

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

NO. 35.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The president sent to the senate on the 13th the nomination of John C. Tarsney, of Kansas City, Mo., for associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma.

The session of the supreme council of the A. P. A. at Washington on the 13th was consumed in the reading of reports by the officers. The secretary's report stated that 963 charters for new councils had been issued during the past year, that the voting strength of the order had doubled, and that the order was now planted in every state and territory. Several resolutions were introduced calling for more stringent immigration laws, for complete separation of church and state, and for the removal of the statue of Father Marquette from the capitol.

The gross receipts for April of the 39 largest post offices in the United States were \$2,836,030, against \$2,662,915 for April last year, a net increase of \$173,115. Kansas City, Mo., showed a decrease from last year.

CONGRESSMAN COCKRELL, of Texas, has written a letter to a constituent declining a renomination and stating that he would never vote for a gold standard man for president and ridiculing the idea of harmony in the democratic party.

WITHDRAWALS of gold from the federal treasury make it appear certain that unless congress enacts relief legislation another bond issue will be required before December. It was the generally expressed opinion of friends of the administration that Mr. Cleveland would not wait for the occasion to call an extra session in the summer, but would send a message to congress, after both houses had adopted an adjournment resolution, insisting that they should afford some relief to the treasury before going to their homes.

CHIEF SPLITLOG, of the Miami Indians, was recently in Washington with a petition praying that the remainder of the Miami lands be allotted to them in severalty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE NELSON, of Minnesota, sent his resignation to President Cleveland, to take effect on the 16th, on which date he became 70 years of age and under the law could retire under full salary, and the president filled the vacancy by nominating Judge William Lochren, of Minnesota, the present pension commissioner.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 17th stated that the greatest interest was manifested among the democrats as to the probable platform at Chicago. Up to the present there had been elected 310 delegates, divided as follows: For silver, 138; against silver, 156; contesting (Nebraska), 16. There were still 31 states and five territories to elect delegates.

GENERAL NEWS.

YALE won easily by the score of 87 to 25 in the track and field contests held with Princeton at New Haven, Conn., on the 16th. There was only one record broken, that of throwing the 16-pound hammer 130 feet five inches, this being done by Harry Cross, Yale's champion.

The men who robbed the State bank, of Buffalo, Ill., recently have been captured and have made a full confession. They are Carl Kloppenburg, the cashier of the bank, and Joseph Kloppenburg, a drug clerk of this city, sons of August Kloppenburg, a wealthy citizen of Springfield. The money was recovered.

NEARLY half the business portion of the suburban town of Blue Island, near Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the 17th. Altogether, 26 buildings were consumed, entailing a total loss of about \$150,000.

The Methodist general conference at Cleveland, O., on the 15th commenced balloting for two bishops. Three ballots were taken. The conference adjourned before the count of the third ballot was made, but it was reported that Chaplain McCabe and Dr. Cranston, of Cincinnati, were the two leaders.

A CAISSON collapsed at high tide on the 15th, in the new dock which has been virtually completed at Hull, Eng., and let in the tide water, which was so strong that none of the vessels in the dock could be controlled and they came into violent contact with one another and were soon wrecked. The damage done was estimated at \$500,000.

The Colorado republican state convention which was held at Pueblo on the 14th resulted in a victory for Senator Henry M. Teller and his followers. Teller was not only elected delegate-at-large to the national convention at St. Louis, but he was commended as the "ablest American of them all," and the other delegates were instructed to follow his leadership. Senator Wolcott's name was not mentioned. No mention of a bolt was made nor was one suggested in any way.

FRANK HARDING, aged 27, of Quincy, Ill., shot his mother in the spine and then attempted to shoot himself, but the bullet passed through his clothing. He was locked up at the police station. He was said to be subject to spells of insanity.

CAPT. WOODSON, agent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians at Darrington, Ok., has received instructions from the commissioner of Indian affairs to inform the Indians that unless they abandon the custom of plural marriages, ghost dances and the use of mesquite, their rations will be cut off.

THE schooner Mary D. Ayer was sunk in collision with the steamer Onoko, in Lake Michigan, off Grosse Point, and five members of her crew were drowned.

A TERRIBLE cyclone passed over the northwest corner of Marshall county, Ky., on the 17th. At Elva it tore down the house of Anderson Jones and killed the entire family, consisting of Jones, aged 80; his wife, aged 55, his eldest child, a son 17 years old, and two girls, one 10 and the other 12.

Six persons were shot and a number of others seriously injured during a riot at MacAdoo, Pa. A game of baseball was in progress, when a gang of drunken Italians charged upon the players and spectators with revolvers, clubs and stones.

DURING a terrific electrical storm at Norfolk, Va., a large frame house situated on a farm near Ocean View was struck by lightning and burned to the ground and two of its occupants perished in the flames. The house was occupied by about 25 colored persons who were engaged as strawberry pickers.

ABOUT five o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th a cyclone swept through the western part of Sherman, Tex. Forty people were killed south of the city in addition to several in the city and the number of wounded will reach over 100. At Howe ten farm houses were wrecked and eight persons killed outright. At Gribble Springs four persons were killed and at several other places fatalities were reported. Many persons were missing from places in the path of the cyclone and it was impossible to tell how many had lost their lives. The destruction of property was enormous.

WHILE the street railway company in Milwaukee was operating all its lines on the 15th and there was little or no disturbance, the busses were heavily patronized as against the patronage of the cars, and there was a general boycott. The cause of the strikers was being advocated by every labor union and business of all kinds suffered with the railway company.

AT the session of the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Wilmington, N. C., on the 15th Rev. H. B. Parks, D. D., of Kansas City, Mo., was elected general secretary of home and foreign missions.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER, of the G. A. R., on the 15th, from the headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., called attention to the fact that some posts have been engaged in political work and some officers have been using their official positions to further the interest of certain candidates. He deprecated all such action and demanded that it be discontinued.

A FIRE inside the penitentiary at Edenville, Ky., destroyed the shoe, broom and spoke factories, involving a loss of \$100,000. Four hundred convicts will be idle for a time.

SMITHTON, Pa., a mining town, was visited by a windstorm and cloudburst on the 15th. The storm came up without the slightest warning and houses were unroofed, trees uprooted and small outbuildings demolished. One hundred miners, who were working in the mines, were compelled to flee for their lives.

THE Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette sent letters to all members of the republican national committee stating that the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis being conceded, it was desired to gather preferences for vice president. The replies published showed that, with the exception of three, the members of the national committee favored Thomas B. Reed for vice president.

Two men were killed at the Elliott square building at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 14th. Both were working at the bottom of the elevator shaft when some workmen at the top of the shaft, ten stories up, dropped a steel jack weighing 40 pounds, and an iron bolt weighing five pounds. The jack struck Purdy on the head, fracturing his skull, and the bolt fractured Jenley's skull.

THOUSANDS of acres of wheat have been damaged so much by the fly around Delphi, Ind., that many farmers stated they would not run the harvester over their fields.

THE most noteworthy feature of the session of the American Protective association on the 14th was the innovation made by giving to the public part of the address of President Traynor. He discouraged the attempt to secure the nomination of a member of the order for president of the United States. He also stated emphatically that the keystone of the A. P. A. is the fact that no papist can be a consistent citizen of the United States and that entire renunciation of the papacy must be made by a candidate to receive the suffrage of the association.

THE body of Mame Peterson, a pretty 16-year-old girl, was found on the street in Unionville, Ia., on the 13th with a bullet in the base of her brain. It was learned that she was going home from a social with George Shultz, 16 years old, when, according to the boy's story, some one came up behind and shot her. Ned Hemphill, her lover, 22 years old, has been arrested, charged with the crime.

A RIOT occurred in the council chamber at Hammond, Ind., at the meeting of the aldermen. They wanted to pass an ordinance to reddivide the town and angry citizens invaded their place and a hand-to-hand battle was started and four persons were badly injured.

THE First national bank at El Reno, Ok., has failed.

THE report of the advisory board of the A. P. A. said that its committee had interviewed ex-Gov. McKinley as to the charges made against him and that he had denied and explained the greater part in a manner satisfactory to the committee and also that he fully endorsed the principles of the A. P. A. and the advisory board recommended that the ban which had been placed on Maj. McKinley's presidential candidacy be removed. John W. Echols, of Atlanta, Ga., was elected supreme president of the A. P. A.; H. S. Williams, of Boston, supreme vice president, and Mr. Swain, of California, supreme secretary.

A FIRE that started in a frame building at Franklin City, W. Va., burned 23 dwellings.

A DISPATCH from Council Bluffs, Ia., on the 17th stated that it had rained there continuously for a week and that the loss to the city in sewers, paving and bridges would run into the thousands.

ATLANTA, Ga., experienced a serious fire on the 17th, a whole block being destroyed, including the Markham house. Loss, \$300,000.

GEN. GROSVENOR's statement on the 17th said that the conventions had been held and the result was before the people. He allowed McKinley 592 delegates out of 918.

THE north central part of Kansas was visited by a tornado on the afternoon of the 17th. At Seneca four persons were killed outright and many injured. The Grand opera house was demolished and 25 residences razed to the ground. At Oneida three children were killed and at Frankfort 200 people were made homeless. Frightful damage was also done at Reserve, Sabatha, Falls City, Baileyville and other places, and many people were badly injured. Many farm houses were blown down and much live stock was destroyed in the section visited by the storm.

EUGENE V. DEBS, was named for the president of the United States by the Chicago Labor congress on the 17th. The resolution provoked a discussion, which consumed three hours, but it was finally adopted by a slight majority. It was recited in the resolution that labor should be solicitous that a man be nominated who was known to be friendly to workers and wealth producers.

REV. MR. RHODES, living 12 miles east of Timpon, Tex., while plowing in his field unearthed 30,000 Mexican dollars the money being buried in leather satchels, which were almost rotten.

FAILURES for the week ended the 15th were, according to Dun's Review, 234 in the United States, against 211 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 37 last year.

THE barn of Mrs. Elizabeth Akin, near Evansville, Ind., was burned recently, together with 22 mules, 15,000 bushels of corn, 200 tons of hay and a lot of farming implements.

D. W. SIMPKINS, of Mason City, Ia., was bitten by a mad dog 15 years ago and was recently suffering from hydrophobia and taken to the county asylum for safe keeping.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.
THE number of dead in Sherman and adjoining counties in Texas from the recent tornado was reported on the 15th to be 250, and the loss of property in Texas and the Indian territory was estimated at \$1,000. It was agreed that there were three distinct tornadoes. Dead bodies were being discovered in out of the way places. A dead infant was found at the top of a hickory tree, inappled on a limb.

If the sound money men control at Chicago Senator David B. Hill will write the democratic platform. He is anxious to get into the national platform three planks which he believes will help him in his fight for the New York senatorship. One is to declare against all sumptuary legislation; the second is to pronounce the A. P. A. an un-American organization, and the third is to favor local option.

THE boiler of Strawburg's sawmill at Hoffman, N. C., exploded on the 18th and instantly killed three negro employees and wounded another.

At East Carondelet, Ill., 43 negroes were admitted to membership in the Baptist church and baptized in the Mississippi on the 17th.

A FIRE at Washington on the 18th destroyed 21 buildings with their contents within the space of two hours and two firemen were killed and four seriously injured by falling walls. The burned district consisted of commission houses and were filled with inflammable material.

A BOAT which was to have been of 15 rods between Kid McCoy and Mysterious Billy Smith at Boston on the 18th was stopped by Referee Daly in the sixth round and awarded to McCoy on a foul break by Smith.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Katherine Roberts, mother of Byron Roberts, died suddenly at Topeka one night recently, aged 101 years.

E. C. Burdick, a heretofore respected citizen, was arrested at Hutchinson recently, charged with assaulting his own daughter, 17 years old.

Mrs. Irene Leonard was convicted at Wichita of the murder of her husband. It is said the crime was committed to secure Leonard's life insurance.

James Talbot, living near Coffeyville, was thrown from a cart recently and instantly killed. He was about 30 years of age and one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Gov. Morrill is reported as having recently donated to the state for irrigation purposes 40 acres of land adjoining Wakeeney. The governor paid \$10 per acre for the land.

Fourteen girls from Ireland arrived at Leavenworth recently and entered St. Mary's Catholic convent as novices. It was said to be impossible to get enough American girls for the convent.

Mrs. Fanny Rawlins, of Leavenworth, dropped dead while bending at work over a washtub one day recently. She expired without a groan. The doctors pronounced the death the result of bursting a blood vessel.

The Sumner national bank at Wellington closed its doors recently. The assets were said to be sufficient to pay out. The failure of the Sumner national caused the suspension of the State bank at Argonia, in the same county.

Hon. Almerin Gillett, a resident of Kansas for over 30 years and a leading lawyer, died in Kansas City, Kan., recently. He lived for many years at Emporia. He served a term in the Kansas senate and afterward as state railroad commissioner.

Superintendent of Insurance Anthony has issued a circular to all fire, lightning and tornado insurance companies doing business in the state in which he tells them that they must pay the full face value of the policy in all legitimate losses, or quit business.

The Kansas Immigration and Information association is preparing an edition of 50,000 copies of a volume setting forth the advantages of the state as a place for persons seeking homes. The characteristics of the state will be told in print by 50 of its leading men.

At Assaria, 12 miles south of Salina, Ralph Young, a 14-year-old boy, lost his life by the caving in of a river bank. The boy was sitting upon an overhanging ledge of earth fishing when it gave way, catching him underneath and crushing the life out of him.

The Kansas council of United Commercial Travelers closed its annual session at Salina with a grand banquet. E. E. Beach, Wichita, was chosen grand counselor; Ed S. Russell, Hutchinson, secretary and L. Muil, Salina, treasurer. Next year's session will be held at Leavenworth.

At Topeka, Francis Murphy, the famous temperance lecturer, said in an address the other night that the eyes of the world were on Kansas in its fight against the liquor traffic. "You must win," he said, "if Kansas falls in this fight, the rest of the world might as well collapse at once."

The Kansas Medical society held an enthusiastic state meeting at Topeka recently, over 400 physicians being present. Resolutions were adopted demanding rigid legislation against quacks. Dr. Dally, of Beloit, was elected president; Dr. Gill, Pittsburg, and Dr. Collins, Oxford, vice presidents; Dr. McVey, Topeka, corresponding secretary, and Dr. Reynolds, Holton, treasurer.

The 13th annual meeting of the North Central Kansas Editorial association, the oldest in the state, was held recently at Belleville. Seward James, of Concordia, was made president; Albert Kimball, of Scandia, vice president; Mrs. Grace Snyder, of Beloit, secretary; C. N. Knopp, of Riley, treasurer; delegates to national association, Gomer Davis, Albert Kimball and W. L. Chambers.

The Degree of Honor, in recent state convention at Topeka, elected Mrs. Anna Santer, Parsons, chief of honor; Mrs. May Forde, Emporia, lady of honor; Mrs. Georgia Notestine, Hiawatha, recorder; Mrs. Augusta Ketzner, Leavenworth, receiver; delegates to the supreme lodge, Mrs. May Rodgers, Mrs. Amelia Richards and Mrs. Ennis. The treasurer's report showed \$6,487.85 cash on hand of the general fund.

THE DEADLY CYCLONE.

Texas and Kansas Visited by Awful Storms.

At Sherman, Tex., and Vicinity the Death List Is Over 100—Seneca and Other Kansas Towns Devastated—The Property Loss Enormous.

SHERMAN, TEX., May 18.—A tornado swept over this section Friday afternoon, causing probably 120 deaths, injuring hundreds of others and doing damage estimated at \$250,000. In this city 47 persons were killed and 29 are missing and probably dead, while over 100 were injured. South of here 20 more were probably killed, and at other points there were 20 or more deaths. The tornado made its first appearance at Justin, in Denton county, more than 100 miles from here. The work of ruin was quickly accomplished there. From there the storm swept northeast through Gerald, thence to Mingo, to Gribble Springs and on to Mustand. A hundred miles was traveled in an hour. The small settlements along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad north of Denton all suffered. Elmview was laid waste and then the village of Howe, southwest of Sherman, received the full force of the storm, which, while sweeping over Denton county and a part of Grayson, seemed to have gathered new fury. In this city the storm swept through a section two blocks wide in the western half of the city, traveling almost directly north.

From the point where the storm first descended in this city to where it arose from the ground just north of town, not a house in its pathway escaped, not a tree or shrub was left standing, fences were wrecked and the iron bridge on Houston street was completely blown away notwithstanding its hundreds of thousands of pounds of steel and material.

A summary of the dead and injured is as follows: In Sherman, 81 dead, several missing and over 100 injured; about Sherman, 31 killed and 50 injured; in Gribble Springs, three killed and 30 injured; in Justin, one killed and 17 injured; about Denton, five killed and many injured; in Howe, eight killed and many injured.

THE Storm in Kansas.
SENeca, Kan., May 18.—A devastating tornado passed through this city from the southwest to the northeast yesterday at 6:30 o'clock. Everything in its path was completely wrecked. Couriers from the country report great damage to property, and probably loss of life. In this city, four were killed and a number injured. The killed are a son and daughter of M. R. Connet, a son of M. E. Vorhees and the 15-year-old son of Peter Assenmachers. The injured are M. E. Vorhees, John Belshaw and Alonzo Hawley. The latter will not recover. There were many miraculous escapes from instant death. The streets are impassable, blocked with debris of buildings and fallen trees. The Grand opera house is completely demolished. The roof and west side of the \$50,000 courthouse is blown off and caved in, and the roof of the high school building gone. The steeples of the new Methodist, Universalist and Catholic churches were scattered to the four winds. Twenty-five residences were razed to the ground and buildings innumerable unroofed.

At Oneida, several buildings were destroyed and three children of James Sherrard killed. The west half of the village of Baileyville was swept away, but no one killed. The damage in this city is over \$200,000.

At Frankfort the north and northwest part of the town was practically destroyed, some of the best buildings in the town being total wrecks, including the Methodist and Christian churches. About 100 buildings in town and country are gone, and 200 people are homeless. Horses, cattle and hogs are dead on every farm.

The storm struck Sabatha about 7:30 o'clock. The Grand Union depot was pined to the ground, together with about a dozen residences. William Curry, wife and daughter were badly injured, the latter probably fatally. S. P. Hays and Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy received probably fatal injuries.

The storm started in the northeast part of Clay county. It passed in a northeast direction through Riley and Marshall counties, completely wiping out the little town of Bodaville. Many are reported injured and several killed at Spring Valley, but nothing can be learned definitely. Some six miles south of Barnes it tore down a church in which 150 people were worshipping. Many were injured, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Mason, escaping with a broken leg.

At Reserve and Falls City the storm did much damage, just how much is not known. Fully a dozen persons were hurt and many buildings blown down. A couple of farmers from Reserve say the damage was frightful.

Robbed by the Cashier.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—The men who robbed the State bank, of Buffalo, this county, last Thursday, have been captured and have made a full confession. They are Carl Kloppenburg, the cashier of the bank, and Joseph Kloppenburg, a drug clerk of this city, sons of August Kloppenburg, a wealthy citizen of Springfield. Carl Kloppenburg yesterday confessed to Sheriff Baxter the entire story. The stolen money was recovered.

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED.

A Message Sent 15,000 Miles in Exactly Four Minutes.

NEW YORK, May 18.—It took the Postal Telegraph Co. exactly four minutes to send a message from this city to London and back, via Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, Montreal and Canso. The distance traveled was more than 15,000 miles, and the feat is expected to prove the star feature of the national electrical exposition being held here. It is certainly without any equal in the history of telegraphy, and was regarded by Chauncey M. Depew as a magnificent illustration of the progress in electrical science. This message was penned by the celebrated orator, and after its flight across the continent and its return to the eastern coast and its two swishes under the Atlantic, it was received and rewritten by Thomas A. Edison. It was agreed that the same message should also fly to the ends of civilization, and after a lapse of exactly 50 minutes it dashed back from the office to Tokio. It therefore took less than an hour for it to whiz to Lisbon, under the Mediterranean, past Egypt and the Indias, into the orient, and to fly back from the land of the mikado.

IRELAND A BANKRUPT.
The Noted Catholic Prelate Involved in Financial Difficulties.
NEW YORK, May 18.—A Journal special from St. Paul states that Archbishop Ireland, who three years ago was worth \$1,500,000, is almost bankrupt. He admitted that he had been caught on a large amount of real estate at the end of the boom, and that he had bought property at figures which no one else would pay. In no way will the church be affected directly, but indirectly it means a loss to the church of a magnificent cathedral or a well endowed school, or both. It has been Ireland's life dream to be able to erect with his own funds and present to the church a cathedral equal to, if not greater, than any in the United States. Up to the time of the panic of 1893 everything appeared favorable to the realization of his dream. Since then his hopes have received a severe shock with the impairment of his fortunes, yet if there is anything to be saved of the estate it will be saved.

COAL PRODUCTION IN 1895.
Product Was 192,421,311 Short Tons of a Value of \$197,572,477.
WASHINGTON, May 18.—E. W. Parker, statistician of the United States geological survey, has completed the compilation of the statistics of the coal production in the United States during the year 1895. The total output from all mines was 171,894,742 long tons, or 192,421,311 short tons, having a total value at the mines of \$197,572,477. This shows an increase over the production of 1894 of about 19,350,000 long tons, or nearly 22,000,000 short tons, and an increase in value of about \$11,500,000. The states in which a decreased production was shown were: Georgia, Kansas, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming. The principal loser was Kansas. The decreases in the other states were slight.

DEBS FOR PRESIDENT.
Nominated for That High Office by the Chicago Labor Congress.
CHICAGO, May 18.—Eugene V. Debs, was named for the presidency of the United States by the Chicago Labor congress yesterday. The resolution provoked a discussion, which consumed three hours, but it was finally adopted by a slight majority. It was recited in the resolution that, as the corporations, syndicates and trusts are seeking to have presidential candidates nominated who are in sympathy with the existing order of industrial things, labor, organized and unorganized, should be equally solicitous that a man be nominated who is known to be friendly to workers and wealth producers.

A DASTARDLY DEED.
An Obliged Lover Kills a Father and Wounds Two Sons.
FREMONT, O., May 18.—A terrible tragedy has occurred in Washington township, this county, five miles west of this city. Jacob Hess was shot and instantly killed, and his sons, Alvin and Reuben, fatally wounded by Louis Billow, who first tried to blow up the Hess residence with dynamite cartridges. Part of the house was wrecked. Billow was a suitor for the hand of Hess' daughter, but met with parental opposition and swore vengeance. He has not been apprehended.

ENTIRE FAMILY KILLED.
A Cyclone Passes Through One Corner of a Kentucky County.
BENTON, Ky., May 18.—A terrible cyclone passed over the northwest corner of this county yesterday about one o'clock, doing damage to everything in its path. At Elva it tore down the house of Anderson Jones and killed the entire family, consisting of Jones, aged 80; his wife, aged 55, his eldest child, a son, 17 years old, and two girls, one 10 and the other 12.

Train Wreckers Cause Three Deaths.
MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Ties piled on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Waldo derailed a south-bound freight train last night. Engineer John O'Connor, of Green Bay, Brakeman Emil Casper, of Milwaukee, and John Miller, a tramp, were killed, and Louis Tennis, fireman, and Gen. Turbin, a tramp, injured.

THE DRESSMAKER.

BY JUDITH SPENCER.



It was not until after her mother's death that she came to live with us, and I looked down upon her then, in her misfortune, as in earlier days I had envied the beautiful and petted heiress.

As children we had gone to school together, and then my pretty cousin, with her dainty apparel, her French maid, and her pony phaeton, had seemed, indeed, a darling of the gods.

Why, half the women here are in Violet Tredwell gowns. Ridiculous, isn't it? She made this one of mine—do you like it?

"Exceedingly," he replied, "it is very becoming." Then he changed the subject and my momentary annoyance was dispelled.

Half an hour later I came upon him tete-a-tete with Violet; but as my mother had insisted upon her presence, I dared not show any feeling of chagrin.

After that night Violet was often in the drawing-room. Her days were as busy as ever, and she rigidly declined all outside invitations, but she could not now refuse to see those among our friends who asked for her.

Rutherford showed her a little attention, to punish me, I thought, for that ill-natured speech; but to my satisfaction Violet seemed to care no more for his society than for that of any other visitor.

The fall and early winter passed away, and the spring holidays came, bringing my brothers home from school, full of life and boyish spirits. They fraternized with Rutherford at once, and to his keen amusement they treated the already prominent lawyer as a companion and an equal.

Gayeties rapidly succeeded one another, and we planned to end the old year with a dance. The house had been decorated with a profusion of evergreens; roping extended from room to room, and the library was transformed into a perfect bower.

er seemed to myself shy, awkward and constrained, for I found I could talk and laugh like other girls, and I was glad to appear at my best before him.

Up to the night of our reception, he and Violet had never met. But on that occasion my mother overcame all Violet's remonstrances, and insisted that she should take her place among us.

The evening was half over; John Rutherford was talking to me when suddenly his attention wavered, and I saw him looking past me at some one in the room beyond.

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Our friends hospitably took us in that night, and my mother, Violet and I found shelter beneath John Rutherford's father's roof.

Violet and I were given a room together and there I learned the contents of that mysterious bundle, which she frankly avowed she had gone back and risked her life (and his!) to save.

In the morning I was the earliest down. John Rutherford was the next, and, greeting me, he cast a swift glance through the room.

"She is perfectly well," I answered, coldly, "but I have no patience with her."

"And why, may I ask?" said he. "Do you know what it was she went back to save? Why, then, she imperiled your life—not to speak of her own—just to rescue some bits of silk and velvet and lace—the tools of her trade!"

He looked at me gravely; then his face lighted suddenly. Violet had entered the room. She went up to him without embarrassment and held out her hand.

"I have not thanked you yet for what you did for me last night," she said. "The bits of silk and lace, which I could not have saved without your help, are very costly; they belong, not to me, but to my customers, and they were not insured. Had they been destroyed, I could never have replaced them, you see; I felt responsible, and that my honor was at stake."

"Ridiculous!" I cried, hoping that Rutherford would take my side at last and condemn her folly.

"They were not worth the risk you ran," he said, gravely. Violet's color changed.

"You are a lawyer," she said quickly; "suppose your clients had entrusted you with valuable papers which you could not replace; suppose that your office was on fire, would you not risk your life to save them?"

"I would," said Rutherford, heartily. "You are right!"

"Then you must understand that those bits of silk and lace were just as important to me, a dressmaker."

Rutherford bent over the small white hand and kissed it.

They were married in the spring, and Rutherford took his wife away to the west, where already he is known as a rapidly rising man.

The Modern Way of It. Detective—Madam, I have tracked your husband down, and can put into your hands the documents which will procure you instant divorce. My price is \$1,000.

Belle (indignantly)—Sir, I have no husband. I am not married, and never was.

Detective—Then with this evidence you need not hesitate any longer. Matrimony can have no terrors for you.—N. Y. World.

A Tragic Revision. The queen of hearts Once made some tarts: (So runs the ancient lay) The knave of hearts He ate those tarts— They buried him next day.—Brooklyn Life.

A DISGRACE TO THE RACE. Washington Jackson, yo' kum rite back yeah an' wash yo' face; yer ez black ez a niggah!—Texas Siftings.



Washington Jackson, yo' kum rite back yeah an' wash yo' face; yer ez black ez a niggah!—Texas Siftings.

Solid Cookery. "I made these biscuits myself, Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, with honest pride.

"They look very nice, Lobelia," replied Mr. McSwat, picking one of them up and making an effort to split it.

"And they are still hot. How long ago did you—ah—cast them?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Solace of the Obscure. "The unexpected happens," So, He cried in glee, "of course, That nomination ought to go Unto the darkest horse."—Washington Star.



THE HIGH HAT QUESTION AGITATES SPAIN. Does Uncle Sam intend to take a Hand in the Cuban Rebellion is a Question They Would Like to Have Answered.

Over the Oolong. Ethel—What do you think! That measly little Count Pilkins actually proposed to me last night.

May—Indeed! I suppose the miserable scoundrel will follow by proposing to me to-night.

Ethel—Oh, no, he won't. May—Why not?

Ethel—I accepted him.—N. Y. World.

Quite a Compliment. Terrible Child—Mrs. Myles was praising you to-day, mamma, to Mrs. Brownson. I was on the other side of the garden wall, and heard 'em.

Mamma—What did she say? Terrible Child—She said there were worse old gossips than in the neighborhood, after all.—Tit-Bits.

Refreshments. Brown (who lives high)—You look tired.

Smith—Yes, I am very much exhausted from climbing up those four flights of stairs. Can't you provide me with some little refreshment?

"Certainly, certainly. I'll open one of the windows."—Texas Sifter.

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

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

"How?" "It took all my cash."—N. Y. Recorder.

A Natural Consequence. Tom Barry—Sorry, old man, but I learned to-day that her mother objects to you?

Too Big a Job. Foreign Count—You are a society man, and you are poor. I will pay you a large sum if you will introduce me to a rich and beautiful American girl and I succeed in marrying her.

Society Man (meditatively)—Um—I can introduce you to plenty of rich girls and plenty of beautiful girls; but—but to find you a girl who is both rich and beautiful—I think, sir, you had better apply to a detective agency.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Difference of Opinion. Miss Birdie McGinnis—Father, Mr. Gilhooly asked me last night to marry him, and I told him I would talk with you about it.

Judge McGinnis—Yes, my daughter, that was quite right. My advice to you, however, is, do not marry. Remember the old saying, those who wed do well, but those who do not do better.

Miss Birdie—Yes, father, I know; but I am perfectly contented to do well.—Texas Sifter.

How He Did It. "I understand that Brown claims he hasn't told a lie in ten or twelve years. Do you believe it?"

"Well, it may be so. I know he made great preparations about ten years ago to be from that time on a man of absolute truth."

"Preparations?" "Certainly. He put all his property in his wife's name and let her make out all the statements for the assessor."—Chicago Post.

Some Other Malady. Aunt Chloe—What's yo' Uncle Rastus?

Little Pete—Dropped ded up at Squar' Ben'dict's farm.

Aunt Chloe—Dropped ded, chile? Wuz it dat ar hart disease?

Little Pete—No, Aunt Chloe; it war sum ob dat ar Massa Ben'dict's buck-shot.—Demorest's Magazine.

A Plain Fact. "I would lay the world at your feet!" exclaimed the young man who reads novels.

"Really," she replied, "it's very good of you to suggest it, but you needn't trouble yourself. It's there already."—Washington Star.

PRECEDENCE QUESTION.

It Was a Matter of Importance and Annoyance in the Past.

The precedence due to guests was a matter of vast importance in the 17th century, which the gentleman usher at Berkeley castle was expected to have at his fingers' ends. It had become very complicated under the commonwealth. There were peers, created by the king over the water, not recognized at home; there were the members, not peers, of Cromwell's upper house, and titles of his granting which the royalists snuffed at.

Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or when-ever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell it. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Donald Kennedy, of Roxbury, Mass., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

SHINING EXAMPLE

of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

You are bound to succeed in making Hires Rootbeer if you follow the simple directions. Easy to make, delightful to take.

Made only by The Charles F. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 10c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold every where.

THE ICELESS REFRIGERATOR Keeps milk, butter, etc., in good condition—nothing but water, cooling being done by evaporation. Send stamp for particulars. ICELESS REFRIGERATOR CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. Agents Wanted

WE PAY cash WEEKLY and want men EVERYWHERE to sell GOLD, SILVER and ALL other STAMP TREASURES FREE. No Money to Invest. No Risk. STARK BROS., Louisville, Ky., Eckport, Ill.

AGENTS MAKE \$200 A MONTH selling the China, Japan 25 cent. Ice Box, Repeating Machine, Acoustic Refrigerator Co. St. Louis.



"WHO IS SHE?"

ing toilets; and I—who am not a beauty—had never been so becomingly dressed before.

We really saw very little of her during the first year, as she could never be persuaded to appear in the drawing-room when visitors were present.

It was during her second year with us that John Rutherford came on from the west, for the winter, and became our frequent visitor. With his advent everything seemed changed. I no longer



AT LAST HE REAPPEARED.



SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Not Much Danger of This Country Joining China and Mexico.

Mr. Louis Windmuller is one of New York's leading merchants who has large transactions with German and other foreign houses.

In a recent number of the Berlin Nation, one of the influential periodicals in Germany, he explains to foreign holders of American securities why it is probable that the United States will stick to gold as the standard of value.

While not understanding the gravity of the present situation he finds several reasons for thinking that this country will not take its place with Mexico, China and other half-civilized silver standard nations. One of these is "the recent rise in the value of silver caused by eastern demands, and the increased production of gold" which "may continue until our miners will cease to grumble."

He reasons that: "A large supply of gold is apt to increase many values. Wheat and some other staples have risen and may continue to rise until our farmers become reconciled to the gold standard. Meanwhile, in consequence of information spread through various channels, many of them begin to doubt if cheap dollars, if legalized, would be more easily obtainable than honest 100 cent dollars, and if the thrifty would be more inclined to part with savings the value of which had become diminished by unjust laws."

In his opinion, "the great political parties cannot trifle with the financial question. The people are tired of uncertainty, and a majority will probably vote for the presidential candidate who has the best reputation for sound money principles and the courage to adhere to them irrespective of party. Leaders in the republican and democratic conventions ought to vie with each other in choosing the most stubborn advocate of the single gold standard, and will do so if they appreciate the drift of public opinion."

It ought not to be necessary for Mr. Windmuller, or for any other influential business man, to reassure foreign investors that we shall continue to pay

FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

Sound Money Convention Favored by Baltimore Board of Trade.

The board of trade of Baltimore on May 4 adopted the following declaration urging the maintenance of the gold standard:

"The continued uncertainty arising from the failure of congress to enact legislation looking to a reform of our defective financial system is paralyzing trade and intensifying the distrust which European nations have acquired toward our institutions. Having upmost in our minds the welfare and progress of our country, and realizing the necessity of relief from the present alarming situation, the board of trade of Baltimore city, which has so often stood up for the sound financial principles demanded by commercial honor, once more places itself on record as being unequivocally opposed to any debasement of the currency, and recognizing the fact that the United States cannot adopt the unlimited coinage of silver without the concurrence of the great European nations, a result only to be reached through international conference, this board favors and urges the maintenance of the gold standard as now in use by the world's most civilized governments."

"Sound money is vital to our national and commercial prosperity. Any uncertainty on this score dwarfs the resources of our country and the energies of our people. The national conventions soon to be held in Chicago and St. Louis will offer opportunities for the clear expression and adoption of sound principles bearing upon this important subject for the future government of our legislators in Washington, such principles which, if carried out, would bring relief and lasting benefit to our suffering industries and people."

"The state of Maryland has always been foremost in advocating the maintenance of a currency inferior to none in purchasing power in the markets of the world. Her commercial life is so intertwined with that of her sister southern states that whatever affects them must necessarily react upon her. * * *

"In view of the pressing importance

POLITICAL BUNCOMBE.

A New Jersey Orator's Impudent Claim for Republicanism.

A sample of the kind of flapdoodle with which republican orators stuff their credulous hearers is found in the address of State Senator E. C. Stokes, chairman of the late republican state convention of New Jersey. After claiming that every good thing on earth was the result of republican legislation or office-holding, and that all calamity and misfortune has been caused by the wicked democrats, he proceeded to explain why this was so. "The republican party," he said, "is a party whose principles are as broad as the nation and as great as the republic; a party that stands for all that is great and inspiring. It stands for human freedom and has sympathy for liberty at home and abroad. It stands for justice and equal rights for all."

Brave words. Truly a noble platform for any party. But does this declaration of principles represent republicanism of to-day? Is the party which stands for a combination of local selfish interests, all seeking for government favors at the expense of the whole people, really one of broad national principles? Does the party which makes its campaigns on appeals to sectional prejudice, ignorance and greed, stand for all that is great and inspiring? What kind of freedom is favored by the shameless spoliemen who corrupt the voters whom they have impoverished with funds wrung from the beneficiaries of class legislation? Freedom to bear heavy tax burdens and to buy dear goods from tariff created monopolists? Liberty, to trade with foreign nations only on payment of heavy fines on all goods taken in exchange for those we send abroad? Are commerce-restricting laws which force the masses to pay annually enormous sums to a privileged class enacted in the spirit of liberty? Does true freedom mean the oppression of the many by unjust taxation, in order that the few may roll up great fortunes?

Has the party of Quay and Platt, of Fat-Frying Foster and Blocks-of-Five Dudley enacted a single law during the past 30 years that has been on the side of liberty and against restriction? It is possible that Senator Stokes was not ashamed to publicly declare that the republican party stands for justice and equal rights for all. He certainly should have been. The attempt of the party which owes its present existence to the defense and advocacy of injustice to pose as the champion of equal rights is an insult to the people who for over 30 years have been robbed by the party's laws. The farmers who have been crushed into poverty by a system of taxation which violated every principle of equal rights; the workmen who under protection paid far heavier taxes on their necessities than the rich men did on their luxuries, know how little truth there is in the republican claim. They know that the once great party of Lincoln has passed into the hands of a gang of corrupt agents of monopoly, and that the only promise for any real reform in the interest of the masses must come through the democracy, the party of the common people.

WARNING TO TRUSTS.

The New York Press is Afraid They Will Get Too Greedy.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Press, perceives with alarm the continued formation of new trusts. The leather trust, the iron ore trust, the coke trust, the sugar trust, the flour trust, the steel rail trust and various other combinations of like character have been organized for the purpose of stifling competition and fixing the prices of their products to suit themselves. Every new trust is a new notice to the people of the United States that the democratic party did not succeed in its efforts to replace the protective with a revenue tariff. We still have a high protective tariff with duties averaging 43 per cent, as against an average of 49 per cent. under the McKinley act. Without the cover afforded by protective duties the greater number of the trusts could not maintain themselves. It is the basest ingratitude upon the part of the beneficiaries of high duties that they should so far forget themselves in the year of a presidential election as to go on with the business of getting up new trusts and calling anew the attention of voters to the facility for robbery afforded by the law as it now stands. The Press, with Pecksniffian gravity, reminds the trust makers that "the object of protection is domestic competition," and it further insists that the voters know it. Will the trusts take the hint?

Possibly the gentlemen who are organizing combinations to restrict production and raise prices do not believe that the people of the United States can any longer be fooled with the idea that high tariffs are primarily intended to create competition and to increase wages. They are perfectly justified in such a conjecture. It does not require any particular astuteness of intellect to understand that if the object of tariff duties be not to raise prices there would be no protectionists in the country. When competition leads to the lowering of prices combination is the cover for it. This is comprehended fully both by those who insist upon protection and those who oppose it. How well the people understand it was evidenced by the overthrow of the republican party in 1890 and 1892. The Press is very much afraid that the trusts in their inopportune greed for undue profits will make it impossible to convince the people that late business depression and disaster are the result of the paltry reductions effected in tariff duties instead of untoward financial conditions.—Philadelphia Record.

—Each keg of nails used by the farmers this year will cost more than twice as much as last. The highly protected nail trust will make fortunes for the few firms which control the nail industry. How will that help the farmers?

SCHEME TO INJURE FARMERS.

Senator Elkins' Tariff Bill Imposes Ten Per Cent. Additional Duties.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, is a typical republican protectionist who makes great pretenses of love for the American farmer. His sincerity is shown by his action in introducing a tariff bill which imposes additional duties of ten per cent on all goods imported in foreign vessels. This he claims would stimulate our shipping industry and restore our position in the world's carrying trade, which we lost under protection.

If congress is foolish enough to pass the Elkins bill, it is easy to see that the principal result will be a fall in the prices of farm products. If our vessels cannot carry freight as cheaply as those of other countries, a discrimination of ten per cent. would force foreign ships to charge ten per cent. more on all goods or else would give American shipping a monopoly of the import trade. In either case it is certain that all the foreign products which we now take in exchange for our surplus crops and other exports would cost more than they do now.

The greatest injury to the farmers, however, would come from the fact that if the foreign vessels which now carry our farm produce to Europe were compelled to return empty to this country, they would have to charge higher rates for carrying our exports. This would mean that our ability to sell abroad, which depends largely upon the cheapness of our products as compared with those of competing nations, would be considerably lessened. In order to pay the increased freight charges the price of all our products—exports of wheat, corn, meats, etc., would have to be cut down or we should lose the market. Do the farmers want anything of that kind? If not they should send to congress democrats who are opposed to protection and all kinds of discriminating duties.

FOREIGN PROTECTED MILLERS.

American Flour Manufacturers Want "Retaliatory Legislation" Against Foreign Countries.

A somewhat novel view of tariff discrimination on the part of foreign countries was expressed at a recent hearing before the ways and means committee in Washington. An association of manufacturers of wheat flour demanded "retaliatory legislation" against Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal and Sweden because those countries impose on imported flour duties which are higher than those which they impose on imported wheat. Herein, it was urged, is a wicked "discrimination" against flour, and the offending countries should be punished by retaliatory statutes. In this way, it was held, they could be compelled to buy American flour instead of American wheat, and the millers in this country would derive much benefit from the change.

But why do the countries mentioned impose higher duties on flour than those which are paid on wheat? Is it not for the protection of their own millers? They buy American wheat, but they prefer that it shall be ground in their own mills, both for the reason that it is their policy to sustain and protect their domestic milling industry and because their people prefer the methods and the products of domestic mills. Ought our protectionist millers to complain because the foreign millers are thus protected?

If they persist in complaining and in demanding "retaliation," can they reasonably expect to gain anything by the legislation they suggest? We think that retaliatory legislation would do more harm than good, and that our own wheat growers and flour millers would be hurt by it.—N. Y. Times.

WILSON TARIFF DID IT.

According to Calamity Organs It Is Responsible for All Our Ills.

According to the calamity organs the Wilson tariff is responsible for all the business, social and other ills which have troubled the country since the McKinley law was repealed. Fires, droughts, failures resulting from dishonesty or incompetency, burglaries, big crops of potatoes, small crops of hay, floods, weevil, low-priced wool, high-priced hides, the Russian thistle, divorces, the bicycle craze, strikes, the decreased demand for horses through the extension of the trolley system and the increase of high tariff lying have all been caused by democratic free trade. If any farmers' crops have been light the Wilson tariff did it. The same wicked law froze the Florida orange groves, and also caused a mild winter in the north which prevented the harvesting of a full ice crop. Owing to the competition of untaxed cheap weather from Canada and Mexico the winters have been colder and the summers hotter than when McKinley ruled the land. Grass refuses to grow and trees bud since protection was struck down by the disloyal enemies of high taxes. There can be no doubt that it was the reduction of eight per cent. in tariff duties which brought about all the calamities which afflicted the country during the past two years. By simply restoring the McKinley rates the dark clouds of gloom will be lifted off the land; nature's frown will relax into a broad grin; the price of ice will fall and the universe will resume business under the guiding hand of the 48 per cent. statesman from Ohio. With the aid of the protective tariff and Providence, particularly the former, the old world will after 1897 resolve more rapidly, stimulated and renewed by all-powerful taxes on foreign goods.

A Song Fit.

When Dr. Bayard declared that protection did more to corrupt public life, to bandish men of independent mind from public councils and to lower the tone of national representation than any single cause, he could not have known that he was making a shoe to fit the Fifty-Fourth congress, yet congress has put its foot in the brogan and the fit is so snug that, try as it may, it cannot extricate itself.—Philadelphia Record.

BEWUDDLED MUSICIANS.

Strident Strains by the Discordant Protectionists.

The lover of music, in the air or otherwise, can scarcely regard as satisfactory the recent performances of the most eminent republican soloists. The McKinley boom is, of course, no longer a solo, but a piece of ill-concerted music, with obligatos for various unsatisfactory performers. The tutti are ill-balanced, harsh, and strident. The conductor has been frequently expostulated with upon the predominance of the brass, but Mr. Hanna does nothing to amend this defect. The batrachian tones of the ophicleides and the notes in the carpet-tearing register of the trombones are completely unrestrained. At all the recent performances they have spoiled by drowning the plaintive snarl of Maj. Handy's beautiful obligato of the oboe. ("We may be happy yet, You bet.") It is not the fault of the still, small Handy that his instrument is not powerful enough to transpire the sounding brasses and tinkling cymbals of the band.

It is a pity, indeed, that there is such a preponderance of brass in the orchestra. The Reed instruments, or woodwind, have not been heard at all at the recent performances. The auditors see the cheeks of Bill Chandler and Lodge, respectively first and second clarionets, bulge and turn red, but no audible sound has escaped them since the "one-night stand" in New Hampshire. Mr. Clarkson at the big drum continues to do wonders to the eye, and he occasionally "sonorous metal blowing martial sounds" happen to be all out of breath together, to make himself apprehensible to the ear. But the bass drum is not properly a solo instrument, and no virtuosity upon the part of the performer can make an unaccompanied performance upon it tolerable, except, of course, to Mr. Allison, who has nightly manifested from his box the greatest complacency over the performance of

THEY ARE FORGETTING.

Republicans Are Not Keeping Faith with the People.

There are some indications that the republican politicians are forgetting the lessons of the last two or three general elections, and are disposed, in some things, to presume that the people have also forgotten recent political history. The republicans carried the country two years ago on protestations of supreme devotion to the public interests. They pledged themselves to introduce reforms, to put an end to the evils of ring rule in states and municipalities, and to elevate the standard of the public service by eliminating altogether the elements of personal greed and selfishness.

In some places they seem already to have forgotten these engagements. In this state the legislature, under the dictation of party bosses, has been engaged in "jamming through"—to use the phrase of a party manager—a number of measures which are vigorously opposed by the people, and which embody no possible public advantage. In some of the municipalities of New Jersey, where power was won by pledges of reform in the government, the expected results have not been realized, the public administration not having measured up to the proposed standards, and as a result, in elections recently held, the party has suffered severe reverses. Obnoxious candidates, who had refused to recognize the demands of public sentiment, and who imagined themselves secure against assault, were practically annihilated, in some localities, by a concentration of the votes of law-abiding, public-spirited citizens who only a year or two ago voted in their favor. In some other states there is, apparently, a like disposition on the part of republican leaders to use the power committed to their hands for the furtherance of partisan ends, rather than for the promotion of public good.

It cannot be otherwise than that this

THE FOOL WHO ROCKS THE BOAT.



Who is to blame if business is upset?

our honest debts in honest money. The fact that it is so keeps hundreds of millions of dollars from seeking investment in this country, makes the rate of interest unnecessarily high and adds millions to our interest account. This simple fact should be clear to our mortgaged farmers.

More Creditors Than Debtors.

The Teacher's Cooperative Building and Loan association of New York city, has 615 members. Of this number 75 are borrowers of funds—that is, debtors to the others. If this ratio is maintained in the 6,000 building and loan associations in this country, having 1,800,000 shareholders, there are about 220,000 debtors to 1,580,000 creditors, or more than seven creditors to one debtor.

Free coinage at sixteen to one would undoubtedly help the debtors. It would enable them to settle their obligations to their fellow members at 50 cents on the dollar. But are the 1,500,000 creditors all bloated bondholders whom it would not wrong to legislate out of their property in this way? And are the 220,000 borrowers all poor and depressed by heavy mortgages at usurious interest? Not much! The debtors are usually worth more than the creditors. Will the seven creditors, out of sympathy for the one poor debtor, this year vote to cancel one-half of his debt? Not if they know on which side their bread is buttered.

The whole free coinage superstition is a delusion. There are far more creditors than debtors, and, strange as it may appear, the creditors are comparatively poor.

An Honest Division.

The Detroit Free Press says that there is to be no dodging on the financial question by the democratic presidential candidate. "The aspirant who now talks of a straddle might as well draw in his boom and devote himself to his private business. Though there is a division in the ranks on this subject, it is an honest one, and the element that controls in the Chicago convention is going to know the views of the man placed in nomination."

May Stop Careless Voting.

In the view of the Louisville Courier-Journal it is "perhaps well enough that some of the sound money democrats are becoming alarmed over the prospects of the free silverites controlling the Chicago convention. It will arouse them to their duty and cure them of their good-natured habit of, while advocating sound-money principles, voting for free-silver men."

of this question, we advocate the necessity of holding a sound money convention in Chicago or in St. Louis at an early date."

Their Last Argument.

Four-fifths of the pleas for a 50-cent dollar have been made up of denunciations of the robber Rothschilds, who were alleged to be fastening their goldbug system on the world. The belief that the eminent banking firm had bought up the American congress and thus brought about the crime of 1873 is one of the articles of faith among all good populists.

Now comes the sad news from a silver standpoint that the wealth absorbing octopus has gone into the business of silver mining. United States Consular Agent Keightley, of Newcastle, N. S. W., reports that the Rothschilds have acquired a large interest in one of the leading silver smelting works in Australia. These works are to treat the ore from the famous Broken Hill mines and will employ about 1,600 men.

What will the worshippers of the silver pig say now? How can they denounce the hated banking house which is engaged in producing white metal? Of what use will it be to appeal to prejudice against the greedy Rothschilds when it is known that those gold eaters have taken to a silver diet? No more can the populist artists find a theme for their weird and wonderful cartoons in the foreign bankers whose name has been used to frighten naughty children. No longer will the charge that the advocates of honest money are the Rothschilds' paid agents serve to scare farmers into voting for the silver standard. Gone is the last hope of the sixteen to one, and busted is their campaign cry of "Up with cheap silver and down with the Rothschilds."

...There is an immense amount of foreign capital seeking investment in the United States at present. This is because of renewed confidence abroad that the United States is in no danger of adopting free silver at sixteen to one, and hence of going to the silver standard. It is recognized abroad that the strange delusion concerning silver has passed its threatening stage, and that the majority of the people of this country are against it. Hence the general feeling in financial circles is favorable to better times, to better prices for securities, and to increased trade in the general markets.—Toledo Blade.

...Some of Rev. Sam Jones' free-coinage speeches are described as being fully as sulphurous and abusive as his sermons.—Chicago Tribune.



THE MAN WHO CATCHES THE FISH.—Chicago Chronicle.

his protege. But Mr. Allison is very easily pleased, if he is willing to accept gesticulation for musical effectiveness.

Mr. Platt has made the same mistake as Mr. Clarkson in assuming that the bassoon was a solo instrument, and he has made other mistakes besides. It was undoubtedly an error to arrange "Oh, let us be joyful" in five flats minor, and mark it "adagio melancolico." But it was a still greater mistake for the fagottist to neglect his practice. Clarkson is at least a conscientious artist and bangs the Harrison tinkling cymbals. But Platt does not do justice either to the composition or to his own talents as a fagottist. No man can blow the bassoon properly who insists upon playing a solo upon it with his tongue in his cheek and his hands in the pockets of his neighbors.

We have already intimated that the obligatos of the McKinley symphony, the principal number of the programme, were not well done. Where all do so ill, it would be invidious to discriminate, but we are bound to say that Foraker's performance of the passage for fog horn in G flat "allegro maestoso" is by far the most intolerable. It is no wonder that as soon as he begins the conductor stimulates the tubas and trombones to their utmost and, in the language of the poet, "the snarling silver trumpets begin to chide." The wonder is that a performer who plays so persistently out of tune should be admitted into the band at all. Everybody remembers how this player broke up the Sherman cornet band by his outrageously false performance of "Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer." He may be trusted to disperse any organization with which he is connected, and the most pressing duty of the conductor, if he would extract harmony from his performers, is to dismiss his first fog horn. When Foraker plays it, it is not less offensive than the Samonian instrument upon which Mr. McKinley readers his own solos.—N. Y. Times.

—There are a good many people in this country who will not believe that McKinley can be nominated until the trick has been actually turned. It is impossible for them to believe that enough men can be hoodwinked or bought to name for the head of the national government a man who brought it to the very verge of ruin, who has shown a deplorable want of administrative ability, and who lacks the moral courage or the intellectual comprehension to take a decided stand on the greatest issue which the voters of the United States have to determine.—Detroit Free Press.

infidelity to engagements solemnly entered into will operate to the detriment of the party in future conflicts. There is a growing independence among voters, and a deepening of the popular consciousness as to the moral forces, which will not brook in any party the methods and policies of selfish partisan leaders. If we are to hold our own in the country, and if we have any desire to permanently impress ourselves as a party upon the life of the time, if republicanism is to be made a practical beneficence in its operation upon legislation and the maintenance of the social order, we must learn to keep faith with the people at whatever cost of personal ambitions and private greed.—Leslie's Weekly.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—It is to be hoped that the knife will not drop out of Foraker's sleeve while he is nominating McKinley.—St. Louis Republic.

—McKinley's enemies unite, but Mark Hanna continues to fry the fat and laugh at the bosses as being political babies.—Utica Observer.

—There will be fun among the McKinleyites when all the men who have had the promise of places in the cabinet meet at St. Louis.—N. Y. Sun.

—McKinley is hailed in press and platform as the "great apostle of protection." This is ominous. It makes him the 13th apostle.—St. Paul Globe.

—Hon. Whitelaw Reid has also taken occasion to state McKinley's position on the financial question, but the Ohio man continues to wrap himself in silence and look like Napoleon.—N. Y. World.

—Ex-President Harrison has doubtless recognized in the men who want to use him to defeat McKinley the same fellow fellows who wrecked Blaine in an attempt to defeat Harrison.—St. Louis Republic.

—Why should McKinley state his position on the currency question? His party doesn't require it. They take McKinley on a wobbling platform just as they would buy a gold brick. The republicans are easy to bunco. Label a thing republican and they will gulp at it like a chub for trout bait.—Utica Observer.

—Thank fortune, it looks as if the republicans were pretty sure to nominate the most serious-minded man that ever donned a frock coat or bagged or shone at the knee with truly moral earnestness. Mr. Reed lacks this beautiful quality. You never can tell when Mr. Reed is joking. William McKinley never made a joke in his life; he did not even make the tariff act which bears his name.—N. Y. Town Topics.

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.

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

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urged to request to be forwarded to the undersigned, W. H. L. Pepperell at Concordia, Kansas, a certified copy of the credentials of the several delegates so that they may be received at Concordia, not later than the evening of 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.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

By direction of the Democratic Congressional Committee a delegate convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas will be held in the city of Emporia, Kansas, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, August 13, 1896, for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, July 7th, 1896.

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

For the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

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

The basis of apportionment of delegates will be the same as that adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Democratic Convention to be held in the city of Topeka on June 3, 1896, under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled to representation as follows:

Table listing delegates and alternates by county: Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Waubesauee, Woodson, H. S. MARTIN, Chairman, F. N. DICKERHOOF, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

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

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

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

It will come to the judgement of the Topeka Democracy between now and election day that a blunder as bad as an outrage was made when Hon. David Overmyer was sat down upon. Mr. Overmyer is a Democrat of brains and high character. — Paola Spirit. Yes; and we will add, while Mr. Overmyer differs from us on the financial question now confronting the American people, his Democracy is certain, his influence potent, and his recognition as a leader of Kansas Democracy beyond a peradventure; hence, the Shawnee county Democracy should have been more discrete in their convention deliberations.

An Ohio Farmer having given a detailed account of his operations for a year on a \$9,000 farm of 160 acres, showing a net return of about \$400 after paying expenses, including the support of his family, a South Carolina paper rises to remark that such farming would not be profitable in that State. It mentions the case of a South Carolina farmer who netted \$380 from a single acre planted first in tobacco and then in turnips. This figure applied to 160 acres would mean profits of \$61,760. The average tiller of the soil would be willing to throw off \$60,000 of this amount for his annual net returns, and yet the hint given regarding the possibilities of intensive farming is clearly applicable to the agriculture of the future.

The greatest bowlers for "reform" and "reduction of expenditures," in this country, at least, are those who have squandered all they ever had of their own and all they could get their hands on belonging to any body else. Not only is this true, but the petitions upon which money was appropriated to the extent of 99 per cent. of the present indebtedness of the county bears the signature of those of them who were here when the indebtedness was made; and those of them who have come in since and brought with them; and the most known of these, and of the first mentioned, too, for that matter, is told by the court records, which show them to have been an expense to the town in which they lived or to the county. A pretty kettle of fish to tell the people how to conduct their affairs! — Elma, Chehalis county, Washington, Chronicle.

If the Republicans elect the President next fall and have a majority in both Houses, they will probably pass something like the old McKinley tariff bill, and they will generally suppose that this will bring in an area of prosperity; but it will not do so any more than the old McKinley tariff which led to the terrible defect of 1890. It will be full of excesses and abuses which will bring about another reaction, and there will then be in a few years another kind of tariff with a similar result. Prosperity will wait for a settlement of the currency question. Once a community adopts the plan of getting rich by legislation it bids good-bye to steadiness. No matter what acts are passed, the mass of the people remains poor or fall in business, and then lays the blame on the legislature or on the legislators, and tries new men or new measures. It has always been so, and will always be so. The government of the day is always responsible for both the weather and the crops, and this alone will make McKinley's election a national misfortune. It is not that he will

make a protective tariff that we fear, but that he will make another tariff which people will not put up with very long. — E. L. Godkin, in the May Forum.

The Cleveland administration makes little boast of the vigor of its foreign policy, but as the past three years is given to the public through official channels a record of consistent Americanism is revealed that changes admiration. The forthcoming Red Book will reveal an example in this respect that is especially gratifying to the people of the West as it pertains to an industry of vast importance in this section. It is regarding to the embargo instituted by the government of France about a year ago against the admission of American cattle under the pretense that they were infected with disease. Having ascertained that there was no foundation for the charge, the Secretary of State took the matter up in such an earnest manner as to spread consternation among the French officials. It didn't take long to settle the matter in favor of the United States and nobody will regret that the adjustment was facilitated by a change in the French ministry. Other administrations have talked more about the vigor of their foreign policy, but when the records are made up it will be ascertained that none have accomplished more than the present government at Washington. — Parsons Palladium.

THE RISE IN WAGES SINCE 1880.

An interesting comparison between the average wages paid in 1880 to persons employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of this country, and those paid in 1890, is made by Commissioner Carroll D. Wright in a recent bulletin of the Department of Labor. Mr. Wright's primary purpose is to refute a fallacious statement, which he quotes, and which has obtained considerable circulation, that the employer gets an excessive share of the fruits of labor, but, incidental to this, he gives the information we mention. His figures are these:

"If the aggregate wages paid in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States, as shown by the census of 1880, be divided by the total number of employes to whom the wages were paid, the quotient will be 347, thus determining the average wages paid to their employes in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country as \$347. Dividing the aggregate value of all the products of manufacturing and mechanical industries, by the number of employes engaged therein, the quotient is 1,965, showing that the average product per employe was \$1,965. Now \$347 is 17.7 per cent. of the gross value of the per capita product, as stated, leaving a balance, of course, of \$2,3 per cent. or \$1,618, which the originator of the statement quoted above, assumes, goes to the employer. The \$2.3 per cent. of the total product, or \$1,618 per capita, covers all expenses of production, cost of deterioration, interest, everything, in fact, which can be counted as cost of production other than wages.

"Taking the eleventh census, that for 1890, it is found that the value of the gross product per capita for the number of employes engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was \$2,204, and the average wages per employe computed for 1890, as already computed for 1880, was \$445. The writer of the statement quoted above, would assume for the eleventh census, that while \$445 was paid to labor, \$1,759 went to the employer. As a matter of fact, of the total product per capita, 20.18 per cent. went for materials, and 24.74 per cent. to miscellaneous expenses: salaries, interests, profits, etc."

The facts here pointed out—that the average wages earned by factory employes rose from \$347 in 1880 to \$445 in 1890—disposes of one favorite argument of the silverites against the maintenance of the gold standard. Not only is labor better paid than it was in 1880, but its product brings more money, even under the reign of lower prices; and, consequently, the workingman gets more dollars for his work and more of the fruits of that work for his dollars. — New York Sun.

THE EIGHTEEN INCH YARD.

A correspondent of The Times objects in violent language to the following clipping which The Times recently quoted from the New York Advertiser:

Demagogues have called silver "the poor man's money." If it is the poor man's money because it is cheaper than gold, less valuable than gold, and therefore has less purchasing power than gold, has not the poor man, the laboring man, the right to as good a dollar as the rich man? Shall we have a yard stick of thirty-six inches for the wealthy and a yard stick of eighteen or twenty-four inches for the poor man? Shall we have a bushel of four pecks for the rich and a bushel of three pecks or two pecks for the day laborer? Here is the proposition:

Gold Standard One yard of 36 inches. Silver Standard One yard of 18 in.

The objection of our critic is that "any idiot knows that it is the law, not the yard stick that makes a yard." He appears to be right in saying that any idiot knows this. For everybody else knows that the yard as used in America was taken from the English yard stick, changing from time to time according as the English yard stick has changed. And it ought to be known that the United States has not used its power to establish a legal yard for the country, but leaves that to the States.

After this the critic goes on the theory that the government can fix the value of the dollar. It can do no such thing. It can fix the amount of gold or silver that shall be stamped on "one dollar," but it can not fix the value of that coin in wheat, clothing, or wages.

The value of money is subject to law of demand and supply. And while the government can, to a certain extent, maintain the value of the silver dollar or paper on a par with the gold dollar, it is due to the willingness of the people to exchange a gold dollar for a silver or paper dollar.

Every intelligent man knows this. History is full of accounts of the failures of the government to make half weight coins pass as full weight. When a government is unscrupulous enough to tamper with its currency, that currency immediately falls in value. The "word" dollar may remain, but it takes more of the dishonest dollars to buy a bushel of wheat or a yard of cloth. Those who were living just after the Civil War will remember how many "dollars" it required to buy what would have been a dollar's worth of anything before the suspension of specie payment.

Now to return to the yard stick illustration. If the government by establishing free silver makes the "dollar" worth only half as much as it is worth at the present, the man who is now getting one dollar a day will continue to get one dollar a day. But he will find that every thing costs him twice as much as before. His dollar will buy him only what he could have gotten for 50 cents. It is, therefore, only a 50-cent dollar. And free silver would practically cut down wages one half.

If the workingman is clamoring for a reduction of wages, let him join in the agitation for free silver. What he loses the millionaire silver barons will gain.

PLAN TO GO.

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

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM, 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

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

WE TREAT

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

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

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

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium. Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

Advertisement for Alliance Carriage Co. featuring illustrations of various horse-drawn carriages and text describing their quality and variety.

RAZOR GRINDING AND HONING

on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect. NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES. I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Stropps, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the STAR BARBER SHOP, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

Advertisement for W. H. Holsinger, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. Located in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Advertisement for Joseph G. Waters, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas, and J. W. McWilliams, Chase County Land Agency, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Advertisement for R-I-P-A-N-S, The modern standard Family Medicine, Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. One gives relief.

Advertisement for F. Johnson, M.D., Careful attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches, and F. P. Cochran, Attorney at Law, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Advertisement for Greatest Retail Store in the West, 105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here—The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out completely. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail. Come to the Big Store if you can. You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Successors to Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE JAMAICA MAROONS.

Story of a Peculiar People Who Inhabit a Curious Land.

Held Their Own Against the British for a Century—After Many Years of Decadence They Reassert Themselves and Threaten to Make Trouble.

[Special Kingston (Jamaica) Letter.] All well-informed people in the United States know that the island of Jamaica, although a British colony and, therefore, practically ruled by white people as "the dominant race," is essentially as much a negro land as is Hayti. There are, however, very few who know that among the rugged mountain fastnesses there dwells a distinct race of negroes, who enjoy an independence unknown elsewhere in the British dominions outside of India.

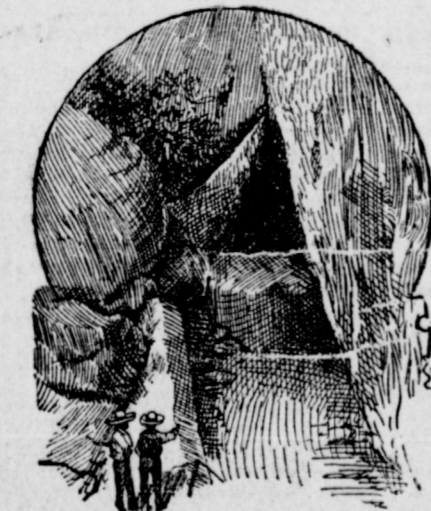


MAROON OF 1655.

Such is nevertheless the case. When the British captured Jamaica in 1655 they found that the mountains of the western regions were occupied by a fierce and warlike race of Africans, runaway slaves, called Maroons by the Spaniards on account of the isolated independence which they maintained. These Maroons rendered the English valuable assistance in driving out the Spaniards, but refused to submit to the newcomers. After a century of intermittent war they were conquered, but not subdued, in 1796, and finally accepted a permanent peace which guaranteed them a form of semi-independence which their descendants still enjoy. Thenceforth they were of much assistance to the English colonists in suppressing negro insurrections; and although the fierce old warlike spirit has gradually died out, as lately as 1865 the Maroons did good service in quelling the rebellion that broke out in St. Thomas parish.

The history of the Maroons since the British occupation is full of romance that still awaits a local Fenimore Cooper to immortalize in enthralling fiction. Even the cold phraseology of history and the official "Handbook of Jamaica" is full of hints and suggestions of wild romance in connection with this peculiar people. Of their origin and early history nothing is now known, for, as Bryan Edwards says in his "History of the West Indies," the transactions of the Spaniards during a century and a half, in the settlement of Jamaica, have scarcely obtained the notice of history." But on the other hand traditions abound among the people which relate to those earlier times and have been handed down from generation to generation. To these a special, if transient, interest has been lately attached by the recent outbreak of the Maroons in claiming, and in some instances actually occupying by force, the lands and estates adjoining their reservations. At the present day it might well be said that "their bark is worse than their bite," for they have neither the means nor the numbers, nor yet the spirit, to do more than to make some little local trouble.

Owing to the confidence of the public in the police, backed if necessary by the military, but small popular excitement was occasioned by the news of the out-



ACOMPONG'S FAMOUS CAVE.

break. As a stranger, however, my personal interest was aroused, and I made a journey into the Maroon region or "Cockpit country," on the borders of the parishes of St. Elizabeth and Trelawny. Acompong Town, the ancient capital of the Maroons, is still the seat of the tribe. It is picturesquely situated among the mountains, and within easy reach of the inaccessible region of the Cockpit country where a mere handful of men could stand off whole armies for ever. No one viewing this wonderful land can fail to understand how it came to pass that the Maroons built up there a state of their own which they held, and for that matter hold to the present day, against all comers.

The formation of this region is unique. It is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with but little earth anywhere to cover its wild desolation. It is formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout, and terminating in most instances with a sink-hole at the apex leading down to the cavernous bowels of the island. These arenas are of all diameters, varying in some instances

from 50 to 100 feet. The cones unite in ridges which are very irregular and sharp, and which afford the only footholds for making one's way through the region. Of course on either side precipitous steps slope down, and a fall from the perilous foot-way means certain death. Such a country is necessarily inaccessible to anyone but the most practiced mountaineer.

The Maroons' own tradition of their origin is that in the early days of the Spanish occupation a runaway slave, once a great African king, discovered this country and took refuge there, by degrees gathering around him all the members of his own tribe, and afterwards all escaped slaves, until in course of time they became numerous enough to harass the Spaniards and gather the material necessary to establish themselves as an independent state and bid defiance to the Spaniards. Petty raids on the adjacent plantations then assumed the form of war on the Spanish settlements; and it was during one of these Maroon wars that Admiral Penn and Gen. Venables appeared in 1655 and, with the aid of the Maroons, drove out the Spaniards.

Although practically unknown to history up to that date, the traditions of the Maroons, if written, would fill a thick volume and make very interesting reading. Perhaps the most generally interesting story of all is that of Acompong, the first Maroon, and the founding of the tribe. When that redoubtable king escaped from his Spanish masters and fled into the wilderness, his wanderings led him into what is now known as the Cockpit country. There he discovered and established himself in a marvelous natural fortress that is still pointed out to the visitor. It consists of a great cavern in the heart of the mountains, the only approach to which is along a ribbon-like gutter between towering banks of limestone. This leads to the entrance, a small opening in the face of the precipice. From this a narrow passage leads down to the chambers, which are well lighted by openings in the roof, some 80 to 100 feet above the floor.

In the old war times, when this was the stronghold, the openings to the upper and outer world were reached by means of platforms and great ladders made from palm trees. The outward roof is one mass of serrated rocks, whence from good cover only a few men with muskets could command the approaches to the cavern's entrance, whilst behind them the rocky surface



A MODERN MAROON.

swept away into the impenetrable fastnesses of the Cockpit land. Here, then, Acompong gathered his forces and commenced those raids which terrorized the old Spanish settlers and have lent so much romance to the traditions of the island.

The Maroons of to-day differ but little from the ordinary type of negroes, either in physique or dress, although they still jealously guard their rights and maintain the isolation and independence assured to them by the treaty of Acompong Town made between their forefathers and the British government a century ago. No stranger, official or otherwise, can enter their reservation without first obtaining special permission. But once one has this, he is entertained with truly Arabian hospitality. For the most part they govern themselves, the jurisdiction of the colonial courts being almost altogether nominal; the courts are there, but the Maroons never appeal to them. They settle all differences among themselves, and such taxes as they do pay are voluntarily tendered; so that the tax collector and the policeman never appear in the Maroon country. In religion the Maroons are nominally Christians, but fetish worship, and notably Voodooism, largely prevails—as indeed it does among a scandalous large section of the black Jamaica people outside of the Maroons, flourishing in some cases literally as well as metaphorically under the shadow of the steeple.

The Maroon government is a sort of limited socialism. That is, whilst property is not held in common, each family possessing its own lands and chattels, actual poverty and want are unknown, since it is the duty of all to provide for those who are unfortunate. Maroons have seldom been seen in Jamaican prisons, but none at all have ever been known to enter any of the charitable institutions. They are excessively clannish, too, and intermarriages with "common" negroes are infrequent; when they do occur the delinquent Maroon is drummed out of the community. Were he or she to return on any pretext the result might be tragic—but they never do. The marriage rites are very simple, consisting of mutual consent signified by a dance. The results of continuous intermarriage are beginning to be apparent, and in another century or so the tribe will probably become extinct. T. P. PORTER.

A Suggestion.
He—Do you think that opals are unlucky?
She—I would prefer a diamond, if it's all the same to you.—Texas Siftings.
Young women when introduced to young men should not offer to shake hands.

GUARDING AGAINST MOTHS.

How to Treat Furs and Flannels Before Storing.

The buffalo moth has become so troublesome that even scientists have been forced to take up the study of this pest, and try to devise some means of guarding against, or exterminating it. But these studies have, up to date, been of little benefit to amateurs and householders generally.

The amount of damage that a flourishing colony of well-established buffalo moths can do in a few weeks can scarcely be appreciated save by those who have studied the peculiarities of this infestation. The careless housekeeper finds her best woolens perforated with unsightly burrowings, and even silk fabrics do not escape such injury.

It is necessary to begin early in the season and exercise untiring vigilance in order to rid the house of these unwelcome squatters. Every woolen article should be taken out into the sun and allowed to hang for at least two or three days, of course removing them to the house during the night. The warmth of the sun hatches the eggs; then the young moths fly away, and as they mature rapidly, they may be kept out of the house if one has window screens put in early in the season.

The ordinary, old-fashioned moth is not so numerous as it was before the arrival of its buffalo relatives, and in many houses the original species is rarely seen. Carpets in rooms that are but little used may be protected by sprinkling tobacco dust or salt over them and brushing it in. If the moths are in the carpet, however, the best thing is to wash it thoroughly with benzine or naphtha. This must be used with the utmost care, as there has been a number of serious accidents and explosions on account of the vapor coming in contact with fire.

If there are many moths in the carpet it is much better to send it to a professional cleaner. Then it is steamed and entirely freed from insects and eggs.

Almost every season there are inquiries as to the best moth preventives. In answer to this, it can only be said that there is no preventive of moths once they get into goods, except by steaming or heating. A plan followed by one housekeeper has worked very well. She provided a clean barrel, had the hoops securely nailed, and the nails battered down on the inside so that there was nothing to catch or tear. Then the barrel was placed over a register and the heat turned on. In this barrel articles of wearing apparel were hung and allowed to remain two or three hours or until thoroughly heated through. In this way all of the eggs of the moths were destroyed. Then the garments are shaken and brushed and packed away. This is probably the surest way to get rid of moths in flannels.

Furs cannot be treated in this way, because the heat injures them. They must be placed out in the sun, and beaten with light rods until they are presumably safe. Then they should be examined thoroughly, and if one understands it, they may be combed with a comb made expressly for this purpose.

Any attempt to keep clothing from moths by putting in camphor and ill-smelling things is quite likely to prove a failure. It has not been a success in many instances, and those who trust elegant articles to such a process are very likely, when the need comes for using them, to find them almost, if not altogether, worthless.—N. Y. Ledger.

CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.

A Valuable Adjunct to the Education of the Young.

Wise and loving parents want their children to be educated to enjoy what is beautiful in art, in literature and in nature. They may question the influence of luxurious living, may fear the effect of elegant surroundings as inducing indolence of mind and body or as fostering a spirit of discontent, but they cannot think that a life of "plain living and high thinking" would exclude pleasure in a sunny sky or a modest flower. The little garden where the children are allowed to have a plot of their own affords one of the most innocent delights of childhood. The planting, the weeding, the watching for the first blossom, keep the whole family interested, and is the most thoroughly natural and healthful pleasure a child can have. There is in all this a sense of ownership which is as unselfish as possession can be, for connected with it is usually the desire to give away the first fruits as an offering to friendship or charity.

The flower lover is almost always the flower giver, and nothing is sweeter than to see a dear child bring to the fond mother the first blossom from "my own garden."

The best and surest way to shut out evil thoughts is to furnish themes for good and pure and beautiful thoughts; a mind engaged in the attention to beautiful things in nature has no place for that which is hateful and ugly, and we cannot overestimate the real value of flower culture as a part of children's education.

I have often wondered if the children we see stealing flowers, do this entirely from mischief, or if some do not really love the blossoms they cannot have at home. If they had early been taught a real appreciation of flowers, they would probably more highly regard their neighbors' rights in the matter.—Womankind.

Stuffed Apples.
Wipe the apples with a wet towel, cut a thick slice from the stem end of each, scoop out the core without cutting through the apples, fill each one with an ounce of highly-seasoned sausage meat, or with the slice from the top chopped and seasoned. Arrange on a large tin pan, dust over with cracker dust and bake until tender. Serve with pork tenderloins.—N. Y. Ledger.

—What bliss, what wealth, did e'er the world bestow on man, but cares and fears attended it.—May.

A Great Master Thief.

So long as Hind kept to the road his life was one long comedy. His wit and address were inexhaustible and fortune never found him at a loss. He would avert suspicion with the tune of a psalm, as when, habited as a pious shepherd, he broke a traveler's head with his crook and deprived him of his horse. An early adventure was to force a pot-valiant parson, who had drunk a cup too much at a wedding, into a rarely farcical situation. Hind, having robbed two gentlemen's servants of a round sum, went ambling along the road until he encountered a parson. "Sir," said he, "I am closely pursued by robbers. You I dare swear, will not stand by and see me plundered." Before the parson could protest he thrust a pistol into his hand and bade him fire it at the first comer, while he rode off to raise the county. Meanwhile, the rifled travelers came up with the parson, who, straightway mistaking them for thieves, fired without affect, and then riding forward flung the pistol in the face of the nearest. Thus the parson of the parish was dragged before the magistrate, while Hind, before his duped could furnish an explanation, had placed many a mile between himself and his adversaries.—Macmillan's Magazine.

No New Thing.

The tendency to ape men in their dress, so noticeable at the present time in a certain type of woman, far from being modern, is as old as the spectator, at least, if not older, and Addison in an essay comments upon it with gentle humor. A lady, dressed according to the fashion of the advanced woman of the time, in a man's hat, perwig and riding-coat, met a tenant of Sir Roger de Coverley. She asked whether a house near at hand were not Coverley hall. The man seeing only the male part of his querist, replied, "Yes, sir." But upon the further question whether Sir Roger was a married man, chancing to drop his eye to the lady's skirt, the embarrassed man changed his note to "No, madam!"—London Spectator.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"I HAVE done nothing but blush all day," complained the rose, "and still that idiot of a poet goes on talking of the modest violet, as if there were not others."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Commissary Department

Of the human system is the stomach. In consequence of its activity, the body is supplied with the elements of life, the nervous and muscular tissue. When indigestion impedes its functions, the best agent for imparting a healthful impetus to its operations is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a curative for malaria, bilious and kidney complaints, nervousness and constipation.

AN ENDURING TESTIMONIAL.—First Aspirant for Fame—"We've got a hen that's laid an Easter egg!" Second Ditto—"Pooh, that's nothing; my father's laid a foundation stone!"—Fun.

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, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"Tame elegance charms us by its suddenness and its brevity." "Yes, listen to the popping of those corks!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

ARTIST.—"How do you like my new picture?" Friend—"Be assured I shall always esteem you as a man."—F.iegende Blaetter.

"PAPA, why did they call Henry of Navarre the Plumed Knight?" "Because he was a bird, my son."—N. Y. Press.

HOW MY THROAT HURTS!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horshound and Tart Elix & Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SLEEP lingers all our lifetime about our eyes, as night hovers all day in the bough of the fir tree.—Emerson.

"CAN you cash a check for five dollars?" "Oh, yes." "All right, lend me five."—Life.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 45 @ 4 10
Stockers.....	2 90 @ 3 80
Native cows.....	2 25 @ 3 20
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 00 @ 3 25 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	63 @ 64
No. 2 hard.....	51 @ 52 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	15 1/2 @ 16
RYE—No. 2.....	32 @ 33
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 90 @ 2 10
Fancy.....	1 75 @ 1 85
HAY—Choice timothy.....	11 01 @ 12 00
Fancy prairie.....	7 00 @ 7 10
BRAN—(Sacked).....	45 @ 46 1/2
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	13 @ 14
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	7 @ 7 1/2
POTATOES.....	15 @ 20
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 30 @ 4 25
Texas.....	2 65 @ 3 85
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 15 @ 3 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 81 @ 3 30
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 25 @ 2 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	61 @ 70
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	18 @ 18 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 32
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 17 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	4 35 @ 4 45
PORK.....	7 67 1/2 @ 7 70
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 50 @ 4 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 25 @ 3 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 50 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 50 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	67 @ 68
CORN—No. 2.....	19 1/2 @ 20
OATS—No. 2.....	19 @ 20 1/2
RYE.....	36 1/2 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 15 1/2
LARD.....	4 25 @ 4 35
PORK.....	7 57 1/2 @ 7 65
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	3 90 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3 41 @ 3 90
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	2 75 @ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	69 1/2 @ 69
CORN—No. 2.....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	24 1/2 @ 25
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 11 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	9 50 @ 10 25

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

"MAUDE, your father says he cannot afford to dress you as a summer girl this season." "All right, mammy. Get me a tailor-gown and a boomer suit and I'll star as an athletic girl."—Detroit Free Press.

"His is good-natured, is he?" "Good-natured! Why, I have known that man to wear a smiling face when he was speaking of taking off a porous plaster!"—Boston Courier.

Nothing so suddenly and completely disables the muscles as

LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, OR STIFF NECK,

and nothing so promptly and surely cures them as **ST. JACOBS OIL.**

When buying sarsaparilla....

ASK FOR THE BEST AND YOU'LL GET AYER'S:

ASK FOR AYER'S AND YOU'LL GET THE BEST.

The remedy with a record: ...50 years of cures.

"Contains More Flesh Forming Matter Than Beef."

That is what an eminent physician says of good cocoa. The Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

See that Imitations are not palmed off on you.

Battle Ax PLUG

The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

Judgment!!

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

OPION and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. W. W. WOODRUFF, CLARK'S, Ga.

A. N. K.—D 1605

WHY WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

ELECTION CONTEST.

The Senate Refuses to Investigate the Alabama Case.

HOUSE PASSES SOME MINOR BILLS.

Shortages in the Indian Territory to Be Recorded—A Bill Passed to Compel Attendance of Witnesses in Land Contest Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The senate, by a vote of 4 yeas to 41 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen (pop.) of Nebraska, to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged election irregularities in Alabama, occurring at the time Gov. Oates was elected over Kolb (pop.). Four republican senators, Chandler, Frye, Gallinger and Morrill, and two populists, Allen and Peffer, voted in the affirmative. Allison took occasion to declare that the vote showed the insincerity of the republican senators to their professions in behalf of honest elections. Mr. Sherman responded that it was not for the present senate to go into the general investigation of elections, as these resolutions proposed, and Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, author of the resolutions, explained that the adverse vote was due largely to the disinclination to displace appropriation bills. The entire day of the senate, after one p. m., was given to the bill regulating gas rates in the District of Columbia. The senate passed the bill which had formerly been put through the house by Judge Broderick, making it a crime to shoot at a train or throw a missile at a train in the Indian territory. Senator Teller, of the judiciary committee, reported favorably the nomination of John C. Tarsney for judge of the supreme court of Oklahoma at the senate executive session in the evening. According to rules and usages of the senate the nomination will be confirmed at the next executive session, which will likely be this evening.

It was expected that the house would take up the consideration of the immigration bills on the calendar yesterday under a special order, but owing to the pressure of other matters the order was not presented until just prior to adjournment. It was then amended so as to give to-day and Wednesday until four o'clock for the consideration of these bills. There are four of them. The McCall bill provides an educational test; the Stone bill provides for consular inspection and the Mahoney and Corbett bills provide for more rigid enforcement of the present immigration laws and especially deal with immigration from Canada. Quite a number of minor bills were passed and conference reports adopted. The bill introduced by Mr. Bailey to force recording of mortgages in the Indian territory was passed. The bill provides that if the mortgagor is a non-resident of the Indian territory the mortgage shall be recorded in the judicial district in which the property is situated at the time the mortgage is executed. All mortgages of personal property in the Indian territory heretofore executed and recorded in the judicial district at the time they were executed were validated. The house also passed the Lacey bill to compel attendance of witnesses in land contest cases. The bill provides that United States marshals shall summon witnesses and they shall receive pay and mileage the same as witnesses in United States courts.

CONFEREES UNABLE TO AGREE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The conferees of the two houses on the naval appropriation bill were in session the greater part of the day, but were unable to reach an agreement on the most important amendments offered by the senate, which are those reducing the number of new battleships from four to two, changing the provisions in regard to torpedo boats, restricting the price to be paid for armor to \$350 per ton and prohibiting officers of the navy from accepting employment from persons who furnish supplies to the government.

FORTY REPORTED KILLED.

Terrible Loss of Life from the Cyclone Near Humboldt, Neb.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., May 19.—The train men arriving here bring reports of frightful results of the cyclone on the reservation adjoining this county. They assert that 40 persons were killed by the cyclone on the reservation. No particulars are obtainable, as all communication is cut off, the wires being down. Those killed are supposed to be Indians, as there are few whites on the reservation.

FRAKER MAY GET OUT.

Two Counts in His Indictments Quashed—Court Considering the Others.

REICHMOND, Mo., May 19.—The Fraker case was called yesterday afternoon and the defendant's counsel filed a motion to quash the indictments. The motion was argued and it was sustained on counts one and three. As to the other counts it was taken under advisement by Judge Broadus. It looks as if the indictment would be quashed.

STATES TO OTTAWA CHAUTAUQU ASSEMBLY.

Topping was advised of a one-fare rate granted by all railroads leading to Ottawa during the Chautauqu assembly—June 16 to 26, inclusive. Tickets will be sold from all points in Kansas and Oklahoma, including Kansas City and St. Joseph, on June 13 to 19; also from points within a limit of 150 miles on June 20 to 26, all good to return till June 30.

Preparing for the Coronation.

Moscow, Russia, May 19.—The arrival of the czar and czarina yesterday afternoon may be said to inaugurate the festival season in the celebration of the coronation, for which the city and the whole empire has made months of preparation.

A SHORT SESSION.

Kansas Second District Republican Convention Over in 30 Minutes.

OTTAWA, Kan., May 13.—The republican convention to nominate two delegates and two alternates to the national convention at St. Louis from the second congressional district met in this city at four o'clock yesterday. As most of the delegates had been in the city for a couple of days they had everything fixed and the session only lasted 30 minutes, the slate going through without a fracture. The convention was called to order by Chairman Harrison Judge Harder, of Anderson, was made temporary chairman and E. C. Owens, of Johnson, secretary. The temporary organization was made permanent. W. H. Brown, of Miami, and Grant Hornaday, of Bourbon, were nominated as delegates to St. Louis. On motion the rules were suspended, and they were declared elected by acclamation. T. N. Hancock, of Johnson, and D. A. Crocker, of Linn, were nominated for alternates. The rules were again suspended and the nomination made by acclamation. After a short struggle over the choice of elector, C. F. Scott was declared unanimously elected. The delegates were instructed to vote for McKinley for president and Cyrus Leland for national committeeman.

TWO KANSAS FIRES.

Reading Threatened with Destruction for a Time—Work of Tramps.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 13.—The town of Reading, 15 miles northeast of this city, came near being entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Fire was first discovered in the Masonic lodge building and in a few minutes it was a mass of flames. The wind was blowing a gale, and it was only by the entire population turning out and fighting the fire that the town was saved. The Baptist church, the residence of J. Jacob and the school-house were all damaged, but the only building totally destroyed was the lodge building, occupied by J. M. Stratton as a general store and also as a printing office. Tramps are supposed to have set the fire.

The Kirkendall grain elevator at Americus, 12 miles north of here on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, was also totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with over 4,000 bushels of grain in store. An empty stock car belonging to the road was also destroyed. The loss on the elevator was \$2,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of tramps.

KANSAS KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

The Annual Conclave at Lawrence Largely Attended—Officers Chosen.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 13.—Lawrence is in the hands of the Knights Templars, 500 being in attendance at the conclave now in session. There was a parade yesterday morning, headed by Marshall's full military band of Topeka. All the knights were in line, dressed in full uniform. The grand commandery opened its session at 11 o'clock and continued until five o'clock, when a competitive drill was held in the park. William C. Holmes, of Parsons, was elected grand commander; Will C. Chaffee, of Topeka, deputy commander; George H. Jenkins, of Kansas City, grand generalissimo; Rev. Samuel E. Busser, of Dodge City, grand prelate; Ed D. Hayes, of Wellington, grand captain-general; Charles M. Jones, of Wichita, grand senior warden; P. M. Hoisington, of Newton, grand junior warden; Andrew M. Callahan, of Topeka, grand recorder; Winfield S. Corbett, of Wichita, treasurer.

A. H. ELLIS FOR CONGRESS.

Kansas Sixth District Republican Congressional Convention Held at Hill City.

HILL CITY, Kan., May 13.—The sixth district republican congressional convention met here yesterday and nominated A. H. Ellis for congress by acclamation. The convention was one of the most harmonious ever held in this state. W. H. Reeder canvassed the vote before the convention assembled, and in the interest of harmony withdrew his name. The convention, composed of 103 delegates, then cast their votes for A. H. Ellis. McKinley was endorsed for president, Cyrus Leland, Jr., for national committeeman, and Ike Purcell, of Gove county, and E. F. Osborne, of Osborne county, were chosen delegates to the national convention. J. H. Burke, of Burr Oak, Jewell county, was selected for elector, and Dr. W. H. Lee, of Stockton, and Dr. G. A. Gilpin, of Oberlin, were elected alternates.

FILLEY CARRIED THE DAY.

Missouri Republicans Partial to the St. Louis Leader—The Delegates at Large.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 13.—The Filley men won a complete victory over the Kerens faction in yesterday's republican state convention. Filley delegates were seated by a vote of 461 1/2 to 188. The temporary organization, with Congressman Barthold as chairman and Albert Griffin as secretary was made permanent. The platform declares for protection, reciprocity, honest money, against the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, for liberal pensions and directs the delegates to St. Louis to vote for McKinley.

Chauncey I. Filley was elected a delegate-at-large by acclamation and chosen as chairman of the state central committee in the same way. At four o'clock this morning the convention elected Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, F. G. Neidringhaus, of St. Louis and James H. Bothwell, of Sedalia, as the three other delegates-at-large.

WIND, RAIN AND HAIL.

The Greater Portion of Kansas Visited by a Severe Storm.

WICHITA, Kan., May 13.—In a section of country extending from Eldorado and Fort Scott, on the east, as far as Hutchinson, and from Herington, south, all through the Indian territory, mingled hail and rain fell yesterday afternoon, and from most points high winds are reported. It is reported that the wind did considerable damage in the neighborhood of South McAlester. I. T. In this immediate section the hail fell at a terrific rate, but it is thought so damage was done.

A FATAL FIRE.

Two Firemen Killed at Washington and Others Injured.

DECISION GIVEN TO KID M'COY.

A Bout Lost by Mysterious Billy Smith on Foul—A Thief Shot—Strike Met by a Lockout—Killed with a Pitchfork.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A conflagration which resulted in the loss of almost \$250,000, in which two firemen were killed and four seriously injured by falling walls, occurred in this city about eight o'clock last night. Twenty-one buildings, with their contents, were totally destroyed within the space of about two hours. The burned district consists almost entirely of commission and wholesale jobbing houses in the square bounded by B street, Louisiana avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets. The fire is supposed to have been caused by lightning, a severe thunderstorm having just passed over the city. The buildings were filled with a mass of inflammable material, which made it difficult for the firemen to cope with the progress of the flames, which spread with great rapidity.

DECISION GIVEN TO KID M'COY.

BOSTON, May 19.—The Newton street armory was crowded last night with sporting men to witness two 15-round bouts arranged by the Suffolk Athletic club. Both bouts were disappointments, as the match between Mike Sears, of Boston, and Sam Kelley, of New York, was stopped by Capt. Foster at the beginning of the tenth round in order to prevent a finish, and the match of the evening between Kid McCoy and Mysterious Billy Smith was stopped by Referee Daly in the sixth and awarded to McCoy on a foul break by Smith.

A THIEF SHOT.

WICHITA, Kan., May 19.—Yesterday morning a half dozen farmers of Beaver township, Crowley county, went gunning for a thief who had come into their neighborhood in the guise of a man looking for work and ridged him with bullets. He had stolen several articles from them, and they took the law into their own hands. He showed fight and wounded a farmer named Sheriff. Before dying the thief gave his name as Ed. Smith, from McComb, Ill.

STRIKE MET BY A LOCKOUT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—The proposed strike of carpenters yesterday for the eight-hour work day has been met by a lockout. As the men presented themselves at the various shops they were required to answer a question as to whether they were for eight hours. If the reply was in the affirmative, they were discharged on the spot. By noon 300 dismissed carpenters had reported at union headquarters. A protracted struggle is anticipated.

KILLED WITH A PITCHFORK.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 19.—George Bradley, one of Bradley Bros., a well known turfman, had a row with Griff A. White, a stable hand, which resulted in Bradley jabbing a pitchfork into White's head, from which he died. Bradley was arrested.

CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS.

Nearly 25 Already Known to Have Been Killed in the Kansas Cyclone.

SENECA, Kan., May 19.—Latest returns from the terrible cyclone which swept over Brown and Nemaha counties late Sunday afternoon show that at least 25 lives were lost and probably twice that number injured. Desolation and destruction meet the eye at every turn. The country is bowed down with misery and woe. The monetary loss will exceed \$1,000,000, but back of that rises the gloom of death. Some of those killed were leading citizens of their communities. Many are rendered absolutely penniless by the storm. Few of them carried cyclone insurance, and where they did the policies had generally lapsed. Many families saved not even clothes with which to cover their nakedness. The death list at Seneca numbers six, and more may die from injuries. The property loss will reach \$300,000.

The little town of Reserve, numbering 300 people, was wiped out of existence. Four persons were killed outright and 23 were injured, several perhaps fatally. Not a store or business house remains. The money loss will reach \$60,000.

The town of Frankfort, numbering 1,300, was almost destroyed. In one spot 20 acres of what was once thick with handsome dwellings and barns is now as flat as a tennis court, with nothing to show for its former state except gaping cellars and desolate foundations. No person was killed, but several were injured and the property loss will reach \$100,000.

At Onida six are reported dead, and complete news from the surrounding country may increase the number. The loss of property is frightful to contemplate.

At Sabetha and vicinity five are known to have been killed, and the once prosperous town is a frightful wreck. The towns of Price and Buswick near by were wiped out, fully 50 buildings being destroyed.

The storm passed north of Morrill, doing immense damage and killing four people. At Baileyville every building in town was wrecked, but no person was seriously injured.

At Falls City, Neb., three persons were killed and many buildings were blown away.

Death to the Sleeping Car Porter.

NEW YORK, May 19.—There is nearing competition in the construction shops of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railway a combination parlor and sleeping car which, if it proves as its inventor claims, will revolutionize night travel on railways, place the present sleeping car business in the same category with post chaises and forever do away with the railway porter.

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Proceedings.

The river and harbor bill was passed by the senate on the 17th. It makes direct appropriations of \$1,500,000 and authorizes continuing contracts of \$4,000,000, an aggregate of about \$5,500,000, being the largest sum for a river and harbor bill in the history of the government. The Indian territory and a number of house bills on the calendar were also passed, including the bill requiring a year's residence in any territory as a requisite to divorce. The house, after a hard fought battle lasting until nine o'clock at night, recommitted the election contest case of Binaker vs. Downing, from the sixteenth Illinois district, with instructions to recount the ballots in dispute.

In the senate on the 14th a bill proposing additional restrictions on immigration was debated. Mr. Gibson severely arraigned the A. P. A. in his speech against the bill, declaring that the bill was inspired by the order, Mr. Nelson denying that the A. P. A. had any hand in the bill. The Delaware election case was afterwards taken up. Mr. Platt supporting Mr. Dupont's claim to a seat. The house devoted much of the day to private pension bills, disposing of one every five minutes, 36 in all being favorably reported before adjournment. While the pension bills were being considered the committee of the whole rose informally and disagreed to the senate amendments to the river and harbor bill and sent it to conference.

The senate by a vote of 31 to 30 on the 15th decided that Henry A. Dupont was not entitled to a seat in that body from the state of Delaware. A resolution was agreed to for an inquiry into the competition of Oriental products. Mr. Gallinger introduced a resolution that the revision of the tariff law was deferred so to produce more revenue. Mr. Cullom introduced the conference agreement on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, but action on it was deferred. Mr. Morgan presented a resolution concerning the American now under sentence of death in Cuba. The senate decided the election contest from the sixth Virginia district in favor of Oney, the democrat. Representative Morse (Mass.), reported favorably a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol building. Private pension bills were then considered.

In the senate on the 16th Mr. Morgan (Ala.) spoke on his Cuban resolution and declared it to be the duty of congress to adopt joint resolutions on behalf of the president and thus fix responsibility. At the close of his speech the senate adopted his resolution for the committee on foreign relations to look into the matter of the Americans now under sentence of death in Cuba. The senate then listened to eulogies on the late Representative Crain. The house was not in session.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Masked Men Blind a Bank Cashier and Get \$11,000 in Cash.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The most daring bank robbery which has ever occurred in this part of Illinois was perpetrated yesterday at Buffalo, 13 miles east of this city, the cashier being bound and gagged and \$11,000 carried off by the robbers. At noon two masked men entered the bank just as Carl Kloppenburg, the cashier, was locking up the safe preparatory to going to his dinner. Kloppenburg was the only person in the bank at the time. The robbers seized him from behind, bound and gagged him and then took all the money in the bank, amounting to \$11,000. William P. Dawson, who entered the bank some time later, saw Kloppenburg lying on the floor, bound, and released him. Kloppenburg could give but a meager description of the robbers. It is thought they are experts at the business. The country has been scourged by mounted men without success.

WOMEN RUN STREET CARS.

Act as Conductors at Rockford, Ill., for "Sweet Charity" Sake.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 18.—Society women ran all the street cars of Rockford Saturday. Maid and matron vied with each other in enticing passengers with smiles. In spite of showers, the streets were crowded with spectators of the novel scene, and the day was turned into a holiday. The street car company had given the Ladies' Union Aid society the use of its entire system for the day. The man who had failed to buy his tickets in advance was sorry. Under the spell of the bewitching conductors he did not have the heart to ask for change. If he handed a dollar or a 50-cent piece to the collector of fares it generally went into the general fund for the common good, and when the day's business was figured up, it was found that more than \$600 had been gathered in for the charitable work of the aid society.

ELLIOTT'S GOOD WORK.

The Kansas City Marksman Broke 162 Out of 165 Targets at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 16.—The fifth day of the Memphis gun club's tournament resulted in two sensations. J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, Mo., broke 162 out of 165 targets and J. P. Easton, of Monroeville, O., was disqualified after the first event for deliberately dropping for third money. He admitted the charge and Director E. E. Shanor acted promptly, in line with the policy of the club.

A Tornado in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 15.—A tornado passed over the country 20 miles east of here, between Langston and Perkins, Wednesday evening, doing many thousands of dollars' damages to millings, orchards and crops. Seven houses were destroyed, including the fine residences of Samuel Dennison and Charles Skinner. Mr. Dennison was fatally injured and a boy named Wilson badly crushed.

His Resignation Ready.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The resignation of Henry W. Scott, judge of the Oklahoma City district, is now in the hands of Mr. Crosswaite, an attorney of this city, who has been handling accounts of the court in the department. It is to be presented to the attorney-general as soon as it is indicated by the attorney-general that it is desired by him.

Iowa Prohibitionists.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 15.—Iowa prohibitionists held their state convention here yesterday, with 300 delegates attending. The platform as adopted declares against licensing the liquor traffic and for prohibition, for woman suffrage, free coinage of both gold and silver at sixteen to one, for the initiative and referendum, for revision of the state revenue laws and against the mule tax, the repeal of which is demanded.

The Summer national bank at Wellington, Kan., with liabilities of \$63,000, has failed.

THE MCKINLEY CORN TRAIN.

An Immense Rally to Be Held at Wichita, Kan., When It Starts.

WICHITA, Kan., May 16.—At a meeting here last night it was decided by the republican leaders to have an immense rally in this city on June 8, when the decorated McKinley corn train of 40 cars will start for St. Louis. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls will make the principal speech and will start the train. The other speakers will be J. R. Burton and ex-Congressman S. Z. Peters. The train will be on the road between here and St. Louis five days, and will run only in the daytime. It will be accompanied by 40 orators, who will make speeches en route, and the Wellington band. Upon arriving at St. Louis the train will be on exhibition at the old Union depot, where it will remain until after the convention. Thirty thousand people are expected here to see the train start and participate in the rally.

PROTRACTED DEBATE LIKELY.

Silver Senators in Congress Not in Favor of Early Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Vague hints have been given during the past few days by several of the free coinage republicans that an early adjournment of congress, or at least as early as has been predicted by the press, may not be forthcoming. Senators Dubois and Carter are authority for the statement that a protracted discussion of the financial question is likely to be precipitated after the disposal of the appropriation bills. They intimate that it is the object of the free coinage men to keep congress in session until after the adjournment of the two political conventions, in the belief that senatorial oratory on behalf of free coinage is likely to influence the platforms of the conventions and the action of the delegates in the nomination of candidates.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Commander-in-Chief Walker Issues an Address to Grand Army Comrades.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 16.—Commander-in-Chief Walker from the headquarters of the national G. A. R. yesterday called attention to the fact that some posts have been engaged in political work and some officers have been using their official positions to further the interest of certain candidates. Among other things the order says: "The country is entering upon a season of political excitement, when partisans will try to exert every influence for their friends. Such action is a violation of our rules and regulations, if permitted to go unrebuked, is liable to breed dissensions in our ranks and the good of our order demands that it be discontinued."

TREATMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The Agricultural Department Issues Instructions to Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Acting Secretary Dabney, of the agricultural department has issued to inspectors the following general order in regard to the treatment of animals: "It is the desire of the department that the influence of all employes should be used, so far as warranted by law, for the purpose of securing humane treatment of animals in transportation and in the stock yards. Depriving animals of food and drink for unusual periods, beating and worrying them are all practices calculated to make the animals feverish and their meat unwholesome and should be discountenanced and prevented."

GERTRUDE TAYLOR FREE.

Young Girl Acquitted of the Charge of Poisoning Her Father.

ORONO, Mo., May 16.—The trial of Gertrude Taylor, charged with the murder of her father, Dillon B. Taylor, was concluded yesterday evening. After being out two hours the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Gertrude Taylor is only 14 years old. Some weeks ago, in a fit of anger, she put Rong on Rats in the coffee. Her father died and her brother and sister-in-law were made invalids for life, while others of the family were made temporarily ill. The girl, after several days, confessed. Her uncle, who is wealthy, stood by her, going her bail and furnishing the money for her defense.

JUDGE LOCHREN PROMOTED.

The Pension Commissioner Made United States Judge of the Minnesota District.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—United States District Judge Nelson, of Minnesota, sent his resignation to President Cleveland, to take effect to-day, on which date he became 70 years of age and under the law can retire under full salary. The president filled the vacancy by nominating Judge William Lochren, of Minnesota, the present pension commissioner. Dominic I. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, now first deputy commissioner of pensions, was named for commissioner of pensions to succeed Mr. Lochren.

MOTHER AND BABY DEAD.

An Oil Can Explodes in a Pennsylvania Town with Fatal Results.

MCDONALD, Pa., May 16.—A fire entailing the loss of two lives and the probable fatal burning of five children occurred here yesterday. A large two-story dwelling was totally destroyed and Mrs. James Cadamire and her infant child were burned to death. Five other small children who were in the house at the time, ran to aid their mother and were all so badly burned that little hope is entertained for their recovery. The cause of the sad tragedy was the fatal oil can, the contents of which the mother was using to hasten the fire in the kitchen stove.

A Fire at a Penitentiary.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 16.—The shoe factory, broom factory and spoke factory, inside the walls of the branch penitentiary at Eddyville, burned last night, involving a loss of \$100,000, on which there is only light insurance. By reason of the fire all the 400 convicts there will be idle until the shops are rebuilt. It is presumed the fire was started by some of the convicts. The fire was first discovered about seven o'clock in the shoe factory. The alarm was given and immediate steps were taken to prevent an outbreak and the escape of prisoners. At this time it is thought none escaped.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Committee Recommends the Retirement of Bishops Bowman and Foster.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—The most important business at yesterday's session of the Methodist general conference was the adoption of a resolution changing the time of meeting of the general conference from May 1 to the first Wednesday in May. A report in which a change was proposed in the matter of baptism caused a prolonged debate. The proposition was to the effect that those who were sprinkled in infancy could, if desired, be immersed when they grew older. This was opposed by Dr. Leonard and others on the ground that it was discrimination against infant baptism and after a prolonged discussion the report of the committee was recommitted. The committee on book concern made an adverse report on the recommendation to establish a Methodist daily paper. It also made a report on the recommendation that the Western, Northwestern and Central Christian Advocate be consolidated into one paper for the Mississippi valley. The report was immediately adopted. The committee on episcopacy decided to recommend to the conference that Bishops Bowman and Foster be declared non-effective, which is equivalent to retirement, and that three new bishops be elected. It was practically decided to take the same action in regard to Bishop Taylor, of Africa, but his speech to the committee induced it to defer action.

SENATOR HILL FIGURING.

The Astute New York Politician Studying the Strength of Democratic Factions.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Hill is engaged in figuring out the strength of the free silver and gold factions of the democratic party at Chicago. He has endeavored to obtain information from the most trustworthy sources and, therefore, his figures are conservative and accurate. Before he gives them out he intends to revise them, because at present the score between the gold and the silver forces is so close that the control of the convention may turn upon the vote of the Nebraska delegation. As there is a contest from that state it becomes intensely interesting to know which delegation will be admitted to seats in the convention. Senator Hill places Illinois in the free silver column on the statement of Senator Palmer, who, although a sound money man, reluctantly admits that the free silver men at that state have control of the party machinery.

BLISS FOR SECOND PLACE.

The Wealthy New Yorker May Be McKinley's Running Mate.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The latest candidate for the vice presidency is Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. It was learned direct from the McKinley camp in Washington that Bliss would, in all probability, be the McKinley men's choice for second place on the ticket. Mr. Bliss is the treasurer of the national republican committee and a man of great wealth. He is very popular with the republicans of New York and with the party workers generally, for he has always been liberal in his contributions to campaign funds. It appears to be generally conceded that a New York man is to be selected as Gov. McKinley's running mate, and Mr. Bliss is regarded as fulfilling all the requirements.

GIVEN MANY LASHES.

Two Indian Territory Offenders Get a Severe Whipping.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., May 14.—By virtue of an execution issued from the Choctaw courts, Austin Pusley, a negro, and John Prola, a white, intermarried citizen, received 139 lashes respectively on the bare back at Wilberton yesterday. Pusley was charged with stealing hogs and Prola with selling coal without license from the Choctaw nation. The whipping of Prola establishes his citizenship as a Choctaw citizen. The Choctaw nation has heretofore refused to acknowledge Prola as a citizen, claiming that his Indian wife being divorced from him and his remarriage to a white woman severed his citizenship.

PREACHER TO DON STRIPES.

No New Trial for the Ohionian Who Registered Fraudulently.

FINDLAY, O., May 14.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Rev. Ebben Powell, convicted of fraudulent registration, was overruled and the preacher was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Sentence was suspended until June 26, to allow the attorneys for the defendant to take the case to the circuit court upon a petition in error. The prisoner gave bail in \$50.

FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Sentences of the Condemned Transvaal Reformers Finally Fixed.

BERLIN, May 14.—A private telegram has been received here which asserts that the sentences of Col. Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, John Hays Hammond and George Farrar, the four members of the Johannesburg reform committee, condemned to death, and whose sentences were afterwards commuted, have been fixed at imprisonment for five years.

Tarsney Nominated for a Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The president to-day sent to the senate the following nomination: John C. Tarsney, of Missouri, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma.

Not a Fraternal Order.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Judge Thayer, of the United States court of appeals, rendered a decision holding that the National Union was not a fraternal beneficial organization, but was doing exclusively a life insurance business, and as such must be governed by the insurance laws of the state of Missouri.

Murder and Suicide.

CROPSBY, Ill., May 14.—On the farm of John Masterson, seven miles northwest, yesterday, Charles Burrell shot a Miss Ida Steers and then shot himself. He died instantly. The girl is alive, but cannot recover.