo., Leckport, Ill.

**OPINION** and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. S. W. WOOLLEY, ST. LOUIS, MO. SUGGEST THIS PAPER every one you write.

**Binder Twine** Largest culture in the world. Supplies a price from 10c to 15c. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111 to 115 Michigan St., Chicago.

A. N. K.—D 1606

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

**PISO'S CURE FOR** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Does not Stain. Sold by Druggists.

## DECLARED OFF.

The Southern States Cotton Exposition Postponed Indefinitely.

## TWO VESSELS COLLIDE IN A FOG.

Nine Men and Women Thought to Have Been Lost—Canary Bicycles Free—Fight Between Young Griff and Jack Everhardt.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The managers of the projected Southern States Cotton exposition yesterday decided to postpone the exhibition indefinitely. This step was taken because of the failure of the southern management to enlist any considerable number of states in hearty co-operation in the enterprise. The entire sum necessary to carry on the exposition was subscribed in Chicago, awaiting call. The southern committee was finally asked to give definite assurance, by May 25, that the exhibits would be forthcoming, and when they were unable to do so there was no alternative left the Chicago committee but an indefinite postponement, pending such time as the southern management could be placed under the direct control of the representative manufacturers, planters and substantial business men of the south, and until such men are prepared to give it their support.

**TWO VESSELS COLLIDE IN A FOG.**  
BOSTON, May 26.—The three-masted schooner Mary Sprague, lumber laden, Thomaston, Ga., to Boston, was towed into this port last night in a sinking condition. She reports that on Friday night in the fog she was in collision with an unknown schooner, which was so badly cut down that she must have sunk in a few minutes. Nine men and one woman were seen on board the unknown, and it is feared they went down with the vessel.

**CANNOT CARRY BICYCLES FREE.**  
CHICAGO, May 26.—Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, has decided that the Wisconsin Central road cannot carry out its announced project of transporting bicycles free and remain a member of the association. It must either exact the charge called for by the association agreement or withdraw from the association.

**EVERHARDT STOOD HIM OFF.**  
BROOKLYN, May 26.—Young Griff and Jack Everhardt fought six hard rounds at the Empire theater last night. Griff had a shade the best of it, but failed to land his man.

## WAR SHIPS ASKED FOR.

Long Expected Disaster in Island of Crete Finally Precipitated.

LONDON, May 26.—The Times has a dispatch from Athens which says: The long expected disaster in the island of Crete seems suddenly to have been precipitated and since Sunday anarchy has reigned at Canea. The Turkish soldiery, breaking all restraint, poured through the streets, shooting and massacring and pillaging Christians. The consuls have all telegraphed for war ships. The British fleet at Malta sailed yesterday for Crete.

The cavasses of the Greek and Russian consulates at Cannea have been killed. Turkish Pasha is utterly powerless to restrain the soldiery, as he is on bad terms with the military governor, Isodin, who is suspected of being at the bottom of the whole trouble. The immediate cause of the outbreak, however, is inexplicable, as the Christians there have never given provocation.

## PERRY ADMITS HIS GUILT.

The Sawyer Family Butchered in Cold Blood for Money.

AVA, Mo., May 26.—Ed W. Perry, who was arrested yesterday, charged with the butchery of the Sawyer family, has confessed and implicated two others in the crime. The murder was committed before dawn Wednesday morning. Perry had two accomplices, Jack Baker and Louis Douglas, who are also under arrest. Perry says the two men committed the deed while he stood guard. The crime was committed in the hope of getting money. The people in this community are greatly excited and threats of lynching are freely made. Perry came here a short time ago from Belleville, Kan., where his parents live. They bear an excellent reputation.

## A BILL PASSED.

The Senate Gets Through with the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the supply bills, was before the senate yesterday, and passed just before adjournment. It temporarily displaced the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds. As passed, the bill carries about \$10,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the house bill.

## Hero of Lookout Mountain.

IRVINE, Ky., May 26.—Capt. John Wilson, who first planted the federal flag on Lookout mountain, Tenn., in November, 1864, died at his home near here yesterday, of cancer of the face. Capt. Wilson was in command of a company of federals during that memorable engagement at Lookout mountain, and his company was first to reach the top after the confederates had been routed. He stuck up the flag and defended it.

## Miss Jones the Victor.

BOSTON, May 26.—Sergt. Gertrude Jones, of Kansas City, Mo., won the senior individual prize at the annual military drill at Lasell seminary yesterday afternoon. The company prize went to company A, captained by Miss Kate S. Pennell, of Acheson, Kan.

## Storm in the Seminoles Country.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 26.—A cyclone is reported in the Seminole reservation, where several people were killed and many thousands of dollars' damage was done by the wind and accompanying flood.

## REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Waiting Condition Still Continuing—Prospects of a Good Crop—Failures.

NEW YORK, May 26.—E. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, says: The waiting condition, which seems to people nothing better than stagnation, still continues. But there is a difference. Thousands of orders and contracts are merely deferred because they can be more safely given a little later. There is nothing exciting in the speculative market for exportable products and the stories about damage to wheat have been numerous, but the general belief regarding the future supply is fairly reflected in the decline of 1.62 cents per bushel. The home market falls entirely to respond to short crop stories, for it is known that western reports indicate a crop exceeding last year's. Cotton speculation lifted the price a fraction for a day or two, but it declined again, and such movements are always easy at this season, when stocks can be easily controlled. The European and American mill supplies, with commercial stocks, still exceed maximum consumption for the crop year, and the promise for the coming crop is decidedly good.

There is scarcely any improvement in the demand for finished products, though the bar association has become strong enough to enable makers of steel bars to get a slightly higher price. The demand for nails is so light that a reduction of prices is expected.

Failures for the past week have been 27 in the United States, against 207 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 23 last year.

## ELASTIC CURRENCY SCHEME.

Congressman Woodman for Non-Interest Bearing Bond Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Congressman Woodman, of Chicago, offered in the house a bill to establish what he calls "an elastic" currency. Mr. Woodman proposes that bond notes be issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They shall be given to holders of United States bonds who deposit their bonds in the treasury in exchange for notes of an equivalent value. The notes shall not bear interest, and the interest which may accrue on the government bonds while they are on deposit shall be forfeited to the government. Mr. Woodman thinks this method of issuing notes would be a great convenience in times of depression, when it is practically impossible to borrow money even on government bonds without the payment of a usurious rate of interest. Holders of government bonds could deposit them in the treasury and get their value in money, and could afterward redeem the bonds, and for the convenience which they enjoy would only lose the interest which the bonds earned in the meantime.

## FAITHFUL SLAVES.

A Monument Unveiled at Fort Mill, S. C., in Their Honor.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A Sun special from Columbus, S. C., says: There was unveiled yesterday at Fort Mill, S. C., a monument erected in honor of the faithful slaves of the south during the war by an ex-slave owner and an ex-confederate soldier. It was the first public recognition of the gratitude that the people of the south feel toward the negroes who, while their masters were away on the fields of Virginia and the west, acted as protectors of the women and children on the plantations. So loyal were they to the trust, that there are few instances of a violation of it. Capt. S. E. White, of Fort Mill, a wealthy planter, suggested the tribute to the former slaves and as a result the monument, a handsome marble shaft, was raised on the brow of a hill on the main street of the village. On the sides not occupied by inscriptions are the figures of a negro woman holding a white child and a negro man seated on a log in a wheat field with a scythe resting on his knee.

## FLOODS IN THE NORTHWEST.

One Can Row Over the Prairie in Minnesota for Forty Miles.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23.—Investigation of the situation in the flooded counties of Minnesota and North Dakota bordering on the Red river shows that conditions are very unfavorable for the wheat crop. Large areas are under water, and farm work has been so delayed or prevented that no more than 60 per cent. of the usual acreage will bear wheat. As an instance of the condition of affairs one can go in a rowboat over the open prairie from Warren, Minn., 40 miles north, to Hallock, and it would be dangerous to venture with a wagon more than three miles from the Great Northern tracks between these points. The streets of most of the towns are flooded and impassable.

## DENIED BY TAUBENECK.

Fusion of Populists with the Democrats Not of a National Nature.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The announcement from Indiana that the populists of every state in the union were to fuse with the democrats in a case a free silver platform should be adopted at Chicago has excited much interest among local populists. Chairman Taubeneck, of the people's party national executive committee, when seen said: "I know absolutely nothing of the story. No populist, bimetalist or silver democrat has ever mentioned this to me. If the populists of Indiana have agreed to a combination of this kind they have not taken anyone into their confidence. So far as the national committee of the people's party is concerned there is no truth in the report."

## Working for Cole Younger.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Regarding the efforts to secure pardon of Cole Younger, now in the Stillwater, Minn., penitentiary, who served under him during the war, United States Marshal Shelby, of Western Missouri, said another effort will be made shortly to secure Younger's pardon.

## The Katy to Relocate Its Line.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The house committee on Indian affairs reported favorably the bill to allow the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co. to relocate its line through the Indian territory. It has been concluded by the management of the company to establish new grades, and to remove the track in many places a half mile from the present location, by way of securing better grade, and the committee concluded to allow the bill to be passed. The company is forced to pay to the Indian nations at the usual rate for land occupied in relocating the line.

## DEADLY STORMS.

Iowa and Illinois Visited by a Destructive Tornado.

## FORTY-ONE LIVES REPORTED LOST.

Seventy Others Seriously Hurt—Michigan Visited by a Twister and Fields Are Strown with Dead and Dying.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 26.—Forty-one killed, a score fatally injured and about 50 people seriously hurt is as near as can be estimated the result of the destructive tornado which swept portions of Iowa and Illinois Sunday night. The property loss is heavy, but accurate estimates are thus far an impossibility. The list of the killed stands as follows: Jasper county, Ia., 10; Polk county, Ia., 9; Rockford, 4; Elgin, Ill., 1; North McGregor, Ia., 12; Durango, Ia., 5. The storm wrought its greatest havoc in Iowa, where the counties of Polk and Jasper were devastated by two tornadoes. The loss of life was heaviest there. As far as was ascertained at present six towns were partially destroyed. They are Bondurant, Valeria, Ankeny, Polk City and Slater. The first fatality occurred two miles east of Bondurant. The house of Robert Bailey, occupied by himself, wife and seven children, was demolished. Mrs. Bailey, age 21; Lizzie, age 18, and John, age 15, were killed outright. Mr. Bailey sustained injuries that will probably result fatally. The town of Santiago was wrecked and a family named Bolenbaugh, consisting of father, mother and one child, were killed.

A terrible spectacle was presented in one demolished house in Valeria. Seven members of a family, father, mother and five children, were found lying dead among the wreckage in one room, except the mother, who is not expected to live. Two children named Aikens were also killed outright and a number of people in the village and adjacent country were severely injured. The following persons are known to have been killed at Mingos: Two ladies, each named Mrs. Dickey, one elderly, the other a younger woman; Mrs. Osborn, and two children named Aikins. A dispatch from Altoona, east of here, says a courier reports that between Valeria and Ira the loss of life and property is great, and that at least nine persons were killed in the country and their bodies brought into Ira.

A cloudburst occurred at North McGregor early yesterday morning and many lives were lost in the flood. Passengers on a train from the north last night said that from 25 to 30 persons had been drowned. The storm struck at Durango, and the little station was carried away. Mrs. Clark, the station agent, and her six children, ages ranging from two to eight years, were drowned. Tom Griffin, a brakeman, 23 years of age; Joe Griffin, car repairer; Peter Moss, John Dillon, F. D. Haller, wife and two children, went down the river with the building. Yesterday the building was found a mile away, and nine of the inmates rescued alive. A half mile of Great Western side track and half a mile of main line at Durango were washed away. Three hundred people are searching the valley for the dead, as it is believed others have perished. At New Hampton, August Goshe is dead and his wife dying and 25 barns destroyed is the record.

## SEVERAL KILLED NEAR ROCKFORD, ILL.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 26.—Four killed and many injured, a number of them fatally, is the result of the cyclone which swept through this section Sunday night at midnight, besides a great loss to property and the complete ruin to crops in the path of the storm. Mrs. Godfrey Hildebrand, living near Monroe, was beheaded while going down the cellar to escape the storm. Her daughter Elsie was instantly killed, and her husband, who is a prominent Grand Army man, is dead from injuries received. Six others asleep in the house were blown across the street and injured. The house was completely demolished. Near Egan City, Mrs. Izora Bird was instantly killed and her five children badly injured, two probably fatally. At Foreston the steeple of the M. E. church was blown on to the roof of the parsonage, next door, crushing it in and injuring Rev. and Mrs. Colvin, who were asleep. At Elgin, John Keogh, engineer of the State Insane asylum, was killed by a falling chimney. The factory of the Elgin Sewing and Bicycle Co. was damaged by the storm to the extent of over \$100,000. At Monroe Center, De Kalb county, two women, mother and daughter, names unknown, were killed, the daughter's head being severed from her body. In the suburbs lying along the Wisconsin branch of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed and many persons were injured, some so seriously that they may die.

## MICHIGAN VISITED.

OXFORD, Mich., May 26.—A terrible cyclone struck the village of Oakwood yesterday evening and entirely wiped it off the earth, destroying all the buildings and leaving death and destruction in its trail. Just west of the village the fields are strewn with dead and wounded. The storm also struck the village of Thomas and destroyed about a dozen buildings. It is believed that the number of dead and wounded will reach nearly 100. Metamora and Oakwood were also touched up and a track of devastation left to within three-fourths of a mile of Ortonville. The telegraph and telephone wires between here and those places are down, and the only data of the work of the cyclone is furnished by survivors who have come here for shelter. But from comparison of their stories, it seems certain that from 14 to 18 lives have been lost. At Mount Clemens some 30 houses were blown down and many people were reported seriously injured. At Ortonville 17 persons are reported killed and 20 to 30 injured.

## KANSAS KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Election of Officers at Topeka—Also Money Donated to Tornado sufferers.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 21.—The grand lodge of Knights of Pythias elected new officers, as follows: Grand chancellor, R. M. McGonigle, of Colby; grand vice chancellor, W. A. S. Bird, of Topeka; grand prelate, W. H. Swartzel, of Parsons; grand keeper of records and seal, G. J. Neubert, of Kansas City, for the second time; grand master of exchequer, F. S. Larabee, of Stafford; grand master-at-arms, John W. Aiton, of Kingman; grand inner guard, E. J. Pyle, of Garden City; grand outer guard, W. J. Duval, of Hutchinson. Just before adjourning for dinner the grand lodge voted an appropriation of \$300 to aid the tornado sufferers in northern Kansas.

The parade at 4 o'clock in the afternoon was a great success, there being nearly 2,000 knights in line, 16 divisions being in uniform. The divisions were from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Holton, Paola, Oskaloosa, Emporia, Girard, Harper, Chanute, Wichita, Newton, Salina, Lyons, Chetopa, Arkansas City and Topeka. About 200 Rathbone Sisters were in the parade in carriages. Wichita was selected as the place of meeting for the next grand lodge.

The Rathbone Sisters elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand chief, Mrs. Alla E. Hill, Garnett; senior, Mrs. Charles Holcraft, Topeka; junior, Mrs. Kizzie Jones, Buffalo; manager, Mrs. Clara Nicol, Colby; mistress of records and seal, Mrs. C. H. Higgins, Burlington; mistress of finance, Mrs. J. H. E. Wiegant, Leavenworth.

## SABETHA'S STRICKEN.

A Helping Hand Being Held Out to the Homeless and Suffering.

SABETHA, Kan., May 20.—Sabetha has thoroughly organized for relief work and has opened a free restaurant, where all sufferers are fed, and a general relief headquarters where donations of clothing, bedding, furniture, stoves and outfits for housekeeping are furnished the destitute, and a hospital committee which has charge of the wounded in Grand Army hall. Three hundred people in Sabetha and within ten miles are homeless, having lost homes, bedding, clothing, furniture, provisions, cows, horses, hogs, chickens—in fact, everything. It will take fully \$10,000 to put them in living condition.

## MORE CYCLONE VICTIMS.

A Child Succumbs at Reserve—Two Deaths Near Seneca—Repairs Begun.

SENECA, Kan., May 21.—The death list of the great tornado of Sunday evening is now placed at 26, the two-year-old blind son of John Bynders, of Reserve, having died yesterday. Daniel Saylor and Mrs. Meisner, at first reported dead, are still alive, but the names of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kotte, living northeast of here, have been added to the list. Several of the injured are in a critical condition. The work of repair and rebuilding has been begun in all of the towns visited by the storm and the dead animals on the farms are being buried and debris being removed. The people everywhere are far from despondent.

## PAY FOR JUDGES STOPS.

There Is a Deficit of \$6,457 in the Appropriation for Kansas Jurists.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 21.—The district judges of Kansas, 31 in number, will not receive their salaries for June until the legislature makes an appropriation to cover a deficit of \$6,457 for the present year. The legislature of 1895 redistricted the state, throwing out five judicial districts and as many judges. The appropriation for the 31 remaining judges was \$78,354, but there was no provision made to pay the five judges for the balance of their terms of office. The five judges were, therefore, paid out of the appropriation for the 31, which caused the deficiency.

## A Diminutive Cyclone.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 21.—A cyclone formed near Maple Hill in Wabaunsee county yesterday afternoon and traveled in a northeasterly direction, passing between the towns of Willard and Valeria and settling on the Kansas river ten miles west of Topeka. The track of the storm was very narrow, and about 30 miles in length. Several farm houses were destroyed and valuable orchards wrecked, but no lives were lost.

## Curfew Ordinance at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 21.—The city council last night passed the curfew ordinance without a dissenting vote, and it will go into effect to-night. The bell on the city hall will be rung promptly at nine o'clock each evening, after which hour all boys 15 years or under, found upon the streets without their parents or some valid excuse, will be arrested and subjected to a fine of \$10.

## Kansas Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Favorable reports have been made on bill to pension Edward Stanley, of St. John, Kan., and to increase that of David N. Thompson, of the same state, to \$30. Senator Baker has also reported favorably the bill to increase the pension of John N. Corgan, of McPherson, Kan., to \$50; also the bill granting a pension of \$8 to Stephen Maines, of Augusta, Butler county, Kan.

## Five Hundred Tons of Hay Burned.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 21.—A special from Bronson states that a large hay barn containing 500 tons of baled hay belonging to C. W. Goodlander, of this city, was destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is \$3,500, about two-thirds of which is covered by insurance.

## Money for Irrigation.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The conferees on the sundry civil bill have agreed to the item allowing \$50,000 for continuing irrigation experiments in the arid region, and have also allowed \$175,000 for topographical survey work, \$30,000 of it to be expended in continuing that work in Kansas. There is no doubt that the report, when made to the house and senate, will be accepted.

## For Chief Justice of Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 21.—The candidacy of Judge Graves of this city for the republican nomination for chief justice of the state supreme court was informally announced yesterday.

## A BAN ON TOBACCO.

Methodists Take Strong Ground Against the Use of the Weed.

CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—Yesterday's session of the Methodist Episcopal general conference was devoted to the transaction of routine business, which was sandwiched in between the ballots for the election of two agents of the book concern, each for New York and Cincinnati, and two agents of the missionary society. Louis Curtis and Dr. H. C. Jennings were elected agents of the Cincinnati concern and Dr. Eaton and Dr. Manis for the New York concern. Dr. Leonard, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Palmer, of New York, were elected two of the secretaries of the missionary society and the election of the third was carried over until to-day. The committee on temperance decided to present to the conference a strong resolution against the use of tobacco. They will advise that the discipline be changed to include all persons who hold licenses for the sale of liquor in certain forms of amusement and kinds of business. This is intended to strike druggists. The conference will be requested to order an annual collection for temperance purposes, one-fourth to go to the standing committee on temperance, and one-fourth to the annual conferences and one-half to the quarterly conferences.

## BLOW TO CIGAR TRADE.

Gen. Weyler's Order Will Seriously Affect Factories in the United States.

CHICAGO, May 21.—With few exceptions, every manufactory in Chicago engaged in making Havana cigars will be shut down within 90 days, as one result of Gen. Weyler's order forbidding the exportation of leaf tobacco from Cuba. This is the opinion expressed by some of the largest tobacco importers in the city, who are thoroughly posted on the condition of the market. Another result of the Spanish general's proclamation will be the enforced idleness of thousands of cigarmakers until the embargo is removed. What is true here may also, it is said, apply everywhere else in the United States where Cuban tobacco is necessary to the manufacture of cigars. There is no more Havana wrapper tobacco in sight than has already been brought to this country, and this cannot last longer than three months. A few of the largest importing firms will profit immensely by the situation. These firms have been investing largely during the past months in Havana tobacco, fully anticipating the contingency that has arisen.

## RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Use of the Army in Strikes Is Condemned by Them.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The first session of the eighth annual convention of state railroad commissioners was held yesterday. The report of the committee on protection of public interests during railway labor contests was read by E. A. Moseley, secretary of the interstate commerce commission. The report condemns the use of the army in such emergencies, as it does also the injunction, the weapon which was used so effectively during the Chicago railway strikes. Arbitration is regarded as the only safe and satisfactory method, and the report favors the bill now pending in congress providing for compulsory arbitration of controversies between carriers and its employees when they threaten to obstruct the operations of the railroads.

## FUSION IN INDIANA.

Hoosier Populists Make Overtures to the Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—The movement toward a fusion of the populists and democrats in Indiana seems to be moving on rapidly, and now there is much talk of general fusion upon the whole ticket. The basis of the fusion is to be free silver, and the democratic politicians have gone so far as to receive assurances from populist leaders that in case they adopt a sixteen to one plank and nominate a soft money man, either Shandlin or Shively, the populists will either hold no convention at all, or holding one, will endorse the democratic ticket and platform. Gov. Matthews seems favorably inclined toward the scheme.

## BIG STRIKE ENDED.

Firemen at Armour's Kansas City Plant Return to Work.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—The strike of the 44 firemen of the Armour packing plant has been declared off. The firemen will return to work at 20 cents an hour for eight hours, and all the union men discharged by the Armour company since the strike began will be reinstated without prejudice.

The settlement of the strike was brought about by a promise made to the men yesterday afternoon by Kirk B. Armour that if the firemen returned to work at the company's proposition of 20 cents an hour they would lose nothing in the end.

## THEIR SENTENCES SEVERE.

Fifteen Years' Imprisonment for Each of the Transvaal Reform Leaders.

LONDON, May 21.—The sentences of the leaders of the Johannesburg reformers, it was announced, will stand over for the present, and in the meanwhile sentences of 15 years' imprisonment have been substituted for those of death imposed on Col. Rhodes, John Hays Hammond, Lionel Phillips and George Farrar. Nine others of the prisoners are discharged, 18 sentenced to five months' imprisonment and 21 to three months' imprisonment.

## MURDERER FORD CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Killing Miss Elsie Kreglo, Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Irving L. Ford, whose brutal murder of young Elsie Kreglo, a white girl 16 years old, near the Zoological park, created a sensation in Washington and Maryland less than three weeks ago, was found guilty yesterday by the jury after being out seven minutes. Ford made a confession and pleaded guilty, but the court refused to accept the plea and ordered a trial. The main effort of the defense was to exclude Ford's confession.

## OKLAHOMA TORNADO.

Several People Killed, Many Homes Demolished and Other Property Ruined.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 22.—A disastrous cyclone and waterspout passed over this section, causing great damage. At Edmond 20 houses were demolished and two persons, Harvey Rich and his daughter, were killed. At White Eagle, 30 miles north, three cyclones formed within the space of one hour and swept towards the Osage country. Twelve houses were demolished and 40 or 50 head of stock were killed in the vicinity of White Eagle. At Black Bear John Rodgers and wife were killed by falling timbers, while a farmer named White was killed and all the members of his family injured by their house being blown down on them. At Cushing five persons were killed. They are Harris McIntyre and daughter, Julia, Jennie Wilmer, Peter Davis and son, Frank Davis. The storm came up from the south and traveled north, where it collided with another storm coming from the west. It is reported that \$75,000 damage was done to property and stock in the Osage country. Several lives are reported lost, but particulars are hard to obtain at this hour. Eight cyclones have occurred within a radius of 50 miles in this section within five days. The city of Guthrie has always escaped the fury of the storms, owing to its location. Relief will be sent to sufferers in Payne county.

## SECESSION THREATENED.

Colorado Silverites Arriving the West Against the East.

DENVER, Col., May 22.—"If silver is not placed on an equality with gold, the time may come when the west will secede from the United States government and the states west of the Mississippi river set up a republic of their own." That was the doctrine preached at an overflowing meeting of the Young Men's Silver club at the chamber of commerce last night. The speaker was none other than ex-Congressman Belford. He said that the danger of a division would come in this government and the Mississippi river might be the eastern boundary of a new western republic. He gave a glowing description of this new silver republic, from British Columbia on the north to the deep water harbor at Galveston on the south, and from the Mississippi river on the east to the Golden Gate on the west. He said that 95 per cent. of the money voted out of the treasury of the United States had been voted to build up eastern interests. The time had come when the west proposed to have something. The meeting was the first gun toward nominating Senator Teller for the presidency to represent the fusion of silver voters.

## IMMERSION NOT FAVORED.

The Old Baptist Style of Methodist Protestants Adhered To.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 22.—The Methodist Protestants, at their general conference yesterday, put themselves on record as being strictly opposed to immersion in every sense of the word. The mode of baptism as described in the church discipline, is "by sprinkling or pouring on the head." A resolution was made to change the clause so as to make it read "sprinkling or pouring on the head or by immersion, as required." The brother who offered the resolution explained that there were many who would like to come into the church on account of its general doctrines, but had conscientious scruples in that they thought it necessary to be dipped under the water to have their sins washed away. The resolution was lost by being referred to a committee to report in four years.

## K. P. DIVISION ENCAMPMENTS.

They Will Be Held at Minneapolis, Columbus and Perhaps Nashville.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—As an outgrowth of the decision by the national body of Knights of Pythias not to hold any national encampment this year, because of the action of the Western Passenger association, a union encampment by the brigades of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, the Dakotas and probably several other northwestern states will be held at Minneapolis during the first week in September. For this union or division encampment the city of Minneapolis will carry out all the arrangements intended for the national gathering, including the raising of \$5,000 in cash prizes for drills. A similar encampment will be held about the same time at Columbus, O., for the middle states, and probably another for the southern states at Nashville, Tenn.

## RUSSIA'S FETE.

The Czar and Czarina Make Their Triumphant Entry into Moscow.

MOSCOW, May 22.—The czar and czarina made their triumphal entry into this city this afternoon amid the thunders of batteries of artillery, the clanging of countless bells and the cheers of a vast multitude of loyal Russians and equally enthusiastic visitors from all parts of the world. Probably never in the history of nations has there been such a remarkable assemblage of peoples and possibly this gorgeous scene may never be repeated in its grand entirety.

## A Talented Musician Dead.

FRANKFURT-ON-THU-MAIN, May 22.—Mme. Clara Schumann, the pianist and widow of Robert Schumann, the composer, is dead. In her demise music lost one of the most talented musicians among women that it has ever known.

## Virginia Silverites Win.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—The democratic primaries resulted in a victory for the silverites. The result gives them control of the Third congressional district, practically assuring a solid silver delegation from this state to the national convention.

## A Father Murders His Child.

MECHANIC FALLS, Me., May 22.—Joseph Holt, a paper mill operative, killed his one-year-old child this morning by cutting its throat from ear to ear with a butcher knife. He also cut his own throat and is not expected to live.