

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.

NO. 5.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY SMITH has issued instructions to the Indian division of the interior department to prepare a list of intruders on Indian allotments in Oklahoma. This will be forwarded at once to the war department and troops will be ordered to eject them. The Indian police, under the authority of the agent at the Sac and Fox agency, have ineffectually endeavored to eject the intruders, and it is feared that a continuance of their efforts will result in bloodshed.

REPORTS received at the weather bureau at Washington on the 20th indicate that the present drought was one of the severest, most prolonged and general known in the United States since the bureau's organization. There were a few places which showed an exception to the general condition, but in no large section of the country, unless, perhaps, in the northwest and far west, did there appear to have been a heavy rain for the past two months or more.

A CABINET meeting was held at Washington on the 18th, all the members being present. The Cuban situation and many matters of foreign policy, as well as domestic administration, occupied the attention of the president and his advisers.

The official report of the Lake Mohawk Indian conference reached the Indian office at Washington on the 17th. Among other things the report declared that the reservation system was an insuperable obstacle to civilization and should be abolished, the tribal organization destroyed, the lands allotted in severalty, the Indians intermingled with the whites and the Indians treated as other men.

The annual report of the surgeon-general of the army for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, shows a gratifying record as regards the health of the army. The prevalence of alcoholism in the army continues to decline. In 1890 no less than seventeen posts had 10 per cent. of their average strength under medical care for drunkenness, and during the past year only four posts had this percentage.

SECRETARY CHARLES has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the annual dinner of the New York board of trade, November 18.

It has been understood that the fate of ex-consul Waller, who is still held in imprisonment by the French at Marseilles, hangs on the proceedings of the court-martial which sentenced him, and therefore the state department at Washington has directed its efforts mainly to secure a copy of the record of the court. It has been discovered that Waller was not really tried as charged, but that as the trial progressed, evidence was taken on another charge not included in the original matter, and that it was upon what might be called a supplementary but irregular charge that Waller was convicted.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has ordered to be presented to Capt. Kreech, commander of the Hamburg-American line steamer Servia, a silver cup in recognition of his act in saving eight men of the schooner Mary E. Amsden, of Lubbeck, Me., which Capt. Kreech discovered drifting helplessly on the sea.

CHIEF CONSUL POTTER, at the coming session of the national assembly, L. A. W., in February, will try to get racing under the sanction of the league abolished and have the league confine its attention to the matter of good roads, hotel rates, etc.

GEN. JOHN GIBSON has been elected grand commander of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

ALL the members of the cabinet except Secretary Morton and Postmaster-General Wilson gathered at the white house on the 16th in answer to a summons from the president, and the first informal cabinet meeting for several months was held, probably for the purpose of enabling the cabinet officers to report to the president the state of business in their departments.

The quartermaster-general of the army has made his annual report. He asserts that the United States cavalry mount is superior to that of any foreign army.

DERELICTIONS of a very serious nature have been found among Chicago letter carriers and the post office department at Washington has suspended 173 of them pending further investigation.

GENERAL NEWS.

FREDERICK AWE, JR., went down into a well at Milwaukee on the 18th and was overcome by gas. His father and Charles Smith, his brother-in-law, tried to rescue the young man and also succumbed to the gas. The three bodies were recovered. Each of the men had large families.

At New Orleans on the 18th all the buildings fronting on the river between Elysian Fields street and Esplanade avenue were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$300,000; partly insured.

The business district of Lorraine, a village 30 miles northeast of Quincy, Ill., was practically destroyed by fire on the 15th. The total loss was \$40,000; no insurance.

A MOB took Jeff Ellis, a negro in custody for criminal assault, to the scene of his crime at Braden, Tenn., and then tortured him. His fingers, toes and nose were cut off. After mutilating him the mob hanged him to a telegraph pole and riddled his body with bullets.

At the examination of several men arrested at New York with counterfeit \$5 silver certificates, it was shown that the counterfeiters were made in Italy and shipped to this country in the guise of macaroni. It was hinted that the disclosures might result in diplomatic correspondence between the United States and the Italian government.

In one of the aristocratic residence portions of Chicago G. S. Merwin suddenly went insane in the middle of the night of the 19th and for seventeen hours he defied the police, barricading himself in a room and firing out of the window at everybody passing, creating consternation in the vicinity. Finally the police closed all the registers they could and put sulphur in the furnace and he was soon captured. The madman had fired altogether 140 shots from his revolver and rifle, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Pullman car Columbia, valued at \$135,000, has left the shops of the Pullman company at Wilmington, Del., for Washington, whence it will take President Cleveland and his party to the Atlanta exposition. It is one of the finest in existence.

On the night of the 19th, at Dougherty, I. T., three masked men entered a drug store and looted the safe and cash tills. The robbers then went to the store of Hugh Hardy and the money drawer was rifled and articles from the store taken. After informing the residents of the little town that when there was money enough in sight they would call again, they mounted their horses and rode away.

The main building of the Northwestern Fertilizer Co.'s plant at the stock yards at Chicago was burned. Loss, \$75,000.

FIRE broke out on the 20th in Algiers, La., and before the flames were finally subdued, destroyed about 100 small buildings and about twenty more pretentious structures, including the courthouse and a number of handsome residences. All the records of the Fifth district (Algiers) were burned. The loss will probably exceed \$150,000; insurance light.

The northwest—particularly the Red river valley in Minnesota and North Dakota and Manitoba—has been visited by sandstorms and icy blasts, which have started up prairie fires which destroyed houses, live stock and grain stacks in their paths. Half a dozen people have lost their lives and a score or more have been seriously burned and permanently maimed. The flames passed over the Red and Assiniboine rivers as though they were but ditches. The damage done will amount in the aggregate to over \$2,000,000.

THOMAS SLIMMER and Hans Hansen were hanged at St. Quentin, Cal., on the 18th for the murder of the second mate of the American bark Hesper on the high seas. They were going to kill all the officers and seize the vessel, but were only able to carry out a part of their programme.

ADVICES from St. Petersburg on the 18th stated that Russia might intervene in the present Korean trouble and assist in making Corea independent of foreign interference.

The town of Blanchester, on the Baltimore & Ohio southwestern railway, 40 miles from Cincinnati, was reported almost wiped out by fire on the 18th. It has a population of 1,500.

A DISPATCH from Quincy, Ill., stated that A. J. Miller, ex-mayor of Canton, Mo., and Henry Clay were drowned in the Mississippi river on the 18th. They were out sailing when the boat capsized.

The failures for the week ended October 18 (Dun's report) were 263 in the United States, against 253 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 43 last year.

COMMANDER BALLANTINE BOOTH, of the Salvation army, has announced that the big Salvation congress will be held in Chicago this year. It will last four days, and will be during the latter part of November. Mr. and Mrs. Booth will lead the exercises and all the national staff officers will be present. The Auditorium has been engaged for the occasion.

A FERRYBOAT having sixty passengers on board collided near Cairo, Egypt, with a steamer which was at anchor and capsized, and fifty of those on board of her, mostly workmen, were drowned.

CLEARING HOUSE returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended October 15 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 21.9; in New York the increase was 27.9; outside New York the increase was 14.9.

DURING a fight at a colored cake walk near Moorestown, N. J., James Haggerty, colored, shot Charles McKim, Mrs. Silas Wessels, George Whittaker and Charles Wiman, none of whom were expected to recover. Some one then shot Haggerty in the back. His wound was considered mortal.

JOHN L. WALLER, formerly consul for the United States at Tamatave, island of Madagascar, who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on the charge of conspiring with the Hovas against the French authorities in that island and taken to France, has been removed from Clairvaux prison to the prison at Nimes, capital of the department of Gard, the climate of the latter place being better suited to the prisoner, who was far from enjoying good health.

JOSEPH RAMSEY, JR., has been appointed general manager of the Washburn railroad, vice Charles M. Hayes, resigned. Mr. Ramsey will assume the duties of his position about January 1.

By an explosion of gas at the Knickerbocker colliery, operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., near Shenandoah, Pa., three persons were fatally and six others seriously injured.

The mining village of Stockton, Pa., has been practically wiped out by fire. There was a high wind blowing at the time, and before the fire was under control, twelve dwellings had been destroyed.

JOHN W. MACKAY, JR., eldest son of the well known millionaire, was killed in France recently by being thrown from his horse and his head coming in contact with a tree, causing concussion of the brain. His body will be embalmed and brought over to America.

The trotting dog Ned, owned by Harry McCurd, of Findlay, O., was killed at Lexington, Ky., recently by some enemy of McCurd. The pointer was 4 years old, cost \$2,500, had won \$20,000 and had a record of 45 seconds for 1/4 mile never defeated. A reward of \$2,500 was offered for information as to who killed the dog.

At Ceylon, Ind., the pay car on the Grand Rapids & Indiana road was wrecked and three men killed and several badly injured through an open switch.

At the breeders' meeting at Lexington, Ky., the sensation on the 17th was the breaking of the world's 2-year-old race record by Tommy Britton, he lowering it half a second, trotting the mile in 2:15 1/4.

Gov. MCINTYRE, of Colorado, has declared a quarantine against Texas, Wyoming, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Sheep from these regions can be admitted within the state only on their being found to be free from contagious diseases after inspection. The proclamation does not apply to sheep that are to be transported through the state by rail.

ALEXANDER B. McDONALD, of Rochester, N. Y., recently made the 100 mile run from Erie to Buffalo on his bicycle in 4 hours and 35 minutes, beating the best previous time by 31 minutes.

At Hampton, S. C., William Blake, Sr., Jason Blake, Prince Graves and William Frazier were convicted of the murder of Raymond Mears. William Blake was recommended to the mercy of the court and sentenced to life imprisonment. The other three were sentenced to be hanged. As the constables were on their way to jail with the prisoners, they were overpowered by a number of men, who took William Blake and carried him to the woods and hung him to a large pine tree. They were dissatisfied with the verdict.

A PASSENGER train at Altoona, Pa., on the 16th, on going around a sharp curve in a dense fog crashed into the engine of a train of tank cars, which had been after a load of water, and both engines were completely wrecked. Two trainmen were crushed to death and several others seriously injured. Many passengers were also more or less hurt.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

IMMENSE crowds went to Algiers, La., to view the ruins of the recent fire in that city when the pontoon bridge, on which those landed from the ferry went, gave way and about a hundred were precipitated into the river. About thirty people were injured, some with broken legs. Three children were reported missing and several spectators said they saw a woman drown.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, federal commissioner of labor, computes in his annual report just completed, that the loss to employes in establishments in which lockouts and strikes occurred during the thirteen and a half years ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$190,493,282, and to employers to \$94,825,837.

The hamlet of New Belleville, Ind., has been destroyed by fire, the general store, post office and a dozen dwellings being consumed. Loss, about \$20,000.

At Eakle's mills, near Locust, Md., Herman Landis shot his wife in a fit of jealousy and then committed suicide.

JOHN HANSEN, of Bryan, Ok., gave his two children, 10 and 12 years of age, what he thought was sulphur and molasses, but got lead salts instead of sulphur. The little girl died afterward. The boy was sent after a doctor, but fell in convulsions on the way and cannot live.

The health department on the 21st declared both diphtheria and typhoid fever epidemic in Chicago. The department reported 330 new cases of diphtheria last week, 49.4-10 per cent. of which were fatal. The epidemics are charged to impure water and the health commissioner has issued a warning against drinking unboiled water.

A DISPATCH from Dirschau, Polish Prussia, said that ten children were recently burned to death in one house at Preussisch Stargard.

At a conference at Hot Springs, Ark., on the 21st between the managers and the representatives of Corbett and Fitzsimmons the Florida Athletic club asked that the contest be postponed until November 11. Brady acquiesced, but Julian would not. The contest was declared off. Brady then said that Corbett would meet any man in the world, Fitzsimmons preferred, November 11, the man to be named within twenty-four hours. Vengid announced that he would match Maher against Corbett and find some one to take his place against O'Donnell, the contest between Maher and Corbett to be for \$50,000 a side.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The valise containing the assets of the defunct Fort Scott bank that Commissioner Breidenthal left in a Rock Island car, which he missed at Kansas City, was found in the car when the train arrived at Denver.

The state board of charities has filed with Gov. Morrill its report on the investigation of the death of Gus Maurer, of Hays City, who was killed in the asylum for the insane at Topeka July 4. It exonerates Superintendent Eastman.

Coleman, cashier of the State bank at Fort Scott, got away with about everything in sight except the safe and a few blank drafts. His shortage apparently runs to above \$50,000. Coleman, who was very ill, was arrested and held under guard at his residence.

The "Gila monster," which had been one of the great curiosities in the natural history museum of the state university, died the other day, much to the regret of the university people. This representative of the lizard family had been in the museum for more than ten years.

The Topeka jointist whose room was raided by the police, and who was released from jail by a recent supreme court decision, in which it was held that the police had no right to enter a private room without a warrant, has sued Chief of Police Wilkerson, of that city, for \$5,000 damages.

Assistant Attorney-General Goddard has commenced a suit in Smith county against S. A. Golden, claiming \$10,000 damages for bad seed corn which it is alleged Golden sold to the state last spring. The suit was brought at the instance of the railroad commissioners, who purchased the corn.

The state board of education was in session at Topeka on the 21st and 22d for the purpose of granting normal institute and state certificates. There were on file 708 applications for normal institute certificates, 40 non-residents who asked to be admitted to state examinations and 150 sought state certificates.

A finely dressed woman appeared at several houses in Atchison the other day and asked to be admitted a moment until she could fasten her skirt. After fixing the skirt she would ask for a drink. While the mistress was gone after it, the stranger proceeded to steal whatever valuables that she could conceal.

The friends of John L. Waller, in Kansas, will unite in a petition to congress for further action in his case. Blanks for signatures have been sent to every county seat in the state. One left at a Topeka hotel was signed by thirty men in two hours. The movement is the result of a mass meeting recently held in Topeka.

Gov. Morrill has decided to inaugurate a military drill at the state reform school at Topeka. He has instructed the superintendent to form a company of sixty boys. They will be furnished with worn-out carbines from the state arsenal. The governor says that he wants to develop the boys physically and can do it better by military drill than in any other manner.

Col. T. L. Wilson, who conceived the idea of building a railroad from St. Louis to Denison, Tex., in 1866, which resulted in the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, died at Fort Scott the other day. He was the first president of the Tebo & Neosho railroad, which was merged into the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and he built 40 miles of road from Sedalia southwest.

The State bank at Fort Scott closed its doors on the morning of the 14th. A note from the vice president stated that depositors would be paid in full, but the bank was forced to suspend through the default of the cashier. Cashier Coleman, left town a few days previous to the discovery of his shortage. He left a note confessing that he had lost \$25,000 of the bank's funds in speculation.

The other morning Howard Stevens, who lives at Arlington, 20 miles west of Hutchinson, drove with his sister to the farm of James Lewis and demanded that John Mullen, employed by Lewis, marry the girl at once, claiming that Mullen had betrayed her. Mullen refused, and Stevens shot him, the ball taking effect in his side. As Mullen fell Stevens shot again. Mullen will die. Stevens fled.

At the late meeting of the state convention of the Young Men's Christian association at Topeka the executive committee made a report recommending that two secretaries be employed this year; that a general secretaries' conference be held in February and a presidents' conference in March; that a Bible school be established and that \$4,000 be raised for the expenses of the year. A number of new members were added to the state committee.

The United States department of agriculture is said to be arranging to start a government experimental station in Kansas for the purpose of testing wheat growing, especially as to the rust problem. An agent has recently been located in Maryland and will probably locate his station in Saline county, where he has arranged to plant about 1,000 varieties of cereals, mostly wheat, but including 100 of oats, twenty of barley and twelve of rye. He expects to ascertain from these which will best withstand rust and also by crossing to secure a seed which will prove hardy and suitable for the section.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Oldest Son of John W. Mackay Thrown from a Horse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A cablegram received here late last night from Paris announced that John W. Mackay, Jr., oldest son of John W. Mackay, was thrown from a horse in Paris Thursday and died Friday night without recovering consciousness. The deceased was about 25 years of age, having been born at the Grand hotel in this city in 1870. He and Clarence, aged about 23, were the only children of the millionaire, the Princess Colonna being a stepdaughter. For the past six months he and his brother had been spending their vacation in Europe, partly with their mother, partly with their stepmother, the Princess Colonna; and at the time of the fatality the two brothers and the princess were in Paris together. Mr. Mackay, Sr., is in this city and received only a brief cablegram announcing the accident and death. Efforts to obtain particulars were fruitless. Mr. Mackay is overcome with grief.

KANSAS PRAIRIE FIRES.

Four Counties in the Western Part of the State Heavy Losers.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—A special from Topeka, Kan., says: During the past four days destructive prairie fires have swept over parts of four counties in western Kansas and a large scope of country in eastern Colorado. The fire which has caused most damage started in the western part of Finney county Thursday and spread to Greeley county, burning over a strip of country 4 miles in width, over 200,000 acres in all. A great deal of grain, broom corn, brush and forage was destroyed, together with barns, hay in the stack and outbuildings. In northern Finney county much damage was also done. In Wichita county another fire started near the town of Halycon and covered a territory 3 miles wide by 7 miles long. Four houses were destroyed and many haystacks and grain ricks ruined.

VERY COOL OUTLAWS.

They Rob a Couple of Stores and Say They Will Call Again.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 21.—Saturday night at Dougherty, 18 miles north of here, three masked men entered a drug store, and covering the proprietor and a bystander with a pistol looted the safe and cash tills. The robbers then went to the store of Hugh Hardy, who was alone in the building, and upon his refusal to open up the safe, he was dealt a heavy blow on the head by one of the desperadoes, rendering him unconscious, and the money drawer was then rifled and articles from the store taken. After informing the residents of the little town that when there was money enough in sight they would call again, they mounted their horses and rode away. Mr. Hardy will recover. There is no clew as to the identity of the robbers.

A GENERAL DROUGHT.

Weather Bureau Information as to the Present Prolonged Dry Spell.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Reports received at the weather bureau indicate that the present drought is one of the severest, most prolonged and general known in the United States since the bureau's organization. There are a few places which show an exception to the general condition, but in no large section of the country unless perhaps in the northwest and far west does there appear to have been a heavy rain for the past two months or more. Where there has been exceptional precipitation it has been confined to small areas. In some parts of the country drought began in the latter part of July, but in most of the sections it did not become markedly pronounced until August.

INTRUDERS MUST GO.

Cavalry to Be Used to Drive Men from Oklahoma Indian Allotments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Secretary Smith will at once issue instructions to the Indian division of the interior department to prepare a list of intruders on Indian allotments in Oklahoma. This will be forwarded at once to the war department and troops will be ordered to eject them. The Indian police, under the authority of the agent at the Sac and Fox agency, have ineffectually endeavored to eject the intruders, and it is feared that a continuance of their efforts will result in bloodshed. A troop of cavalry will therefore be ordered out and as soon as the list shall be completed all the intruders will be run off the allotted lands.

McKinley's Car Derailed.

PAULINA, O., Oct. 21.—Just after leaving Vanwert last night the special car of the Ohio Central line, in which were Gov. McKinley, Gen. Bushnell, Railway Commissioner Kirkley, A. B. Holcomb, Frank S. Monnett, Urban H. Hester, Col. William Gattree and others, jumped the track at the switch or was thrown off by some scoundrel shifting the switch as the cars passed, but no one was hurt. A bystander says a man changed the switch just as the special car reached it and then ran away.

Disbarred From Pension Practice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—George Cunningham, of Carthage, Mo., has been disbarred from practice in the pension bureau on the charge of unprofessional conduct. Charges have been pending against him for some time and Senator Cockrell has visited the department in his behalf.

DEFIED THE POLICE.

A Chicago Madman Holds the Officers at Bay for Sixteen Hours.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Armed with a Winchester rifle and a revolver, a madman defied the police for hours yesterday at No. 35 Woodland park, in one of the most aristocratic residence districts of the city. Barriaded and locked in a second story room, commanding a complete view of the park, the lunatic splintered doors, shattered window panes and tore holes in the plaster of the room, with bullets from his rifle, while he shouted defiance to the police and others attracted to the scene. The insane man was G. S. Merwin, of the firm of Rogers, Brown & Co., pig iron dealers. After seventeen hours of effort, the police, by strategy, overcame the madman. Although he had fired 140 shots from his rifle and revolver, Merwin injured no one, but a number of people had narrow escapes. After every other attempt to capture the insane man before he should kill some one or injure himself had failed, sulphur was burned in the furnace. All the registers were closed excepting the one in the room occupied by Merwin. In an hour after the sulphur fire was started, Merwin, partly overcome by the fumes, laid down on his bed and was captured with but feeble resistance.

SWEEP BY STORM AND FIRE.

Portions of the Northwest Visited by Sandstorms and Mad Flames.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—The American and Canadian northwest have been swept by sandstorms and icy blasts for the last few days and the winds have fanned smoldering prairie fires and started conflagrations in southwestern Minnesota and South Dakota, but the bulk of the disaster has fallen upon both sides of the Red river valley in Minnesota and North Dakota and extending for many miles into Manitoba. Houses, stables, live stock, grain stacks and hay have been consumed in all directions in the province and half a dozen people all told have lost their lives and a score or more have been seriously burned and permanently maimed. Reports have come in of the cremation of horses attached to vehicles, that had to be abandoned by the drivers on the trails, and dozens of cattle grazing on the plains were either burned to death or so seriously burned that they had to be killed. It is estimated that 250,000 bushels of grain and nearly 1,000,000 tons of hay have been destroyed. At times the whole atmosphere seemed to be on fire and great masses of flame shot into the air fully 100 feet high. The Red and Assiniboine rivers, wide as they are, were no check to the torrents of fire; the flames passing over them, as though they were but ditches.

DEATH IN A MINE.

A Miner Drops His Lamp and Four Men Lose Their Lives.

FRANKLIN, Wash., Oct. 21.—Fire started last night in the main hoisting slope of the Oregon Improvement Co.'s mine, causing the death of four men. The accident was caused by August Johnson, who dropped his lamp, setting fire to a feeder of dirt. Instead of throwing a shovel of dirt to put it out he ran down the slope to get the pit foreman. While he was bringing help the timbers caught fire, and five lengths of the works were ablaze, and the smoke became so intense as to prevent getting at it. Finding that the fire could not be extinguished, the four men volunteered to go down and close a door between the main and auxiliary slope. They are supposed to never have reached the bottom alive. The bodies have not been recovered.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

The St. James Gazette Says Lord Salisbury Has Sent an Ultimatum to President Crespo.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The St. James Gazette says it is in a position to state that Lord Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, of Venezuela, demanding reparation for the arrest of policemen at Uruan, and stating the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute of Venezuela. The ultimatum is either on the way to Venezuela or, possibly, has by this time been actually delivered. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, both agree that it is necessary to end the frontier dispute at once, even if it had to be accomplished by force.

STRIKE ORDERED.

The Soft Coal Miners in Pennsylvania to Quit Work.

DUBOIS, Pa., Oct. 21.—A general strike of the soft coal miners has been ordered and endorsed by the miners in this vicinity. The strike was ordered because of the refusal of the central and northern Pennsylvania coal operators to grant the 5 cents per ton advance asked for by the convention October 2. The territory covered by the strike extends from Cambria to this place and 25,000 men are in the movement. The strike leaders counsel a policy of peace and will endeavor to accomplish their ends without resort to violence.

Burned to Death.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 21.—The remains of Henry Bradford, aged 33 years and unmarried, were found in the ruins of the Empire cordage factory, burned recently. The body was reduced to a mere crisp. No other employe is missing.

MY BOY IS GONE.

My boy is gone! The house is very still. The summer breeze creeps through the empty hall.

WINNING A WAGER.

BY HENRIETTA PRATT.

H. FLORENCE. I'm so glad you've come! And Kitty Walters gave her friend a rapturous hug.

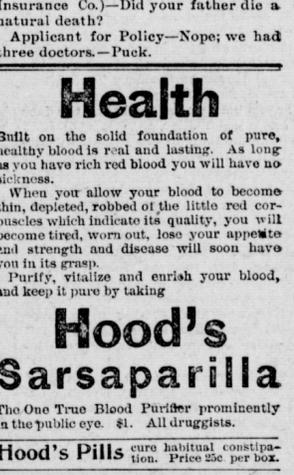
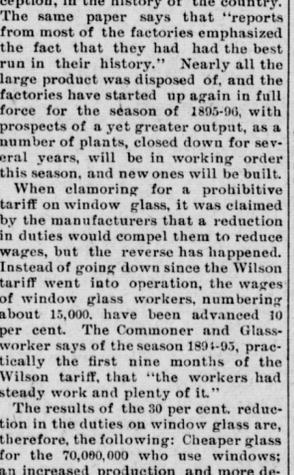
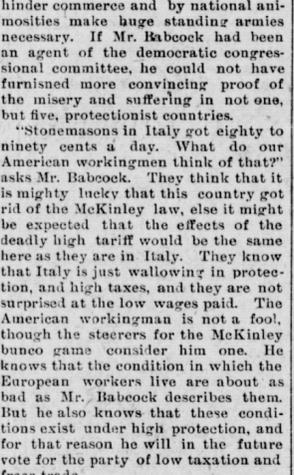
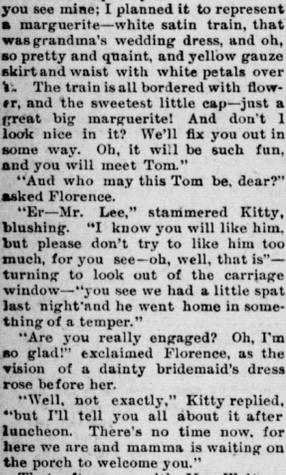
just say that we will call the bet off, as he saw the cap last evening. "But I won't know how to talk to him."

"There can be no mistake; but there I'll not say a word more, dear, until you wish me to," Tom broke in, quietly, and Florence, with a sigh of relief, drew herself back as far as she could into the corner.

PROTECTION. What It Does for Europe—How It Oppresses the Poor. Representative Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, recently returned from a tour through Europe.

altering their real nature as commodities. There is no possible way in which we can get things from other countries, without employing our workmen to make something to exchange for them.

MR. GILBERT'S GREAT HEAD. How He Utilized Sand Crabs to Get Game in a Time of Great Need. "W. A. Gilbert is a good man to go camp hunting with. He knows a few little tricks that are valuable in replenishing the larder when all ordinary ways fail," said C. S. Beerbover to a group of sportsmen.



home. She left such an urgent invitation for you, but we were afraid you would disappoint us."

kind I was to you last night," he continued, leaning towards her. "Your little face haunted me, and I want to tell you how badly I felt after I had gone. And then there is something else I must tell you."

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Health. Built on the solid foundation of pure, healthy blood is real and lasting. As long as you have rich red blood you will have no sickness.

IMPERIAL GRANUM. Is unquestionably a most valuable FOOD for the sick room, where either little one or adult needs delicate, nourishing diet!!

CARLISLE AT BOSTON.

Speech of the Secretary Before the Reform Club.

Elaborate Presentation of the Government Finances—Strong Plea for the Gold Standard—The Retirement of the National Currency Urged.

Boston, Oct. 12.—The most important address at the banquet of the Boston Reform club to-night was that of Secretary Carlisle. Following is his speech in full:

GENTLEMEN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORM CLUB.—After your kind invitation to attend this dinner, I have accepted, and I have been advised that the gentlemen present would expect me to say something. I was considerably embarrassed at the prospect of being called upon to discuss, but, fortunately, my embarrassment was greatly relieved by the receipt of a notice stating that the subject of my address upon the subject of "Sound Currency." It will scarcely be claimed by anybody that the business men of Boston are not interested in this subject, and yet it is of such vast importance to them and to the whole country, that its discussion cannot be considered inappropriate even in this great commercial community.

Idle capital makes no profit, and if the profits of the capitalist have been increased it is because he receives a higher rate of interest than formerly, or because he realizes larger returns from his investments than formerly. It is well known to every gentleman in this assembly that the average rate of interest is lower in this country than in any other country, and that profits upon investments have been reduced to the smallest percentage consistent with the maintenance of the enterprises in which the investments are made. While this is true, the great body of our producers, the laboring people of the country, are receiving as high wages as they ever received at any period in our history, and the money which they receive is being expended in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life than ever before. Capital and labor combined are the only real producers of wealth, and the constant tendency in this country is to give labor more and capital less out of the proceeds of their joint products. This is the law of our industrial progress, and unless disturbed by violence or unwise legislation, it will continue to operate until the time when these two forces are permanently adjusted upon an equitable basis. Their real interests are not conflicting, but they are very anxious to array one against the other in the most effective weapons in the hands of our free silver opponents, has heretofore been directed to the class and sectional prejudices of the people, but these appeals appear now to have spent their force, and I do not think we can congratulate the country upon the prospect of a more dispassionate and intelligent discussion of the subject hereafter.

Secretary John G. Carlisle.

I am glad of the opportunity to talk on such a theme in their presence, because I know they fully appreciate its importance, and do not underestimate the efforts that have been made during the last two or three years to sustain the credit and honor of the government and prevent the depreciation of the currency in the hands of the people. In fact, they have rendered very material assistance to the public authorities in the accomplishment of this work, and they are entitled to the thanks of the whole country for their patriotic course in supporting the financial policy of an administration to which many of them were and are still politically opposed. I very well remember how, at a most critical period in the business affairs of the country, the banks of Boston almost emptied their vaults of gold by depositing \$4,000,000 in the treasury to replenish the vanishing reserve, and how, at a later date, when the enemies of the public credit were denouncing the administration for its conduct of our financial affairs, the Boston chamber of commerce, composed of gentlemen of both political parties, assembled at a special meeting and unanimously called upon the senators and representatives from Massachusetts to lay aside all questions of party advantage and assist in the great work of restoring public confidence. I assure you that these evidences of your patriotism and support were fully appreciated and not wholly unexpected for the conservatism and practical character of your community is well known everywhere throughout the country.

From the earliest times in our history, the merchants, manufacturers, and professional men of your city have been celebrated for the industry and ability displayed in the conduct of their business, and for the integrity and fidelity with which they have met all their engagements. This has given them a credit in the commercial world which has enabled them to overcome times of financial distress than all the lands, houses, and goods, because a well-established credit is always a valuable asset in the markets which is needed, while property can not always be immediately utilized.

A depreciated and fluctuating currency does not always credit and thus robs the people of one of their most valuable means of carrying on business. The men who have been in the currency might be debased by the inability of the government to continue the policy of redeeming its obligations in gold, and the result produced one of the greatest financial disturbances that ever occurred in our history and resulted in the loss of millions of dollars to our people. There were doubtless other causes contributing to this result, but this was the chief cause in our country, and without it we would not have suffered more than other parts of the world from the general depression which has prevailed here since the consequences of these apprehensions had proved correct. If the government had, in fact, been unable to carry out its policy, the equal exchangeable value of all forms of currency in the hands of the people, no man can tell; but that they would have been dispirited and that they would have been dispirited nearly every well-informed man now concedes.

Fortunately, one of the causes which contributed largely to produce a feeling of distrust and apprehension, and which very greatly intensified the feeling at all stages of the long financial struggle, has substantially ceased to exert any influence over the minds of the people here. It was the persistent and aggressive agitation in favor of the free coinage of legal tender silver, which for a long time seriously threatened to revolutionize our monetary system and reduce the volume of currency to about half its present value. I do not mean to assert that there was a time when there was real danger that this would be done, but there were times when the sentiment in its favor was so strong and so aggressive in its character that it was at least reasonable grounds for the fear that it might be accomplished, and especially reasonable grounds for such a fear upon the part of investors abroad who could not be expected fully to understand the actual situation here, but the free coinage movement has lost its momentum, and is no longer formidable or aggressive. It is on the defensive now, and when a reasonable movement is compelled to halt and defend itself the end is not far off. It would not be correct to say that the sentiment in favor of silver is still quite strong in some parts of the country, but it is not strong enough to exert a controlling influence in the councils of either of the great political parties, and without this it can accomplish nothing in the form of legislation or in the determination of administrative policy. No well-informed man now believes that our standard of value will be changed, or that the financial policy which has been steadily pursued by the present administration will be abandoned, and foreign investors in our industrial and commercial enterprises will make a great mistake if they allow themselves to be influenced by the fear that our currency will be depreciated or that all our obligations will not be promptly and honestly discharged.

The proposition that the United States should adopt the policy of free coinage at a ratio which would make the silver dollar worth only about one-half as much as the gold dollar, and declare both coins full legal tender in the payment of debts, is so unreasonable upon its face that it is difficult to understand how it could have received the support of so large a part of our people. That two full legal tender coins of the same denomination, but of unequal intrinsic value, can not be kept in circulation at the same time, has been so demonstrated by actual experience that the question is no longer open to serious discussion. In fact, very few of the advocates of free coinage now contend that gold and silver would continue to circulate together under their policy, but they insist that the standard ought to be abandoned, even though gold coin should be banished from the country, because they say the effect of the present system is to reduce the prices of commodities, increase the burdens of what is called the debtor class and enrich the holders of capital at the expense of the farmers and other producers. It must be admitted that these are serious allegations, and they could be proved, a strong case for relief would be made; but they have not been and can not be proved. In order to show that the credit of the man who proposes to pay in good money is always better than the credit of the man who proposes to pay in bad money, in order to show that the adoption and maintenance of the gold standard is necessary to prove not only that the existing indebtedness was contracted under a different monetary system, but also that the

amount of legal tender money in use, or available for use, is less now in proportion to the total indebtedness than it was at the time the indebtedness was contracted. Neither of these propositions can be established. The total indebtedness of our people—that is, the current indebtedness contracted in the transaction of their ordinary business—has been increased since the passage of the act of 1873, adopting the gold standard of value, and certainly there is no injustice in requiring payment to be made in the kind of money recognized by law at the date of the contract. While we know that the nearly equal amount of legal tender money in circulation, or available for use, in the country at different periods, there are no authentic statistics showing the total amount of indebtedness at any given date, and, therefore, it is impossible to believe that the proportion has changed to the advantage of the debtor. Certainly the advocates of free coinage have not proved, or so far as I know, even attempted to prove, that such a change would occur, and their argument upon this subject is, therefore, founded upon mere assertion unsupported by evidence. In order to show the wisdom and maintenance of the gold standard of value has enriched, or has a tendency to enrich, the holders of capital at the expense of the producers, it would be necessary to prove that money yields a larger profit to the owner under such a monetary system than it would under a different one.

Idle capital makes no profit, and if the profits of the capitalist have been increased it is because he receives a higher rate of interest than formerly, or because he realizes larger returns from his investments than formerly. It is well known to every gentleman in this assembly that the average rate of interest is lower in this country than in any other country, and that profits upon investments have been reduced to the smallest percentage consistent with the maintenance of the enterprises in which the investments are made. While this is true, the great body of our producers, the laboring people of the country, are receiving as high wages as they ever received at any period in our history, and the money which they receive is being expended in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life than ever before. Capital and labor combined are the only real producers of wealth, and the constant tendency in this country is to give labor more and capital less out of the proceeds of their joint products. This is the law of our industrial progress, and unless disturbed by violence or unwise legislation, it will continue to operate until the time when these two forces are permanently adjusted upon an equitable basis. Their real interests are not conflicting, but they are very anxious to array one against the other in the most effective weapons in the hands of our free silver opponents, has heretofore been directed to the class and sectional prejudices of the people, but these appeals appear now to have spent their force, and I do not think we can congratulate the country upon the prospect of a more dispassionate and intelligent discussion of the subject hereafter.

But, Mr. Chairman, we must not assume that the abandonment or defeat of the free silver movement will alone be sufficient to insure permanent financial peace in this country. Unquestionably, if the currency is restored to the condition of the last thirty-three years, the development of the government of the United States under the entire responsibility of the government, and the maintenance of a sound and stable currency, and has at the same time denied to the public authorities the power to employ the most effective and necessary means for the discharge of the duties imposed upon them. We have ten different forms of money, or representations of money, in this country, amounting in the aggregate to about \$2,221,000,000, and the value of every dollar of it except about \$100,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, depends in whole or in part upon the faith and credit of the United States. The resumption act of 1875, as expressly declared in two subsequent acts of Congress, the government is required to keep the entire volume of currency, in its exchangeable value to gold coin, because in no other way can the United States notes be redeemed in gold as required by the resumption act. The two metals be maintained. To compel the holder of these notes to receive silver in exchange for them when they are redeemed would at once destroy the parity of the two metals, because it would make the inferior gold the measure of their value in the hands of the people, and it would not reduce gold to the level of silver. Such a course would place the currency of the country upon a basis of unequal value, and as the silver dollar is not intrinsically worth as much as the gold dollar all further attempts to maintain their parity would be "unavailing. Parity between two coins of unequal intrinsic value can be maintained only in one way—by making the more valuable one as the standard, and by the credit and resources of the government to keep the less valuable one equal to it in purchasing power. If the less valuable coin is adopted as the standard, or permitted to become the standard, the parity is destroyed, because the more valuable coin can not be brought down to its level, either redeemed in the markets of the world, or by the government of the United States. Therefore, the government of the United States is required to redeem its notes in gold when gold is demanded, or fail to meet the responsibility imposed upon it by law and by the existing state of the currency; and it must continue to do this as long as it has any notes outstanding. In order to carry out this policy, the government has constantly on hand a sufficient amount of gold to inspire the public with confidence in its ability to redeem its obligations when presented, and this gold, under the conditions which have existed during the last three years, can be promptly procured only by the sale of interest-bearing bonds.

One of the most important questions the people have now to consider is whether they can afford to adhere longer to a system which periodically subjects the public debt to the risk of securing gold to be exchanged for notes, which, when redeemed, are not retired and canceled, but are reissued and put into circulation to be over and over again presented for redemption. So far as the merits of this single question are affected, it is immaterial whether our standard of value is to be gold or silver, because the coin for redemption purposes, whether it be gold or silver, must be provided by the government, and can be procured only by the sale of bonds. The free coinage of silver on account of the great benefit of the owner of the bullion does not, therefore, enter into the discussion of this particular question, such a policy being one which the government may silver except what it would receive in the ordinary way as a part of its revenues; it would provide for the redemption purposes, unless we should have a surplus revenue. Whether we continue to maintain the gold standard of value, or whether we change our currency to the silver standard, the obligation of the government to redeem its notes in gold is presented with remaining force. Consequently, the question whether the notes, when redeemed, shall be retired and canceled, or reissued, is one which can not be secured for the use of the people, without perverting the powers of the government, or subjecting its credit to the risk of being impaired by reckless and irresponsible speculation, and I most sincerely hope the subject will receive the careful consideration of the people, and that the adoption of a sound policy, and that a plan may be formulated which will meet the needs of the country. In the meantime, the government will continue to redeem its obligations promptly on demand, and will carry out its policy as to the existing laws and public policy. Those who want gold will get it, and those who want silver will get it. The parity of the two metals will be maintained, and the whole volume of currency, paper and coin alike, will be kept equal to the gold standard, and recognized by the commercial nations of the world.

Molly's Church Benefit.
Farson—Well, Molly, did you like my sermon this morning?
Molly—Oh, yiv, your rivrence, 'twas mighty improvin'.
Farson—And what part of it did you like best, Molly?
"In troth, please your rivrence, I don't remember any part exactly, but altogether it was mighty improvin'."
"Now, Molly, if you don't remember it, how could it be improvin'?"
"Now, does your rivrence see that I'm in have been washing and drying on that hedge there?"
"Certainly, Molly."
"And isn't the linin all the better for the clannin'?"
"No doubt, Molly."
"But not a drop of the soap and water stays in it. Well, sir, it's the same thing wid me. Not a word of the sermunt stays in me. But I am all the better and clanner for it, for all that."
—Household Words.

—So shines the setting sun on adverse skies, and paints a rainbow on the storm.—Watts.
I would have a man great in great things, and elegant in little things.—Johnson.

OUR GOLD BASIS IN 1861.

Prevailing Monetary Conditions Previous to the Crime of 1873.

If any of the sixteen to one silverites were actuated by a desire to arrive at the truth in regard to the conditions which prevailed previous to what they are pleased to call "the crime of 1873," which means that this country was not allowed to resume in 1878 in ninety-two per cent. silver dollars, to gradually decline to fifty cents, they would find good and interesting reading in the annual report of Mr. James Pollock, director of the mint, to Secretary Chase in 1861, being twelve years before "the crime of 1873." The salient portions of the report are published by the New York Journal of Commerce. Director Pollock stated the facts in regard to silver and gold as they existed at that time, before either of those metals had been displaced by government issues of paper currency. He alludes to the gold dollar as "the standard of value for all foreign coins used or employed in commercial or governmental transactions with other nations," and describes it as "conforming in standard value and decimal character to all the gold and silver coinage of the country except the silver dollar."

At the date of the report silver was so much undervalued in comparison with gold by our coinage laws that the bullion in the silver dollar was worth several cents more than the face of the coin. Hence the mint could not afford to deliver a silver dollar for a gold dollar or to purchase silver for minting, while not only was there no inducement to citizens to wish to have silver coined for them into dollars, but it was far cheaper to put the silver dollars into the melting pot than to buy silver bullion for use in the arts. Therefore the country was actually on a gold basis, gold being the cheaper metal according to the legal ratio. The following extracts from the report are worthy of a careful reading to-day:

"The gold dollar of the United States, conforming in standard value and decimal character to all the gold and silver coinage of the country, except the silver dollar, has been properly selected, and should be retained as the standard of value for all foreign coins used or employed in commercial or governmental transactions with other nations. The silver dollar of the United States, differing as it does in commercial and decimal value from the other silver coins of our country, cannot, without disturbing our decimal system and producing confusion in the relative value of our gold and silver coinage, be used as a standard. The legal weight of the silver dollar is 412.50 grains; of two half dollars, or other component fractions of the dollar, 384 grains—a difference of 28.50 grains.

"The silver dollar, as it now is, has actually three values: 1. It is, by law, a dollar simply, or 100 units or cents. 2. By the mint price of silver it is 103.38 cents, which is its true commercial value as compared with gold. 3. It has an inferior or mint value, which is determined by its relations to the silver contained in the half dollar, which makes it 107.27-64 cents; for which reason single pieces are paid out at the mint at the even price of 100 cents.

"As the dollar, which is the unit of our money, is represented in gold coin, it would seem desirable not to have another dollar in another metal; but if this is inadmissible, and the silver dollar should be retained, then it should be reduced to eight-tenths of an ounce to be in true relation to our other silver coins.

"Two reasons seem to have influenced Congress in retaining the silver dollar at its present anomalous value: First, that it preserves the old dollar, known from the beginning of our coinage, and often exactly stipulated for in deeds of real estate, mortgages, and other monetary securities. To this it may be successfully replied that such payments are now always made in gold, because it is legal and usual tender for all sums exceeding \$5, and because silver dollars are no longer to be had, or are very rare. In the second place, it was supposed to be needed for our China and East India trade; but our consular agents are to the effect that our silver dollars are very reluctantly taken at the ports and not at all in the interior of China. They are believed by the Chinese to be of less value than they really are. The reason for its retention having ceased, either we should cease to coin the silver dollar or it should be made to conform in weight and value to our smaller silver coins.

"The reduction of the standard value of all American coins except the silver dollar was made to check the export of specie from the United States; but the commercial character of specie, and the facility with which the coins of one nation can be converted into the peculiar and distinctive denominations of another, have prevented the realization of that expectation. The relative and commercial value of the peculiar coinage of any country must and will be determined by the standard of the nation to which it may be sent, and the laws of trade also will control values despite all legislative enactments."—Chicago Tribune.

Two Great Crimes.
"The crime of '73' began the financial conventionalist, getting himself into a position of ease."
"That's nothing to the crime of '95,'" interrupted a short-legged man in sandy whiskers.
"The crime of '95,'" exclaimed the financial conventionalist, "I do not understand what you mean."
"Well, you ought to," said the short-legged man with firmness. "Haven't you heard enough in the last ten months to teach you that the crime of '95' is the everlasting blowing about the crime of '73'?"—N. Y. Sun.

...The free silver knights were organized for the express purpose of assisting those who are disposed to grope about in the financial darkness.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SNAGS FOR THE SILVERITES.

A Good Lesson for Them in the Nicaragua Loan Affair.

A very interesting story from Nicaragua appeared recently in the press dispatches. All the Central American states have the silver standard, and their dollar is worth 48.6 cents in our currency. This dollar contains 347.22 grains of pure silver, or about 24 grains less than the dollar of the United States.

Something over two years ago the government of Nicaragua, a country whose silver has never been "stricken down," wished to borrow 400,000 silver dollars. The loan was negotiated on the stipulation that the money furnished should be repaid in silver, but that it should be repaid in gold. The interest was to be 24 per cent. per annum.

There has, of course, been a revolution in Nicaragua since the loan was made, and the present government has refused to carry out its terms. It has decided that as the bonds were sold for silver they must be repaid in silver. The interest is also scaled to 15 per cent. The creditors have agreed to these terms, as well indeed they may, as they are still getting a rate of interest that ought to be highly remunerative.

The rule laid down in this settlement has a certain bearing upon questions that have arisen in this country. Last winter Secretary Carlisle had made a contract to sell a number of bonds for gold, but under the law he could only make them payable in coin. The president informed Congress in a special message that if authority were granted to make the bonds payable specifically in gold a saving of sixteen millions of dollars in interest could be made. It was represented that as the bonds were sold for gold and nothing else they could not equitably be paid in anything but the same metal if the creditor demanded such payment. This consideration had no effect upon Congress, which proceeded to throw away the sixteen millions of dollars. The men responsible for this action have been abusing Secretary Carlisle ever since for paying too high a rate of interest for the bonds.

The action of the free silver country of Nicaragua, though in its own interest, has laid down the same rule that was enunciated here last winter. The bonds, having been sold for silver, must be paid in silver, thereby plainly implying that they would have been paid in gold. The bonds were not only sold for silver, but for silver value, the silver dollar not being kept at par with gold in Nicaragua, as it is here, by the policy of the government. There would have been no advantage, therefore, in paying our bonds in silver unless, in the meantime, gold had gone to a premium. But the free silver men sacrificed sixteen million dollars for the chance of paying the bonds in a currency inferior to that for which they were sold—a species of commercial morality that is repudiated even in Nicaragua.

The people who think free coinage of silver makes money plenty and interest low are invited to note the placing of a loan in Nicaragua at twenty-four per cent. If they say that our credit is vastly better than that of Nicaragua, we agree with them. But how long would it be so if their system of paying gold obligations in silver were to prevail? And that is just the point. It pays to preserve the public credit, because the better the credit the lower the interest.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Price of Silver.
The average price of silver for last year, 1894, was 63½ cents per fine ounce, this corresponding to a ratio of 32.50 to 1, and giving 49.1 cents for the value of the pure silver contained in the United States dollar. The 63½ cents per ounce at which silver is selling in New York is an advance of 6 cents per ounce from the average for last year, and corresponds to 53½ cents for the intrinsic value of the silver dollar of the United States. The improvement is still greater from the bottom point at which the silver dollar represented 48 cents of real value and 62 cents of confidence. It should be observed that the recent rise is ascribed directly to the fact that the stock of bullion silver in store in New York city is reduced to less than 30,000 ounces. Undoubtedly a big increase in the quantity on sale would depress the price again.—Chicago Tribune.

SOUND MONEY SAYINGS.
...It is reported that the silver democrats of Ohio intend to wage a fight for the white metal during the present state campaign in spite of the state convention in favor of the single gold standard.

...A free silver show advertisement mentions Richard P. Bland as a "presidential possibility." This is supposed to be Dick's strongest drawing card. Possibility in this connection is good.—Galveston Tribune.
...When the free silverites come into power any able-bodied editor can go out every morning and pick a wheelbarrow full of silver dollars from the gooseberry bushes. And a wheelbarrow full of silver dollars would buy him a sandwich and perhaps a piece of pie.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

...It is estimated that the gold product of Colorado for 1895 will show an increase of from three million to four million dollars, which means that the industrious and enterprising people of that state are materially assisting in the work of solving the silver problem by helping to increase the supply of a better sort of money.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
...The free silver blatherskites, abnormally excited, glared to fury by the ebb of the tide of ignorance and prejudice—the mud tide—upon which they had launched their bark, see all things upside down. Calm, dispassionate, intelligent support is pure Greek to them. Nothing short of the howling of the dervish, the braying of the jackass, the prancing of the mad bull suits their excited craving for tomfoolery.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Sand Tart.—One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs well beaten, just enough flour to roll out this—Womankind.
Breakfast Gems.—One pint of flour sifted with one heaping teaspoon of baking-powder; mix with one beaten egg, one pint of sweet milk and a salt-spoon of salt. Beat together thoroughly and bake in hot greased gem-pans.
Ginger Pudding.—One cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of mixed spice, one tablespoonful of ginger, one-half tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt. Flour to make the consistency of soft gingerbread. Boil three hours.—Boston Budget.

Quince Pie.—Peel, core and stew quinces until soft, then press through a colander. Sweeten to taste and then bake in one crust. Cover the top with a meringue made of the beaten whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Brown slightly in the oven. It may be made of half apple and half quince.—Home.
For Burns.—Balsam of copiba and linsed oil, in equal parts, applied directly to the burn will stop the pain instantly and facilitate recovery. Cotton saturated with oil may then be placed about the burned parts as a dressing. The application excludes the air from the burned tissues, and so relieves the pain at once.—Christian Inquirer.

Veal Loaf.—Chop and pound to a paste three pounds of the fat and lean of a leg of veal. Cooked meat may be used, but raw meat makes a more juicy dish. Add six meat crackers, pounded to a powder, and a lump of butter as big as an egg, a teaspoonful of pepper, a pinch of cloves, a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, and, finally, two well-beaten eggs. Work the whole mass into a loaf. Rub it well with softened butter, and bake it on a rack in a dripping-pan, with water in the bottom to catch the drippings. Baste the loaf once in fifteen minutes. If cooked veal is used, add a cup of brown gravy to the other ingredients in a veal loaf, and cook it only one hour. Cook raw veal an hour and a half or two hours, or until thoroughly done. When the loaf is cold, cut it into the thinnest slices.—Housekeeper.

Potato Salad.—This received great praise. Over the yolks of two eggs in a bowl, pour two tablespoonfuls of boiling vinegar. Set the bowl in boiling water, and stir till the mixture thickens, then beat in gradually a tablespoonful of butter. When cold add a teaspoonful of mixed cayenne pepper and salt in the proportion of one part pepper to six of salt, half a teaspoonful of dry mustard wet to a paste with cold water, and half an onion chopped fine. Mix this dressing gently with a pint of thinly-sliced gold potatoes. In their season a few sliced cucumbers, a little chopped cabbage or celery, a little more vinegar, with a few tablespoonfuls of slightly acid cream added to the above, make a still more delicious salad.—Ohio Farmer.

COMING STYLES.
What Will Be Worn Next Winter by Women of Fashion.

Fashions for the coming winter are going to show many marked departures from the styles of the past few months, and not the least conspicuous new feature will be the presence of what may be called "shepherdess" styles. In some of these the over part of the skirt is looped up so that a petticoat shows all around. The petticoat may be short enough to show high, red-heeled slippers and their big instep rosettes. The over part of the gown is one with the bodice and is made in big flowered silk, the petticoat a contrasting satin. The neck is cut square, the sleeves are close fitting over the shoulder, and below the elbow are finished with a frill that sets out jauntily. A fichu may be worn with this rig to take from the plainness at the shoulder, but women are sure to grow accustomed to this plainness very soon, odd as it will look at first.

Just so long as there is the slightest suggestion of anything less than winter's rigor many of the features of women's dress that have prevailed in summer will hold correctness. Sleeves of billowy soft stufts, swirling skirts, beribboned throats and wide hems grew more extravagant as summer waned, and will not surrender their vigor easily. When they finally do give up the losing contest there will be one comfort—the fact that there is lots of material in these dresses, and ways will appear of "making over" that will gladden many hearts.

Though froons are commonly said to have had their day, some of the finest and costliest examples of this weave are still to be found in the stores. The skirt of one dress is of this rich stuff, and is topped by a blouse waist of silk, checked finely and faintly with red and white. For it the silk is gathered at neck and waist, and is banded at the top with two rows of white valenciennes lace. It fastens invisibly at the side and has a ribbon collar with rosette garniture. The trimming consists of betelles, belt and sleeve finishing of red satin ribbon, dotted with bows of the same on the shoulders.—Chicago Interior.

Pushing Children.
Moral suasion may do very well for older children, but I never could appreciate its powers during babyhood. I read the experience recently of a mother who was a strong believer in the "Come away, baby; there's a day, do," theory, but her own little one began to creep about. Like other babies, he investigated everything within reach, being especially attracted by the books which he could reach and pull to the floor. For awhile, the mother patiently replaced the books and carried baby away. Just as often he went back again, until patience ceased to be a virtue. Then theory gave way to something more practical—the mischievous little hands were punished—and the books were left in peace.—Womankind.

HOME-COMING.

Once, on a morning rambles by the shore, The gray and granite knoll New England coast...



CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

Thus, it was resolved that another insurance should be laid on the broad back of the breadwinner...

Then, there was that little trouble down at the yard—not worth making a fuss about, certainly not to be mentioned to Nell—perhaps, after all, he ought to have taken more interest in it...

He found our hero up to his eyes in study, but cordially glad to see him. "I read that paper of yours, which Col. Gilchrist tossed into the waste basket...

"Well, sir," Harland answered, "I don't know, after all, that I'm right. It does seem hard that there should be so much suffering in this land of plenty...

"It does, indeed," Grey responded, decisively, thinking of his own attenuated services and inability to secure employment...

"Harland gazed at him with open-mouthed wonder. "Concentration of wealth led to the French revolution, class privileges, and unequal taxes. How is it in America?"

"Big concerns backed by huge capital crush the life out of small tradesmen, who must become servants or starve. We have law enough, but no justice. Who cares for the law who has money and influence sufficient to defy it?"

"Still it's a pretty good country to live in, Mr. Grey." "Yes, as long as your ox is not gored. If you could shut your eyes to the misery of thousands in this city of Chicago, you might think it a charming place to dwell in."

"And what are you going to do about it?" "Mass labor against capital." "By trades unions?" "Yes. By concentrated action. By the power of the ballot box."

"Talking of trades unions, I want your advice as to a case in point." "Proceed." "We had two men in our yard who have scamped their work and, as the saying goes, 'sassed the boss,' who gave them the sack. Now, there's some kind of a fuss about the matter and some of the men are attending a meeting to-night to talk the matter over. I don't suppose it will amount to much, but I'm kind of uneasy, and that's why I came upstairs."

"Oh, that is all nonsense. The workmen of this country are too intelligent to make a mountain of such a molehill as that. I wouldn't worry about it if I were you."

Nevertheless, just as Harland that night was going to bed, a tap came to the door, and a fellow workman beckoned him outside. "I've been to the meeting, George, and I thought I'd drop in and tell you how things went."

"You might have saved yourself the trouble," Harland laughed. "I know how things went, just as though I'd been there. 'Windy' Atkins made a speech on the bloated lumber lords, there was a good deal of beer consumed, and then Fred Sawyer and a few old hands just sat down on the silly performance."

"You are wrong, George," was the serious reply. "The only man who spoke at length was the walking delegate from New York, and—"

"Who in thunder's he?" Harland asked fiercely. "What can a New Yorker know about our local quarrels? And what did he say?" "Ordered us all out on a strike without an hour's notice."

CHAPTER X. A WOMAN'S WORD.

"From plague, pestilence and famine, from battle and murder and from sudden death," says the grand old Litany, "Good Lord, deliver us;" and assuredly, if the inspired sage who wrote these words had lived in the latter days, he would have added: "And from strikes and walking delegates," for humanity confronts no evil more appalling than the pitiless edict which goes forth, that the breadwinner shall not toil, and his women and children shall be martyrs to the Great Cause of Labor versus Capital.

Down in the dust fall the devotees of reform and the juggernaut car of demagogism crushes them to powder. Only one little month of four weeks has elapsed since the shadow of evil fell upon the shipyards, and see what changes it has wrought. Men's very natures seem twisted from their normal beings from the passions which stir within them.

And poor Joe Henderson—Harland's young friend, who had just carried him the evil tidings—as honest a young fellow as ever welded an adze, was one of the first victims of the unreasoning hatred of wealth—wrecking everything, even to Alice Palmer's love, for the bright "saleslady" was betrothed to him.

The shipbuilders, driven to exasperation by the unreasonable demands of the union on Moore & Marston, had voted a general "lock-out," and two thousand heads of families in the city of Chicago were out of employment. Men gathered at the street corners, crowded the great labor halls, paraded with bands and flags, or cheered in mass meetings Schlossinger's fierce denunciations of the bloated bondholders.

Meanwhile supplies from the labor league were served with tolerable regularity, and all felt that right must triumph over might. Two months passed, and the subsidies from the central committee became less frequent. Still the masters stood firm; the men solid. Then went the startling whisper abroad that one hundred French-Canadian skilled mechanics had been hired in the place of the strikers, and that work would be resumed, under protection of big patrols of police, at Moore & Marston's yard on the following Monday.

Meanwhile how fared it with the Harlands? But badly. The insurance policy has lapsed, the upholsterer has taken away the parlor furniture, though it was nearly paid for, the sewing machine has been repleved, and Nellie's pretty volumes have been seized under "cutthroat contract" by the book agent. It is not a question of luxuries with them, but of bare subsistence.

An empty cupboard! It is difficult for one living in this land of plenty to realize what that means—that it means to see one's loved ones in want and lack the means of relieving them. In vain Alice Palmer humbly appealed to Cohen for reemployment; the strike had hurt business, she was told, and she was not wanted.

Grey meanwhile was busy. He had spoken at one or two meetings and perhaps had done more harm to the cause of order than Schlossinger could accomplish in his wildest flights of blarney, for this young enthusiast brought forward batteries of strong argument that appealed to the reason rather than the emotion of men and made him converts of the cooler, steeper hands, who had but laughed at their comrades' frenzies. Grey was intense, earnest, ready to lay down his life for the cause.

Now, when the Monday morning came on which it was announced that Moore & Marston's yard would be in "full blast" again, George Harland, who had all along declared that no union in a free country should stop him from working when work was to be got, started from his home with his dinner pail in his hand.

"Do not be a fool; you are risking your life," had been Grey's advice, nettled at the obstinacy of the man who would not acknowledge that the few must suffer for the benefit of the many. "Do not go!" Alice cried, clinging tearfully to his arm.

"Pshaw, girl!" he replied roughly. "I never drew a cent of the union's money, and I've always declared that I would take the first job that came along. No man shall dictate to me whether I work or lie idle."

So George Harland went to his doom. The day passed wearily for the women. Night came on, and with heart-beating anxiety they waited the coming of the breadwinner. "George is late," Nell said, nervously; "I do wish he would come."

"Oh, he will be here before long," Alice replied, with assumed cheerfulness. "Hark!" the young wife screamed as she flew to the door: "What is that noise in the street?"

Grey, attracted by the tumult, flew downstairs and joined the trembling women. "What a sight met their gaze! Their George—the idol of this humble home—with blood-stained face and torn clothes—swinging his ax over his head and battling for his life against a hundred fierce assailants. In vain a dozen policemen rally round him. They are beaten down like grain before the sickle; and the mob, hoarse and furious, rushed over their bodies on to the victim. There was something grand in his despairing efforts, as, like a gladiator, he faced his enemies.

"Down with the scab! Kill him! Kill him!" shriek a score of angry voices.

Ah, surely it is all over. Felled to the earth by a crushing blow on the back of the head, he drops at the feet of his persecutors. "Hang him! Hang him!" yell the infuriated mob.

But over his prostrate body stands Frank Grey, unarmed—pouring forth an impassioned appeal to the frenzied men to spare their victim. Impotent, but heroic effort. Men had lost their reason and become tigerlike in blind ferocity. An instant and he would have lain beside his senseless friend, when the hissing plings of rifle bullets spread terror among the crowd. "The Pinkertons! The Pinkertons!" is the cry, and as the name of that dreaded police agency is heard, the mob sways backwards and forwards for a moment, then breaks like an ocean wave spent by its own fury. All fly but one. He bends low over the fallen figure and lifts the nerveless arm which hides the battered face.

"George Harland!" he shrieks. "My God, what have I done?" He helps Grey bear the lifeless burden to the house, he hears little Willie's piteous cry, as they lay it on the bed, he lingers for one moment at the door and tries to utter a few words of sympathy, which his parched lips refuse to form, he looks in mute appeal to Alice, he sees her pointing to the door, and hears her scurrying "Go!" with a groan, as he sinks into the deserted street, straight on his way to give himself up at the nearest police station.

For days George Harland's spirit hovered between life and death—and all the time the wolf was at the door, and the poor, stricken women knew not where to turn for help, too proud even to let their lodger know they were lacking the bare necessities of life.

"Allie," said the sorrowful wife one day, when George was convalescing, "will you take care of Willie? I am going down town."

"Yes; but where are you going, Nell?" "To the pawnbroker's," was the sad reply. "Oh, Nell!" Those who live in less prosperous countries could hardly understand the tone of anguish in the girl's tones, where none is so poor he would not blush to own he had fled to that last refuge of the destitute.

"And I must bear my share of the sacrifice. Oh, do let me, Nell," and Alice ran to fetch the pretty trinkets and best dress it had cost her so much pinching to earn.

In rapid succession all other superfluities followed—then the necessities.

It was a farmer-looking man, with one arm in a sling and a bandage over his eye, who wandered into the office of the superintendent.

"I was in that little smash-up down near Plunkville," said the farmer-looking man, and then he smiled. "I guess he can be fixed up for not more than fifty dollars," thought the superintendent.

"Yes, I was there," continued the visitor, with a chuckle. "Just sailin' along smooth as grease, listenin' to a hook-nosed feller tellin' a funny story, when all of a sudden—kerblip! That there ole car went—so high that I could see the gray hairs in the whiskers of the man in the moon, and then she come down. How she did come down! And when I come to there sot that hook-nosed feller with his hook-nose changed to a pug; another feller, 'bout seven foot high, was hung up fer rain, and over in the woodbox was a fat woman jammed in so tight that she couldn't even holler—couldn't do nothin' but make faces. By gravy, it was the funniest time I ever had in all my life. And so, I thought how much extra you thort I'd orter pay fer the fun you gimma."

The superintendent sat there with his mouth open for so long that the farmer-looking man grew alarmed and fled.—Cincinnati Tribune.

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No Chimneys in Mexico. From the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico one can see the entire city and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico; not a grate, nor a stove, nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens, and though the gas is sometimes offensive, one soon becomes used to it.

Culinary Item. She—What shall I cook for dinner? You—Know the cook has left, and I'll have to do the cooking myself. He—Well, just cook me some dish that I don't like, something that I wouldn't eat anyhow, even if it was properly cooked.—Texas Siftings.

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to me! For the sake of your wives and little ones you must and shall hear me." The silence was intense.

"Order," yelled Atkins, recovering his self-possession. "Throw her out! Off with the crazy fool." "No, no!" roared the field crowd. "Let her speak."

Was this ill-clad young woman inspired? Words leaped from her lips in clear, resonant tones that held the people spellbound. Men forgot her haggard look and mean attire, as their ears drank in the music of her voice, as they listened to the terrible tale of their sufferings; and when in glowing tones she pictured her happy days before the strike, and drew the contrast of her present blighted hearth, the women sobbed with sympathy and even men's eyes filled with tears.

Nor did they grow restive when she reproached them for sacrificing to their pride the comfort of those they should have loved dearer than their lives—for a sentiment—for a weak, sickly sense of offended dignity, which a school-boy would blush to put over."

Then, with infinite tenderness, she drew a picture of her sister's sorrows, and the tragic story of Joe Henderson's love and ruin. And at last, in one grand burst of passionate eloquence, with quivering lips and tear-stained face, she appealed to the women, the real sufferers in this unequal fight, to lend their sympathy and lead the bread winners back to a sense of duty.

She finished—cast one look full of mute pathos at the people—and with head bowed low retreated from the platform.

For a moment there was silence; then the pent-up feelings of those thrilling forty minutes burst forth in one tremendous roar of applause.

Cheer upon cheer greeted the brave girl, as she stepped through the crowd; women clung round her and kissed her 'mid mingled tears and laughter; men shook her by the hand and poured lavish praises in her ears.

Well might those self-elected tribunes of the people, Schlossinger and Atkins, look glum, for the backbone of the strike was broken and the next day the busy hum of industry made music in the erst deserted shipyards of Chicago.

And one man went back to his lodging dismayed at the events—feeling very much as if his temple of theories were but a house built of cards, which a girl with her finger had toppled over and left him more in doubt than ever as to which was the best way to solve the intricate problem of the rights of labor.

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FIGURES FOR M'KINLEY.

Immense Increase in Customs Collections Under the Reform Tariff.

The import business still continues large and the rush at the custom house is constantly increasing. Collector Kilbreth's big force of deputies and clerks have all they can do to handle the entries. The enemies of tariff reform, however, declare that they see nothing to surprise them in these facts. They say that it is a natural sequence that the reduction of the tariff should increase the volume of imports. But they say that the government must sustain itself, and that the Wilson bill will not bring sufficient revenue. To these gentlemen Cashier Northrup, of the custom house, has the following answer to make:

"The custom house at the port of New York collects about 80 per cent. of the revenue from imports of the entire United States. The collections here are increasing to such an extent that there is every promise that the Wilson bill will furnish as much if not more revenue than did the McKinley bill. The last three months have been extremely encouraging, and a comparison between them and the corresponding months of 1894 may open the eyes of some of the gentlemen of the opposition.

"For instance, the collections at this port during July, 1894, were \$6,316,146.21, and those for July, 1895, were \$10,690,666.66. In August past we collected \$10,372,073.41, and in August, 1894, the collections were \$8,780,715.78.

"The Wilson bill went into effect on August 28, 1894. The revenues collected for the month following were \$9,741,404.82. The opposition asserted that there was nothing to be surprised at in the fact that the receipts increased \$1,000,000 over the preceding month. They asserted that importers had purposely held back their entries in order to take advantage of tariff reduction. That is probably true, but the imports for September, 1895, show a revenue of \$9,584,072.56, an increase of \$92,667.74."

Mr. Northrup, at the request of the World, has prepared the following interesting table comparing the customs receipts at the port of New York for twelve months of 1893-1894 under the McKinley bill with the corresponding months of 1894-1895, during the last ten months of which the Wilson bill was in force. It is as follows:

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, PORT OF NEW YORK.

Table with columns for Year, Month, and Amount. Rows include July, August, September, October, November, December for 1893 and 1894.

Totals \$87,846,487.69 1894. \$94,125,074.45 1895. THREE MONTHS OF 1894 AND 1895 COMPARED.

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DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS. Significance of the Recent Victory in Indianapolis.

Following general democratic success in the town elections of Connecticut comes a democratic triumph of great significance.

Indianapolis is in Marion county, Indiana. This county in 1892 gave Cleveland about nine hundred votes more than Harrison, but at the succeeding municipal election the republicans chose their candidate for mayor by a very large majority. The charter election this year was conducted with great vigor. Friends of Gen. Harrison insisted that there must be republican success in order to present his name at the national nominating convention with the éclat that would come from decided home support. The republican candidate had not been friendly to Mr. Harrison, but the matter had been smoothed over and the ex-president himself had made a declaration in favor of the candidacy of the republican nominee. Harrison himself was an early voter. The result, as necessarily admitted by republican journals, was the worst overthrow in a city election ever recorded in the history of Indianapolis. The democrats triumphantly electing their candidate for the mayor, Mr. Taggart, who is also chairman of the state democratic committee, have made a net gain of eight thousand. Democratic success was not confined to the head of the ticket. It included wide sweep in the wards, making the municipal body overwhelmingly democratic.

These are but forerunners of the sweeping democratic victories that are to be recorded everywhere this fall. The period of depression is passed. The people discern that the panic resulting in low commercial conditions was not chargeable upon the administration in power at Washington, but upon the party which passed the Sherman and McKinley laws. The discouragement to democracy in 1894 is removed. Democrats are reasserting themselves everywhere. If they shall carry New York this fall, backing it with success elsewhere, their triumph in the presidential election in 1896 will be assured.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Great Blessing. That the removal of the duty from wool has proved a great blessing is shown conclusively by the large increase in the quantity imported. In the seven months ending July, 1894, the imports of raw wool were 38,907,704 pounds, valued at \$4,020,660; in the corresponding seven months under the new tariff the imports were 41,762,923 pounds, valued at \$19,068,151. Moreover, during the first period were 26,272,660 pounds, consisting of coarse carpet wool, valued at \$2,205,628, leaving only 10,655,044, valued at \$1,815,041, of clothing wool, while during the latter period the wool that was to be made into clothing was 87,667,010 pounds, valued at \$13,990,745. It needs no argument to show under which condition of affairs the manufacturers and consumers of clothing were the better off.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

EXPORTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The Wilson Tariff Opening Up Foreign Markets for American Goods.

The exports of manufactured goods from the United States for the first eight months of 1895 were of the value of \$129,440,864, as against \$118,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1894. At this rate the exports of the entire year would amount to \$194,500,000, a gain of \$17,000,000 over the previous year. This is about \$11,000,000 more than the exports of any previous year. In 1892 our exports of manufactured goods were only 15.01 per cent. of our total exports; last year they were 23.14 per cent.

This year's exports show a large increase in agricultural implements, machinery, chemicals, locomotives, sewing machines, boots and shoes, refined mineral oil and manufactures of tobacco. The increase in the exports of locomotives approximates 200 per cent. In some of the articles the exports as yet are small, but the figures show a handsome percentage of growth. In others the exports run up to many millions.

It is worthy of remark that in many cases our exports are kept down by other circumstances than an inability to compete with foreign prices. In the case of 12,000 tons of iron pipe wanted for the city of Tokio, Japan, a company at Bessemer, Ala., bid \$1.50 per ton lower than the Scotch company to which the contract was awarded. The American company failed to get the contract owing to differences as to details, such as the time of delivery, cost of inspection, and the like. The incident showed, however, that Americans were able to compete with foreigners in this class of goods, so far as cost of production is concerned.

The protectionists have a good deal to say about the increase of imports and the falling off of agricultural exports, which last is due to short crops, but are discreetly silent with reference to the increase of our manufacturing exports, which demonstrates the ability of many manufacturers that are highly protected to compete in the markets of the world. This ability has been strengthened greatly by the new tariff, which has given our manufacturers cheaper materials. The manufacturers themselves are coming to a realization of the need of wider markets. To secure these more is necessary than cheap production. Many of our consuls report that what is chiefly needed is a more careful study of the needs of foreign markets, so as to produce goods that are adapted to the tastes and habits of those who consume them.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE DOMINATING SPIRIT. Which Ruled the Reed-McKinley Congress of 1890.

"That is a qualified expression which comes from the Massachusetts republicans on the tariff question. They want steps taken toward tariff revision, but insist that they do not want the republican party committed to any specific measure or any particular policy moving in that direction.

If the Massachusetts republicans had mustered enough candor to say publicly what the men who manipulated them were thinking, it would have been such a deliverance as this: "Don't reaffirm the principle of the McKinley law in specific phrase and exact degree. The country has repudiated it once and will certainly do so again, and the republican party as well if it again declares for it. And do not nominate McKinley. The most conservative tariff platform it would be possible to make would be unavailing to save us from defeat if the nomination of McKinley were made its accompaniment. There is a trick worth a dozen of that. Declare for protection of American industry and American labor in general and tumultuous terms. Nominate one that platform some man who is entirely colorless on the question, and then, if we win, we can pass a law even more drastic than the McKinley bill made, which our president will sign and through which our friends who have contributed campaign funds can get their money back."

Massachusetts republicans have never been particularly friendly to Maine candidates for the presidency, yet it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that this time they are acting in the interest of Mr. Thomas Reed. But is not Reed as deep in protection mud as McKinley is in the mire of that odious principle of government? Reed was the dominating spirit of the Reed-McKinley congress of 1890.—St. Louis Republic.

PRESS OPINIONS. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, after reading the Indianapolis election returns: "Well, I told you I wasn't a candidate."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A republican statesman whose own town goes democratic in 1895 can hardly expect to be nominated for president in 1896.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

The Tom Reed boom has hardly out-grown New England and the precincts of the house of representatives. It will need a parachute to come over the Alleghenies.—St. Louis Republic.

According to the official report, the wool clip in the United States for this year is but a trifle less than that for 1894 and 1893, and larger than any other year since 1888. And yet the McKinleyites continue to complain that the new tariff has destroyed the American wool industry.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Republican organs throughout the country that have some political shrewdness and foresight are already apologizing for what they anticipate in Ohio this fall. They have seen the handwriting on the wall and they are preparing to let themselves down as lightly as possible when the predicted calamity comes. It is their mature conclusion that there will be a disproportionately large falling off in the republican majority in McKinley's own state. This concession reflects credit upon their judgment, but is made with a view to meeting the inevitable with some grace and equanimity when it is encountered.—Detroit Free Press.

THE SCIENCE OF WOOLING.

How It Is Practiced in Many Strange Lands.

Talk with a Man Who Has Made the Subject a Study—The Origin of Some Old Wedding Customs—The Modern Marriage Broker.

Written for This Paper.

There are fads and fads. Some are vicious, others lead to the loss of time and money, and still others are perfectly harmless. Not long ago I met a long-haired gentleman who has devoted years of travel to the study of marriage customs in various parts of the world. He allowed his love for the subject to develop into an innocent fad and, according to his own testimony, spent thousands of dollars in the purchase of wedding gifts peculiar to different countries. But in spite of this seeming extravagance his fad has remained perfectly harmless. In



A MARRIAGE IN COREA.

fact, it has proved itself of great value, as it enables me to present to the readers of this paper facts in condensed form whose collection has cost many thousands of dollars.

Marriage among primitive people, according to my informant, is purely a business transaction. The natives of southern Siberia, for instance, buy their wives from the parents, paying for them sums ranging from twenty to seventy-five dollars, according to the physical attractiveness of the girls. Among the Tartars the same custom prevails, but the brides are more valuable, some commanding as much as one thousand dollars. A still more simple way of wooing is that of the Tchuktches, a Siberian tribe, among whom the would-be groom serves his prospective father-in-law for a certain number of years, according to agreement, like Jacob served Leban in patriarchal times.

A wedding in Corea is described as a unique ceremony. The groom, clothed in a gorgeous gown hired for the occasion, is preceded by his best man who carries a goose in his arms. The procession marches toward a small table before which the groom bows profoundly. Then he relieves his attendant of the goose, whose feet are securely tied, and sits down. Soon afterward the bride, chaperoned by two elderly females, makes her appearance. Her face is painted white, with ghastly red spots on the forehead, on each cheek and on the lips, and her eyes are sealed. She is led across a large mat in the center of the room. At the end of the apartment her attendants place a white handkerchief over her clasped hands and lead her back to the mat. At this moment the bridegroom is supposed to appear at the other end of the mat. The bride salutes him by raising her arms to the level of her eyes and bowing three times. This greeting is returned in kind by the groom. Then they sit down at opposite ends of the mat, and the goose—an emblem of fidelity—is released after having been fed by an old woman. This completes the ceremony and the twain are one.

In Burma the love-sick swain follows his inamorata for several days, at a respectful distance. If she is favorably disposed toward him she will smile at him on the third day, and the



KABYTE BRIDE READY FOR BEGGINS RIDE.

young man can begin his wooing in earnest. In China girls are betrothed at a very early age, many brides being scarcely ten years of age. After marriage the girl is taken to her husband's home, where she becomes the virtual slave of her mother-in-law, whose every word is law. My informant argued from this that the stale mother-in-law jokes of our period must have had their origin in the celestial empire.

The most noachalant method of courting which we have authentic records is practiced in the Tonga islands and among some Australian tribes. When a man happens to see a maiden who pleases his fancy he knocks her down with a club and carries her to his hut. Among the Bengalis of India the maiden does the chasing. She pursues the youth of her choice in true foot-race style. When she has caught him he is carried to a river or creek by the girl and her friends and immersed with a vengeance, a proceeding which always terminates in a wedding.

All of the Mohammedan peoples and

tribes, including the Turks, Egyptians, Persians and Arabs, cling to the tradition that it is improper for the groom to see his bride until after the marriage ceremony is performed. Among the Kabyles prevails another ancient custom. After the couple has been married the bride rides through the principal streets of the village on a mule, surrounded by a picturesque mob of relatives, who exhort the villagers to contribute victuals of various kinds toward the establishment of the new household.

In rural Russia the bride is conducted to the church by two young men and the groom is escorted by two bridesmaids. After the marriage ceremony the bride is conducted to her new home by the relatives of her husband and the groom is placed in charge of his wife's people. The Kirghese, sometimes called the lords of the steppe, are very fair towards their young women. If a girl objects to the youth who wants to marry her she has the right to challenge him to a foot race which is conducted on such a basis that she can easily escape, as the sympathy of the crowd usually is with the maiden.

But the material supplied by my informant is so voluminous that I could fill column after column with interesting details of primeval courtship; and I might as well close here and devote a few paragraphs to the symbolical customs in vogue in different lands.

Not so very many years ago betrothment was recognized by the laws of most European countries. These enactments, whose penalty was excommunication, have, however, been repealed. Instead of being made a social outcast the man who now refuses to marry a girl after having plighted his troth becomes defendant in a breach-of-promise suit.

Betrothment in all civilized countries has always been sealed by a pledge. In Turkey and other Mohammedan countries the groom-to-be sends to his prospective bride a gold amulet which is worn around the neck. In China red cards are exchanged in token of an engagement. The ancient Romans exchanged rings, a custom which has been adopted by all civilized nations.

Moldavia, a province of the kingdom of Roumania, is the home of the time-honored custom of throwing grain at newly-married couples, which is equivalent to expressing a wish for their prosperity. Another custom prevailing in that and adjoining provinces compels the bride to sweep the hearth of her new home in the presence of the assembled guests to indicate that she is willing to assume the duties of a housewife.

In the country towns of Germany the custom of throwing broken dishes



A KIRGHISE BRIDE.

and earthenware vessels against the door of the house occupied by a bridal couple is still maintained, the object of the fusillade being the driving-away of "scolding sprites." This custom also prevails in Sardinia. In some parts of the orient the bride cuts off her hair in tokens of submission to her husband, and in certain sections of Russia she pulls off her husband's boots, the groom at the same time giving her a slight cut with a whip.

Betrothments are still announced in newspapers and by card in Germany and Austria as well as most other European countries. In the United States this custom has never obtained a foothold, except among the Jews and the direct descendants of foreigners.

An important factor, of comparatively recent development, in matrimonial negotiations is the marriage broker. Adepts in this profession have existed from time immemorial. In parts of Asia and in the rural districts of eastern Europe, they have always been considered important personages; but in genteel society they were not recognized until very recently. The marriage broker of Paris is the prince of his profession. He usually maintains a costly establishment on one of the fashionable boulevards. Applicants for husbands or wives are listed and scheduled. They have to give their names, age, titles, possessions and prospects. Their statements are carefully investigated, and if found correct, they become clients of the establishment. The modus operandi of the brokers is as follows: After an applicant and his wants have been entered on the books, the agent proceeds to employ sub-agents who are familiar with the financial circumstances of all wealthy or titled families. These designate a man or woman, as the case may be, whose social position corresponds with the requirements of the applicant. The agent next ascertains what places of public amusement are frequented by the person he wishes to meet. Having accomplished this, he makes use of his large circle of acquaintances in all classes of society and secures an introduction. It is then a very easy matter to bring the two young people together; and in nine cases out of ten a marriage results. For his trouble the broker receives an entrance fee and a certain percentage of the bride's dot, without which no marriage is made in continental Europe. Many attempts have been made to establish similar matrimonial bureaus in the United States, but hitherto, let us thank the good sense of our people, without success.

G. W. WEIPPERT.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—The utilization of the Great Falls of the Potomac for electric power producing purposes is apparently assuming definite shape. A wealthy northern capitalist, represented by Mr. Horace S. Cummings, of Washington, D. C., is reported as being actively engaged in developing this enterprise.

—The Chicago City Railroad Co. is now using an electric motor to drive the two lengths of its cable on State street, south of Thirty-ninth street. This company has been engaged for the past two months in enlarging its electric power to drive its cables. This seems to be the first instance on record where surface cable roads have adopted electricity for driving the cables.

—On Sunday, July 28, a rail in the track of the Walpole & Wrentham line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, at North Attleboro, Mass., was melted by an electric current, so badly as to materially impair its strength, and if the accident had not been seasonably discovered a derailment might have ensued. The place where the damage occurred was on the iron bridge over Mt. Hope street, and the current strayed from the trolley wire of a street railroad running beneath the bridge, in consequence of the breaking of an insulator.

—The steel ring for one of the generators of the Niagara Power Co.'s plant has just been finished at the works of the Bethlehem Iron Co., and is described as the largest ring of the kind ever cast. It is 11 feet 7 1/2 inches in diameter, about five feet high and weighs 27,000 pounds. The process of manufacture is interesting. A nickel steel ingot 4 1/2 feet in diameter at the bottom and 6 1/2 feet long was cast. A hole was then bored through it, lengthwise. A block of the proper weight was then cut from the ingot, and the cylinder thus obtained was heated and, under a hydraulic pressure of 14,000 tons, expanded to the present size.

—Regulations in regard to the crossing of electric railways at grade have been issued by the Maine Central railroad. At every crossing where there is a signal post a red ball or red light at the top of the post requires all trains to stop before reaching the crossing, and the watchman must hoist the ball or light before any electric car crosses, whether a train is due or not. Gates must be lowered and flags shown if no signal were used, and when a train is approaching or expected, great caution must be exercised not to let a car or train on the crossing unless there is ample time to cross without stopping the train. All trains must approach such crossings under control, and be ready to stop if the signal is displayed.

—The town of Fresno, Cal., has just secured a supply of electric power sufficient for all its requirements of light, heat, and power through the utilization of water power which hitherto has run to waste. The source of the power is a stream and waterfall in the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, thirty-three miles distant from the town. A column of water eighteen inches in diameter, falling down a precipice 1,412 feet, drives dynamos giving 1,200 horse power. The lighting and street car system of Fresno will be run with this power, and it is estimated that the force in the harnessed river will be ample to supply the town with all the electric power it may need when it has increased to five times its present 20,000 population.

SCHWEINMAGEN'S GAME.

The Children Made Some Very Embarrassing Remarks.

The usual little game of poker was running at Schweinmagen's and the players were all betting very freely. An unusually large jackpot was in the center of the table, and as the cards were being dealt Schweinmagen remarked:

"Well, shentlemans, I guess I win dis bot."

It was duly opened and there was a raise or two all the way around. Schweinmagen drew one card, another player drew two and two stood pat. The betting was brisk and every time it came around to Schweinmagen he raised. Suddenly his four-year-old boy exclaimed:

"Oh, look! papa's got four cards all alike!"

"Shut up your mouth!" roared Schweinmagen, but it was too late. None of the other players would call his last raise. Schweinmagen took the boy upstairs. He returned in five minutes, red in the face, and resumed the game with the remark:

"You bet I shpank dot boy good!"

Half an hour later, when all were trying to win a big pot, Schweinmagen's 6-year-old girl exclaimed:

"Papa has got four cards all just alike."

Again every one dropped their hands. Schweinmagen pocketed the cash, and the 6-year-old girl was led upstairs. When a few minutes later the grocer's eight-year-old son said: "Papa has got four all alike," one of the players studied his hand an unusually long time, scratched his head, studied the grocer's face and then called:

"What have you got?" he demanded.

"What haf you got?"

"I called. Show down your hand."

Schweinmagen spread out a pair of deuces. The grocer didn't take the boy upstairs, but whipped him on the spot for lying.

"Dot boy might haf fooled some of you shentlemans," he explained.—San Francisco Post.

A Dejected Tramp.

"If you have any wood to chop, ma'am," said Tired Tatters to a rural housewife in the gas region. "I'd like to chop it in return for a square meal." "Very well," replied the woman with alacrity. "You'll find some in 'the cellar, you can go to work on." "Fooled again!" ejaculated the poor man, wringing his hands in agony. "A fellow over yonder told me you used natural gas for fuel!" He went away disconsolate.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Saw It at Once. "Did you notice," said the inquisitive passenger to the man in the next seat, "how terribly vivid the lightning was last night?"

The man in the next seat nodded feebly. "I was struck by it," he said. And then the inquisitive passenger noticed that the man in the next seat appeared to be done up as one who might be on his way to a hospital.—N. Y. Recorder.

THE LAST CHANCE.

Mrs. Johnson Had Only One Chance to Save Her Life.

Now Does the Work of Three Average Women.

From the Ledger, Mexico, Mo. Mrs. Lucinda Johnson lives in Mexico, Mo. The Ledger has just succeeded in obtaining an interview with her. This is the substance of her story:

In the winter of '92 and '93 Mrs. Johnson was, like many of her friends, attacked with grippe. Yes, we've most of us had it, and know its wrecking powers, when it gets in its work on a good constitution. Well, Mrs. Johnson, along about Christmas was prostrated. All the medical aid here in the city only "brought her around," as an "herbs and roots" female sympathizer expressed it, and she was left in a debilitated and exhausted condition and experienced a constant pain in her left side. She was wholly unfit for her domestic duties and was unable to do any work about the house, even after the grippe fever and its characteristic sickness had left her. She is a consistent member of the church, and one Sunday, between the Sunday school and church services, being barely able to be conveyed there, she heard of a miracle that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had performed and she resolved to try them. It was like the drowning man grabbing at the last straw. It was her last and only chance to save her life. She procured one box of these pills from the south side druggists, French & Garrett, in this city, and by the time she had used half the box she was her watchful friends noticed a marked improvement in her condition. Taking the rest of the box of pills and one more box she recovered remarkably in an exceedingly short time. Before she had used the first box she resumed her household duties and has been steadily at work for the last eighteen months. It took only a few boxes, perhaps five or six, to entirely cure her. Since then she was attacked by rheumatism, caused from careless exposure, but by at once taking the Pink Pills for Pale People, she drove it off and regained her usual health. She told the reporter that whenever she felt that she was going to be ill, she took one two of the pills and she never got sick. Mrs. Johnson is perfectly healthy now and promises to live to a ripe old age. Her friends have never ceased to talk about her almost miraculous recovery and are proud to praise the Pink Pills for Pale People, and all who have tried them say they would not be without them under any conditions.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitations of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration. All diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as depression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for \$50 per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A shining light must furnish its own oil.

HOAX—"Why do you call your hunting log Indian?" JOKE—"Because he's always on the scent."—Philadelphia Record.

TEACHER—"Can anyone explain how the earth is divided?" WILLIE (with very important air)—"Between them that's got it and them that would like to have it."—Harper's Round Table.

THE ADVANCED WOMEN—"Why do you men like the clubs so well? Is it because they are so homelike?" "It is because they are not homelike."—Life.

EVERY one of us, whatever our speculative opinions, knows better than he practices, and recognizes a better law than he obeys.—Froude.

ARGUMENTS, like glass, should be handled with care. What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole argument and lose his own friend?—Young Men's Era.

"Why do you think Mars is inhabited?" "Why, because it must be. It has canals, and what's the use of canals if you haven't anybody to drive your boats?"—Harper's Bazar.

HOTEL CLERK—"Sir, the visitor in No. Thirty-five complains that the room is haunted." "Indeed? Then put down on his bill: 'One ghost, ten marks.'"—Hofer Stadtanzeiger.

ATTORNEY (to witness)—"Mr. Challdley, if I mistake not, you said a few minutes ago that you sold milk for a living?" Witness (guardedly)—"No, sir, I said I was a milkman."—Texas Siftings.

"Did you trade any when you wuz ter town?" asked Silas Outbin. "Yes," replied Farmer Courtosel. "I give a feller a counter-bill for a feller's bill for a feller."—Washington Star.

"There are some cases," said the young man, "which scientists say that smoking is beneficial." "Um—yes," replied the man of years. "It's a good thing for a ham, for instance."—Washington Star.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Boy Felled. Mr. Osborne is a very economical, but at the same time a very irascible parent. One Sunday lately his boy Tommy deliberately disobeyed his father whereupon the latter seized his offspring, threw him over his knee, and proceeded to rebuke him in his usually energetic manner with the palm of his hand. Tommy, who is something of a strategist in a small way, thinking to gain time, exclaimed:

"Pa, remember I've got my Sunday clothes on. You will ruin them."

"That's a fact," responded Osborne, releasing the youth. "You can take them off while I go into the garden and cut a dozen or so of peach tree switches."—Texas Siftings.

Completely Crushed. "Cheer up, old man. A woman's 'no' often means yes, you know."

"But she didn't say no. When I asked her if she would marry me she said, 'I will, I don't think.' I didn't even get treated with respect."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Big Regular Army. The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

TEACHER—"Are there any exceptions to the rule that heat expands and cold contracts?" TOMMY—"Yes'm. The ice-man leaves a lot bigger twenty-pound chunk since it got colder."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Skill and Knowledge. Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

We have more power than will; and it is often by way of excuse to ourselves that we fancy things are impossible.—Rochefoucauld.

BRECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

ARTIST—"I thought you said you were French?" MODEL—"On, no; I said I used to be in a French laundry."—Sydney Bulletin.

BUSINESS MAN—"Are you a good whistler, my boy?" APPLICANT—"Yes! I play!" BUSINESS MAN—"Get!"—Boston Courier.

In solitude, where we are least alone.—Byron.

Such ills as SORENESS, STIFFNESS, and the like, ST. JACOBS OIL WIPES OUT Promptly and Effectually.

The COONROD & SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGES. Lawrence Bus. College, Atchison Bus. College, St. Joseph Bus. University, Lawrence, Kan., Atchison, Kan., St. Joseph, Mo.

Three schools under one management. Business, shorthand and typewriting, English and Penmanship Courses. Practical system of Joint Business Practice between the three colleges. Address either school for free copy of elegantly illustrated 64-page catalogue. These schools are the very best. Mention this paper.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.

We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. Ask your dealer to show you this Fence. CATALOGUE FREE.

DE KALB FENCE CO., 122 HIGH ST., DE KALB, ILL.

Water—nothing but water. That's all you need with Pearline. Don't use any soap with it. If what we claim is true, that Pearline is better than soap, the soap doesn't have a chance to do any work. It's only in the way. Besides, some soaps might cause trouble—and you'd lay it to Pearline. You'll never get Pearline's very best work till you use it just as directed on the package. Then you'll have the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning.

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COULD NOT AGREE.

Julian Would Not Have the Fight Postponed and It Is Off.

WHAT STUART AND OTHERS SAID.

Corbett Will Probably Retire from the Ring—Threats Against Fitzsimmons' Manager—Athletic Club Washes Its Hands of the Matter.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 22.—Unless Robert Fitzsimmons recants and through his manager, Martin Julian, accepts the extraordinary conditions which confront the situation, there will be no contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Yesterday there was a conference between Dan A. Stuart, Joe Vendig and the fighters. Brady representing Corbett, Fitzsimmons' alter-ego being his brother-in-law, Julian. To-day the ruling of Chancellor Leatherman is to be taken before the supreme court by the attorney-general, and the tribunal of last appeal may consume several days in handing down a final hearing. In view of this fact, and anticipating a favorable decision, Dan Stuart called the parties in interest together and stated the conditions. Mr. Stuart wanted a postponement until November 15. He argued that even if the court of final resort sustained the decision of the chancellor it would take that long to restore confidence and get the crowd to Hot Springs. Brady, for Corbett, was willing. Julian was not. Despite the fact that Corbett went into training a week before his prospective opponent, Julian contended that his man was too "fine," and that to train for several days after the original time would militate against the condition of Fitzsimmons. The proposition was then made to have the men fight in private for the main stake, \$10,000 a side. Here Stuart interjected an offer of an added \$10,000. Brady was again willing, but Julian demurred. He opined that the club, if it pulled the fight off on October 31, would have to make good its full promise of \$41,000.

President Dan A. Stuart last night said: "At the outset it must be conceded that I was right. I do not think there is any question as to that proposition, when it is taken into consideration that I have maintained from the first that I was right. The fact that I was right is demonstrated when it is recalled that it took an extraordinary session of the legislature of the state of Texas to make me wrong. This after the highest criminal tribunal of the state had adjudged me right. I am then confronted with special legislation, which outlaws and makes null and void that which I had engaged in under the strict letter of the law. I seek other coigns. One is afforded me here in the state of Arkansas. Every inducement is made me to bring off the contest here. I did not know where the \$41,000 were coming from, but did know that, as in Texas, there was no law prohibiting the contemplated battle here. Again, when it came to an issue, witness the finding of Chancellor Leatherman. I am told there is nothing illegal in what is projected. Were I other than sound in my belief that the chancellor would be sustained by the supreme court, I would never have made the offer to defer the contest and persistently oblige myself to see that the full \$41,000 would be paid over to the winner of the contest. I did know, however, that there was a great deal of doubt as to my ability to reconstitute confidence into the fighting public by the time originally agreed upon. I asked for a postponement of eleven days. Mr. Corbett was willing, Mr. Fitzsimmons was not. To my offer to add a purse of \$10,000 on the heels of Fitzsimmons' proposition to meet Corbett in private on October 31, Mr. Julian, acting for Fitzsimmons, demurred. He would have the contest take place on October 31 or not at all. I contended if it were worth Mr. Fitzsimmons' while to fight on October 31 for the possible chance of winning \$10,000, it were infinitely better that he wait eleven days and swell his possible winnings to \$51,000."

Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager, says: "The Florida Athletic club declares the fight off because I refused to agree to a postponement. I insisted on the fight taking place upon the original date set, because Fitzsimmons has been training for that. Accordingly I offered to let Fitzsimmons fight Corbett in private on the original date for the side bet of \$10,000, which Brady refused to agree to. There is no doubt in my mind Corbett does not want to fight, and especially does not want to meet Fitzsimmons in the ring. Corbett and Brady have been attempting to tinker with the details every time a chance has presented itself. The attempt to name a referee in advance was a piece with all the other monkeying that has been carried on by the alleged champion and his astute manager. I intend to make Corbett fight Fitzsimmons. He cannot keep his cheaply won glory by four-flushing around the country. If Brady's man does not meet my man, Fitzsimmons will claim the heavy weight championship of America as well as the middleweight championship of the world."

William A. Brady, Corbett's manager, last night made the following statement: "Corbett will pay no more attention to Fitzsimmons or his bluffs, and will probably retire from the ring." There were some threats afloat last night of riding Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager, out of town on a rail. The impression prevailed in some quarters that Fitzsimmons might personally repudiate Julian's actions and fight. The proposition to have Maher take Fitzsimmons' corner against Corbett and to replace Maher with Chovynski against O'Donnell is also said to be losing weight. Aside from this, the club declares its hands washed of the whole matter.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Tenth Annual Report of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In his tenth annual report, devoted to strikes and lockouts, which has just been completed, Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, computes that the loss to employes in establishments in which lockout and strikes occurred during the thirteen and a half years ended June 30, 1884, amounted to \$190,493,382, and to employers to \$94,825,897. The loss to employes on account of strikes was \$163,807,865, and on account of lockouts, \$26,685,516; to employers on account of strikes, \$82,590,386, and on account of lockouts, \$12,235,511.

The number of establishments involved in strikes in this period was 69,167, and the number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes 3,714,406, making an average loss to the employes of each establishment of \$2,368 and to each person of \$44. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 6,067, and the number of persons locked out 366,690. These persons lost an average of \$75 each. The assistance given to strikers and the subjects of lockouts during the period amounted, as far as ascertainable, to \$13,438,704, or a little over 7 per cent. of the total loss to employes.

One of the most important tables given is that relating to the causes of strikes. This statement shows that more than a fourth of them were caused by a refusal to accede to a demand for increase of wages; over 13 per cent. for a refusal to concede a reduction of hours, and more than 8 per cent. by the determination of employers to reduce wages. Three thousand, six hundred and twenty, or almost 8 per cent. of the strikes, were caused by sympathetic action with other strikes, and 1,688 were occasioned by the employment of non-union men. The industries most affected by strikes in the past seven and a half years were the building trades, with 20,785 establishments involved. After these, in the order of importance, came coal and coke, clothing, tobacco, food preparations, stone quarrying, etc.

Out of a total of 10,488 strikes in the entire country for this period, 5,909, or to exceed 56 per cent., occurred in twenty-six of the principal cities, while of the establishments involved in lockouts over 61 per cent. occurred in these cities. Fifty-nine per cent. of the establishments engaged in strikes were closed on an average of twenty-two days, and 64 per cent. of those engaged in lockouts for an average of thirty-five days, the loss of time in other cases being only temporary. In each case there were a few establishments closed permanently.

Success was gained by the employes in over 43 per cent. of the strikes; partial success in over 10 per cent., while the remaining 47 per cent. were failures. Over 48 per cent. of the lockouts succeeded completely, and over 10 per cent. partially. The others were failures. In the successful strikes 669,992 persons were thrown out of employment, \$18,801 in those partially successful and 1,400,988 in those which failed. Of the total number of persons thrown out of employment by the strikes in the entire period of thirteen and a half years, 8.78 per cent. were females and by lockouts 22.53.

Of the 10,488 strikes which occurred in the seven and a half years especially covered by the present report, 7,295 were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 442 lockouts of this period only eighty-one were ordered by organizations of employes. Sixty-nine per cent. of all the strikes and 76 per cent. of all the lockouts of the seven and a half year period treated of occurred in the five states of Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts, Illinois taking the lead of all the states of the union.

Money for the M., K. & T. Enterprise.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—The citizens along the north end of the proposed Kansas City & Northern Connecting railway have subscribed the money asked of them and a corps of surveyors will be sent at once to Decatur, Ia., to locate the road as far south as the money has been subscribed. Plattsburg and other points have not yet raised all the money demanded from them.

The Settlers Won.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The triangular contest between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Co. and the settlers, backed by the United States for title to and possession of certain lands in O'Brien and Dickinson counties, Ia., was settled to-day by the supreme court of the United States in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Harlan.

British Warships to Go to Venezuela.
LONDON, Oct. 22.—Following Lord Salisbury's ultimatum to President Crespo, demanding indemnity for alleged outrages upon her majesty's subjects on the Guiana frontier, it is learned that the admiralty office has arranged to concentrate in Venezuelan waters upon short notice a squadron of warships.

Commissioner-General's Annual.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The commissioner-general has submitted to the secretary of war his annual report for the past fiscal year. The report shows the total resources for the fiscal year of 1895 to have been \$2,557,147, and the total expenditures \$2,365,065, leaving a total balance of \$192,081.

Southern Scottish Rite Masons Meet.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The supreme council of the inspectors-general of the thirty-third degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, in the southern jurisdiction of the United States began its biennial session at the house of the temple here at noon to-day.

Dickinson Defeated.
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—Ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson was defeated for nomination for mayor of Detroit in the democratic city convention to-day by Alderman Sam Goldwater, a labor candidate, who received 51 votes to 31 for Dickinson on the first ballot.

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

Statement Given by Counties—Increase and Decrease Since the Last Census.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17.—The Kansas board of agriculture, which the law requires to supervise the taking and compilation of the state's census each tenth year following 1875, has completed the tabulation of inhabitants as returned by the assessors for 1895. Compared with the enumeration of one year ago, forty counties show an increase of from 11 to 4,144, aggregating 30,246, and sixty-one counties a decrease of 3,068, aggregating 33,909. The net increase is shown to have been but 3,068. After deducting all losses from all causes during that period the net increase in population since the state census of 1885 is found to be 66,158. Following is a tabulated statement by counties:

County.	Popu-lation.	Inc.	Dec.
Allen	18,171	341	
Anderson	13,477	182	
Atchison	26,995	840	
Barber	5,145	103	
Barton	12,888	693	
Bourbon	28,849	759	
Brown	19,414	474	
*Butler	21,128		2
Chase	7,227	438	
Chautauque	10,228	360	
Cherokee	39,651	4,144	
Cheyenne	3,729	1,315	
Clark	1,729	293	
Clay	17,055	11	
Cloard	15,732	362	
Coffey	1,126	283	
*Comanche	28,660	1,830	
Cowley	31,841	787	
Decatur	20,926	653	
Dickinson	19,993	2,568	
Doniphan	25,387	474	
Douglas	3,222	98	
Edwards	10,820	637	
Ellis	2,128	121	
Ellsworth	8,873	121	
*Finney	3,853	155	
Franklin	20,734	754	
Geary	9,303	693	
Graham	1,126	283	
Grant	532	239	
Gray	1,033	247	
Greene	1,033	247	
Greenwood	14,991	129	
Haskell	1,411	324	
Harpur	9,232	1,214	
Harvey	10,250	340	
Haskell	1,411	324	
Hodge	1,214	336	
Hodgeman	1,214	336	
Jackson	15,732	933	
Jefferson	17,173	969	
Jewell	1,126	283	
Johnson	18,791	647	
Kearney	1,126	283	
Kimberly	4,949	69	
Kiowa	2,300	550	
Labette	27,023	1,067	
Leavenworth	31,611	1,401	
Lincoln	9,065	329	
Lincoln	9,065	329	
Logan	2,071	682	
Lyon	23,791	179	
McPherson	24,567	574	
Marshall	2,317	1,042	
McPherson	24,567	574	
Miami	19,739	818	
Mitchell	13,327	669	
Montgomery	10,944	67	
Morris	388	50	
Morton	18,900	678	
Neosho	18,578	879	
Ness	3,781	716	
Norton	8,671	1,046	
Nowata	17,478	1,039	
Osborne	10,877	319	
Ottawa	10,424	829	
Pawnee	15,298	349	
Phillips	11,712	1,333	
Pottawatomie	10,332	176	
Rawlins	5,702	515	
Reed	26,492	429	
Republic	14,298	91	
Rice	13,367	507	
Riley	12,291	427	
Rush	4,863	287	
Russell	7,470	220	
Seward	17,478	1,381	
Scott	1,868	75	
Sedgewick	39,108	65	
Shawnee	47,978	2,838	
Sheridan	2,673	568	
Shelby	3,249	1,267	
Smith	14,919	457	
Stanton	8,329	349	
Stearns	681	113	
Stevens	24,138	2,988	
Thomas	2,196	313	
Trego	11,812	642	
Wabunsee	11,812	642	
Wallace	21,842	1,104	
Wagoner	1,438	239	
Wilson	14,298	370	
Woodson	9,313	338	
Wyandotte	57,286	561	
Total	1,334,668	30,246	33,906

*1894; no returns for 1895.

THE GAME LAW.

Interesting Points for Sportsmen to Consider—Severe Restrictions.

Under the latest Kansas game law water fowl are the only species of game that may be killed, trapped or ensnared lawfully. The act especially prohibits the killing or taking at any time of any partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, oriole, meadowlark, redbird, mockingbird or bluebird, except on one's own property. It is unlawful for any person or corporation to buy or sell such birds, except songbirds, and possession is prima facie evidence of guilt. The punishment is a fine of \$25 for every offense, costs and \$10 attorney fees. Birds of any kind may be taken or killed if for the sole purpose of preservation for scientific purposes. The erroneous impression has gone out that one may kill or take any of the prohibited birds by permission of the owner of the property. On this subject the language of the statute is: "Provided, That no provisions of this act shall apply or interfere with persons who may have in their possession or raise for sale any birds as pets, or may at any time catch, kill or entrap any of the birds mentioned in this section on his or her own premises, controlled by such person for his or her own use."

Must Extend the Tax.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17.—The supreme court yesterday afternoon handed down an opinion in the case brought by the attorney-general to compel the county clerk of Franklin county, to extend a state university tax, holding that the order of the state board of equalization for the extension of the tax was authorized by the legislature last winter.

Weather Makers in Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—The fourth annual convention of the American Association of State Weather Services began in the capitol yesterday. Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, of Washington, president of the association, presided. There were about forty delegates present, representing as many states.

The Topeka Lance's Change.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17.—W. L. French and Will J. Adams have purchased the Saturday Lance of J. P. Frost. It will be changed from a society paper to a weekly republican newspaper.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

Acceptance of Mr. Charles K. Holliday as an Independent Candidate.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 16.—Mr. Charles K. Holliday, of this city, who has been nominated by petition as a candidate for chief justice of the supreme court, has written a letter of acceptance to the committee, which gives his views on the leading questions of the day. He prefaces his letter by saying: "The issues of free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, meet my hearty approval, and challenge the earnest consideration of every patriotic voter and taxpayer in the state."

Mr. Holliday believes that "the United States should be the Greater America, and not the lesser England," and that "no nation ever followed England's lead except to England's advantage." He believes that this country should adopt the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the wishes of England or any other gold standard country. "England," Mr. Holliday continues, "began the work of destroying silver back early in the century. English gold demonetized silver in an American congress in 1873. Germany followed four months later, then France, the Latin union, and finally, India—all at the bidding of England and the bondholders. When the United States demonetized silver it was worth more than gold, that is, it was above par; and the ink would not be dry on a bill remonetizing silver in the United States to-day, before its value would be par again the world over."

Mr. Holliday takes decided grounds in favor of resubmission. He declares prohibition a failure. He thinks "prohibition is a good deal like the English gold standard. Its advocates want you to hold on to it, till everyone is financially ruined, to see it, eventually, it will not happen to be a good thing." He, therefore, believes that the people having given it a long trial, it should now be relegated to the rear, for, he says, besides being expensive it has driven capital from the state, and he favors the election of judges that will declare this "legalized farce" inoperative and void, because, sooner or later it will be declared unconstitutional or legislated out of existence.

Mr. Holliday further favors a thorough revision of the mortgage laws of the state, which he characterizes as oppressive, as "under this beautiful single gold standard of English finance now in vogue in this country, the property foreclosed does not pay the mortgage, and big judgments are obtained against future acquisitions of the mortgagor."

ONE YEAR FOR WESTFALL.

The Pension Forger Receives His Punishment After Several Years' Evading Capture.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 16.—One of the first acts performed by the United States circuit court after its convening at Leavenworth yesterday was the imposing of a sentence of a year and a day in the penitentiary upon E. R. Westfall, once an employe of the Topeka pension office, who several years ago attempted to defraud the government by forging pension checks and cashing them in. Westfall was in the office under Pension Agent Kelly, and one night entered the office with a stolen key and secured a number of blanks. With an accomplice named Whisner Westfall went to Horton, and entering a bank attempted to get the checks cashed. Bank officials were suspicious, and after inquiry learned the facts and sought to have the culprits arrested. Westfall had fled, but Whisner was captured, pleaded guilty, received a year's sentence and served out his time. Westfall was a fugitive for many months, but was at last detected in a western city, arrested and brought back.

A PHYSICAL WRECK.

The Defaulting Fort Scott Bank Cashier Very Sick—His Wife's Sacrifices.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 16.—J. R. Colean, the defaulting cashier of the State bank of this city, which was compelled to close its doors yesterday, arrived here this morning accompanied by his wife and little daughter. He came voluntarily from St. Louis as he promised President D. F. Coon he would when sent for. He is a mental and physical wreck and it was necessary to carry him from the train to a carriage. His physicians say that he cannot live long. Mrs. Colean has given up her diamonds and paid up life insurance of several thousand dollars and all she has to the bank.

It now appears that Colean's shortage cannot be less than \$30,000. When asked if the bank officers would prosecute him, Vice President Stewart said that he thought they would not, but that State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal might cause his arrest when the examination of the bank's affairs.

TO ADVERTISE KANSAS.

Four Car Loads of Products Will Start for Chicago October 29.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 16.—The Kansas Million club has completed arrangements with the Santa Fe by which four car loads of exhibits will start from Leavenworth on the afternoon of October 29. The four cars will be filled with products from the fields of Kansas, and after giving the people of Chicago an opportunity to inspect the contents will be turned over to the mayor for distribution among the poor.

AWFUL TORTURE.

A Negro Rapist Horribly Mutilated by an Angry Tennessee Mob.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—A mob with Jeff Ellis, the negro criminal, in custody reached Braden about 1:30 this morning. There were from 100 to 200 men, who had gathered from Gallopway, Braden, Mason, Summit and neighboring towns. Upon reaching the scene of the crime the torture of the negro was begun. His fingers, his toes and his nose were cut off. He was then emasculated and hanged to the nearest telegraph pole, after which his body was riddled with bullets.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

The British Intend to Hold the Frontier Within a Certain Line by Force.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon makes sensational statements regarding Venezuela, which seem to show that the dispute between that republic and Great Britain has assumed a very grave aspect. It says: "We are now enabled to give the tenor of a remarkable dispatch, in which is outlined the imperial policy towards the colonies. The document is of much importance, inasmuch as it was followed by cabled instructions from Mr. Chamberlain to the governor of British Guiana to the provision of two Maxim guns, one of which is to be stationed at Uruan or else along the frontier where the Venezuelans may attempt to cross. The mere fact that Mr. Chamberlain cabled instructions for the defense of the frontier in this manner is positive proof that the imperial government will not tolerate a repetition of the Uruan incident and that it intends to hold the frontier within the Schomburgk line, by force if necessary."

TWO CHILDREN LOST.

In a Railroad Wreck Near St. Joseph Two Little Ones Disappeared.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 19.—The Santa Fe train from Lexington junction, due at the St. Joseph Union depot at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning, was wrecked opposite the St. Joseph folding bed works at 10:35 o'clock. The accident was caused by a defective switch, which deranged the engine, baggage car and one coach. During the excitement that attended the wreck a Mrs. Creishopper, of Plattburg, Mo., became separated from her two children, a boy of 8 years and a 6-year-old daughter. She called at the police station expecting to find her children there, but the police had not seen anything of them. They were still missing late in the afternoon.

BIG LOSS OF LIFE.

Report of the Blowing Up of the Steamship Kun Pai Confirmed.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.—Additional advices received here from Kin Chow, near which place the steamship Kun Pai was destroyed by an explosion which sank her in shallow water, confirms the report that the loss of life was very great. It is now announced that the explosion occurred in the forepart of the Kun Pai, which vessel was loaded with troops. The explosion, the cause of which was unknown, completely wrecked the forward portion of the steamship, and only twenty-four persons of those on board of her were saved.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Others Wounded in a Mill Near Paris, Tex.

PARIS, Tex., Oct. 18.—A courier has reached here bringing news of a terrible boiler explosion at N. K. Dillard's mill on Slough creek, 22 miles north-east of this city, in which George Johnson, the colored engineer, was killed outright, J. W. Jackman mortally wounded and five or six others badly injured, some of whom will probably die. The body of Johnson was found some distance from the place, torn and mangled in a frightful manner, a piece of iron having gone entirely through his body.

WALLER'S NEW QUARTERS.

Taken to Prison at Nimes for the Benefit of His Health.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—John L. Waller, formerly consul for the United States at Tamatave, island of Madagascar, who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on the charge of conspiring with the Hovas against the French authorities in that island, has been removed from Clairvaux prison to the prison at Nimes, capital of the department of Gard, the climate of the latter place being better suited to the prisoner, who is far from enjoying good health.

NEW PLAN OF EVICTION.

Indian Police Bind Intruders and Load Them into Wagons.

PENDER, Neb., Oct. 19.—The Indian police have adopted a new way of evicting settlers from the reservation. The following is the manner of treatment in the case of Claus Swanson, who was the first subject treated under the new method: Finding him at work in the cornfield, with nearly a full load of corn on his wagon, they proceeded to bind him hand and foot, load him into the wagon and drive to the agency. After unloading his corn they released him, with the suggestion that he send his way to parts unknown. Evictions continue daily.

HIS VALISE RECOVERED.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal's Valises Will Be Restored to Him.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 19.—The assets of the defunct Fort Scott bank which Bank Commissioner Breidenthal left in a valise on the westbound Rock Island train in Kansas City on Wednesday night were located at the Rock Island baggage room in Denver yesterday and will arrive here by express. The assets consist of notes, mortgages and other securities to the amount of \$120,000.

Fifty Egyptian Workmen Drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 19.—A ferryboat having sixty passengers on board collided near Cairo with a steamer which was at anchor, and capsized and fifty of those on board of her, mostly workmen, were drowned.

Storms on Italy's Coast.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Severe storms along the Italian coasts have caused a number of fatalities and done much damage to property. Already fifteen deaths have been recorded and it is likely that more will be reported. There have been heavy losses sustained by the drowning of cattle, and the damage to property has been immense.

Big Shoe Factory Shuts Down.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The immense shoe factory of Selz, Schwab & Co., in this city, has been closed because of the erratic course of the leather market. Between 700 and 800 men and women are thrown out of employment.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Great Advance in Cotton Has Arrested Exports—Wheat Receipts Large.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The events of the week are promising, though to speculative markets not encouraging. The great advance in cotton had arrested exports, and so deranged exchanges that shipments of gold were for a time apprehended, but the break in the market indicates that the national movement of the product may soon be restored. The halting of demand and moderate yielding of prices of the industrial markets show that a season of reasonable attention to natural conditions has arrived. The cotton market has been partly cornered for early delivery by a New Orleans operator and his followers, and it has been twice in no distant years by Liverpool speculators. The estimates of Mr. Neill, who has been conspicuously correct in judging recent crops, indicate a yield of 6,800,000 bales, where most speculators had expected much less, leaving many to realize the meaning of 3,000,000 bales brought over from last year. The actual receipts thus far are only