

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

NO. 4.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The United States supreme court began its fall term on the 14th, there being 770 cases on the docket, forty-eight less than this time last year.

Secretary Carlisle, at the Massachusetts Reform club dinner at Boston on the 12th, spoke on the financial trouble. He advocated the retirement of United States notes as speedily as a safe and sound currency could be provided to take their place, and said there could be no financial repose as long as these notes constituted a part of our currency.

The secret service division of the United States treasury department has discovered the existence of a counterfeit \$10 silver certificate of the series of 1891, check letter D, bearing the portrait of the late Thomas A. Hendricks. The general appearance of the note is very deceptive. It has been "doctored" to give it an aged appearance.

Judge Brady, of the district supreme court at Washington, on the 10th ordered the discharge from custody of Capt. George A. Ames, who was arrested on the order of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, just prior to the latter's retirement from the command of the army, for having written him an insulting letter. The judge scored the action of Gen. Schofield as being tyrannical and unjust.

Secretary Olney was said to be seriously considering the wisdom of sending a special agent to Cuba to report the actual situation there in order that the administration may intelligently determine whether this government should recognize the Cubans as belligerents, or, if not, what course we should pursue toward Spain and Cuba.

The discovery has been made at the treasury department at Washington that there is a combine among certain consular agents over the world that has worked against the tariff receipts, and this may to some extent explain the lack of funds received from the new tariff bill. The matter is to be investigated.

When congress meets again there will be sent at once to the senate for confirmation a list of 200 postmasters appointed during the congressional recess, composed principally of offices which have entered the presidential class since congress adjourned.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage was formally declared a member of the Washington presbytery on the 8th and will soon enter upon his duties as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian church in the capital.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

At Hyden, Knott county, Ky., at a political gathering Judge J. W. Parker, a Clay county republican, attempted to speak, when ruffians began yelling. His friends tried to protect him and a fight followed in which three men were killed outright and several others seriously wounded.

At Eaton, O., John Monroe Smith, aged 17, escorted home his sweetheart, Gertrude Lally, and quarreled with her on the way. Arriving at the house, he shot and fatally wounded her in the presence of her mother, and then surrendered to the county sheriff.

Joe Nesbitt, who ten years ago was king of gamblers in the west and whose check was then good for \$100,000, died in Chicago on the 13th in penury and want, having run away from the poor farm at Dunning, Ill.

Two keepers at the hospital for the insane at Morris Plains, N. J., have been arrested on the charge of having beaten a pauper patient to death.

The porte has appointed a commission to inquire into the recent Armenian arrests, and has promised the powers to deal severely with anyone who is found to have tortured the Armenians in prison.

Four people were fatally burned while fighting prairie fire near Winnipeg, Man.

President Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber left Buzzard's bay, Mass., on the 11th on the Onondia, Commodore E. C. Benedict's steam yacht, for Washington.

At the Farmers National congress at Atlanta, Ga., on the 11th the financial question was discussed and resolutions were offered calling on the president to endeavor to bring about an international monetary conference and opposing any congressional legislation causing the exportation of gold or silver. The whole matter was referred to a committee.

An Ellenville, N. Y., special on the 11th said that starvation was staring the canal boatmen in the face. Their 475 boats were tied up all along the line on dry land, and for seven weeks not a boat had been moved.

Clearing house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended October 11 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 23.2; in New York the increase was 33.9; outside New York the increase was 11.2.

The Saranac (Mich.) Advertiser office and a car factory were destroyed by fire on the 9th.

A Paris dispatch reports that the Catholic mission agency at Lyons has received letters reporting aggressions against the Europeans and Christians of the central provinces at China. The mission stations at Nan Ching have been destroyed and some of the converts killed and others wounded.

A FERRYMAN'S yawl boat, in which six persons were crossing the eastern branch of the Patuxent river at Baltimore, Md., on the 13th, was capsized and four of its occupants were drowned. Advices from Guaymas stated that the steamers Diego, Mazatlan and another small gulf coaster had been lost with all hands on board. A number of miners, American and Mexican, took passage on the steamers, and, if it be true that the vessels went down, 100 lives have probably been lost.

The Farmers' national congress at Atlanta, Ga., adopted a resolution favoring reciprocity between the United States and the South American and Central American countries. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. F. Clayton, of Iowa; general secretary, G. M. Ryads, of Georgia; secretary, John M. Stahl; treasurer, Henry Hayden, of Iowa.

THREE persons were killed outright and fourteen others injured by a runaway trolley car on the West End Electric line at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 13th jumping the track and going over an embankment. The car was broken into splinters.

HARRY, better known as "Butch" Lyons, was executed on the 11th in the county jail enclosure at Chicago. He murdered and robbed a man named Albert Mason last February.

Mrs. HARRIET RYAN, aged 65 years, of Wilton, N. Y., was burned to death. The woman, who had been demented for some time, secured some matches and set fire to her night clothing. She ran out into the field where she was found burned almost to a crisp.

A PAN of molten metal was upset at the Buffalo (N. Y.) cast iron works while it was being carried on an overhead track and the contents spilled all over the floor. Martin Schiplanski was horribly burned.

The bill providing for the removal of the intruders from the Cherokee nation passed both houses at South McAlester, I. T., and was signed by the chief. By the provisions of the bill 315 heads of families will be paid for improvements made in the nation. The amount of land held was estimated to be 100,000 acres, and worth \$68,000. The bill ends the struggle that has waged for the past twenty years between the Cherokees and the intruders.

The directors of the Atlanta (Ga.) exposition have decided to have a Cuban independence day during November. The Cubans of the United States interested in the revolution in Cuba will be invited there, and several prominent men asked to address them.

The Salvation army barracks on Twenty-third street, New York, were destroyed by fire. While the blaze was in progress, seven of the Salvationists knelt in the midst of the crowd and prayed silently.

A REPORT obtained wide circulation through the country at an early hour on the morning of the 11th that President Cleveland had been assassinated at his home at Gray Gables, near Buzzard's bay. It was impossible to verify the rumor at the time, owing to the telegraph offices in the vicinity of Gray Gables being closed for the night, but it was thought that the story arose from a woman being murdered in the neighborhood and the police passing near Gray Gables while searching for the murderer.

A COSTLY rear end collision occurred on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad at Beaver Falls, Pa., on the 10th. The wreck was due to an unusually dense fog. Fifteen freight cars and one engine were rendered entirely worthless, causing a loss of \$50,000.

A DISPATCH stated that La Paz, the capital of Lower California, Mex., had been destroyed by a hurricane. The storm was followed by a tidal wave, the waters in the bay rising to an unprecedented height, invading that portion of the city fronting on the bay and carrying out to sea men, animals and debris of wrecked buildings as the tide subsided.

HENRY MEYER, a boy 17 years old, of Toledo, O., objected to his sister giving a birthday party at their home, and in order to discourage any future attempts in the same line, mixed two ounces of croton oil with the coffee that was served to the guests. As a result twelve of the young people who attended the party were in a serious condition and fatal results were expected from some of them. The lad was arrested.

THERE was unusual activity in the Spanish government dockyards at the different ports, refitting cruisers and gunboats. It was believed that these preparations were due to the belief that there was a possibility that the United States might recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The body of an unknown man was found on the tracks near Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th. An examination showed that he had been shot through the head and his pockets rifled. The murder was thought to have been committed by a gang of tramps who had been camping in the vicinity.

An exciting city election was held in Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th, resulting in a victory for the A. P. A. ticket.

FIRE of incendiary origin destroyed a bank, a hardware store, a millinery store and a drug and grocery store at Portland, Mich. Loss, \$23,000; insurance, \$20,000.

The school board of Perry, Ok., has been ordered by the court on a writ of mandamus to admit colored children to the white public schools. Colored children demanded entrance to the white public schools on the 7th and again on the 8th.

IT was given out authoritatively on the 13th that the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons would surely take place at Hot Springs, Ark., on schedule time. In order to comply with the laws of Arkansas the contest will be limited to a number of rounds, the referee being vested with full power to stop the contest when, in his opinion, it becomes brutal, the contestants to box with soft gloves.

OFFICERS who arrived at Paris, Tex., recently from the territory bring news of the butchering of an aged negro woman named Louisiana Fisher, near Shawneetown, in the eastern part of the Choctaw nation. A day or two ago her body was found in the woods. Her head was cut off and a number of long, deep gashes were in her body. Suspicion rests upon some Choctaws named Impson, who believed her to be a witch and lived in constant terror of her.

A SERIOUS freight wreck occurred at Waterbury, Conn., on the 13th, two parts of a broken train coming together and ten cars loaded with trotting horses, live stock and other exhibits from the Danbury fair were crushed and thrown down a 40-foot embankment. Mazaepa, the famous champion trick horse, valued at \$40,000, was instantly killed, one man was fatally injured and two others seriously hurt.

A WOMAN known as Gaetana Stomoli has been arrested for poisoning twenty-three children with phosphorus at Catania, Sicily. She administered the poison by mixing it with wine and prevailing upon the children to drink it. The woman confessed and offered as an explanation that she wanted revenge for the death of two of her own children who had been bewitched.

ANTOINETTE HOFFMAN, the anarchist, who murdered Police Inspector Baumgarten on June 11, last, was put to death at Prague.

The French war office received a dispatch stating that Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, was taken by the French troops and that the queen of Madagascar had made peace with the French.

A DISPATCH on the 10th said that for two months a severe drought in West Virginia, Ohio and parts of Indiana. On the Monongahela river 8,000 miners were idle because the barges could not carry the coal on account of the low stage of water in the river. Many establishments on the Ohio river had been obliged to shut down for want of water, and farmers were selling their stock because of the difficulty in watering them.

REPORTS from Stokes Bay, Ont., stated that the steamer Africa, on Lake Huron, had gone down with all on board.

IT was reported on the 9th that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight would take place at Hot Springs, Ark., on the date as advertised for Dallas, Tex. There was wild excitement at Hot Springs and preparations were being made to entertain the thousands of visitors expected.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. CLARA DOTY BATES, the well known authoress and writer of children's stories, died at Chicago on the 14th.

A DISPATCH stated that the queen of Corea, the minister of the household and three women had been murdered in the queen's palace at Seoul and the bodies taken outside and burned by Korean troops.

THE converter in the Frankstown (Pa.) steel works of Jones & Laughlin burst on the 14th, throwing the liquid metal in all directions. Seven men were reported more or less injured and seriously burned. All were taken to the hospital. A man named Watson was probably fatally burned.

SIXTY hundred Catholic children were confirmed by Archbishop Feehan at Aurora, Ill., on the 14th.

A DISPATCH from Washington stated that although it has been the general understanding that no specific tariff legislation would be attempted at the ensuing session of congress the tariff was likely to become the leading feature of legislation in view of the increased public debt by bond issues and the deficiency of revenue to meet government expenditures and payment of interest on outstanding obligations, it becoming imperative to derive more revenue either from customs duties or internal taxation.

A SPECIAL from Elkhorn, W. Va., on the 14th said that a passenger train was ditched on the Norfolk & Western railroad and seventy passengers were all more or less injured. A broken frog caused the accident.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, it was said, would soon begin the erection of a house at Pooanctico Hills, N. Y., which would rival that of George Vanderbilt's in North Carolina, and be the finest country establishment in North America.

WHILE Simon Hirsch was driving along the streets of Canal Dover, O., a dog jumped at his horse and the frightened animal plunged in front of a street car and was killed and Mr. Hirsch was thrown under the car and ground to pieces. The car had to be lifted to get out his mangled body.

HOWARD HITE, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Joseph Croft, and her three children, of Roaring Springs, Pa., were out driving when their horses took fright at a drunken man lying on the roadside. The animals turned short about and ran away. All were thrown violently from the vehicle and Mrs. Croft was instantly killed, while the others were seriously hurt.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### A Prohibition Address.

Rev. Richard Wake, of Topeka, president of the State Temperance union, has issued an address to the friends of prohibition in every city in the state which briefly summarized, asks for reports from every city as to the number of saloons, joints, drinking clubs or drug stores, with or without permits, in each town; also if the city authorities are diligent in their efforts to suppress the liquor traffic, and if the prosecuting attorney is active in prosecuting offenders. He also wishes to know if the condition of things has grown better or worse during the current year. The address is lengthy and calls for funds to enable the State Temperance union to prosecute its work and appeals to ministers to present the matter to their congregations.

Miss Grace, youngest daughter of Gov. Morrill, was married at Hiawatha on the 8th to Charles Dixon, of Kansas City.

The division council of the Sons of Veterans of Kansas recently elected H. W. Huffman, of Emporia, division commander, to succeed W. H. Russell, recently elected commander-in-chief of the order.

Fred J. Harris, a Kansas newspaper man, who for some time past had been on the Kansas City Star, died at a hospital in Kansas City a few days ago of typhoid fever. His wife is a sister of Frank Montgomery, of the Topeka Breeze.

The supreme court has rendered a decision in which it is held that an officer cannot make an arrest for violation of the prohibitory liquor and anti-gambling laws on suspicion, but must have evidence sufficient for the issuance of a warrant.

A boy known as "Biscuit" Hart, only 7 years of age, was recently arrested at Kansas City, Kan., for burglary. Notwithstanding his youth, he proved to be a slick one, and told the police how he and a lot of other boys had been doing a thriving business of late.

Some one who has been looking into the matter now claims that the state line proper, as originally surveyed, is 4 miles west of the present channel of the Missouri river and that consequently Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kan., properly belong to Missouri.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Christian association of the state at Topeka officers were elected as follows: President, Chan Campbell, of Fort Scott; vice president, Rev. George D. Rogers, Lawrence; second vice president, S. S. Ott, Topeka; secretary, E. P. Strong, Washburn; assistant secretary, W. A. Livee, Atchison.

The semi-annual task of clipping coupons from bonds held as an investment by the permanent school fund commenced in the state treasurer's office at Topeka on the 7th. There were about 20,000 different bonds to be clipped, and the interest coupons amount to \$210,000. It will require four men six weeks to complete the work.

Two farmers while recently at Fort Scott went on a still hunt for a saloon. They climbed a ladder and entered a window into the second story of a brick business block. They jumped from the window upon an elevator platform and it gave way, letting them down to the first floor with a crash. Both were seriously hurt. They fell into the place for which they were looking.

The state railroad commissioners announce that the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads have agreed to put in operation at once an emergency rate on fruit and potatoes from all Kansas points to common points in Colorado. The rate agreed on is 23 cents a hundred. The regular rate is 63 cents. The commissioners say they expect the other Kansas and Colorado roads to agree to this rate.

The annual convention of the Christian churches of Kansas was recently in session at Topeka. Reports of officers showed a gain of 13,605 Sunday school scholars during the past year. The committee on nominations reported as follows: For president, H. C. Bash, Salina; vice president, J. E. Pickett, Manhattan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jennie Harlan, Atchison; reading secretary, G. O. Foster, Lawrence; treasurer, H. G. Alderman.

A HUNDRED LIVES LOST. Three Steamers Probably Wrecked in the Lower California Hurricane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Private advices from Guaymas estimates that the steamers Diego, Mazatlan and another small gulf coaster have been lost with all hands on board. The craft were right in the path of the hurricane, and nothing has been heard of them, though one was due at Guaymas and the other at Mazatlan several days ago. A number of miners, American and Mexican, took passage on the steamers, and, if it be true that the vessels went down, 100 lives have probably been lost.

### BROUGHT TO TIME.

Turkey Promises to Deal Severely with Torturers of Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The porte has appointed a commission to inquire into the recent Armenian arrests, and has promised the powers to deal severely with anyone who is found to have tortured the Armenians in prison. Many persons were killed and wounded in the recent disturbances in the Ismid district southeast of Constantinople, in Asia Minor, but order has been restored.

## THE FINANCIAL MISTAKE.

### Views of Senator Carlisle Delivered to the Reform Club at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—At the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform club Saturday night Secretary Carlisle, who was the guest of honor, said:

The first great mistake in our currency legislation was made in the act of March 17, 1862, which authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue United States notes to the amount of \$50,000,000. This was a radical and dangerous departure from true financial principles, if not a serious infraction of the legislation of the United States. This depreciated paper, of course, expelled specie from circulation, but as the government had not promised to redeem it at any particular time, it subjected the treasury department to no serious responsibility or inconvenience. That department for the first time in our history was invested with authority to issue notes to circulate as money and for the time being it was exempt from all responsibility for their redemption. But since the passage of the act of May 31, 1875, and the resumption of specie payments on the first day of January, 1875, the situation has entirely changed, and the treasury department is not now merely an agency for the issue of circulating notes, but is required to provide for their redemption in coin and to re-issue them when redeemed. It thus appears that the government has redeemed notes in gold now to the amount of \$88,000,000 and the notes so redeemed are still outstanding and may be presented for redemption over and over again, so long as our legislation remains in its present condition. My contention is that the notes ought not to be kept outstanding, but should be retired and canceled as speedily as a sound and safe currency can be provided to take their places. There can be no financial repose in this country so long as these notes constitute a part of our currency, because the fact that they exist compels the government to provide a large gold reserve, which in the very nature of things, cannot be permanently maintained at any fixed amount and whenever it begins to diminish, distrust and apprehension arise in the public mind, values are unsettled, business is disturbed and more or less loss is entailed upon the people.

### IMPROVED CROP REPORT.

The Agricultural Department Organizing a Corps of 50,000 Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Henry A. Robinson, the chief statistician of the agricultural department, is engaged in the gigantic task of organizing a corps of 50,000 correspondents throughout the agricultural districts, particularly in the west and south. This corps will be twice as great as the standing army of the United States, and fifteen times as great as the whole corps of first, second and third class postmasters in the government service, to whom nearly \$6,000,000 is paid every year. And the work of this corps of correspondents will be performed without any cost to the government, except what is represented by the value of some crop pamphlets which are distributed by the secretary of agriculture every month. The chief has taken twenty-one states, in which from two-thirds to nine-tenths of the grain crops are raised, and sent circular letters to the county clerks asking them to send the names of men, two in each township, who might be willing to act as the department's correspondents, and who would be competent to make crop estimates. With each circular was inclosed a franked envelope for reply.

### FATAL DOMESTIC FEUD.

A Quarrel in the Jones Family at Aurora, Mo., Ends in a Tragedy.

AURORA, Mo., Oct. 14.—A terrible tragedy was enacted near here yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the shooting of Louis Jones, his son, Tom, and Andrew Alexander, the latter fatally. Tom is in a critical condition and may not recover and old man Jones is seriously hurt. Andrew Alexander had been paying attentions to Jones' daughter, Sarah, a married woman, but who was not living with her husband. This aroused opposition on the part of her parents and a few weeks ago she left her home and went to the home of Alexander's parents to live. Yesterday afternoon, in company with Alexander, she went to Jones' house to get some of her clothing, which was refused her and a stormy time ensued. In the course of the difficulty Jones and his son got into a fight and during the melee Alexander shot them both, the son in the right side, the ball coming out at the back, and the old man in the mouth, knocking out several of his teeth. In the meantime old man Jones drew a revolver and shot Alexander twice, once in the left side of the neck, the second bullet penetrating the brain at the temple.

### A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Three Steamers Probably Wrecked in the Lower California Hurricane.

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## VEST ON SILVER.

### The Missouri Senator Denies That He Has Changed His Views.

FAYETTE, Mo., Oct. 14.—Senator Vest addressed about 2,000 people in the opera house here Saturday afternoon. Fully 5,000 people assembled to hear him, but no building in the city was large enough to accommodate them all. After being introduced by Col. W. E. Switzer, of the Boonville Democrat, he began as follows: "The weakness of any cause is demonstrated by a resort to falsehood and misrepresentation. When I returned from Europe where I had gone for rest and to regain my health, I was confronted by the statement in the New York papers that I had changed my position on the silver question and had joined the single gold standard party. The statement was absolutely false and groundless. No syllable had ever fallen from my lips which justified any such charge. Instead of changing my position on silver I came back more firmly convinced than ever that the best interests of this country and the world demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver and that this great republic, if true to the principles on which it was founded, must stand to the last extremity for bimetalism and against the single gold standard."

### TO FIGHT WITH GLOVES.

The Big Fight Will Be Held Off at Hot Springs as a Boxing Exhibition.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 14.—Certainly at last has been resound and as solid as a rock. The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight is fixed, and sure as the big hills of Arkansas. The fact has been ascertained that the great mill, beyond doubt, will take place at Hot Springs on schedule time. It is now known definitely by those few to whom such information is absolutely essential what course will be pursued, and regardless of seeming difficulties, present or prospective all shadow of doubt is now removed that the fight is to occur on the date set and at the site already selected at Hot Springs.

In order to comply strictly with the laws of Arkansas the articles of agreement of the Florida Athletic association have been changed from a finish contest to a limited number of rounds, the referee being vested with full power to stop the contest when, in his opinion, it becomes brutal, the contestants to box with soft gloves.

### UNCLE SAM'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A London Paper Says He Wants All European Flags Removed from American Soil.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Speaker commenting on the foreign policy of the United States, says that "Europe must understand that the people of the United States are decided, first of all, to prohibit, if necessary with the bayonet and rifle, any extension of European domination; secondly, that popular sentiment in the United States enthusiastically favors every insurrectionary movement which aims at the removal of an European flag from American soil. This will entail force, expenditures and complication. But these facts are not clearly seen yet by the American citizen who blunders blindfolded but heading along what used to be called the path of manifest destiny."

### THREE PERSONS KILLED.

A Runaway Trolley Car in Pittsburgh Results Disastrously.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 14.—Three persons were killed outright and fourteen others injured by a runaway trolley car on the West End Electric line jumping the track and going over an embankment, at 6:20 o'clock last night. Just before the city limits are reached there is a sharp curve and hill along the track for about ¼ mile. When the car reached this point the brake rod broke and the motor man lost control. The car dashed down the hill until it reached McCartney street where there is a sharp curve. Here it jumped the track and turned completely over, landing in a ravine alongside of the road. The car was broken into splinters and the three persons killed were horribly mangled.

### EPISCOPALIAN MATTERS.

Washington the Next Meeting Place—Bishops for Alaska and Japan.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14.—Both the house of deputies and the house of bishops of the Episcopal biennial congress have agreed on Washington as the place for holding the convention of 1898. This disposed of both Atlanta and Boston. The house of bishops voted to elect another bishop to Japan to be known as the bishop of Tokio. The election will occur next week. Last evening the board of missions held another large meeting to consider the Alaskan question and by a vote of 161 to 37 decided to ask the house of bishops to elect a bishop of Alaska.

### CLAYTON CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

Farmers' National Congress Elects Officers and Resolves for Reciprocity.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—The Farmers' national congress adopted a resolution favoring reciprocity between the United States and the South American and Central American countries. There was very little discussion, the farmers being of one mind. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. F. Clayton, of Iowa; general vice president, G. M. Ryads, of Georgia; secretary, John M. Stahl; treasurer, Henry Hayden, of Iowa.



THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

WEIRD JERSEY LIGHTNING.

It Shows What Astounding Things It Can Do.

Electrifies Austin Emmons, and Causes Its Performance with a Dismalious Catch-as-Catch-Can Contest with a Bucking Ram.

HERE must be something in the New Jersey soil peculiarly attractive to lightning.

Very severe, damages a building or two or possibly kills a man with a direct bolt. In New Jersey it doesn't act that way.

It was about three o'clock in the morning when the storm came.

Then he carefully adjusted the glass casters on his non-conductor bed, saw that the rubber blocks were placed under them, and wrapping himself up in his feather quilt, turned over to sleep.

There goes another brook, dried up by one of those confounded flashes," he grumbled.

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apples and leaves, but leaving intact the branches, the baldest thing in the township. A tremendous outburst followed, and then, in a lull, the bleating of the terrified sheep was heard.



A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION FOLLOWED.

of the flock following every move. Suddenly it shot forward. The ram charged and met it half way.

Every indication points to the subsidence of the free silver at sixteen to one.

The white metal craze has about spent itself and the people have no reason to fear any debasement of the currency for at least two years.

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MILLS ON SILVER.

Signs of Growing Enlightenment on the Currency.

Senator Mills has announced his opposition to the free coinage of silver by this country. It is probable that his declaration will not greatly surprise the silver men, for Senator Mills has long been a doubtful quantity in the currency discussion.

While it is true, therefore, that Mr. Mills has been counted as a silver man, it is not true that the announcement of his final conclusion on the subject marks the conversion of an ardent advocate of free coinage.

The convincing arguments with which he has accompanied this announcement cannot fail to have a good effect. He has rightfully a larger influence with his constituents than is possessed by the average senator.

But there is another aspect in which this incident will present itself to those who are accustomed to consider American politicians as men who take counsel of their popularity rather than of their principles.

Every indication points to the subsidence of the free silver at sixteen to one.

The white metal craze has about spent itself and the people have no reason to fear any debasement of the currency for at least two years.

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THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

Testimony That Refutes the Charges of Free Silver Fanatics.

The official figures in the statistical abstract of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, show that there were in that time 4,777,687 depositors in savings banks, and that the deposits aggregated \$1,747,961,280.

If we cannot know what the decrease has been in the past year, however, we can at least see that the savings banks deposits during the twelve months above noted were more than twice as large as those of 1873, the year in which "the great crime" of demoralization of silver was perpetrated.

SILVER IN THE NEW CONGRESS.

The Cheap Money Boom Has Become a Vacuum.

A committee of the New York chamber of commerce has been making a canvass of the financial creeds of members of the Fifty-fourth congress with results that are both interesting and gratifying.

According to this committee the next house of representatives will contain 88 advocates of free silver, 216 sound money men and 52 members whose views are doubtful or unknown.

In the senate there are 43 votes against free coinage, while the utmost of the silverites can muster is 39 votes.

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A CONFESSION.

Which Was Received in the Way That He Expected.

She knew he was going to propose. There was a strained look about his four-in-hand tie that clearly betrayed it.

"Antigone," he commenced, "I ask you to become my wife."

She glanced at the third finger of her left hand, then clasped both hands together and lowered her eyelids to an angle of 45 degrees.

"But," he continued, "I feel that I ought not to deceive you."

"I am not what I seem to you; you are completely mistaken in me. The man you have pictured me to be and I have nothing in common."

"Go on," she said, coldly, her eyes now open to their fullest extent.

"However," he went on, desperately, "I am going to lay my inner self bare to you. Come what may!"

"Well," she said, in one dull, heavy monosyllable. He shivered. It had the tone of a funeral knell.

"I am not a model man," he resumed, with an effort. "I am not even ordinarily well-behaved. I smoke, drink and bet—often. I read French novels and go to burlesques. Roof gardens attract me, and I prefer farce-comedy to Shakespeare. I have even flirted with living pictures; nay, I have—"

"Good gracious! how you frightened me," she interrupted with a sigh of relief. "I was afraid that you were going to say that you did not care for any of those things."

"Then, burying her face in his four-in-hand, she whispered: "You can not shake me, darling, I am yours!"—N. Y. World.

A HOPELESS CASE.

Work That Is Worth a Hundred Dollars a Week.

The school-teacher is very poorly paid for his wearisome work of imparting wisdom to his pupils, if many of his pupils are like the one described in the following dialogue.

Teacher—Suppose, Fritz, you have a stocking on one foot, and you put another stocking on the other foot, how many would you have on both feet?

Boy—I never wear no stockings.

Teacher—Suppose your father has one pig in a pen, and he buys another pig and puts it in the pen, how many pigs will there be in the pen?

Boy—Dad don't keep no pigs.

Teacher—Suppose you have one jacket, and at Christmas your father makes you a present of another jacket, how many jackets will you have then?

Boy—He ain't that kind of a father. He never gives nothin' on Christmas.

Teacher—Suppose your mother gives you one apple, and you have one already, what will you have then?

Boy—Stomach ache. Our apples are cookin' apples.

The teacher was not the man to be discouraged by trifles. He began to suspect that the boy was not well up in arithmetic, but he resolved to make one more effort, so he said:

"If a poor little beggar boy has a cake and you give him one more, how many will he have?"

Boy—I dunno. I eat my own cakes."

Then the teacher told the children to go out and play.—Texas Siftings.

A SAD TRICK.

It Was Flung Upon Mr. Chugwater by His Memory.

Mr. Chugwater entered the store with the confident air of a man who knew exactly what he had come to buy, and was prepared to pay the cash for it.

"I want a Butterworth pattern No. 99,674," he said, "for a 38-inch waist."

"Are you sure that's the right size?" asked the young woman behind the counter.

"Yes, that's the size my wife told me to get."

"Is it for her?" asked the young woman, with some hesitation of manner.

"I don't know that that makes any difference," rejoined Mr. Chugwater, slightly raising his voice, "but I have no objection to stating that it is."

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS.

Justice Is Not Always Served by the Methods Now in Vogue.

The criminal code has been conceived through the study of crime as an abstraction. It must be modified by knowledge of the criminal. There should be in it no dream of theological expiations, which man has no right to impose, but it should aim solely at the defense of society. The greatest criminal anomaly—even insanity—should not be considered as an extenuating circumstance. Even lunatics should be arrested in order to protect society, especially the morally insane, who are a great peril, and the masked epileptics. In the punishment of crime the tendency of its authors should be considered. If the author is born criminal, he must be confined for life, though the crime itself is not great. On the other hand, a crime committed by an honest man impelled by some strong motive should be punished with much indulgence, especially political and religious crimes, which often only anticipate by some centuries the thought of the people. In our time, when hours are years and years are centuries, a political idea which appears to be dangerous and even criminal through its excessive novelty after some time may appear practical and just. Such, for instance, were the ideas of Christ, and of Luther, and at the present time the ideas of the equality of all classes, and of the participation of workmen in profits.

There was a time when it would have been a crime to maintain these ideas. Now they pertain to a possible form. Then it must be understood, that for these crimes there should be no irrevocable penalty like death. The penalty should be revocable when the novelty has passed away and the idea is no longer criminal. Vice versa, the hand of the law must fall heavily upon the recidivists, putting aside all sentimentality, especially if they have accomplices. And the complexity must not be judged arithmetically, for whether there are four or ten they are equally dangerous. It is merely preferring formulas to facts to exempt an association with less than six members, as it is done in Italy, and to ignore the perils of any criminal association. A man who is not contented to steal himself, but enlists others, is more dangerous, and must be treated without pity. Justice cannot be an emanation from the Eternal Father repressing sin and disregarding interests. It especially should undertake to compensate the victims of crime at the expense of the criminal, making him work in order to pay the indemnity if he is not rich. It is a blunder also, when society has lost through the crime, to compel it to lose still more for the support of the criminal. All efforts at reform should be concentrated upon occasional criminals. They are the only ones for whom much can be done. They should be removed from all opportunity by procuring them employment and protecting them from the mischievous influence of alcohol, not only by prohibitory laws and fines which are generally a dead letter, but by giving them mental amusement which will satisfy that cerebral excitement that is gratified by alcohol. Above all, the tendency to crime which appears in infancy must not be allowed to continue in youth and become habitual.—Forum.

—That was very kind of your uncle to pay your debts. "Humph! I don't think so. He might have given me the money and let me pay 'em." "What difference would that have made?" "It would have re-established my credit."—Harper's Bazar.

It is the age that forms the man, not the man that forms the age. Great minds do indeed react on the society which has made them what they are, but they only pay without interest what they have received.—Macaulay.

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LIFTED HIM NEARLY TO THE CEILING.

and dashes of brilliancy, until he reached the parlor. There he struck a match on the wall, and the wall immediately struck back, sending the match flying through the air.

Attempts at making light were superfluous, however, as there was a regular electric light plant all over the place.

In the glow the clock stood out conspicuous, but it had little information to impart, because its hands were revolving backward at a speed of about a mile a minute. All the metal ornaments in the room had glued themselves tightly to the grate, and the towels, andirons and other implements, gathered in a mad embrace, were jiggling spasmodically round the room.

Now, Mr. Emmons is used to thunderstorms, but this worried him a little. Instead of abating, the storm seemed to be getting worse and worse.

At every shock of thunder the house rocked and swayed as if an earthquake were juggling with it. The farmer stepped to the door just in time to see a playful foric of light go through his pet apple tree, stripping off all the

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### COMING TO ME.

There's a beautiful fancy which ever lies  
In the depths of my inmost heart,  
And I hold it closer as swift time flies,  
And carries me far apart  
From the dreams I loved when the world was  
gay.  
That somehow, sometime, somewhere,  
There shall come to my soul in some sweet  
strange way,  
A pleasure surpassing rare.  
But when will it come, and what will it be,  
This wonderful thing which is coming to me?  
Each morning I wake with the gladness  
thought  
That it's nearing my life at last,  
And I wonder at night if its magic wrought  
Has brightened the day that's past;  
Each year that opens I longing wait,  
For the thing which I deem so high,  
But it greets me not; it will come too late  
In the land which we call by-and-by?  
Or when shall my patience its beauty see,  
This wonderful thing which is coming to me?  
It may be that life, in the guise of Death,  
Shall bring me its splendor bright,  
Perhaps it will pass like a fleeting breath,  
Or the fall of a star by night.  
I know not whether, or when, or how,  
We'll meet, but 'twill come, I know,  
Be it centuries hence, or the eager now,  
Quick-paced, or with footsteps slow.  
For it's journeying to me, by land and sea,  
This wonderful thing which is coming to me.  
—Ethel M. Colson, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

## WON AT LAST

By Bernard Bigsby.

### CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED.

Half petrified with terror, Elsie had drunk in every syllable uttered during this terrible interview. With quick perception, aided by her knowledge of local habits, she pieced the fragments of the conversation and read the story like a book. These villains, by a well-concocted tale, had induced Jack Wilders to descend the dissolved mine and there prepared his death.

Never for a moment did the brave girl hesitate. Her one burning hope was to reach the third gallery before Wilders had descended to the lowest floor.

To appreciate the daring of her undertaking one must be familiar with the character of her surroundings. The mine descends in several stories, each called by the hardy workmen a gallery, and each descent is from fifty to seventy-five feet in depth, reached by long ladders, placed nearly perpendicularly, and in some instances with the top barely reaching to the surface.

With flying steps she ran to the dark, yawning chasm, which was the shaft of the old mine. Brave as she was her heart beat as she gazed down the gulf of blackness.

But she was resolved. Flinging herself for one moment on her knees she poured forth her soul in prayer; then, binding her shawl around her waist, she set about her perilous task.

Feeling her way, step by step, for being without a lantern added tenfold to her peril, she reached in safety the first floor, where a greater danger awaited her. The second ladder must be approached in a light so dim, just the few faint flashes that reached her from the mouth of the shaft, that she could only grope her way in despair to the black abyss below her.

But she found the ladder at last, with its top fortunately projecting above the floor of the gallery.

Very slowly and painfully, and in utter darkness, she made her way down, her delicate hands torn with splinters from the half-decayed rungs of the old ladders, and her feet, protected only by her frail shoes, aching with a burning pain.

Once more she reached the ground. "Wilders! Wilders!" she screamed.

The echoes of her voice rolled through those subterranean caverns with awful distinctness—repeated in the hollow chambers, till it seemed to her heated brain as though fiends were mocking her.

Then a terrible, soul-sickening silence.

She could hear her heart beat as she strained her ears to catch some faint reply, but all in vain. The terrible step must be taken, the last ladder must be descended.

Flinging herself on hands and knees she groped her way to the edge of the precipice. Ah, what is this? A wall. She knew that she had taken a wrong direction and was wandering into one of the interminable passages of the deserted mine where a sure and lingering death awaited her. Many were the stories that flashed across her burning brain of miners, who, once having lost themselves in these subterranean labyrinths, could never win their way back to safety. What could she then, a weak girl, hope for? All sense of locality seemed to have deserted her.

Gathering herself for one supreme effort, she shrieked:

"Wilders! Wilders! Wilders!"

The echoes once more died away in the distance. Then—could she believe her ears?—a long, low, agonizing groan.

The direction of the spot where something human was in agony was now known to her. Once more on hands and knees she groped till she felt with trembling hand the slimy wall of the last gallery.

With eager eyes she pierced the dark chasm.

Seventy feet below, like a star, glittered a storm-lantern, and close by it she thought she recognized a human body lying prone on the ground.

"Wilders! Wilders!" she cried again.

Ah! This time an answer.

From the depths below came a faint cry for help, then all again was silent.

Then Elsie knew that the last perilous step must be taken. Better had she retraced her way up those feeble ladders and sought for help, but her generous impatience brooked no delay.

She did not hesitate, though she knew that some of the rungs had been tampered with and that one false step would hurl her to destruction. Calmly but quickly she reasoned that each stave must be tried before she trusted

her weight upon it, and to effect this most readily she tied the long shawl she had been wearing over every rung above her head as she descended, not loosening her hold of it until security of foothold was positive.

Suddenly as she rested for a moment the rung which had just borne her with apparent safety snapped like a broken reed, and but for the shawl to which she desperately clung she would have shared the fate of the prospector.

With one desperate effort she let go the shawl and clung to the sides of the ladder, which for four yards was nothing but two bare poles, and, letting her body swing, hand over hand, inch by inch, she lowered herself to earth. It was the feat of a gymnast, done by a frail girl, thoughtless of the peril, which was mercifully hidden from her eyes by the friendly darkness.

The light guided her to the prostrate figure of him for whom she had dared so much. How lucky! The storm lantern, with its heavy wire-protected sides, had fallen on a heap of ore dust, where it lay uninjured.

Seizing it, she ran to the side of the injured man.

He still was conscious, though almost speechless.

"Pocket—side—coat—whisky," he faintly gasped.

The quick-witted girl knew what he meant. Men of his business always carry a leather-cased bottle of spirits to meet just such an emergency as this. She reached it, and to her surprise and joy found it unbroken. The effect of a draught of this strong drink was magical.

"It's my arm 'n' leg I think's broke," he said. "I'm kind o' numbed; don't suffer much pain now; but how'n thunder did you get here, Elsie?"

"Never mind that now, Mr. Wilders. Think of Millie and Willie, and let us thank God that your life is spared."

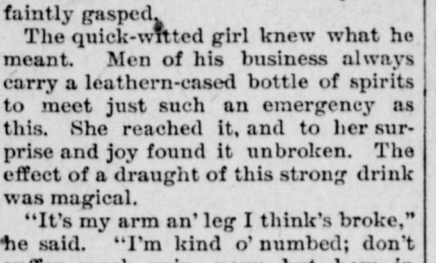
Jack said afterwards that when Whitford's girl knelt down by his side, and, in the somber stillness of that deserted mine, prayed for their rescue, he felt as if he was "chumming with a blessed angel; who might spread her wings 'n' fly at any moment."

"Does anyone know that you were coming down here, Mr. Wilders?" the girl asked, presently.

"Nary a blamed soul," was the doleful response, "but a tramp, who was starting off for Ishpeming just before I come here."

Elsie's courage failed at this.

There was just the bare hope that a book she had been reading and had flung on the ground at the mouth of the mine before her hurried descent might be found by her friends, who, alarmed at her absence, would be sure to search a spot she was so well known to frequent, and might suggest to them the idea that she had fallen down the



HE TIED IT AROUND THE DOG'S NECK.

it to the old one, so as to bridge the broken part, and then when eager faces were gazing with sympathy upon them, and tender hands were helping them, Elsie Whitford, who had done and dared so much, proved her title to womanhood by letting the little crowd and cavern walls reel around her and quietly and unostentatiously fainting away.



THE RING SNAPPED LIKE A REED.

shaft, which would induce them to make an exploration which might lead to their rescue. Beyond this frail chance she had not a hope.

Hark!

Surely there was a noise—a low whine, as though from some animal.

Wilders half-raised his head, listened acutely, and said:

"The dog! By the Lord, that's Nelson!"

The idea to Elsie seemed preposterous, as how could any four-footed animal reach that dreadful depth?

"The Indians," Jack whispered, for his strength was fast failing, "worked this mine years ago—always thought—long natural passage out to the foot of the hill."

Seizing the lantern the girl started for the spot whence the sound came; but her progress was barred by a stream of water whose depth or width she knew not. Saturating her handkerchief in the precious fluid, she made her way back to Wilders, whose brow she laved with infinite tenderness.

Then again that whine and the sound of something scratching the earth away. How eagerly she listened.

"Nelson! Nelson!" Her tremulous cry reached through the caverns.

A splash in the water, and the dog—for dog it was—came swimming towards her, and in a minute was standing beside her, shaking the drops from his long coat.

The intelligent creature seemed to understand it all a glance. Licking his master's hand and whimpering, he first paid his tribute to the sufferer, then came and gazed with sympathetic brown eyes into Elsie's, saying as plain as looks could speak: "I am ready to help you—what shall I do?"

She took the dog's head tenderly on her lap and kissed the honest face, then drawing from her pocket an old envelope she hastily scribbled in pencil:

"For God's sake help! Rescue us quickly. Jack Wilders lies badly hurt in the third gallery of the old New York mine."

"ELSIE WHITFORD."

Wrapping this in her handkerchief she tied it around the dog's neck.

"Now, you dear, noble fellow, home! home! home! I say," while she pointed toward the way he had come.

But Nelson had other views; for a time her voice and gestures only served to make him wag his tail and eringe around her, but at last, when she had despaired of making him understand, a flash of intelligence leaped to his eyes and he dashed off across the pool into the darkness.

An hour of dull expectancy, and then

the girl's heart leaped with joy, for right over her head voices were heard, lights glimmered like stars, and a man's hoarse tones came ringing below.

"Hello! Hello, there!"

"Hello! We are here!"

"What's up?"

"Wilders has fallen down the ladder and is badly hurt."

"Can he move?"

"No, you must lower a cot. But some of the rungs of the ladder have been sawed away. So, on peril of your lives, do not try the descent without ropes."

"How many rungs are broken?"

"Seven or eight."

"All right; we'll soon be with you; cheer up."

But it seemed to her an age before they brought a short ladder and lashed



HE TIED IT AROUND THE DOG'S NECK.

it to the old one, so as to bridge the broken part, and then when eager faces were gazing with sympathy upon them, and tender hands were helping them, Elsie Whitford, who had done and dared so much, proved her title to womanhood by letting the little crowd and cavern walls reel around her and quietly and unostentatiously fainting away.

### CHAPTER IX.

#### A CHICAGO INTERIOR.

"I don't know what to say about buying so much on credit, George. It is very nice to have so many pretty things about the house, but this easy-seeming installment plan may lead into deep waters. There's the quarterly payment on the house and lot, the assessments for insurance in the Mutual company, and sixty cents a week on the sewing machine—still the books are very elegant, and—"

The speaker paused, standing with her babe in her arms looking wistfully at her husband, a perfect type of an American mechanic's wife, young, strong, healthy, handsome, and, what would be considered in other countries, educated utterly beyond her sphere.

The interior of the room was worthy of the pen of a Wilkie. Humble, though cozily furnished, the floor covered with a substantial rag carpet, the walls adorned with pretty chromos, a huge Connecticut clock ticking merrily in the corner, a cheerful wood-stove radiating warmth and light from its glowing micas, and beyond, through a half-opened door, a peep at an apartment of a more ambitious nature—the parlor, only to be used on state occasions. But the crowning figure of this homelike scene was the young mechanic, George Harland, as he sat at a table with his three-year-old boy on his knee. He looked at his wife as she spoke, and a merry gleam lit his honest brown eyes.

"Why, Nell, what freak of prudence has bitten you now? If a master shipwright, earning four dollars a day and doesn't spend a cent in drink, has cause to be scared at getting into a book agent's debt a few weekly installments, why—"

"But, George, you might take sick, and—"

"Pigs might fly. Pshaw, girl, there's not much of the interesting invalid about me; now, is there? Then, there's that prize-pocket lodger upstairs, whom you seduced into paying a dollar and a half a week for his room."

"Oh, yes, he's very nice, isn't he? But I fear he's out of work, and, though he's such a perfect gentleman, I don't think we can rely on his stopping with us for long."

George laughed with enjoyment at his wife's forebodings; it was rather too good a joke to think that a Chicago shipwright in full pay couldn't afford to indulge in the purchase of a picture book.

"You are incorrigible, George," the wife said with laughing lips. Then a little seriously: "Is it likely to be a busy season at the dry-dock?"

"You bet. Why, Moore & Marston have more orders on hand than they can ever fill. The Red Star company has the lines laid for a hundred thousand dollar passenger boat. Burroughs & Watts have given orders for two first-class tugs, and there are six barges I know will be turned out of our yard this summer."

"Times should be good, George."

"Never better."

At that moment the front door opened and a young woman entered—a tall, shapely girl, with good features, and fair hair lying on her forehead like a cloud of feathery glory; yet, there was a shadow of unhealth in the flawless transparency of her complexion, and her step lacked the litherness and activity of buoyant youth.

Alice Palmer's lines had not been cast in pleasant places, except so far as she was enabled to board with her sister, Mrs. Harland. She "clerked" in a great dollar bazaar kept by a Hebrew merchant, who cared nothing for the help-less girls who sold his glittering wares, knowing well that when one broke down—as, poor things, they were often in the habit of doing—there were a score to take her place.

"You look tired to-night, Ally," the mechanic said anxiously, as the girl took her place at the table.

"Tired!" she replied, "I am clean worn out. A big country excursion came to the city to-day, and the store was over-run. You'd be tired too,

George, if you'd had to stand twelve hours without rest, and with the thought ever uppermost in your mind that in this land of boasted prosperity there were thousands like you, selling their young lives and hopes for a beggarly payment that just keeps them in food and clothes."

"Seems to me," said her brother-in-law gravely, "there's something wrong in a state of society which permits such things; there ought to be a law to put a stop to it. There ought to be a law passed to compel employers of female labor to pay fair wages and decent treatment. But, Ally, throw the thing up, and rest till you can better yourself. You know how welcome you are to live with us."

"It may come to that, George, for something that has happened to-day leads me to expect my discharge on Saturday night."

"Oh, Ally, dear, how is that? They seemed to think so much of you?" Mrs. Harland asked.

"It was through no fault of mine. You know Charlie Grant, don't you?"

"The reporter on the Herald who is going to marry Carrie Chambers? Yes, sure."

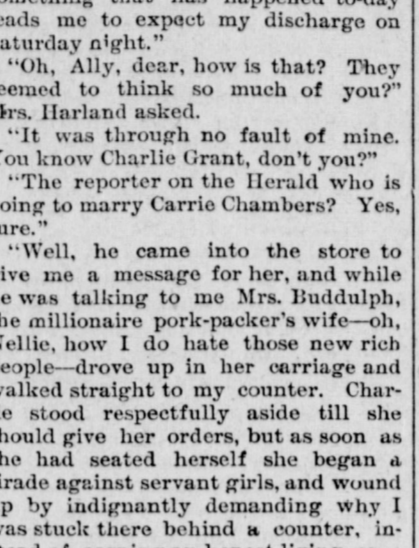
"Well, he came into the store to give me a message for her, and while he was talking to me Mrs. Buddulph, the millionaire pork-packer's wife—oh, Nellie, how I do hate those new rich people—drove up in her carriage and walked straight to my counter. Charlie stood respectfully aside till she should give her orders, but as soon as she had seated herself she began a tirade against servant girls, and wound up by indignantly demanding why I was stuck there behind a counter, instead of earning an honest living as a domestic, when hired help was hardly to be had for love or money."

"What did you say?"

"I felt ready to sink with vexation; but I dared not reply, for she is a good customer; but what do you think Charlie Grant did? He raised his hat in the politest manner, and said in a voice that could be heard all over the store: 'You ought to be very grateful to Mrs. Buddulph for her kind advice. She speaks from experience, you know, for she was her husband's cook before he married her!'"

George burst into a hearty roar of laughter. "Good for the newspaper boy!" he said, "that was well done."

"Ah, but Mrs. Buddulph did not think so. While all the clerks and customers were convulsed with laughter, she founced out of the store, and a few



HE TIED IT AROUND THE DOG'S NECK.

minutes afterwards Cohen came to me and said that he couldn't allow his clerks to receive admirers during business hours."

"He did, did he, the insolent pup?" George vociferated, his face flushing with passion. "Back to the bazaar you shall never go, Ally. Tomorrow I will call on him and settle it."

"You will do no such thing, George Harland," his wife interposed, decisively. "You will only be getting yourself into trouble, and no good will come of it. Perhaps Ally had better resign her position and wait for something more suitable."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



HE TIED IT AROUND THE DOG'S NECK.

Scene in a dry goods store which has lately added a cigar department:

Salesman (transferred from linen stock) to customer, an old smoker—Ah, good morning, sir! What can I show you to-day? Here are some lovely Henry Clay perfects—from the same house, sir, that sends us the Clay worsteds, which you will find at the cloth counter.

(Customer looks surprised.)

"Yes, sir; and just look at this pretty bunch of imported Manila cheroots! We have them in all shades and sizes, sir. And the ribbon around this bunch exactly matches your four-in-hand."

(Customer glares.)

"Or perhaps you would like this sweet meerschaum pipe? It is warranted not to change color or show smoke-marks."

(Customer gets red in the face.)

"Cheving tobacco, sir? Yes, sir. Will you have a yard or two yards?"

(Customer explodes into violent language and salesman faints.)—Buffalo Express.

### OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

#### Money—All Trade Is Barter.

The only resort left for the protectionist organs is their claim that by encouraging foreign commerce the Wilson tariff is "sending all our money out of the country." In order to make it appear that this has been the result of the new tariff, these papers are publishing statistics showing that the imports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, are larger than those for the previous fiscal year. And the fact that there has been an increase in the total value of imported goods is made the basis of the charge that the tariff reform policy is ruining the country by bringing in more goods than we can pay for.

To this attempted protection argument a correspondent declares there are two conclusive answers. The first is that while imports were larger during the past year, they were nearly \$100,000,000 less than in 1893 and more than \$20,000,000 less than in 1892 or 1891. Comparing the statistics of the imports under the first year of the Wilson tariff with those of the last year under McKinleyism, when owing to the high tariff panic the importation of all kinds of goods had greatly fallen off, is a fraudulent pretense that is easily exposed. The proper year for comparison is the first year of the McKinley tariff, when the imports were \$844,916,196, over \$200,000,000 more than last year. So if the Wilson tariff is bringing ruin, the official statistics prove that the McKinley tariff was far more ruinous.

Friends of low tariffs could well afford to rest satisfied with this rejoinder to the cry of increased imports. But they do not believe that even though tariff reform did cause larger imports, it would be an injury, or that the sending of money abroad is a loss to this country. If foreign manufacturers are willing to exchange their products for the gold and silver products of our mines, why should we complain? Gold and silver are not sent abroad as money, but as commodities, and require labor for their production, just as much as oil or wheat. Nobody complains when we sell pork or cotton to foreigners. If the latter continued for any length of time to sell us goods and take nothing but what the protectionists call "money," they would soon find that they had parted with valuable products in exchange for metal that they could neither eat, wear, or use to satisfy any rational desire. The only way in which their stores of money could be made useful would be to send it back to this country in exchange for food, cotton, oil, etc.

Protectionists do not seem to understand that foreigners, as well as Americans, only want money in order to exchange it for goods or services. The idea that a country would get richer by hoarding up metal of any kind is a delusion when men believed that money was the only real wealth. If it were true that sending money away for goods was an injury, it would apply, as well to domestic as to foreign trade. It would be just as hard to send money from Vermont to Georgia in payment for cotton, as to send it to Canada to pay for barley. In both cases money is exchanged for goods. The fact that one country is under a different government does not alter the real nature of the transaction. All trade is barter, and the more trade the better for all countries.

### FLOODING OUR MARKET.

#### Why a Low Tariff Stimulates Woolen Importation.

In order to show how great is the "flooding" of American markets with foreign woolen goods under the new tariff the Textile Manufacturers' Journal takes the first six months of the five years from 1891 to 1895 for comparison. By this method of working commercial statistics an enormous increase in imports of wooleens is exhibited. But as everybody understands, large importations of wooleens were withheld from market in the latter months of 1894, so that they might be brought in under the reduced rates of duty after the first of January, 1895, when the new schedule on wooleens went into effect. Had not the new tariff been passed at all most of these goods would have been admitted in the months of October, November and December, 1894; and American consumers would have paid the exorbitant McKinley duties on them.

No friend of the new tariff pretends to dispute the tendency of the new tariff to stimulate import trade. It was perfectly natural that there should be an increased demand for certain classes of foreign wooleens when the extravagant McKinley duties of nearly 100 per cent. on these fabrics were reduced to 50 per cent. But there is no "flooding" of American markets with foreign fabrics to afford any justification for protectionist clamors. On the other hand, the imports of wool, hemp, flax and other raw materials of American industries since their removal to the free list have increased vastly beyond the increase in the imports of foreign fabrics of these materials.

Compare the imports of raw wool during the seven months ended July, 1895, with the same period of 1894. In the seven months of freedom the imports amounted to 141,762,923 pounds, valued at \$19,063,151, against 36,907,704 pounds, valued at \$4,020,669 in the former period under the McKinley duties. No one can mistake the significance of these comparative returns of trade. What enhances their significance is the fact that since wool was put on the free list the bulk of its imports consists of the qualities for making clothing. Under the McKinley tariff, on the other hand, the wool imports consisted mainly of the coarse grades fit only for making carpets. Thus in the seven months of 1895 under consideration the imports of clothing wool amounted to 87,967,010 pounds, valued at \$13,990,743. In the corresponding seven months of 1894 the total imports of wool amounted to 36,907,704 pounds of the value of \$4,020,669, and of these imports 26,273,660 pounds consisted of coarse carpet wool, valued at \$2,205,628. The little rem-

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### SUGAR PRODUCTION.

#### The Industry Should Be Self-Sustaining—No Bounties Necessary.

The country was sufficiently warned last year that the beet sugar industry was practically ruined by the substitution of a low duty for the bounty that had existed for four years. But dispatches from the sugar beet counties of Nebraska show that the business of raising beets and of making sugar is flourishing beyond all precedent. In spite of the withdrawal of the bounty and of a great increase in the amount of beets produced, the price remains the same as last year, \$5 a ton. Although sugar beets involve more labor than most other crops, yet at anywhere from ten to fifteen tons of beets to the acre sugar beets at \$5 a ton or even a good deal less would be the most profitable crop a farmer who had suitable land could raise. While \$5 is the price paid for beets immediately delivered, the sugar manufacturers at Norfolk and Grand Island are offering more on a sliding scale for beets delivered during the late fall and winter, the highest rate being \$5.40 a ton for beets delivered in February. In the Norfolk district are 4,000 acres of beets for which the farmers will receive well over \$300,000, and possibly near to \$300,000 in cash. There will be about the same beet production in the Grand Island district. Thirty-five thousand tons of beets is the least amount expected, but as about 4,000 acres have been cultivated, and ten tons to the acre is a rather light yield, and farmers who have taken particularly good care of their beets are estimating twenty-five tons to the acre, it is more likely that the crop will be 45,000 tons, for which the farmers will get more than \$5 a ton, if they do not insist on selling the entire crop at once. Farmers around York and Lincoln are taking steps to secure sugar factories in their vicinity. The Norfolk factory will run 100 days and 100 nights on the beets now in sight and turn out 7,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar, and the Grand Island factory will run day and night five or six months, and make the greatest run in the history of beet sugar making in America.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

### The Price of Wool.

#### Andrew Kull, of Lake Geneva, Wis., a wool grower of thirty consecutive years' experience, writes to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, giving twenty reasons, from the wool grower's standpoint, why wool should remain on the free list. He reminds that the price of American wool declined from three to five cents per pound while the McKinley tariff was in operation, and concludes by saying that "now that wool is on the free list and prices advance the world over, even the wool grower is getting his eyes open to the fact. Right here in Walworth county prices have advanced 50 per cent. within a few months, and more of the same is coming." The Reporter editorially questions the figures that represent the increased slaughter of sheep in this country, and quotes very high authority in support of the ground that they are not warranted by the facts in the case.—Boston Herald.

### After Light.

The Buffalo Commercial (rep.) says: "What the people want to know is not what started the business boom, but what is going to keep it up." The republican organs are much exercised by the fear that the prosperity the country is beginning to enjoy will last until the presidential election of 1896.—N. Y. Telegram.





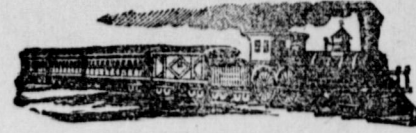


COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; few to the line, lest he chips fall where they may."

Terms—Per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; at three months, \$1.75; at six months, \$3.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong City) and times for morning and evening trains.

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COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, R. H. Chandler; Treasurer, David Griffiths; Clerk, M. K. Harman; Sheriff, J. E. Perry; County Attorney, J. H. Murdock; Surveyor, John Frew; Probate Judge, Matt McDonald; Sup't. of Public Instruction, T. G. Allen; Register of Deeds, John McCaskill; Commissioners, C. I. Maulle, N. E. Sidener.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; A. C. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 63—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S. I. O. O. F. No. 58—Meets every Saturday. J. L. Kellogg, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy. K. and L. S., Chase Council No. 294—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. A. G. Miner, of Eskridge, is in town. 12 bars Laundry Soap 25cts, at the Model. Mrs. Jos. Foxworthy was quite sick, last week. Miss Cora Johnson is again able to be out of doors. Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant. E. M. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, yesterday. Cool weather, this morning, but warm in the afternoon. J. A. McCoy was transacting business at Emporia, yesterday. Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Elmdale, Kansas. Miss Bessie Hagans, of Strong City, visited at Topeka, last week. Mrs. Deshler has just recovered from a severe spell of quinsy. Miss Jennie Jones is clerking at King & York's dry goods store. Harold and Ray Blackshere, of Elmdale, were at Emporia, Saturday. Regular old Dutch Sauer Kraut at the Model. Mrs. J. M. Tuttle has returned home, from visit to her sister at Marion. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls. J. H. Murdock and W. P. Martin were at Kansas City, last Thursday with cattle. E. A. Kinne received the sad news, Sunday, of the death of his father, the previous day. Street Commissioner F. B. Hunt is putting the streets in the north part of town in good repair. The new school house in Strong City is about completed, and school will soon begin in it. Jas. O'Byrne, of Strong City, and niece, Miss Candy of Chicago, visited at Emporia, yesterday. Mrs. Clyburn, of Greensburg, Ohio, visited her aunt, Mrs. J. T. Foreaker, of Strong City, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ollinger and child, of Salina, are visiting at J. P. Kuhl's, an uncle of Mr. Ollinger. Mrs. B. W. Dodge, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from Mrs. Wellesley, of Council Grove. Mrs. L. A. Hemphill returned home, Monday, from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wright, at Kansas City. J. E. Duchanois came in, last Sunday, from the work at Thatcher, Colo., and sent out about 25 more men. Rev. F. M. Gillett, of Yates Center, who was visiting the Rev. D. S. Henninger, returned home, yesterday. Wm. T. Foreman has our thanks for a peck of the largest and finest golden and winesap apples we ever saw. C. W. White, of Strong City, went to Leavenworth, Sunday, where he is now a grand juror in the U. S. Court. W. J. McNece contemplates building a business house, 22x40 feet, on the lot now occupied by the M. Nece office. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dwell, of Cedar Point, have returned home from a visit to friends and relatives in the east.

Mince Meat like your mother used to make, at the Model. Willis Braze has moved his residence onto the lots he recently purchased, west of the Sullivan livery barn. C. C. McDowell and E. C. Childs will take the Cartter farm, now occupied by Joe Stubenhofer, for the coming year. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Andre Lambel and family, of Cedar Point, will soon leave for Mobile, Ala., where they expect to make their future home. Preston B. Gillett, of Kingman, an old Cottonwood Falls boy, was here, last Sunday, visiting his mother, Mrs. Barbara Gillett. Geo. W. Crum and G. K. Hagan, of Strong City, were at Topeka, last week, attending the meeting of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferlet have received word that a 12-pound boy was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Ferlet, at San Antonio, Texas. Wait for King & York's great Cloak and Cape sale—any thing you want—watch for it and suit yourself, and we will save you money. News reached Strong City, Sunday, that David Rettiger was very sick, at Kansas City, and Wm. Rettiger went down to see about it. Mrs. A. J. Stratton, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Pittman, both of Reading, Lyon county, is visiting at her father's, the Rev. Thos. Lidzy. Mrs. W. S. Romigh, of this city, and Mrs. Henry Brandly, of Matfield Green were at Emporia, last week, visiting their sick sister, Mrs. Geo. Waite. Just arrived—a new and complete stock of queensware, Haveland and decorated china, plain and decorated semi-porcelain, glassware, lamps, and all in that line you can wish for. Come and see us. MODEL GROCERY, 107 1/2 Cottonwood Falls, Kas. Mrs. F. Bernard, of Cedar Point, is again home, from her visit at Paris, much improved in health. She was met at New York by Mr. Bernard, who accompanied her home. Dr. Erie Watkins, Dentist, of Council Grove, will be in this city, at Madden's office, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 21, 22 and 23. All work guaranteed satisfactory. E. J. Crego, of Burlington, made a Republican speech at the Court house Tuesday night, to a fair sized audience, the Holmes boy band furnishing some good music for the occasion. County Clerk M. K. Harman received a visit, last Saturday, from his cousin, Sol. Harman, connected with the Santa Fe, at Las Vegas, N. M., whom he had not seen for 14 years. Mrs. Spurgeon, of Oklahoma, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. C. Strickland, will go to Florence, to day, to visit, before going home, at her son's, who came here after her. Stock cattle and feeders for sale, on ten months' time, high grade Herfords and Westerns. J. R. HOLMES & SON, Elmdale, Kans. Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. We will pay the highest market price for your fat cattle, hogs, sheep, hides, lard, tallow, coon skins, skunk skins, or anything you may have to sell. MODEL GROCERY, 107 1/2 Cottonwood Falls, Kas. Of all magicians, Signor Blitz is the most entertaining, and his tricks marvels of dexterity.—Widok Press Moscow. Mr. Blitz will be at Music Hall in this city, Saturday evening, Oct. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Grisham returned, Monday, from an extended visit in Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, in which they took in the National Encampment at Louisville and the Re-union at Chattanooga. While visiting in this city, at the home of Mr. Carl Erickson, Arthur Rosser, three-year son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rosser, of Topeka, was taken sick, with malignant sore throat, and died, last Monday, October 14, 1895. His remains were taken to Topeka, for burial. Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full and up to date directions for preparing and applying the most approved insecticides and fungicides, by sending a two-cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, to the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Ed. Sweeney, a former citizen of Strong City, returned to that place, last Thursday, from Seattle, Wash., with his family, and will make Strong City his future home, having been employed by B. Lantry to superintend that gentleman's vast ranch adjoining Strong City. Governor Renfrow, U. S. Atty. Brooks and Edgar W. Jones, Clerk of Supreme Court, all of Oklahoma Territory, were the guests of J. Harmon Doolittle and Dr. C. L. Conaway, last Friday and Saturday, spending the time in fishing. They had an enjoyable time and a big catch of bass. Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 1895, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same. There is only one right way to advertise and that is to hammer your name, your location and your business so constantly, so persistently and so thoroughly into the people's heads that if they walk in their sleep, they will instantly turn the insteps towards your store.—Abilene Reflector. A. P. Gandy, formerly of this city, but now of Pacific Beach, California, has been awarded a veteran's medal, by the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Kansas, for 25 years continuous membership of good standing in the order, and the same was sent to him, Monday, by Angola Lodge, of this city. Only 336 of these medals have been awarded by the order in this State.

Democrats, remember this is no year to scratch your ticket, because proving true to our agreement may insure us two officers in the Court house after this election, and still more in the future, and if we prove false to the compact, it may be many years before we will again have even a ghost of a show at electing a county officer; therefore, don't let Republicans shame you into defeat for Democrats now to be followed by defeat for Democratic candidates for long years to come, but stand manfully for the entire ticket, and put your political friends into places of public trust and emoluments. While walking down State street, Chicago, says a "Times" reporter, my attention was attracted by a large crowd in front of an Italian fruit stand. The cause was soon explained by the bystanders, who said that the gentleman with the black curly hair had bought several oranges and had found a five dollar gold piece in each one. While talking he had purchased another, and, to the onlooker's amazement, a five dollar gold piece fell out as he de-vised it, then the Italian refused to sell him any more. As he stepped away I recognized the mystifier—Signor Blitz, the Wizard—who was amusing himself at the apple vendors expense. He will be at Music Hall in this city on Saturday, Oct. 26. THURMAN ITEMS. Mr. Neese and son Aubry, went to Madison, Friday. Amos Myers has gone to Butler county on a business trip. Of course he took his violin with him. Quite a crowd from here, attended the meeting at Lone Star, last Sunday evening. Misses Brandley and Russell were visitors at Mr. Corbin's place, Sunday. Dr. Barrett and wife, of Matfield Green, visited at Mr. Drury's, Sunday. Miss Minnie Nichol is going to Emporia, soon, to attend the Normal. Mr. Wood, of Butler county, is visiting at his daughter's, Mrs. Eastman. Mr. Eastman is going to take his cattle off the range, Next Wednesday, X. Y. Z. KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE For drunkenness and opium and to bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D. ANNOUNCEMENT. I announce to the people of Chase county that I have purchased the Furniture and Undertaking stock of L. W. Hillert of Cottonwood Falls, and will continue the business at the old stand. I also make a specialty of repairing Furniture and framing pictures. My terms are cash, and my prices are as low as can be made on reliable goods. I solicit your trade. J. L. R. HOLMES AT STRONG CITY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24. The mighty monarch of all tented exhibitions! Its record unimpeachable, imperishable, unblemished, above the reach of jealous rivals. COMING IN ALL ITS ENTIRETY! THE NEW GREAT SYNDICATE SHOWS AND PARIS HIPPODROME. Monster museum, triple circus, great elevated stages, double menagerie, spectacular pageant, grand segregation of new sensational features. Nobody on earth ever saw a trained Tigress until Victoria, the new great Syndicate Shows and Paris Hippodrome, Bengal tigress was exhibited for the first time on August 17th, at San Francisco, Cal. Since that day many thousands of people in California, Arizona, Indian Territory and Kansas, have seen and wondered at the greatest performing animal the world has yet produced. She will be seen with the shows at the afternoon and night exhibitions, they will give at Strong City, on Thursday, October 24th. Those who fail to attend one of their exhibitions will never again have an opportunity to see a performing tigress, for Victoria is the only one in the world and the Syndicate Shows are going to Europe in the spring. Victoria is no weak, lean, gaunt specimen of tigress born in captivity, such as are to be seen usually with shows lowering with fear down in a corner of a small cage. She was captured wild, near the city of Amoy, China, by the wild animal hunters of the Syndicate Shows, and is a beautiful, full-grown specimen. She is truly one of the savage queens of the jungle. Her trainer, James McElroy, is the only man on earth who ever succeeded in training a tigress. He took charge of Victoria when she was about one year old and after eighteen months of patient work, brought her to such a state of subjection that at his bidding she now jumps from the ground to the back of a horse, galloping at full speed around the ring, and while in that position she jumps through hoops of fire and waltzes on her hind feet. She also rides the horse like a professional jockey while he jumps over hurdles five feet high. The trainer has constructed a large steel cage that completely encircles one of the three circus rings and in this he puts the tigress through her performance. The menagerie of the Syndicate Shows is the largest that ever came into Kansas, and has the greatest variety of animals. Besides the lions, elephants, jaguars, panthers, hyenas, camels, giraffes, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, etc., they show a baby kangaroo with his father and mother, and a double flock of giant African ostriches, two features that are possessed by no other show on earth. In the three rings and on the hippodrome track they present a list of circus acts that have no parallel in this country. Their male and female riders are the greatest, their tumblers the most artistic, their trapeze artists, the most daring, their chariot riders the most sensational ever seen on this continent. Notice to the Public. I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given in which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNOLD, Warden, may 26 mos Strong City, Kansas. J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Election Proclamation. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. The State of Kansas, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do, by this Proclamation, give public notice that on the THUESDAY which occurs the first Monday in November, A. D. 1895, there will be held a general election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit: One Chief Justice for the State of Kansas. One County Clerk. One County Treasurer. One County Sheriff. One County Register of Deeds. One County Surveyor. One County Attorney, to fill vacancy. One County Coroner. One County Commissioner, 3d district. Also a full complement of Township officers throughout the different Townships of the county, and to fill any and all vacancies if any exist, and votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polls of each election district in said county. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 15th day of October, A. D., 1895. J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

BUY A HOME. Frank Schaefer, at Strong City, can inform you where you can buy one cheap. Four rooms, barn and some outbuildings, cellar, well, all fenced. East part of town, south of railroad. One block of the main street. TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1895, commencing at 8 o'clock, a. m. T. G. ALLEN, Co. Supt. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, October 9, 1895: O. B. Draka. All the above remaining unclaimed, on October 23, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

PROGRAMME Of the Chase County Sunday-School Convention, to be held at the Presbyterian church, Cottonwood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19, 1895. FRIDAY, 10:30, a. m., Reception and assignment of delegates. 2:00, p. m., Roll call of Sunday schools in the county. Respond by Scripture quotations. 2:30, Address of welcome by the County President, W. G. Petten. 2:45, Possibilities of the Sunday school, Mrs. E. V. Schriver. Dis. 3:15, Duties of Township Presidents. Mrs. R. W. Stotts. 3:30, Reports of the Sunday schools. 3:45, Appointments of committees. 4:00, Address to the pupils of public schools, Rev. DeGraff. Music, Methodist Choir. Recess. 7:30, Consecration service led by E. F. Holmes. Music, Presbyterian Choir. SATURDAY, 9:30, a. m., Consecration service led by Mrs. H. P. Curo. 10:00, Dorelliet parents, Rev. T. Lidzy. 10:30, Normal work, S. B. Wood. 11:00, Mrs. Patten, subject selected. 11:30, Reports of committees and election of officers. 1:30, p. m., Bible reading conducted by Miss Shaft. 2:00, Address by Rev. E. Cameron. 2:30, Question box conducted by Rev. DeGraff. 3:00, How to develop the Sunday school work, Rev. Cullison. Dis. 3:30, Address, Pastor of Presbyterian church, Cottonwood Falls. Reception committee: Anna K. Rockwood, Mrs. Rosa Austin, Eva Tuttle, Julia Allen, Emma Jones, Iva Clark. Executive committee: W. S. Patten, Miss Jessie Shaft, E. F. Holmes, Mrs. E. V. Schriver, Mrs. S. A. Brees. Music: Good music will be interspersed throughout the programme. A REMARKABLE TIGRESS. SHE HAS BEEN TAUGHT TO RIDE HORSEBACK AND PERFORM OTHER FEATS. Nobody on earth ever saw a trained Tigress until Victoria, the new great Syndicate Shows and Paris Hippodrome, Bengal tigress was exhibited for the first time on August 17th, at San Francisco, Cal. Since that day many thousands of people in California, Arizona, Indian Territory and Kansas, have seen and wondered at the greatest performing animal the world has yet produced. She will be seen with the shows at the afternoon and night exhibitions, they will give at Strong City, on Thursday, October 24th. Those who fail to attend one of their exhibitions will never again have an opportunity to see a performing tigress, for Victoria is the only one in the world and the Syndicate Shows are going to Europe in the spring. Victoria is no weak, lean, gaunt specimen of tigress born in captivity, such as are to be seen usually with shows lowering with fear down in a corner of a small cage. She was captured wild, near the city of Amoy, China, by the wild animal hunters of the Syndicate Shows, and is a beautiful, full-grown specimen. She is truly one of the savage queens of the jungle. Her trainer, James McElroy, is the only man on earth who ever succeeded in training a tigress. He took charge of Victoria when she was about one year old and after eighteen months of patient work, brought her to such a state of subjection that at his bidding she now jumps from the ground to the back of a horse, galloping at full speed around the ring, and while in that position she jumps through hoops of fire and waltzes on her hind feet. She also rides the horse like a professional jockey while he jumps over hurdles five feet high. The trainer has constructed a large



Victoria the most majestic Royal Bengal Tigress ever in captivity. The only riding Tigress in the universe. Actually performing equestrian feats beyond conception on the back of a flying thoroughbred while encased in an iron cage that circles the ring, to be seen only with these great shows. \$10,000 school of educated Sea Lions. No other show possessing such an attraction. By an arrangement with the leading Shows of America this will be the only circus that will visit this section this year. PRESENTING AN UNABRIDGED AND UNPARALLELED PROGRAMME Exalted in aim and pure in tone! —Big Shows Combined— 100 sensational and startling acts. The greatest bareback riders that the world has ever produced. The only flock of African Ostriches. The largest birds on earth and the only Show possessing such a feature. WOMENAGERIES OF WILD BEASTS And open dens of savage brutes—mammoth elephants, lions, tigers, hyenas, bears, wolves, leopards and panthers. Zebras trained to drive like horses. Knights of armor, ladies as princesses, men and female jockeys, squadrons of princesses, nobles and cavaliers in royal robes and rich costumes, mounted on spirited horses like days of old. Be sure and ask your station agent for cheap excursion rates, every railroad gives low rates to this big show. At 10 a. m., a glorious, grand holiday free street parade. One day only, afternoon and night. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. This will positively be the city circus that will visit this section this year. General admission 50 cents. Children under 5 years of age, 25 cents.

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. THOS. H. GRISHAM. J. T. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas Coast county vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1895 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet about Texas.

Supplementary Delinquent Tax List, 1895. State of Kansas, Chase county, ss. 1. David Griffiths, in and for county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the fourth Monday in October, 1895, and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of the north side of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described, as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon from the year 1894. DAVID GRIFFITHS, County Treasurer. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 24th day of September, 1895.

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

R-I-P-A-N'S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF. RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For Sale by W. B. HILTON & CO COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

BOOKS & FREE For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps. POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS. We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection. Address DELAND & CO. Fairport, N. Y. THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER'S AUTHOR. Many interesting things about Francis Scott Key—the author of the Star Spangled Banner—are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained free, from the Key Monument Association of Frederick City, Maryland, by sending one cent stamp for postage. This Association is raising funds for a suitable monument to the poet, and they suggest, that in the schools and everywhere, up or before Flag Day (June 14th) this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however small, are asked for. Every one who loves the flag, ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.



## THE CONTINUOUS SHOW.

It Has at Last Found Its Way to New York.

Gothamites Now Revel in a Form of Entertainment Which Has Become a Trifle Stale in Chicago and Other Cities.

Special New York Letter.

One of Dickens' characters, who was in the show business, and lisped, frequently had occasion to remark in justification of his profession: "I tell you, this, the public muth be amuthed." There is a large vein of truth running through this remark. From the very earliest ages man, which term embraces woman, has had some form of amusement. In fact you can tell precisely what sort of men live in a country by studying their popular pas-



THE STAGE IRISHMAN.

times. Almost all the diversions of the ancient Romans were cruel. The Spanish races, even of the present day, delight in cock fighting and bullfights, and on those lines they wage war. The ancient Briton, who was a fighter of fighters, survives, so to speak, in boxing matches. The Germans, on the other hand, have no amusements that involve suffering to man or beast—but I am drifting away from the subject on which I desire to write.

The public must be amused. With the wealthy, finding agreeable methods to kill time has become a serious business. New fads are invented and ancient sports are revived. The humbler classes crave amusement also. With people who spend most of their time in holding the wolf off by the ears, recreation is indispensable. They cannot go to Europe on their pleasure yachts and spend the summer doing the continental cities and climbing the Alps, as that involves the expenditure of more money and time than are usually at the disposal of those who toil for a living. They can, however, afford to lose a quarter of a dollar and a few hours' time every week, and to give them an opportunity to do so "the continuous performance" was invented. It is a success, and it has come to stay.

There are several theaters in New York that are given up entirely to the continuous performance, and they are crowded day and night. There are no reserved seats, and the audience is coming and going all the time, while the ability of the artists is not always of the highest order. Taken as a whole, the performance is satisfactory. Vocal and instrumental music, acrobatic feats, dancing, recitations and juggling follow each other in quick succession, the best features being saved for the end of the entertainment.

There is considerable sameness about the continuous performance, and when you have seen one you have virtually seen them all. I attended one a few weeks ago. The curtain went up and disclosed a background of gorgeous tropical scenery. A long-haired musician agitated the keys of the piano, and two typical Irish comedians in knee breeches, with shillies, pranced upon the stage.

This was the most dismal feature of the evening. The wit of the everyday



THE STAGE TOUGH GIRL.

street Irishman is fresh and delicious, like ripe peaches. The wit of the comic stage Irishman may be compared to dried peaches. There is a difference, and what a difference! The two Irishmen were made up so grotesquely that they looked more like baboons than human beings. They conversed.

"O' was oop before the court yesterday, Molke."  
"And phat was yez charged wid?"  
"Whisky, begorra!"

This humorous sally, which has been in circulation probably for centuries, was received with vociferous applause.

The curtain descends, and, after a brief delay, goes up again. The tropical landscape is still there, and a typical tough girl, in tattered garments, vigorously chewing gum, and protruding her chin, stalks across the stage. Ever since Ada Lewis made a hit of "the tough girl," in Harrigan's "O'Reilly and the Four Hundred," the New York stage has been infested with tough girls, until it has become monotonous. This one is precisely like half a dozen I have seen. She indulges in some promiscuous remarks, in which the ex-

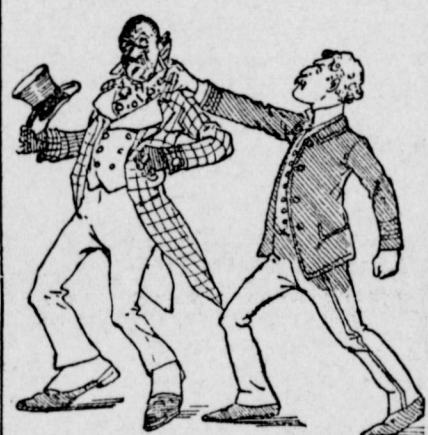
clamation "see!" is very numerous. Finally she sings "On the Bowery," of course, and with a final "See!" goes off to reappear as a skirt dancer, having discarded her shabby make-up. Once more she disappears, and, in response to an encore which was not heard by anybody but herself, again capers on the stage. She has abandoned some more of her raiment. Her entire appearance seems to say: "I know that I am abandoned, and am proud of it." After waving her limbs about in the air, like those of a tree, she becomes utterly reckless and turning somersaults disappears through the wings. This sort of thing must take a great deal of training, but she has had plenty of time to train. Her dancing days were not confined to the springtime of life.

The next attraction is a supposititious colored lecturer, so to speak. There is quite an army of negro delineators in New York, and two or three are real artists. This one was not of them. There was nothing but burnt cork—and not enough of that, on his hands—to indicate that he was representing a negro at all. He did not even use the negro dialect in his tedious rigmarole. It was a relief to see him no longer on the stage.

He was followed by Mr. Raymond More, who is not only a ballad singer of note—but also a pun intended—but also composes his own songs. He is responsible for "Sweet Marie," which he sang and delighted the audience. For an encore he gave "Dear Louise," something in the same line. It was a musical treat, and in some measure compensated for the suffering undergone in the effort to feel amused over his predecessors. Although parodied and burlesqued scores of times, this song, like perspiration in the theaters Sunday nights, has a great run.

Then followed a couple of contortionists, who performed feats that were almost incomprehensible, taking it for granted that they actually had bones in their bodies. As somebody behind me remarked: "How easy it must be for them to trim their corns."

The contortionists were succeeded by two brothers, so it was stated on the programme, but they were probably brothers with different fathers and mothers. They played on a great variety of strange and peculiar musical instruments. All executions are more or less painful, but the execution of a solo on an exaggerated trombone was, I think, the most painful execution I ever witnessed, and I have reported half a dozen hangings. It was simply murder without any mitigating circumstances. If, as has been stated, music is a prophecy of the life to come, and



BOUNCING THE COLORED ENTHUSIAST.

this was really music, there is a pretty hard time in store for us hereafter. From the way he acted I inferred that the gifted child of genius, while he did not appear in tights, was drunk, nevertheless.

The next performer was a dog of remarkable intelligence. However, he had his trainer with him on the stage. Cards on which were the letters of the alphabet were so arranged that the dog could pick them out and bring them to his trainer.

"Will any gentleman suggest a word of three or four letters," asked the general manager of the intelligent animal. Somebody got up and said: "Rats."

"Thank you," replied the smiling manager, writing the word on a blackboard. "Now, Fido, how do you spell 'rats'?"

Fido walked slowly to the cardboard letters, picked out the letters in their proper succession and laid them at the feet of his business manager, whereat a howl of delight went up from the crowded house. How it was done I cannot imagine.

The rest of the performance was very much on the same lines, but with superior artists.

There was one incident which was not down on the programme, but which struck me as being irresistibly funny. There was a very serious-looking colored gentleman in the audience, not far from me. A lady banjoist on the stage was singing a negro camp-meeting song with great fervor. The Afro-American in the audience, who was about the color of the inside of a box of blacking, became very much excited, and at last he jumped up and shouted: "Glory! Hallelujah!" The audience roared, but an usher, in a sort of naval uniform, pounced upon the helpless African like a duck upon a June bug, grabbed him by the collar, and after bumping him on the wall a time or some, propelled him toward the exit with great violence. "Luff me go, or dischile's gwinter make trouble," expostulated the indignant African. "Look out for his razor!" said some one in the audience. A second naval officer reinforced No. 1, and the effusively-pious gentleman of color was ignominiously hustled into the street.

With the rest of the audience, I enjoyed this more than anything on the stage, and next day I told a friend, an old New Yorker, all about it.

"Why," he said, with a superior smile, "that's done at every performance. It is done to make talk, just as you have told me about it. The darky is paid for that."

I went next day, and sure enough the same scene was enacted, but the star performer was another negro, several shades lighter. ALEX. E. SWERT.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### SUBSOIL PLOWING.

The Pros and Cons of the Practice Stated Without Prejudice.

There is evidence of renewed interest in the subsoiling question. It may be that it needs careful consideration. The evidence seems conclusive that subsoil plowing on the fertile prairie soils of such states as Illinois and Iowa, for instance, is not generally profitable. Occasional reports, well attested, have shown paying results, but these have been the exception rather than the rule, says the Prairie Farmer. On the other hand, the percentage of cases of considerable improvement in crops from subsoiling in Kansas and Nebraska seem pretty large. Obviously the deeper the soil is stirred, if it is naturally sufficiently porous, the larger will be the supply of available plant food and the larger will be the reservoir for collecting and storing water which enters the ground after rains. Much of the prairie soil of Illinois is sufficiently porous to a considerable depth to readily permit water to enter, and is so admirably fitted to retain the water, as also to draw it towards the surface by capillary attraction. In such conditions there is no sufficient reason for subsoiling for ordinary cropping. How far the conditions are different in the regions from which reports are sent of marked benefit from subsoil plowing has not always clearly appeared. There is some confusion in the minds of some farmers as to the meaning of the term subsoil plowing. Properly used it does not mean simply deep plowing, however great a depth may be reached, but rather loosening the soil in the bottom of the furrow made by the surface or common plowing, without raising this loosened earth to the surface. Where there is double plowing, the second furrow slice being brought to the surface, this is not subsoiling. In many cases it is objectionable to turn up the soil to a very considerable depth, thus exposing much of the subsoil to the surface. Rarely does any injurious effects follow subsoiling proper, except on flat lands with a very compact subsoil nearly impervious to water. In such cases subsoiling may simply make a deeper bed to hold moisture which is not needed, and can only be gotten rid of by evaporation.

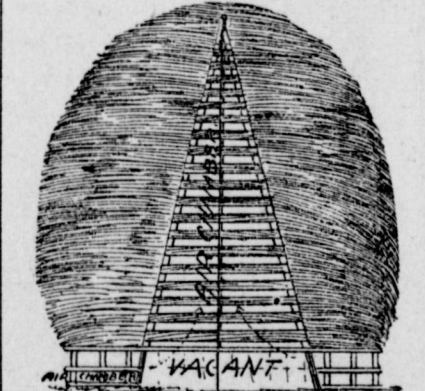
### CURING SORGHUM.

How It Can Be Done Successfully in the Dampness of Climates.

Noticing several articles as to curing sorghum and having had lots of bother here in this damp coast climate of Texas I will give my way, which has saved me this year's crop in good order and may benefit others.

After getting sorghum ready to stack I cut three poles say twenty feet long, the butt ends of which I put in the ground two feet, leaving each pole say eight feet apart, leaned so that the tops tie together with wire. I then nail on some one-by-three boards to keep the sorghum from inclosing the passage in the center, then build a platform of rails or posts two feet high on outside of frame as wide as I care to make the stack. In this way I form an air passage under and up the center of the stack, thoroughly curing it even if put up green.

I send you herewith a rough drawing from which you can perhaps prepare an illustration which will explain



my meaning. The frame is three-cornered. This style of stack will hold from twenty-five to thirty tons. It will keep in any climate. Here the air is damp and foggy and the above is the only way I can cure it.—L. D. Kean, in Breeders' Gazette.

### The Future of Irrigation.

Irrigation makes a considerable showing in the census of 1890. In that year, according to the official report, 52,584 farm owners in the arid and sub-humid regions of eleven states and territories were employing artificial means of watering their land, to the extent of 3,564,416 acres. The average size of these farms was sixty-eight acres, and their average annual production was placed at \$14.89 per acre. The census of 1900 will show a large extension of the area irrigated. The various systems are still in the experimental stage, but the main fact looms up that irrigation will be one of the leading elements of the American agriculture of the future.

### Suggestion for Cattle Raisers.

Beef cattle are yet in demand, and there is plenty of time to grow calves of good breeds for conversion into beef in three years provided the calves are well bred. If every farmer would resolve to keep a pure bred bull the calves would be more valuable and not be sold off the farm when but a few days old. There is a large loss to the farmers of this country in the annual slaughter of very young calves and get the failure to retain the calves is due to the use of scrub bulls, which have done more to curtail cattle raisers than all other causes combined.

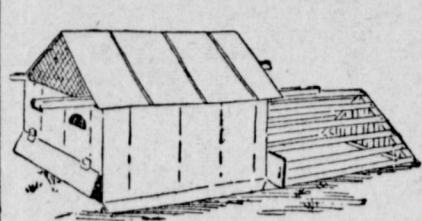
### High Wheat Belts.

Wheat can be grown in the Alps at an elevation of 3,600 feet; in Brazil, at 5,000; in the Caucasus, at 8,000; in Abyssinia, at 10,000; in Peru and Bolivia, at 11,000.

## FOR COLONY KEEPING.

Very Convenient Coop and Run Described by Prof. Thomson.

A very convenient chicken coop is illustrated below. It is built 3 by 4 feet and 2 1/2 feet high to the eaves. Sills are 2 by 4 set edgewise to act as runners. The plates are of chestnut, 2 by 2, and project 1 foot each way outside the roof, making very convenient handles for moving. Floor, sides and roof are of square-edged, smooth inch boards. The roof is built with a square pitch, and projects on all sides beyond the boarding 2 inches. The roof is covered with 1 thickness of ordinary building paper held in place by narrow strips of wood. One coating of linseed oil renders this paper waterproof and quite durable. At each end, running full width of the coop, is a door 1 foot wide; one is hinged, the other slides. The gables are closed with fine wire screen. Two movable roosts are placed lengthwise 1 1/2 feet from the floor. The yard is built separate, made by nailing lath 2 1/2 inches apart upon a frame of inch furrs. It is the same size as the coop, 3 by 4 feet. When biddy brings



COLONY KEEPING COOP AND RUN.

forth her brood she is placed in the coop and the yard placed in position. The yard gives her a chance to get to the ground. At night when shut into the coop she is protected from wind and rain as well as skunks, weasels and other vermin. When the hen weans her chicks the yard is removed and the coop and brood are taken to some vacant field. By colonizing chickens about the fields in small flocks they are able to pick a considerable portion of their living and do but little damage. As soon as the roosters can be told, they should be removed and about 12 pullets placed in a colony. These can remain in the coops until they lay or until time to move into winter quarters. Pullets raised in this way do not become as fat as those raised about the house, and will be found to be more profitable winter layers.—H. M. Thomson, Massachusetts Experiment Station.

## RAISING GUINEA FOWLS.

Why So Many People Make a Failure of This Business.

The reason so many people fail in rearing guinea fowls is because they insist on keeping the hen under a coop. Guinea chickens are peculiarly dependent on natural food, and they cannot get enough of this unless the old bird is let run with them. The first week they should not be let out for longer than an hour at a time, and then shut them up in a shed for an hour and a half; then out again, and so on. Feed every two hours in addition; and as they get older increase the time they are out until they need only be put in if any of them look at all tired. A little meat chopped very fine and mixed with meal or mashed potatoes (if any were left from lunch) twice a day, and oatmeal made into a dry paste for the other meals until they could pick. Wheat and barley seemed to answer perfectly. I never lost one by following this plan; but they are very difficult to rear if the hen is not left free, for plenty of insects in the great thing, and they cannot find these at first for themselves. I once had a brood of thirteen hatched by the guinea-hen herself, who reared all but one. As the guinea-hen never willingly stayed quiet for a minute, it was a matter of some difficulty, and could only be managed by shutting the whole party up in a dark shed alternate hours during the first week. The guinea-cock after the first hour, when he manifested a strong desire to kill the chickens, took just the same care of them as the hen. But my experience of poultry keeping is that every kind of chicken thrives better on the above-mentioned plan than on the system of coops. This last is a device of laziness, and justly deserves a certain measure of failure.—Gardening Illustrated.

## NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

HAVE the inside of the hives dry, for dampness is injurious to the health and thrift of the bees. Many good beekeepers consider it to be the sole cause of dysentery.

COMBS, in which the bees have died, will be found full of dead bees sticking in the cells and would seem useless. But when these are placed in a hive of bees, the bees will soon remove the dead and clean up the combs perfectly.

THE ordinary hives will accommodate 24-pound sections and a second tier will make 48 sections, the required number to keep constantly on for securing surplus. Remove completed sections as soon as found and put empty ones in their places.

It sometimes happens that we find queens a partial failure on account of age, and but a limited quantity of brood is produced. In all such cases the best plan is to unite the colony with others that are under the control of good, prolific queens.

If robbing has already begun, close the entrance so that only one bee can enter at a time. Leave it thus until evening, so that as little honey as possible will be carried off, and then in the evening carry the hive into the cellar and leave it there for a few days.

We can keep all objectionable stocks from breeding drones if we use workers' combs exclusively. In this we cannot afford to allow bees to build their own combs, but by the use of foundation only can we control this matter. Drone comb should be supplied to such stocks as are capable of producing the qualities we desire.—St. Louis Republic.

## THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

Scheme of the Protectionists for Raising the Revenue.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune is authority for the announcement that the republican leaders have practically agreed upon their financial programme for the coming session of congress. "The idea of more revenue through a revenue tariff on wool, with the Allison notes for emergencies, will be the republican financial scheme," says this correspondent.

Whether he has learned this directly from the republicans or by making a survey of the situation on his own account, very likely he is right. The republican leaders may not have come to a distinct understanding yet, but logically they cannot vote to increase the revenue without at the same time voting to protect somebody. Just now the wool growers are the most clamorous of all the late republican proteges, and naturally their demands will be the first considered. Other producers of raw materials, such as coal and iron ore, are still protected to some extent, and there will be a certain degree of plausibility in the claim that the farmers who grow wool are as much entitled to protection as the capitalists who are concerned in the production of other raw materials.

But the republicans cannot well vote to increase the duties on wool without at the same time voting to increase the duties on woolen goods. The woolen manufacturers must have more protection if the price of their raw material is to be increased by protective duties. The republicans always have legislated upon this principle and they always must adhere to it, not only for the sake of consistency, but also in order to retain the support of their most valuable allies, the manufacturers.

When they increase the duties on manufactures of wool in order to compensate for the duties imposed on the raw material they will admit that the effect of a duty, or, at least, the intended effect, is to raise the price of the article on which it is laid. They admit that a duty on wool is intended to raise the price of wool. They must, then, admit that an increase in the duties on woolen goods is intended to increase the price of those goods. Otherwise raising those duties would not compensate at all for the duties laid on wool. Are the republicans prepared to admit that they wish to increase the prices of all woolen goods? What do they think consumers will have to say to that? They must make the admission, and the democrats are willing that they should.

As for the "Allison notes," it will be necessary to issue securities of some kind if the government needs thirty million dollars more revenue, as the republicans claim, and if no more revenue is to be provided except from wool. No duties which the republicans will dare propose on wool and woolens would provide more than half that sum.

It is estimated that this republican programme has been agreed upon on the assumption that the administration will not take the responsibility of recommending any plan for raising more revenue. "The administration," we are told, "would like the revenue without the responsibility." If the republican programme is wholly contingent upon this assumption we may rest assured that it will never be entered upon. President Cleveland has never yet hesitated to recommend any measure that he deemed necessary or of great importance and there is no reason to think that he is going to show the political white feather at this late day. If he thinks there is a real need for more revenue he will not hesitate to say so or to let congress know that what he wants is revenue and enough of it, and not tariff protection for the Ohio shepherds or anybody else.—Chicago Chronicle.

## WHEAT EXPORTS.

Improving Conditions Under the Wilson Law.

A high tariff contemporary claims that Europe bought more "high-priced" wheat from us under the McKinley law than low-priced wheat under the Wilson law.

Yes, it did in 1892 because of crop shortages that year and the year before in Europe. Crop damages were so great that some of the European countries suspended their duties on grain and otherwise favored by legislation the import of American wheat. But McKinleyism couldn't help our farmers after that. Not only did our wheat exports fall in 1893 over forty million bushels, but the price per bushel fell twenty per cent.

Instead of recovering the lost ground in the next year of McKinleyism, wheat continued to fall in price. Not until the Wilson bill had taken effect was any improvement perceptible. The average export price of No. 2 red wheat has been higher this year than at any time since Europe's crop shortage in 1892. The average for the year has also been higher than during the corresponding period of last year under the McKinley bill.

When we compare quantities we find that up to the 1st of August about two million three hundred thousand bushels more were exported than during the corresponding period of last year. Our crop shortage this year in winter wheat cut down exports considerably until the spring wheat crop was harvested, but since the middle of September they have exceeded last year's exports. We are ahead now of 1894 and are likely to make gains every week for several months over the year 1893 as well as last year. Wheat is higher now than it was a year ago and as high as it was in October, 1893.

There is this difference, however. While the tendency of the market two years ago was downward it is now upward.—St. Louis Republic.

Delusive comparisons of our trade during the panic year and the one that followed it are well enough for organs of monopoly, but they are unworthy of anyone who aspires to be a statesman.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## NOT SO RUINOUS.

Fallacious Predictions of Republicans Regarding the Iron Trade.

The prediction of the ruin of our industries that was to follow the passage of the Wilson bill are still fresh in the minds of the people. Even their authors have not forgotten them, though they are praying for some "sweet oblivious antidote" that will remove them from the memory of others.

The iron trade has long been regarded as a sort of barometer indicating the state of general business. It furnishes the implements of production to such an extent that it must be virtually affected by either an increase or decrease of activity in productive industries. The statistics of the business are carefully collected and published, the Iron Age being a leading authority.

On March 1, 1892, the Iron Age reported the weekly production of American furnaces to be 193,902 tons of iron. This was the largest production ever attained up to that date. It was high-water mark under the McKinley bill or any previous tariff bill. It was never equaled in any subsequent week before the repeal of the McKinley act.

On August 1, 1894, the beginning of the last month of the life of the "bill of abomination," the weekly production of the furnaces was 115,113 tons. On August 28 the new tariff bill became a law. On September 1, 1894, the weekly capacity of the furnaces had risen to 151,113 tons. A year later, on September 1, 1895, the weekly output had risen to 194,020.

This is not a large increase over the greatest previous production, but it is an increase. It is a new high-water mark, established under a tariff law which, however imperfect from the standpoint of tariff reform, was condemned everywhere in protection circles as a free trade measure and as certain to ruin our industries. Against these reckless and unfounded predictions, which we denounced at the time they were made, we have the satisfaction of setting the testimony of a protection author that the "barometer of trade" now registers a higher figure than it ever did before.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## SADDENED BY PROSPERITY.

Republicans Distressed by Improved Business Conditions.

The improvement in the finances of the country and in the general condition of business has disclosed the existence of a painful state of mind among the editors of certain republican papers. The announcement that the receipts of the treasury for the month will exceed the disbursements causes them deep distress. The estimate that the continuous deficit of the past two years will hereafter be replaced by a steadily increasing surplus is received by them with every indication of genuine sorrow. They try not to believe it.

They even go so far as to argue that it must be a mistake. They accuse the treasury department of withholding payments, of juggling with the transaction of public business, of seeking to force a balance for the purpose of influencing the elections.

What kind of Americans are these whose hearts are saddened at the evidences of their country's prosperity? What kind of patriotism is it which carries partisanship to such an extreme? Above all, where is the intelligence in acting the part of a mere calamity howler in a country in which prosperity is inevitable?—N. Y. World.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—In the language of the yachtsmen the McKinley boom shows signs of bucking.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Mr. Reed hasn't been consulted in the proposed withdrawal of Harrison in favor of McKinley.—St. Paul Globe.

—If this tide of prosperity keeps on rising, what will our republican friends have to talk about in the campaign of 1896?—Philadelphia Record.

—Latest returns from the anxious bench are to the effect that Gen. Harrison is still on the lookout for that "great emergency."—Grand Rapids Democrat.

—The republicans could talk with a good deal more assurance of the beauties of protection if McKinley were not such an embarrassing fact.—Indianapolis News.

—A few republicans attribute the return of prosperity to the republican congress that hasn't met yet. No wonder the lunatic asylums are crowded.—Anderson (Ind.) Democrat.

—Now that Tom Reed has had an engine company in Kentucky named after him, it is time for Gen. Harrison and Maj. McKinley to do something noticeable quick.—Boston Globe.

—Mr. Harrison wishes it distinctly understood that while he is not and will not be a candidate for the presidency, he must not be understood as recommending either Mr. McKinley or Brer Reed.—N. Y. Journal.

—With the new tariff law producing sufficient revenue, it looks as if the next republican congress will not be troubled with the question that seemed to worry Senator Sherman the other day about the relief of the United States treasury.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

—The south is in clover. Cotton and tobacco are bringing higher prices than for years. Correspondingly the demand for free coinage is abating. It will get so low after awhile that Tom Reed and Napoleon McKinley may be able to muster courage to tell how they stand.—Pittsburgh Post.

—The republican national committee is shying forty thousand dollars and will locate the convention in the city that subscribes the amount. That scheme failing, possibly Andrew Carnegie or some other manufacturer who has made millions out of the protection policy of the republican party and is planning to make more in the event of the return of McKinleyism might be induced to put it up.—Kansas City Star.



SOCIAL NUISANCES.

Washington Has More of Them Than Any Other City.

Every Stratum of Society Has Its Own Peculiar Nuisance—They Make Life a Veritable Burden to Sensible People.

Special Washington Letter.

In building villages, towns and cities, men surrender many rights for the common good and general welfare; but women acquire rights and attain higher rank than are conceded to the matron of the farm or to the household drudge of the miner or hunter, or trapper.

Men are, even until this date, savages and barbarians by instinct; and nearly all of them are Ishmaelites, with their hands raised against all other men.

Women, however, are adaptable creatures, who, in the mining regions or in the farm, naturally sink to the level of



A REAL COUNT IN DISGUISE.

man; but their aspirations are higher. So that, when communities are formed, the women commence to establish social customs for their own betterment, and for the general welfare of their husbands and sons.

First comes the priest and the preacher to aid the women in founding a church, which is primarily a social nucleus and ultimately a school of religion and morals.

Women found churches everywhere, and half-civilized man pays the preacher, but generally does it grudgingly, until his soul is touched by love or fear, or both.

And then he tries to outshine woman in the fervor of his devotion. But in all communities, no matter whether they are new or ivy covered, society breeds excesses and barnacles.

Even among the twelve apostles there was one wicked one. But of all cities on earth it seems that Washington has not only most of the social nuisances which afflict other cities, but we have a select assortment peculiarly our own.

Here is, for instance, the individual who moves in the society of foreigners—or tries to do so—not because foreigners are intelligent or interesting, but simply because they are not Americans.

not choose. Unlike the man who has worked for one portion of his life in order that he may loaf for the rest of his life, they have neither of them worked at all, and the means of loafing have come to them without any effort on their part.

There is, however, a calculation and a certain amount of brain power demonstrated in the park loafer's existence which is wanting in his colleague. But if you want to see and feel and know the most prevalent social nuisance here, you must meet with the department clerk who continually talks to you of the public business, and would impress upon you the fact that he owns the government of the United States.

He doesn't make you angry, for he is not really harmful, but you treat him with a charitable pity. During the heat of the summer, when everybody takes a vacation, he tells you that he "can't get away," and intimates pretty strongly that it is impossible for the department he is in to get on when he is absent from his desk.

He has actually fooled himself into this belief, but he does not succeed in deceiving anyone else. It is all right for him to work over-hours, to go to the department on Sunday in order to keep the government constantly under his wing; but it is a nuisance to have him talk about it all the time. However, the poor fellow knows nothing else to talk about. His most precious possession is an empty plate.

Do you know that a man or woman may reside in Maine, California, Texas, or other remote points, and yet become one of the nuisances of Washington? No class of people can be more pestiferous than the monomaniacs who write for autographs. They thus annoy and bother the public men who live in Washington, and not only insist upon having the great man's signature, but often demand his photograph as well.

It must be a decided nuisance for the great man to pay for the photographs if, indeed, he does so and they are not a present from the photographer. But the greatest local nuisances of all are the people who are eternally boasting of the distinguished people they know. The man who does this is not usually an old resident of Washington, because old residents gradually get used to constant contact with public characters.

Of the latter it cannot be said precisely that familiarity breeds contempt for them, although it is true that, as no man is a hero to his valet-de-chamber, so it is unusual to find people who maintain a feeling of reverence and awe for a man they see constantly, and who, in private relations of life, no better than ordinary people. But old Washingtonians don't

boast of their acquaintances in public life half so much as the new comers do. The women who make it their constant business to go calling upon the wives of senators, representatives, cabinet ministers, and other public men, are social nuisances of the deepest dye. You may think it strange, but as a matter of fact there are thousands of such women who go from house to house in carriage loads, who have just time enough to walk into a room and then walk out again, who must get through with a certain number of visits in a certain time.

HIS WITS SAVED HIM.

An Incident in a Lawyer's Career That Was a Case.

"A man who has his wits about him," remarked a learned judge, "is greater than he who conquers a city, or words to that effect, for he is always sure of getting there."

"In respect of what?" was the inquiry, made with the ulterior purpose of drawing the judge out, for he knew a good many things worth the telling. "In many," he went on, "but in this particular case I prefer to an experience I had when I was practicing for two or three years, and had an idea that Coke, Blackstone, et al. were scarcely in it with me in the ordinary business of the courts."

There were a lot of young fellows at our bar, and I am free to confess that we did not always maintain the dignity of the law, which is one of its strongest points. Sometimes we even exceeded the limits, and now and then somebody had a fine to pay for visiting lawyers, and the best practical joker in the lot was always held in great respect by the rest of us.

"One day an old lawyer from the neighboring county seat was defending a prisoner for stealing a cow, I believe, and I had the other side and was quite sure of making my case. The old fellow had been in our courts many times and he was the slowest and longest talker I think I ever listened to. He didn't seem to know when to let up."

Well, on this occasion he had been talking until the young fellows were worn out and they thought they would teach him a lesson and at the same time help me in downing him. So they quietly went out to the telegraph office and fixed up a telegram which read: "Great Caesar, governor, won't you ever stop talking?"

"Then they got a boy to bring the message into the court room, and they sat around the bar to see the old man fall dead when he read the dispatch. The boy came in all right and the sheriff promptly delivered the message. Of course everything became quiet when the point was reached and the lawyer asked permission of the court to read the message, he tore it open amid breathless silence, everybody watching him, and those who were in the joke expecting an explosion as soon as the end had been reached. But there was nothing of the kind. He read it over slowly once, then more slowly again, and then he looked up at the judge and over to the jury.

"May it please the court," he said in tremulous tones, "I have just received a message announcing the death of a very near and dear relative, one who, and his lip quivered, was more to me than I can tell, and I must ask to be excused from speaking further."

"This was an entirely unexpected turn to the affair, and of course the jokers were powerless to change the current. They simply sat dumfounded, while the old fellow was asked to finish his speech. He finished very briefly, but it was to the point, and when my turn came to end the business I was not in it with the grief-stricken man by my side, and the jury gave the case to my opponent without leaving the room."

"After it was all over the old lawyer called one of the crowd aside and said something to him with a mild sort of a smile that resulted in his taking up a collection among us sufficient to pay for a fine dinner for the entire bar."—Washington Star.

**RICH REPARTEE.**  
A Market Woman Found It an Effective Weapon to Squelch a Dude.  
In a crowded Ninth street car one market morning sat a young man just out of his tailor's hands. Fresh white duck trousers, most approved dark blue serge, double-breasted summer coat, new yellow shoes and white straw hat with a brown band. It was all set off to advantage by the pretty blue negligee shirt with long, white tie, and he was a fetching sight. He had been to the station to meet a young lady, evidently just from the mountains, and he was on his very best behavior, sure.

At the market several men got in with their baskets, some having chickens with their heads sticking out, others covered over the top with fresh vegetables, fruits and other desirable things at this season. One very large and very warm lady got in and dropped into the seat next to this freshly done-up young man.

A MYSTERIOUS POND.

Lunar Eclipse Dried It Up and on St. Patrick's Day All Fish Left.

Near Logansport, Ind., there stands a small body of water commonly known as "Palmer's pond." Many peculiar and interesting phenomena are related of it. On the night of the moon's eclipse, March 13, the pond, in which usually from five to fifteen feet of water stands, went completely dry.

Several families who lived near by and had certain knowledge that the pond had been full the evening before were greatly astonished by the occurrence and hastened to relate the news to their neighbors. Many came and inspected the bare bed that day, but those who delayed their visit until the day following were disappointed, for that night the pond resumed its usual fullness. Those who viewed the basin during its empty condition saw nothing in the shape of a fissure or outlet of any kind; neither was there any spring apparent whereby the pond might be filled again.

The only theory advanced is the possible effect of the moon's influence. In support of this theory it is said that about twenty-eight years ago the pond was observed to go dry under precisely similar circumstances. With these two exceptions it has been one of the most stable and consistent bodies of water in the locality. Through the worst of droughts it has maintained a constant depth of never less than five feet, which in the spring and fall is frequently increased to fifteen feet.

With other remarkable stories told of Palmer's pond it is said that on St. Patrick's day, 1873, all the frogs and tortoises in it formed in a line upon its bank and marched overland a distance of a quarter of a mile or more to the Wabash river, where they again took to the water. This unique spectacle is said by many reputable citizens to have been viewed by them, and it is certain that to-day the pond contains no specimen of either species named.—Philadelphia Press.

Pictet, the great Swiss chemist, has found that a combination of sulphurous and carbonic acid gases possesses remarkable power as a disinfectant. It not only kills disease germs, but it also diffuses itself in such a wonderfully penetrating way that it acts more rapidly than any other fumes.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, CORN, etc. Columns include item name and price per unit.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

An Important Point. "There is one question which both men in connection with the emancipation of woman," observed Glanders. "Name it," replied Gummy. "What will the new woman say when her collar button rolls under the bureau?"—Detroit Free Press.

Loyal Subject. Dix—How long has your cook been with you? Hicks—This is the second year of her reign.—Puck.

New East California Train. On October 29th the Santa Fe Route will inaugurate new and strictly limited first-class service to Southern California. The California Limited will leave Kansas City at 9:10 a. m. daily, reaching Los Angeles and San Diego in two and a half days and San Francisco in three days, thus reducing the time half a day.

Equipment will consist of superb new vestibuled Pullman palace and compartment sleepers, chair car and dining car, through from Kansas City to Los Angeles without change. Entire train lighted by electric gas.

This will be the fastest and most luxurious train via any line to California. The present train leaving Kansas City at 2:00 p. m. will be continued, carrying through palace sleeper and tourist sleeper to San Francisco and tourist sleeper to Los Angeles.

Full particulars can be obtained by addressing Geo. W. HAGENBUCH, P. & T. A., N. E. corner Tenth and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

"I will kill him," cried the poet, "if I have to tie him fast and read him to death with one of my own sonnets."—Harper's Bazar.

Like a Venomous Serpent. Hidden in the grass, malaria but waits our approach, to spring at and fasten its fangs upon us. There is, however, a certain antidote to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is this acknowledged and world-famed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, la grippe and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

There is nothing that a man can less afford to leave at home than his conscience or his good habits.—Packer.

Kate Field in Denver. DENVER, Sept. 10.—My journey from Chicago was over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, one of the best managed systems in the country, I should say, judging by the civility of the employees, the comfort experienced, the excellence of its roadbed, and the punctuality of arrival. I actually reached Denver ahead of time. The Burlington Route is also the best to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City.

The highest problem of any art is to cause by appearance the illusion of a higher reality.—Goethe.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERRILL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

In case of doubt in a Kentucky poker game always draw both guns.—Washington Post.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

I would have a man great in great things, and elegant in little things.—Johnson.

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

"Isn't that a new ring?" "It's new to me."—Life.

How fast we learn in a day of sorrow.—H. Bonar.

"You ask me to marry you, George?" she said, slowly. "Do you know that I am rich?" "Yes." "In my own right?" "Yes." "And that you will have to come to me for money?" "Yes." "Even for a cab fare?" "Yes." "And that you will have to walk in pleasant weather?" "Yes." "And you are willing to marry me and take the chances?" "Yes." "Then I am yours, George, and I hope you may be happy."—Household Words.

An old member of the London stock exchange says: "The only time a man of experience takes his wife into his confidence is to tell her he is not making any money."—Household Words.

SERVANT (applying for place)—"And I shall require the address of your last servant." Mistress—"Whatever for?" Servant—"Why, to get your character from him, of course."—Judy.

He—"Will you be mine—mine until death do us part?" She—"I don't know about that; you look as if you might live a good many years."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Did your uncle remember you in his will?" "Yes, dear old fellow! He left me his best wishes in a special codicil."—Harper's Bazar.

A "PRACTICAL JOKER" is one for whom no one has any practical use.—Young Men's Era.

We enjoy ourselves only in our work—in our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.—Jacobi.

KNOWLEDGE Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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

Three high schools under one management. Business, shorthand and typewriting, English and Penmanship. Practical system. Practice lessons. Entrance free. Catalogue free. For free copy of elegantly illustrated 64-page catalogue. These schools are the very best. Mention this paper.

Timely Warning. The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

Mother Goose IN NEW CLOTHES. A lively little child's book containing ten beautiful lithographic color plates, ten black and white drawings and lots of snappy jingles, Sent Free to any mother who will forward a two cent stamp and her name and address to RICHARDSON & DE LONG BROS., Philadelphia.

germ-life The doctors tell us, now-a-days, that disease germs are everywhere; in the air, in the water, in our food, clothes, money; that they get into our bodies, live there, thrive and grow, if they find anything to thrive on. Consumption is the destruction of lung-tissue by germs where the lung is too weak to conquer them. The remedy is strength—vital force. Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, means the adjustment of lung strength to overcome germ-life. It is fighting the germ with the odds in our favor. These tiny little drops of fat-food make their way into the system and re-fresh and re-invigorate it. Whether you succeed with it or not depends on how good a start the germs had, and how carefully you can live. The shortest way to health is the patient one. The gain is often slow.

80 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

KNOCK THE SPOTS OUT. A sore spot, green, black, or blue, is a BRUISE. Use ST. JACOBS OIL and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear. IT IS MAGICAL.

THE COONROD & SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGES

Walter Baker & Co. chocolate advertisement with image of a woman.

RAISING SUN STOVE POLISH advertisement with image of a sun.

DROPSY advertisement with image of a medicine bottle.



### THREE DROWNED.

The Schooner Nellie Duff Goes Down Off Loraine, O.

### GAVE BIRTH TO FIVE CHILDREN.

A Farmer's Wife in Ohio Breaks the Record—Heavy Halitorm in Mexico—W. K. Vanderbilt and His Divorced Wife to Be Reunited.

LORAIN, O., Oct. 15.—The schooner Nellie Duff, sailing from Detroit and bound from Pelee Island to Cleveland, loaded with gravel, sank 2 miles off the Loraine harbor shortly after midnight Sunday night. A heavy sea was running and the schooner sprung a leak and went down while trying to make this port. Capt. Peterson and Seaman John Hagerman, both of Pomeroy, O., and an unknown sailor falling from Cleveland, were drowned. Fishermen brought in word yesterday morning that wrecking was floating in on the beach, and the tug Cascade immediately started out, and after half an hour discovered the spars of a boat sticking above the water about 2 miles out. A man was found clinging to the mast in an almost lifeless condition. He was picked up and brought in. He gave his name as George Wilson, but is in such an exhausted condition that he has not yet been able to give an intelligent account of the wreck.

DELATE, O., Oct. 15.—Mrs. John Langdon, the wife of a farmer living near here, gave birth yesterday, within a space of three hours, to five children, all of them males. For a time the unique event was given no credence. Investigation, however, confirmed the report. The five children are apparently fully developed, though frail specimens of humanity, and the attending physician believes they will all live. Mrs. Langdon has experienced no serious results from the extraordinary accouchement. She is past 35 years and has three other children. She weighs 140 pounds and her husband 165.

HEAVY HALITORM IN MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 15.—News from Acapulcan, state of Guerrero, announces that a tremendous halitorm occurred there, destroying crops and causing destruction of a dozen houses and killing and maiming many cattle and domestic animals. Seventy-three large trees were felled and the force of the wind dragged them some distance. The inhabitants were filled with terror, thinking that the day of judgment had arrived.

A RECONCILIATION PROBABLE. BROOKLYN, Oct. 15.—It has become an almost accepted rumor among the members of the 400 of New York, and particularly among those who compose the Meadowbrook Hunt club of Long Island, that a reconciliation is probable between Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and immediately following the marriage of the daughter, Consuelo, with the duke of Marlborough.

### NORTHERN SEA ABLAZE.

Wonderful Display of Volcanic Activity in the Aleutian Chain of Islands. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The revenue cutter Commodore Perry has returned from the northern seas, where she has been confronted each night for weeks by a gigantic line of fire. As Capt. Smith expresses it, "the devil's stokers have been stirring up the subterranean sea of flames that is supposed to lie thousands of feet under the Behring's bed, and as a consequence fully twenty of the forty volcanoes in the Aleutian chain are now active."

As far as the eye can reach from any point in the Behring sea, adjacent or even at a distance from the famous seal island, the rising smoke and steam can be seen in both directions. The eruption is general and so very lively that at night the fiery columns cast their glow all over the landscape. Nowhere else on the globe can such a sight be witnessed. The show of subterranean force is the most noteworthy ever observed on American soil. As proof of the mighty power that is at work beneath the islands, a neck of land has been forced up out of the sea between Bogaslov and Old Bogaslov and the two islands are now one.

### UPRISING IN COREA.

The Queen Disappears and Is Supposed to Have Been Murdered. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Information of the formidable uprising in Corea, resulting in the disappearance and probable death of the queen and the landing of military forces by the United States and European powers, has been received by Minister Kurino of Japan, from the foreign office at Tokio. It is quite sensational, indicating the landing of marines by Russia, the United States and probably Great Britain.

A Murder Victim Identified. CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Oct. 15.—The mysterious murder and attempted cremation of the body of the victim by firing hayricks on the Patterson farm 10 miles south of Chillicothe, was cleared up yesterday so far as the identity of the body is concerned. It proved to be that of William E. Ellis, aged about 30 years, of Chillicothe. He was unmarried, and lived with his step-mother, Mrs. Fifer, of this city.

Populist Editors Organize. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—The populist editors, who are here in conference with the state central committee of their party, met last night and organized a People's Party Press association of Missouri. Miss O'Neill, of the People's Record, at Marshall, was chosen president and J. B. McDonald, secretary.

Death in a "Crup" Game. PITTSBURGH, Kan., Oct. 15.—During the progress of a crap game at Yale George Saddle shot Will Stover with a revolver, the latter dying in a few minutes. The men are Alabama negroes, imported during the strike, and this is the fifth or sixth murder which has occurred among them since their arrival. Saddle escaped.

### A THIEVING CASHIER.

The State Bank at Fort Scott, Kan., Forced to Suspend. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 15.—This morning Vice President J. J. Stewart, of the state bank of this city, posted the following notice at the hour of opening: "This bank is closed, subject to the order of the state bank commissioner. Depositors will be paid in full. The failure to open is caused by the defalcation of the cashier."

J. J. STEWART, Vice President. A large crowd of excited depositors gathered around the bank doors and discussed the situation. The cashier, J. R. Colean, has had the utmost confidence of all. He had been cashier since the bank was organized in 1883. Last Wednesday he left town, saying that he was going to his old home in Jerseyville, Ill., where his wife is visiting. Colean confessed to D. F. Coon, president of the bank, in the West End hotel in St. Louis last Saturday night that he had lost \$25,000 in speculation in stocks and bonds. An investigation showed that the theft had been systematically practiced for a period of over two years, and covered up by a manipulation of the bank books.

### FAIR SALVATIONISTS.

The Girls at the Emporia Normal College Joining the Army. WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 15.—A dispatch from the college town of Emporia gives the details of a sensation there among the faculty and students of the state normal college. Recently the Salvation army there got an eloquent ex-cowboy leader. A party of normal college girls attended his meeting at the barracks recently and were induced to join the army. The next night they brought more girls, and this was kept up until the faculty of the college attempted to put a stop to it, when the sentimental girls raised the standard of rebellion, claiming they intended to exercise the constitutional right of worshiping according to the dictates of their consciences. One of the leading young ladies in the college announces that she will give up her school studies to join the army's slumming brigade in New York. The faculty is troubled and parents of the pupils are making anxious inquiries.

### GENEROUS TO FOES.

A Tacoma Veteran Favours Admitting ex-Confederates to Soldiers' Homes. TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 15.—George Hazzard, a member of Custer post, G. A. R., of this city, has given notice that he will offer a resolution providing that the post appoint a committee of five to memorialize congress for the passing of a law to do away with the distinction between federal and confederate veterans, so far as relates to their admission to national soldiers' homes; in short that disabled ex-confederate soldiers be admitted to the national soldiers' homes on exactly the same basis as ex-union soldiers. The proposed resolution has stirred up much feeling in the post, many members being outspoken against it.

### TEXAS LAW UPHELD.

The State Supreme Court Decides that the New Law Settles Everything. AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 15.—The supreme court this morning handed down its opinion in the case of the tax collectors of Williamson and Hays counties, seeking to force the comptroller to issue to them prize fight licenses under the law passed at the regular session of the legislature last spring. The court declined to mandamus the comptroller for the license, on the ground that the special session of the legislature, recently convened, nullified all previous laws on the subject by passing a new law making prize fighting a felony, and no license could be issued.

### A TRAIN DITCHED.

Seventy-six Passengers More or Less Injured in West Virginia. ELKHORN, W. Va., Oct. 15.—Passenger train No. 11, between Bluefield and Renova, on the Norfolk & Western railway, was wrecked this morning. The baggage and mail car and the second-class coach were thrown from the track and ditched. Seventy-six passengers were in the car and all were more or less injured. All the wounded passengers were taken to Pocahontas for medical treatment. The second-class car was turned upside down in the creek. A broken frog was the cause of the wreck. The train was delayed five hours on account of the accident.

### Condition of Apples.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The condition of the apple crop is reported by the agricultural department as follows: The continued drought, hot weather and high winds of September, causing premature ripening and dropping, have resulted in a loss of over two points in the average condition of apples. The greatest loss occurred in the central west, where the crop was abundant. It is thought both the eating and keeping quality of the fruit has been much impaired.

### The Horses Take Fright.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 15.—Last night Howard Hite, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Joseph Croft and her three children, of Roaring Springs, were out driving, when their horses took fright at a drunken man lying on the roadside. The animals turned short about and ran away. All were thrown violently from the vehicle. Mrs. Croft was instantly killed, while the others were seriously hurt.

### The Sabala, In., Victims.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—It was announced today that it had been determined that seven of the victims of the Sabala, Ia., wedding poisoning died from trichinosis and that some were still affected. Ham hastily cooked for the wedding supper was the cause.

### Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—Official returns for the last fortnight in September show there were during that time 4,420 new cases, and 1,701 deaths from cholera in the province of Volhynia.

### An Authoress Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Clara Doty Bates, the well known authoress and writer of children's stories, died this morning in this city.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Commission Will Recommend That All the Work Done Upon the Project Be Abandoned. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Col. Ludlow, chairman of the commission appointed some time ago to make a personal investigation of the Nicaragua canal project, is at present in New York preparing his report. The outline has been completed, and it was learned that the commission recommends that all the work that has thus far been done upon the project be abandoned. The railroad built to aid in the construction is reported to be absolutely useless, and the dredging of the harbor of Greytown is said to have been simply a waste of money, because the sands have drifted in and filled up the harbor so that it will all have to be done over again. The commission, however, finds that the Nicaraguan route is the most feasible of any project for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

### A FIEND INCARNATE.

Crime of a Woman in Stilly Who Poisoned Twenty-Three Children. CATANIA, Sicily, Oct. 12.—A woman known as Gaetana Stomoli has been arrested here for the wholesale poisoning of children with phosphorus. She administered the poison by mixing it with wine and prevailing upon the children to drink it. Her victims already number twenty-three. It is stated that they all died in fearful agony. The woman has confessed to having committed the deeds, and offered as an explanation that she wanted revenge for the death of two of her own children who had been bewitched. A crowd of people attempted to lynch the woman, and were prevented with great difficulty.

### FOUR MEN KILLED.

Rolling Mill Casting House Collapses, Literally Cooking Men to Death. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—Four men were killed and seven others fatally injured as the result of an inexplicable accident at the Cleveland rolling mills at 9 o'clock last night. The furnaces were carrying heavy fires and the casting department was working in a manner wholly unexplainable, the casting house, the largest building of its occupants in the debris. As quickly as possible relief came to the imprisoned men, and when all were rescued it was found that four men were dead and eight were badly injured. One of the injured men died since. Charles Wakefield was cooked to death by molten iron.

### MINING MEN HOPEFUL.

Rise in Silver May Cause More Mines to Be Worked. LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 12.—Mining men are feeling very hopeful and buoyant over the results in the rise of silver. It is hoped here that the price will at least reach 75 cents. There is a great quantity of low grade ore in this camp that cannot be touched under 75 cents and 80 cents and even at that price it could hardly be worked at a profit. However, if silver should reach 75 cents, with a possibility of staying at that figure, it is likely more mines will be worked.

### CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Husband and Sister of a Dead Woman Under Arrest for the Crime. WILBUR, Neb., Oct. 12.—Hugh W. Crowe and May Rambo were charged yesterday with the willful murder of Mrs. Ella A. Crowe by strychnine poisoning. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against Crowe, the husband, and May Rambo, the sister of the deceased. Crowe is landlord of the Dewitt house, and the young woman has been staying there for some time, and it is their alleged intimacy that is said to have led to the trouble.

### A MISSOURI LYNCHING.

Will Henderson, a Negro, Hanged by a Mob for Assaulting a 14-Year-Old Girl. JACKSON, Mo., Oct. 12.—A mob of about 100 people last night took the negro Will Henderson, who attempted an assault upon 14-year-old Minnie Rust Thursday, away from the sheriff and hanged him. There was comparatively little excitement while the lynching was being done.

### Condition of Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The returns to the statistical division of the department of agriculture for the month of October make conditions show a decline of 5.7 points from the September condition of cotton, which was 70.8 against 65.1 for the present month. Missouri's percentage is 85. There is a general complaint from all the counties reporting of extensive damage from early rains, recent droughts and ravages of boll-worms and other insects.

### Will Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—By request of Minister Terrell, for the protection of American missionaries in Turkey, and at the instance of the state department, the navy department has ordered the Marblehead to the Gulf of Iskenderoon. Minister Terrell also telegraphs that orders have been issued for all provinces to protect Americans.

### An Incendiary Fire.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 12.—The Holland radiator works at Bremen were entirely consumed by an incendiary fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at \$150,000 and the insurance placed at only \$2,500. The works were owned by Chicago and Bremen parties.

### Intruders Will Be Moved.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Oct. 12.—The bill providing for the removal of the intruders from the Cherokee nation has just passed both houses and been signed by the chief. By the provisions of the bill 315 heads of families will be paid for improvements made in the nation. The amount of land held is estimated to be 100,000 acres, and worth \$68,000. The bill just passed by the council ends the struggle that has waged for the past twenty years between the Cherokee people on one side and the so-called intruders on the other.

### COTTON GOODS GO UP.

A Trade Condition, Which Dun & Co. Say Indicate a Short Cotton Crop. NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The price barometer gives indications that are not entirely favorable. Cotton goods go up with increased evidence that the crop of cotton is short. Prices of other manufactured products, of wool, hides and leather all show some decline, general abatement in new orders being the principal cause. With an immense volume of business not much exceeded in the largest month of the exceptional year, 1892, and with evidence that in several branches the volume has surpassed that of any previous year, there is a growing uncertainty about the near future of industries. Money markets are neither strained or threatening, foreign exchange no longer raising apprehension, all fears about the great northern crops are passed. There have been few advances in wages of labor within the past month, and only a few works have been closed by strikes for an advance.

In woolen manufacturers a demand for dress goods and some specialties keeps many fully employed, but most of the works making woollens, for which new orders are scanty, find not enough to keep them running. To pile up goods in advance wholly in the dark as to future competition, involves such risks that some concerns may close for a time. Yet sales of wool continue heavy, 11,134,100 pounds for the week, largely speculative. Wheat receipts have been 7,531,474 bushels, against 4,690,181 last year, and Atlantic exports only 1,707,629 bushels, flour included, against 1,998,786 last year. The movement at Duluth is so heavy as to absorb vessels and almost arrest more shipments. Failures for the week have included two banks and several concerns of some size and have been 308 in the United States, against 331 last year, and 52 in Canada, against 43 last year.

### FARMERS TALK FINANCE.

Delegates to the National Congress Denounce Laws That Permit Money to Be Exported. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12.—Papers were read at the Farmers' National congress yesterday as follows: By William Lawrence, of Ohio, on "Bimetallism, and How to Secure It," and by J. P. Shafroth, of Colorado, who took the single standard side and argued it. J. G. Offert, of Illinois, offered a resolution reciting that the demonetization of silver was due to a conspiracy of the chief commercial nations of Europe and calling on the president to endeavor to bring about an international monetary conference. The concluding resolutions were: Resolved, That we are opposed to any legislation by congress which will have the effect to cause either gold or silver to be exported, so as thereby to have substantially only one of the money metals used in this country. Resolved, That we will oppose any political party that will not endorse the foregoing resolution.

### GOV. CLARKE SAYS NO.

The Arkansas Executive Says the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Cannot Occur at Hot Springs. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—Gov. Clark, who has been examining the law closely touching the gubernatorial power to prevent prize fighting, has outlined his intentions in communications addressed to the officers at Hot Springs and the principals in the proposed fight. Upon the mooted question of the proper mode of proceedings, the governor has counseled with other lawyers and his pronouncement, which is in favor of preventive measures, is regarded as final. The governor will hold himself ready to co-operate with Judge Duffie, of the Hot Springs district, to prevent the fight, should it appear that the local authorities fail to impress upon the fighters and their backers with sufficient force the propriety of declaring the fight off.

### IMPORTATION OF TIN.

The Armour Packing Co. at Kansas City Has Received 2,000,000 Pounds Recently. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—The Armour Packing Co.'s imports of tin have amounted to 2,000,000 pounds in the past five weeks. The company has paid nearly \$50,000 in import duty, more than twice as much as it paid in the same time last year. The great amount of tin is imported to carry canned meats, most of which will go back to Europe. The exports of meats are increasing rapidly and the local packers are making the most of the opportunity they now have for building up a foreign trade, which will very materially increase the local output of meats.

### A REPLY TO THE POPE.

Dr. Joseph Parker Answers Leo's Invitation for a Reunion of Christendom. LONDON, Oct. 12.—Dr. Joseph Parker has written a letter to the pope in answer to the pastoral letter advocating a reunion of Christendom, in which he says: "Were this a personal matter, I could hardly forgive myself for seeking to approach a presence so august and venerable. But inasmuch as you have appealed to all sections upon the questions which affect the standing of the soul before God, I have emboldened myself to bear witness to the headship of the blessed Christ and to decline communion with any man or church that would officially or prescriptively come between me and my Saviour."

### SWARMS OF GRASSHOPPERS.

The Red-Legged Pests Visiting Oklahoma and Threatening to Devastate Wheat. KINGFISHER, Ok., Oct. 12.—A continuous stream of grasshoppers has been passing high overhead southward every day this week and a good many drop, so that they are uncomfortably numerous on the ground. They are, to all appearances, the small red-legged variety, similar to those that devastated Kansas eighteen years ago. Farmers report their fields of young wheat covered with them and are alarmed.

### SWEPT BY A STORM.

A Destructive Hurricane Does Great Damage in Mexico. GUAYMAS, Mex., Oct. 11.—In the hurricane which swept over La Paz 184 houses were destroyed, four lives lost and about twenty-one persons were wounded. Nineteen crafts, including the American schooner Czar, partly loaded with dynamite, were beached, and a government revenue cutter was sunk. Gardens and orchards were washed away. An iron safe containing \$5,500 in Mexican dollars was washed over 1/2 mile away, but was rescued.

At San Jose del Cabo several houses were damaged and gardens and orchards were destroyed. At Mazatlan many residences were damaged. Considerable damage was done at Playa Colorado. The customs house at Topolobampo was partly destroyed and the adjoining buildings were beached. Many residences of the American colony were destroyed and the remainder were more or less damaged. Agiabampo was almost entirely destroyed. The whole country around rivers Yaqua, Nayo and Florida were totally destroyed. The cane fields were all washed away. There is no news from the towns of Teacate and Altata. It was supposed that great damage was done. Additional particulars are expected by the steamer Mazatlan, which is now due.

### CONDITION OF RAILROADS.

A Smaller Number in the Hands of Receivers Than During Any Year Since 1887. CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—In its issue to-day Railway Age has an article on railroad receiverships and foreclosures for the three months from July 1 to October 1, of the present year. Only five roads were placed in the hands of receivers at that time, the aggregate length of which is 637 miles and the capitalization \$23,438,000. For the first nine months of the current year sixteen roads have gone into the hands of receivers, the aggregate length of which is 2,096 miles; the funded debt, \$86,930,000; the capital stock, \$86,123,000, making the total capitalization \$173,053,000. This is only about half as large as that for the first nine months of 1894, when thirty-two roads with 6,254 miles and \$361,650,000 of capital had been turned over to receivers.

### ARMES DISCHARGED.

Judge Brady Uses Severe Language in Reviewing the Case. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Judge Brady, of the district supreme court, yesterday ordered the discharge from custody of Capt. George A. Armes, who was arrested on the order of Lieutenant Gen. Schofield, just prior to the latter's retirement from the command of the army, for having written him an insulting letter. The judge said: "The arrest and taking of Armes into custody, carrying him away from his home to barracks and holding him in close arrest without any antecedent charge of crime preferred in any way against him was and is unjust, unlawful, arbitrary, tyrannical and capricious on the part of Gen. Schofield in whatever capacity he acted, whether as lieutenant-general or acting secretary of war. The prisoner is discharged."

### BAD PLACE FOR NEGROES.

Those Who Colonized in Mexico Stricken with Disease and Compelled to Flee. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 11.—A report has been rendered to Minister Ransom, by an attaché of the United States legation, which states that there are 107 negro colonists in northern Mexico and that it will cost \$25,000 to return them to their homes. Out of a total of 850 negro colonists, the whereabouts of 280 are unknown. The colonists at Tahuilo were treated in the same manner as the Mexican peons, but for some unexplained cause disease developed among them. The large percentage of death caused large numbers to flee, and many died at frontier points of small-pox.

### SPAIN MAKING READY.

Cruisers and Gunboats Being Prepared for Possible United States Action. MADRID, Oct. 11.—There is unusual activity in the government dockyards at the different ports, refitting cruisers and gunboats. In addition it has become known that certain government officials have been discussing the question of arming the steamships belonging to the Spanish Transatlantic company, and it is believed that these preparations are due to the belief that there is a possibility that the United States may recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

### Disastrous Conflagration.

CHATHAM, N. B., Oct. 11.—The most serious conflagration that has ever visited this town broke out yesterday afternoon, it is supposed, in an ash heap on Muirhead street. A high wind prevailed and the fire got such headway before the engines got to work that it was impossible to check the flames until sixty buildings were burned, entailing a loss of more than \$60,000. About ten acres were burned over. Only one building remains on Foundry street, while all the buildings on St. Michael street were destroyed. The cathedral and female academy, on the borders of the burned district, were on fire several times, but the flames were extinguished before they were seriously damaged.

### A Noted Brewer Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—Perdiland Heim, Sr., founder of the Heim Brewing Co., died at East St. Louis, Ill., last night, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Heim had been in a critical condition for several weeks and Joseph J. Heim, the oldest son, was at the bedside of his father when the end came.

### A Building Collapses.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—A part of a large building used as a spinning mill in Bocholt, Westphalia, collapsed to-day and twenty workmen were buried in the ruins. Several dead bodies have been taken out.

### SACKVILLE'S DEFENSE.

Echo from the Presidential Election of 1888—The Marchion Letter Recalled. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A special cable to the World from London says: An extraordinary and, in many respects, unprecedented publication by a British or other high diplomat has been discussed during the last few days among the foreign representatives to the court of St. James. This is a handsomely printed pamphlet marked "for private circulation only" and entitled "My Mission to the United States, '81-89," and has just been issued by Lord Sackville, who, as Sir Lionel Sackville-Sackville West, K. M. C. G., was the English minister to Washington for the period named.

It will be remembered that President Cleveland, almost on the eve of the election of 1888, sent Sir Lionel his passports because of a letter written by him to an alleged Englishman in California commenting upon the approaching election. This pamphlet is Lord Sackville's defense and explanation, after seven years, of that incident. But the unprecedented part of it, and the part which has aroused very excited comment, is, first, the freedom of his strictures upon the American people and American public men, and second, his own expressed indignation that the British ministry should have accepted Mr. Bayard as ambassador to this country when as secretary of state of the United States Mr. Bayard had wantedly insulted in person its accredited representative.

The pamphlet contains fifty-two pages, 15,000 words, and is of very limited issue—not more than 100 copies. These have been sent under seal only to leading foreign diplomats, the higher English officials and a few personal friends.

### SEVERE DROUGHT.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia Badly Affected. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11.—For two months a severe drought has prevailed all over western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, almost the entire state of Ohio and parts of Indiana. In all except the last named state there has been a remarkable deficiency in rainfall, according to figures of the Pittsburgh weather station. Since April 20 there has been no coal stage in the Monongahela river. Not a bushel of coal has passed south since that month and 8,000 miners in the river pits have been idle almost the entire period. All the boats and barges are loaded and 20,000,000 bushels of coal has been waiting three months for higher water on which to go south. At many points railroads are being forced to haul water for their engines. The Ohio river is so low at East Liverpool that the influent pipes are bare and the supply is scarcely sufficient for domestic requirements in the towns, some of whose establishments are idle this week. Nineteens of the small towns have been strictly limited to the consumption of water by police regulations. A large number of towns have cut off shops and mills. In Lawrence, Mercer and adjoining counties farmers are selling their stock because of the difficulty in keeping cattle watered. In all of the oil fields surrounding Pittsburgh the work of drilling new wells has been greatly interfered with for a month on account of the scarcity of water. So great has this become in some sections as to cause practically a complete suspension of operations.

### TROUBLE IS LIKELY.

Ambassadors to Turkey Not Satisfied with the Porte's Answer. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—Late yesterday it became known that the Turkish government had finally presented to the envoys of the six powers a reply to their collective note on the subject of the recent disturbances here. The reply, however, is not satisfactory to the ambassadors. The porte, in its answer, enumerated the measures taken to preserve order and declared that the Mussulmans were not the aggressors in the recent rioting, but that, on the contrary, the Armenians killed inoffensive Mussulmans.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the porte's reply, the six ambassadors met to consider what shall be done further. It is expected that the dragomans of the different embassies will assist the Turkish officials in clearing the vicinities of the Armenian churches of the rioters infesting them and installing the refugees in their homes.

The sultan continues to be greatly disturbed by the presence of the British fleet off the island of Lemnos, and has sent again to the ambassador of Great Britain to ask for the withdrawal of British warships from the vicinity of the entrance of the Dardanelles.

### DURRANT QUESTIONED.

He Undergoes a Well-Aimed Fire of Cross-Examination. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Whether W. Theodore Durrant is a murderer or not, he is a remarkable witness. All day, before an audience that filled the court room, he stood a fire of questions from District Attorney Barnes, which it seemed at times must break him down, with imperturbable coolness. His quickness of wit and adroitness were shown a dozen times. He went over the grounds of his direct testimony and entered into the details of his movements in the church on the day of the murder, without varying any point.

### CONDITION OF WHEAT.

The Price Current Says the Leading Process Is Retarded by Drought. CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—The Price Current says: There is no essential relief from the influence of drought in retarding wheat seeding. The area is more likely to be reduced, though conditions admit of much further seeding. Disappointing outlook for prices is restricting wheat planting west of the Mississippi river. Drought is the principal factor. Eastward the crop is generally retarded, but position is not discouraging. Not much enlargement in wheat movement is indicated.