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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

NEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

NUMBER 2.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate on October 1, Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill for the disposal of the Fort Wallace military reservation, which, he stated, had been amended to cover the objections of the President. The bill was passed. The message of the President approving the Chinese Restriction bill was referred. A resolution by Senator Hale as to the discharge of certain employees went over. The Senate bill restoring to the United States certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific road by the act of March 3, 1875, and the bill for the relief of Senator Berry and Plumb adjourned the Senate. The bill went over. Adjourned. In the House several bills and resolutions were offered, among them a resolution by Mr. Latham, of Texas, that it is the sense of the House that appropriate legislation for the suppression of trusts is demanded. The point of no quorum was then raised on all legislation, and the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 2d considered the resolution offered by Mr. Call providing for additional legislation in relation to yellow fever and other contagious diseases. It was referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases. The conference report on the General Deficiency bill provoked much discussion regarding affairs in Utah, when the report was agreed to, the Senate insisting on its disagreement to certain items. The House passed with amendments the Senate bill to allow persons who had abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries to make other entries. The yellow fever joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 was adopted.

IN the Senate on the 4th Mr. Allison introduced the substitute to the Mills Tariff bill as prepared by the majority of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Sherman obtained leave to address the Senate on the subject. The Benet circular was again under discussion with the Senate. Mr. Cockrell taking the occasion to defend the Administration. In the House Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, presented the conference report of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, but the House adjourned without taking action on it.

AFTER the transaction of routine business on the 4th the Senate took up Mr. Hale's resolution on General Benet's circular as to discharges from arsenals, etc., which, as reported, was agreed to. The Senate bill relating to classification of post-offices was passed. A further conference was ordered on the Deficiency bill and the Senate adjourned until Monday. The House passed the Senate bill relating to the use of petroleum as fuel on steamers not carrying passengers, rejected the conference report on the Deficiency bill and then adjourned.

THE Senate was not in session on the 5th. The House was in session for the consideration of private bills, a number of which were considered in Committee of the Whole. On all objectionable bills the point of no quorum was successfully made, and consequently little business was transacted. At the evening session twenty-seven pension bills passed, and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND returned to Washington on the 2d from Hominy Hill, Ark. His general health was said to have been improved.

ACTING SECRETARY THOMPSON has telegraphed the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act to collectors of customs, promulgating the substitute to the Mills Tariff bill, and seeing to its strict enforcement.

Mrs. FOLSON, the mother-in-law of the President, is back in Washington from a visit to Mrs. Lamont in Maine.

SENATOR SHERMAN, in a recent letter to Erastus Wiman, advocated a political union with Canada. He did not think the present time appropriate for commercial union.

The Washington monument is ready for the public.

THE EAST.

THE steamship pilot who recently joined the Knights of Labor at Pittsburgh, Pa., have presented a scale of wages to the river coal men. The scale provides for a yearly salary of \$1,600, with \$2,200 for captain and pilot combined.

JAMES B. CURTIS, aged fifty-five years, of Salamanca, N. Y., shot himself through the heart recently in a New York hotel. He left a note stating that he was crazy.

SINCE oyster-planting and the leasing of oyster beds has been regulated by the Government the industry has grown rapidly in importance, until now, in New York State, about 7,000 men and \$6,000,000 capital are employed in it.

SCHUMACHER & EITZINGER, cigar manufacturers of New York, are to be prosecuted for using imitations of customs stamps on inferior boxes of cigars in order to deceive the public.

THE funeral of ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Richard A. Elmer occurred in New York City on the 4th.

NATE SALISBURY, the noted actor and manager, is co-respondent in a divorce suit in New York City, brought by Frank B. Ely against his wife May.

CAPTAIN GLEADILL of the noted White Star steamship Germanic died of apoplexy during the vessel's last trip to New York.

THERE was a large meeting of single tax supporters of Cleveland and Thurman at Cooper Union, New York, on the 5th. Henry George presided, and W. G. Sherman, the well known lawyer and expert on questions of tariff and taxation, was the principal speaker. Mr. Sherman is a recent convert to the George doctrine.

ABOUT 1,000 persons took part in a Republican torchlight parade at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the night of the 5th, and were reviewed by Hon. Levi P. Morton, Matthew S. Quay, General Knapp and other leaders of the party.

THE Democrats of the Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania have renominated Levi Maish.

By a collision between a wild train and a passenger train in a deep cut near Hannibal, N. Y., the other morning, an engineer was killed and five train men hurt. Both engines were completely wrecked and much other damage was done.

COQUELIN and Mue, Jane Hading, the famous French actors, arrived at New York on the 5th from Rio Janeiro.

THE twelfth annual congress of the American Secular Association opened at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th.

GEORGE RUDY, a New York artist, is missing in Italy and is believed to have been lost in the Alps.

At the Roman chariot races at the fair grounds, Kutztown, Pa., on the 5th, the horses became unmanageable and dashed among the spectators. Quite a number of persons were seriously injured, two fatally.

THE WEST.

F. ALLEN & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., have assigned with about \$70,000 assets and liabilities.

The miners employed by the Consolidated Coal Company, of St. Louis, in its Illinois pits have decided to strike for half a cent per bushel more wages.

P. D. WIGGINTON, of California, has been unanimously selected by the executive committee of the American party to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Greer's declination of the Vice-Presidential nomination.

The following formal notice has been issued by Collector of Customs Hager at San Francisco: "No Chinese return certificates will hereafter be issued and the Chinese bureau will remain closed to the public from this date."

Two Mexican stage robbers stopped a stage from Florence, Ariz., the other night and secured the express box and mail pouch.

Two farmers living near Evansville, Ind., were struck by lightning and killed recently while standing under trees.

PRAIRIE fires and frost have completely ruined the farmers north and east of Ayr, Dak. The losses aggregate \$50,000.

The excitement in wheat was again intensified in Chicago on the 3d, the December option being the main point. No failures were announced on the board, but it was felt that serious effects would follow the bulge. The excitement extended to New York, St. Louis and Kansas City.

The lake propeller, Wilson, for whose safety great alarm was felt at Cheboygan, Mich., has reached Alpena, Mich.

DEPARTURES from Grand Rapids and Muskegon, Mich., from Tiffin, O., and from Jay County, Ind., were received en masse by General Harrison at Indianapolis on the 4th.

The reception to Mr. Blaine at Adrian, Mich., on the 4th, was a bonanza for pickpockets and robberies ranging as high as \$200 were reported. The police by mistake arrested John Ritchie, of the Chicago bureau of the Associated Press, and Frank Crawford, of the New York World, on suspicion.

POLICE INSPECTOR BONFIELD, of Chicago, has been awarded \$5,000 damages for libel against Dr. George B. Cunningham in connection with the shooting of Dr. Thomas Wright in September, 1885.

An appeal has been received by Mayor Smith, of St. Paul, Minn., from the settlers of Ramsey County, Dak., who are in great distress because of the ruin caused by premature frosts.

The schooner Albatross, for whose safety considerable fear had been felt, was reported safe at Ludington, Mich.

A TERRIBLE wreck was reported on the Chicago & Atlantic near Kouts, Ind., on the night of the 4th. A fast freight collided with a work train and forty laborers were said to be killed, but the officials would give no information.

A YOUNG man named Clark, an employe of the Thompson Electric Light Company, of Chicago, was instantly killed recently. He was testing one of the arc lights with a stick when his bare arm happened to touch the wire and he fell dead.

By an explosion of gas in the Cleveland (O.) waterworks tunnel, caused by an electric spark recently, five persons were badly burned.

W. S. KING, bookkeeper for the Brunswick-Balke Billiard Company, Chicago, has been arrested for embezzling \$3,000, James Hilger, the firm's collector, is also wanted, but has fled.

At a wake at Racine, Wis., the other night three persons drank embalming fluid by mistake for beer. One will die.

A GOOD authority of the crops in the Northwest says that the Minnesota and Dakota yield will be between 40,000,000 and 45,000,000 bushels, and that nine-tenths of it will be delivered out of the farmers' hands by November 30.

THE SOUTH.

HENRY FITCH, Democratic nominee for State Senator from Oxford, N. C., was thrown from his wagon recently and his neck was broken.

The remains of Alonzo Lewis, a New York city salesman, missing for some time, have been found near Virginia Beach, Va. Only the bones and clothing were left.

The body of William Redman, a prominent citizen of Reynolds, Ark., who went fishing recently, was found later in the river with his hands and feet tied. There was no doubt that he had been murdered.

ROBERT HAMILTON, of Covington, Ky., has been nominated by the Republicans as Speaker Carlisle's Congressional opponent.

FAVORABLE reports were received from Jacksonville, Fla., on the 3d. No deaths from yellow fever had occurred during the day. Ninety-eight new cases were reported.

The tobacco crop about Bradford, Ky., has been badly damaged by frost.

The seventh annual convention of the Funeral Directors of America convened in Baltimore on the 3d.

There being no opposition the election for Governor and State officers passed off quietly in Georgia on the 3d. Governor Gordon and the other officials were re-elected. The amendment to the Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to five was adopted.

C. E. TURNER, JR., a grain broker of Louisville, Ky., has failed because of complications arising from the Chicago wheat deal.

ONLY four votes were cast in Georgia against General Gordon for Governor in the recent election.

FILE broke out the other night in the J. P. Quinn dry goods store at Little Rock, Ark., and the entire stock and building were burned. The stock was valued at \$130,000 and insured for \$75,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

J. M. RAGSDALE, hardware and implement dealer of Greenville, Tex., has been closed up by his creditors. His liabilities are \$55,000 and his assets \$35,000.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, a wealthy landowner of Mississippi County, Ark., was killed recently by one of his tenants in a business difficulty.

The monument to General Pickett was unveiled at Richmond, Va., on the 5th.

THERE were 52 new cases of yellow fever and six deaths at Jacksonville on the 5th. The weather was warm but the cases were generally mild.

GENERAL.

THREE Detroit wrecking tugs have been seized at Algona, Can., for neglecting to comply with the law.

PROF. PASTEREUR has received advice from Sidney, N. S. W., to the effect that his method for the extermination of rabbits has been tried experimentally on Rhode Island in Port Maxon harbor and has proved a perfect success.

The union cigarmakers of Havana have decided to end the long strike. The league workmen have not yet acted.

PREPARATIONS are being made to send a large body of soldiers to reinforce the German troops on the east coast of Africa.

THE river Rhone has overflowed its banks and several persons have been drowned. At Bayonne, France, the dykes have broken and the plains have been flooded.

THE Emperor of Germany met the Emperor of Austria at Vienna on the 3d. The city was decorated and the Emperor met with an enthusiastic reception.

DROUGHT prevails in the province of Guzerat, India, and a famine is threatened on the peninsula of Kattiyavar.

MISS ELLA BAKER, an English woman, the author of several successful stories for young people, was recently stung under the eye by a bee and applied some simple remedy. The swelling did not go down, and in a short time she awoke from sleep in a convulsive fit and died within a minute.

JUDGE RHOX, of Sherbrooke, Que., has ordered the surrender to the United States authorities of De Baun, the defaulting assistant cashier of the National Park Bank of New York.

The overdue State line steamship City of Georgia from New York September 20, reached Glasgow in safety.

The *Tageblatt* says it learns that Emperor William disagreed with Prince Bismarck as to the advisability of criminally prosecuting Prof. Geffcken and that he was also displeased with Bismarck's report on the affair. The Chancellor, the *Tageblatt* says, threatened to resign if the course suggested by him were not followed.

The losses throughout Mexico by the late cyclones and floods are placed at \$3,000,000.

The Soudanese made another attack on Suakin but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia have arrived at the capital of the province of Kooiban in Caucasia. The Cossacks received them well.

The *North German Gazette* positively asserts that the statement that Prince Bismarck threatened to resign unless Prof. Geffcken is prosecuted, is an impudent lie.

Two students of Vienna being hopelessly embarrassed financially shot themselves dead recently by mutual agreement in the suburbs of the city. Neither of them had available assets and resolved to die rather than face their creditors.

MUCH damage to fishing vessels and consequent loss of life have occurred in the North sea as a result of violent storms.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 4 numbered 211, as compared with 220 the previous week and 212 the corresponding week of last year.

SMALL-POX was reported spreading at Topeka, Ont.

TOM KING, the noted English pugilist who defeated Jim Mace in 1862, died in London recently.

THE LATEST.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—Five men were seriously burned this morning by an explosion of accumulated gas in a tunnel now being excavated in this city. The tunnel is lit by incandescent electric lamps and Electrician Doyle was extending the circuit of lights further into the passage when an electric spark from one of the wires ignited the gases and caused the explosion. Electrician Frank Doyle, Foreman James Walsh and engineers Frank Needham, George Spang and Dennis Bonner were severely burned about the hands and face. Doyle is the most seriously injured. All will recover.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 5.—Eighteen trunks, filled with \$5,000 worth of fine silks, etc., which recently arrived from Chicago, were seized by the police at the American express office to-day, and their alleged owner, Samuel Winsberg and Adolph Barling—both of Chicago, placed under arrest. At the station they admitted that Winsberg obtained the goods on credit from J. V. Farwell & Co., and afterward turned them over to Barling as security for three notes, aggregating \$1,800, on which no money was ever paid. The men will be turned over to the Chicago authorities.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Giovanni B. Dendero surrendered himself to a patrolman this morning stating he had killed a relative named Giovanni Dendero. The crime was committed, he said, May 21, at the little hamlet of Sara, eighteen miles from Genoa, Italy. On that day the murderer and his wife became engaged in a squabble. This relative expostulated with the husband, who drew a stiletto and plunged it into his kinsman's breast. He fled and came to New York and afterward to Boston. He wants to return to Italy and meet his just punishment.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 6.—Small-pox is spreading here. Last night another case was discovered, this time on Sherbourne street, one of the fine streets in the city. The patient is a married lady. Ten physicians started out this morning with instructions to visit every house and vaccinate every inmate who has not been vaccinated within five years.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 6.—A fatal freight train wreck occurred yesterday afternoon on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near Cornwells, Va. An engine named Carr was killed. The train, which collided in a deep cut, were loaded with dry goods and valuable express freight. The loss will be heavy. Through trains were delayed twelve hours.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 6.—Three persons drank embalming fluid at a wake in this city last night in mistake for beer. One of the victims, James Payton, will probably die. The others are very sick but will recover.

NEVADA, Mo., Oct. 5.—The two-year-old son of W. A. Brim, of Clear Creek township, wandered away from home yesterday morning and was found by his mother in a pond about a mile away drowned.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Echoes of the Late Reunion.

One sailor in uniform was a prominent figure in the great procession at Topeka during the late reunion.

The boys of the old Thirteenth Kansas held a reunion every afternoon at regiment headquarters at camp McCook.

The Loyal Legion of Kansas tendered a reception to Major General Alexander McD. McCook and General John McNeil, of Missouri, at the headquarters of the commandery at eleven o'clock on Thursday of re-union week.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland held their meeting at Camp McCook during re-union week. The officers elected were: President, Governor John A. Martin; vice-president, T. J. Jackson, Newton; secretary and quartermaster, Theodore Wiseman.

The W. R. C. had handsome headquarters and reception rooms. The department president, Mrs. Ella Powell, was present in person and was assisted by a local committee. The most conspicuous object in the reception room was a banner made of the first silk fabric ever woven in Kansas.

The Regimental Society of the Eighth Kansas held their annual meeting during the reunion in their big tent. Governor John A. Martin was elected president for the ensuing year, Lieutenant David Baker vice-president, S. M. Latham, secretary and Captain Milton Ross, treasurer. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the society at Atchison on the 19th and 20th of September, 1889, that being the Twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, in which the regiment lost sixty-five per cent. of its force. There were fifty-eight members present.

William Weddell, a veteran from Saline County, dropped dead on the grounds while talking to a comrade on Thursday of re-union week.

On Thursday the Ex-Prisoners of War Association of Kansas held their annual reunion and business meeting and elected the following officers: Dr. Henry W. Koby, of Topeka, president; Hon. A. W. Smith, of McPherson, vice-president; Judge G. W. Cary, of Topeka, secretary, and Hon. A. J. Felt, of Seneca, treasurer.

The Iowa soldiers held their meeting at one o'clock Thursday in the Exposition Hall. Colonel W. A. Gohardt, of Ellis-wood, was elected president of the association, and O. A. Mosier, of Emporia, secretary.

Michael Wicks, a member of the Soldiers' Home band was taken sick Monday with cholera morbus and died Wednesday.

A number of prominent citizens gave General McCook an informal reception in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel on Wednesday evening, which was one of the pleasant features of the great reunion.

John A. Buns, was chosen master of ceremonies, which position he filled to the satisfaction of all. Colonel Rogers delighted the company with many appropriate songs, and Mr. Burton recited Shamus O'Brien in a most admirable manner.

At a meeting of the Indiana soldiers at their headquarters, Judge Daniel L. Brown, of Concordia, was elected president, and T. W. Durham, of Topeka, secretary.

Friday was a great day with the veterans. The three attractions were the regular army drill, the flambeau display, and the ovation tendered Senator Plumb and Major Warner. There were fully 50,000 people in Camp McCook in the afternoon, and a night. The gate receipts at 25 cents amounted to over \$8,000, and all old soldiers and their families were admitted free. Commander-in-Chief William Warner was received at the depot by Department Commander Booth and staff and escorted to the camp, where he was introduced to the veterans. After a brief talk he was escorted to the dining hall where an elegant banquet had been prepared, he being the guest of Commander Booth and staff. Exposition Hall was crowded with people in the evening who were addressed by Commander-in-Chief Warner and Senator Plumb, and a grand camp fire closed the great reunion of 1888.

Miscellaneous.

At Topeka the other day John Roth, a German, employed as a bricklayer, fell from the top story of the State house to the floor of the basement, a distance of eighty feet. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. A few weeks previous a colored man fell the same distance, struck on his head and was only slightly injured.

JOHN N. REYNOLDS, the Atchison editor who served a term in the penitentiary, has petitioned Judge Foster, of the United States District Court, to transfer him to the Atchison jail, where he can serve the remaining four months of his sentence near his six motherless children.

COLONEL JOHNSON, a well known character, was shot in Kansas City, Kan., early the other evening and will probably die. He was a stranger in a yard in the rear of a residence just west of the State line. Johnson lost steadily and grew incensed over it. The stakes were very large and Johnson, fearing that he would lose, grabbed the pile, and started to run away, when the strangers fired at him, one ball striking him in the abdomen.

The board of trade of Leavenworth has filed a complaint with the Railroad commissioners against the Union Depot Company, of Leavenworth. It claims that the new union depot has been completed several months and should have been opened long ago, but though the railroad companies have been repeatedly asked to open the new depot, they continue to run their trains into the old dilapidated concern on the levee and do not give a satisfactory explanation of the matter.

HON. J. H. BEXFERT, of Holton, has given the State Historical Society a map 2x2 feet, published by Robert J. Lawrence in 1857, showing the Shawnee and Wyandotte lands with a plan of the city of Quindaro, and the locations of Parkville, Wyandotte, Kansas City, Westport, Little Santa Fe, Shawnee Methodist Mission, Friends Mission, Lawrence, Franklin, Palmyra, Fish's Hotel, Prairie City, place of the battle of Black Jack, Lane's camp on the Wakarusa, Blanton's Bridge, the old Santa Fe trail and many other points of historical interest.

The officers and members of the soldiers, home at Leavenworth, recently sent \$110.60 to the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Report of the Minority of the Senate Finance Committee on the New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The report of the minority of the Senate Finance Committee on the substitute Tariff bill makes a document of twelve printed pages. It begins with the statement that in the preparation of the substitute for the House bill no member of the minority of the committee was consulted or informed as to its provisions until it was reported to the full committee September 23. It recites the work of the sub-committee in hearing "the statements, arguments and appeals of manufacturers and others who demand that the present high rate of tariff taxation shall be maintained, and in most instances prompted not by any revenue needs, but alone for the purpose of increasing their own profits at the expense of 20,000,000 tax payers."

Continuing it says: "It is safe to say that all the interests benefited by a higher protective tariff have been fully heard and have had much influence in shaping this substitute, while the great body of the people—the taxpayers and the victims of this policy—were not heard and have not been heard." It is said that the short time that the substitute has been in the hands of the majority they were unable to find it difficult to ascertain its effect, but the difference between the House bill and the Senate substitute is apparent and radical at the outset in the matter of revenue. The one is framed in the interests of the public treasury, the other in the interest of private pockets. The one is framed in the interest of the whole people; the other in the interest of 300,000 manufacturers. The one is designed to reduce both Government revenue and the tax upon the people, especially the heaviest on the necessities of life; the other is intended to raise public revenue, indeed, but to maintain private revenues, increasing and retaining taxation on all the necessities of life.

The minority says the substitute bill is framed at the expense mainly of the farming class, and the bill is full of tricks by which this is accomplished, though not apparently so. It subjects the farmer to the tariff, and the tariff is to be increased from 30 per cent. to 65 per cent.; that table tariff for the poor should be raised by specific rates added to ad valorem; that knives and shears should be taxed as well as the \$250 grade and desirer for the \$15 grade by making each pay \$10 and 4 1/2 per cent. ad valorem—all these and more are no longer starting and prepare the mind for a thousand other iniquitous and discriminations hidden by neat and obscure classifications that only time and patient investigation will reveal."

The minority criticise the lumber, salt and provisions schedules, and then discuss the substitute in the following terms: "The tariff is the nursing mother of trusts. It is the wall behind which these combinations are formed, by which the people are plundered. The tariff keeps out the foreign competition and the combination suppresses the domestic and the whole people are at their mercy and pay whatever is demanded. Language is inadequate to describe the iniquity of these combinations against the rights of the people, or to depict their disastrous effects upon the general welfare. As the tariffs, which render trusts possible, are established and maintained at the special instance of those who form them, it is not surprising that the simple justice, as well as policy to tear down as much as possible of the cover and refuse to longer aid them in wrong doing."

"They are not private affairs as has been asserted, but public evils of the gravest character. The tariff is the price of every article which contributes to the comfort and support of the people. The provisions of the substitute favor them greatly and will serve to encourage their formation in still other branches of manufacturing. The tariff is the price of the goods which belong to those belonging to the country which would result from the placing of wool upon the free list. It is easily demonstrated that no class will suffer, but that each will reap his share of the benefit. The consumption of 60,000,000 pounds of raw wool in 1887 and a population of 60,000,000, the average per capita consumption is easily reckoned at eighteen pounds, or fifty pounds to the cloth family of five persons, and the consumer, constantly exposed to the rigors of our winters, consumes something more than the average. It requires from three to four pounds to make a pound of cloth, so that twelve to sixteen pounds of wool in clothing for the family will be seen to be a low average. This is now taxed from 5 to nearly 90 per cent. The manufacturer is not benefited, because his finished product comes into competition with the foreign product made not only from untaxed wool but cheaper wool. If the tax be taken off wool we will import more wool, of course, and in no other way can our great factories prosper, because their capacity is limited to sixteen pounds of wool production. When the factories are turning out more product the employes have steadier work and better wages and indirectly, of course, the whole country is benefited. Under the House bill the manufacturer with free wool secure even a higher competitive advantage over the foreign than under the present law of the substitute. The manufacturer will export woven goods as we now export cotton and linen, and the demand for the wool will better the wool market and encourage an increased production, while the average wool grower himself will reap from cheapened clothing more benefits than he ever did from a tax on his own wool production. When the wool market is better, the demand for the wool will better the wool market and encourage an increased production, while the average wool grower himself will reap from cheapened clothing more benefits than he ever did from a tax on his own wool production. When the wool market is better, the demand for the wool will better the wool market and encourage an increased production, while the average wool grower himself will reap from cheapened clothing more benefits than he ever did from a tax on his own wool production. 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Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

THE MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

I am a mother-in-law. Some folks think I am only good for jokes; but if they only knew my heart they wouldn't try to be so smart.

I've been a slave to duty's voice for weary years. Now when my choice is resting ere I go above, I'm more a slave, and all for love.

Yes, for affection unreturned I go without the rest I've earned To do for sons-in-law what few own mothers can or like to do.

When sickness comes for me they send; In poverty I am their friend And shelter them and theirs until They stand again on fortune's hill.

Then I, who welcomed them in need, Receive a welcome poor indeed When loveliest for my daughter's face I seek her husband's dwelling-place.

'Tis I who tell my daughter-wife To yield in matrimonial strife And love the husband who, may be, Thinks all the trouble's caused by me.

I, who have held my babies small In my own time and heard them bawl In hopes I sometime might be through, Now hold the generation new.

Well, I'm a mother-in-law; I know That Heaven only can bestow My just reward for duty done— So joke away and have your fun.

—J. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS.

Saved By a Quick-Witted Woman's Prompt Action.

Robert Matlock had been mining for four years, and, though not invariably successful, he gathered through energy and industry, what he considered would be ample to keep him comfortable in his home, near Portsmouth, Ohio.

He had been in Carson City three weeks making preparations for his departure, and waiting for the coming of an agent that had been promised at that point by the express company.

Wary of waiting, he decided to start, and carry through with him, in bulk, all the money he could not change into convertible paper.

The day before his departure, Mr. Waddell, a miner on a large scale, and a gentleman who had shown Robert Matlock many attentions during his stay in Carson, came to him and asked if he could place his daughter under his charge as far as Sacramento, whither she was going to pay a visit to her aunt.

He had met Ida Waddell once before, and, as she was decidedly pretty, with good conversational powers, and that distinctive mark of the well-bred lady, great self-possession, the duty assigned him was not nearly so disagreeable as it might be in escorting a less favored person.

The stage coach, with its six horses and piles of trunks and packages, was standing before the office door, waiting for the passengers to get in, when Mr. Waddell drew Robert Matlock to one side, and calling his attention to a dark, featured, over-dressed man of thirty, who was about to enter the stage, asked:

"Do you know that man?"

Robert glanced at the person referred to, and replied very frankly:

"I do not; and unless he is a friend of yours I have no desire to form his acquaintance."

"I see you can read faces, Mr. Matlock. But let me say that man is known as Pete Norman. He is a frequent visitor to Carson, and is looked upon as a gambler without principle, and a desperado without courage. You must watch him."

"I am glad you have confirmed my suspicions. I propose to let Mr. Pete Norman alone, and I am equally determined that he shall in no way interfere with me."

The stage-driver, a perfect autocrat in his way, shouted "All aboard!" Good-byes were said and the stage rolled away, not to halt again, night or day, save to change horses, till navigation was reached at Sacramento.

Besides Robert Matlock and Ida Waddell, there were four other passengers—Pete Norman; a Chinaman with a skull cap, blue frock and a very large queue, and two sturdy-looking, brown-faced men, who looked like miners of the better class.

The stage continued its journey without interruption until sunset; the conversation between the passengers had ceased and all dozed the doze peculiar to stage-coaches in a mountain country.

"Get up, there!" "Whoa!" "Stop, or we'll shoot!"

These cries and voices, coupled with the sudden stopping of the coach, woke the passengers, who set rubbing their eyes, under the firm conviction that something unusual had happened.

Robert Matlock, who sat on the middle seat, near the window, having resigned the back seat to Miss Waddell, that she might the better rest, looked out, and at a glance saw three things—first, that it was near sunrise; second, that they had stopped in a narrow mountain valley; and third, that a number of armed men were standing in front of the horses.

"We must fight for it, my friends," said Robert Matlock, opening the door, as if to spring out.

"Don't leave that stage, or you are a dead man!" shouted one of the robbers.

Robert would not have heeded this, but Ida Waddell laid her hand on his arm and begged him to remain.

In the meantime the robbers held a

consultation outside, and one of them said aloud:

"If you fellows come out one at a time and surrender your weapons we won't do you no hurt. We've three to one, and if you resist we'll kill the last one of you."

"No no wantee fight, all samee's Melican man," said the trembling Chinese.

"What do you say, friends—shall we resist or not?" asked Robert Matlock.

The miners thought resistance would be useless under the circumstances.

And so they went out, one at a time, and gave up their pistols.

The gang was as large as they said, and as soon as the passengers were disarmed they were all bound except Miss Waddell, and thrown inside the coach.

While outside they saw that the driver had been shot and that Pete Norman was kept away from them.

The stage, with a new driver, and surrounded by a mounted escort, again moved off, and after an hour during which it traveled off of the road, it stopped before a high rock, beneath which there was a dark opening.

The passengers were taken out and carried into the cave, Ida Waddell being kept away from her friends.

Among the freight was a keg of brandy, and knocking out the bung, the road agents filled tin cups and drank to their own success, after which they went outside to hold a consultation regarding the disposal of the prisoners.

While they were thus engaged, Ida saw a package bearing the word "laudnum," which belonged to the medical stores of a military post lately disbanded.

The robbers were outside, and she was free. In a moment, with a woman's quick instinct, she saw her chance. Springing forward she opened the quart bottle of laudanum and poured it into the open bung-hole.

She had no more than regained her place when the outlaws came in. Pete Norman smiled like a friend and brother in their midst.

They drank the fullest of bumpers, and then sat down to eat breakfast, which one of their number remained behind to prepare.

They ate and talked and laughed at first, but gradually Ida (who anxiously watched them) noted the incoherent words and the increasing faltering of the gestures.

Pete Norman rose with a wild look in his face, staggered and fell. Two men got up to help him, but also fell, and a few minutes later all were helpless or unconscious.

Ida at once hastened to free her friends; they quickly bound the robbers, threw them into the stage, and drove to a near-by ranch, where a guard was secured and the robbers turned over to the authorities, who had offered a reward.

All insisted that the reward belonged to Miss Waddell; but before it was paid the robbers, of whom Pete Norman was the leader, were convicted, and the Governor sent the money to Mrs. Robert Matlock.—Chicago Journal.

CHOLERA INOCULATION.

Pasteur Convicted of the Efficacy of Dr. Gamaleia's Discovery.

The scientific event of the year has been the Russian Dr. Gamaleia's alleged discovery of a method of anti-cholera inoculation. Pasteur, whom at the time of the Spanish Dr. Ferrin's supposed invention four years ago I found extremely skeptical as to the possibility of preventing cholera by inoculation, is quite convinced.

"I am so thoroughly convinced of Gamaleia's success," said Pasteur, "that I would to-morrow, were there need, allow a test to be made upon my own person, and in so doing should run small risk. Of course there was nothing novel in the idea of inoculation against cholera. The difficulty lay in applying the well-understood principles of vaccination to this new case as I had already applied them to hydrophobia, and as some one will one day apply them to tuberculosis and other diseases. The question was how to do it. There is where Dr. Gamaleia has shown himself great in deducing with wonderful patience and skill practical realization from theoretical possibility. Heretofore the insurmountable difficulty has lain in the fact that there was no known way of following an experimental method, inasmuch as human virus seemed incapable of infecting the lower animals. Gamaleia succeeded in producing virus so deadly that a single drop would prove fatal to either guinea pig or pigeon. That was the first great stride. He had no means of experiment. He could cultivate according to the usual chemical methods, starting with human virus, a bacillus almost harmless. He had found a bacillus of a most virulent type. If a pigeon or a guinea pig could be brought to resist this last form of cholera virus, which would ordinarily kill these creatures with absolute certainty, they might be fairly considered as having perfect immunity from the disease. This is precisely what Gamaleia has accomplished. He found that a series of inoculations with weaker preparations rendered the bird or animal perfectly indifferent to the most violent cholera virus. The same reasoning applies to man. As I said, one would run hardly any risk in making the experiment, for the weaker cultures are incapable of injuring even a pigeon. By following the progressive method we should gradually arrive at complete immunity."—Paris Letter.

"No gifts," reads a foot-note on the invitation cards to a wedding in New York. The bride explained by saying that she did not want her marriage made a donation party.

THE JOLLY FAT MAN.

A Breezy Review of His Prominent Traits and Ways of Life.

Why is that as a rule fat men are so much more amorous than thin men? Is it that they grow fat on the pleasant pastime of making love, while more intellectual pursuits run to skin and bone? Many fat men are simply rather stupid, good-natured and inordinately vain, they are generally the last, and it may be that the pleasant sensation of vanity is good nourishment. But it is surprising how often, given the opportunity, the talk of fat men runs to flirtation or to food. Of course I don't mean to say that a fat man always talks of various dishes any more than that his conversation with a woman usually includes an offer of marriage. On the contrary, perhaps, knowing his own weakness, he is more chary of his proposals than are his leaner brethren; by the same token he does not openly discourse on food, but he will amble off gently in its direction.

He will tell you of the best dining places in every city he has visited, or remarks on the wretched cooking here, the inefficiency of service there. Perhaps he will tell you of his grapes or the size of his cucumbers, though grapes and cucumbers are not much in his way. He sometimes prides himself on his cellar, but he will oftener know the ingredients of an out of the way curry, or have at his finger ends the names of places where you can get choice and curious dishes.

So in talking to women his conversation runs to little compliments and a semblance of love-making; he talks of marriages, he hedges round it, and smiles and looks up to see if they are pleased. When he speaks of women it is from the old-fashioned standpoint of view that he considers them, for he is too fat to hurry on and catch up advanced ideas. A woman, he thinks, should be pretty, irreverent, saucy and given to smiling and blushing. It is by a blush or a smile that men of his type are caught. She has no business to know any thing about books, except in a superficial manner that will enable her to talk for five minutes only of poetry and novels. She should especially know nothing of politics. He does not like women with ideas of their own; they ought to take them distilled and diluted from men in general and their husbands in particular.

When a woman is married she should concern herself with her home and her children—quite true—and as for intellectual interests, nonsense! No man wants to talk seriously with a woman. She should know her place and keep in it. Home is for women, and the world for men; clothes and children for women, books and politics for men. At a dinner party or in company women should no more presume to express opinions on questions of the day than should men about bonnets, and if they attempt to do it it is the duty of all sensible men to snub them.

I have frequently cited another curious trait; it is, that after the first few indulgent minutes he diverts his conversation to his own sex, and will almost ignore mine, even in a party of half a dozen, for, as a rule, good breeding is not his strong point. There are exceptions, of course, and I have known some charming ones. I am only speaking for the majority. If I were a girl, I would pray heaven to save me from a fat man. Well, it has.

Many fat men have made love or tried to make love to me, but comparatively few have come to the point. Your fat man is cautious, and does not commit himself to a direct offer unless he is certain that he means it and is equally certain that he will be accepted. As a rule, he is certain that he will be accepted. As a rule, he is certain of the latter, for modesty is not his besetting virtue; besides, he is of the type that thinks all women are sighing for matrimony, longing for it as the one grand treat of their lives, and of a refusal it is difficult to make him believe the reality.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TRUE POLITENESS.

In What It Consists, and Its Desirability in the Home Circle.

True politeness is founded on consideration for others, yet it is so much a matter of form or habit that politeness is sometimes shown where there is no consideration. It is sometimes neglected where there is affection and every reason for kindly consideration. Thus in the intercourse of near relatives made familiar with each other by daily meetings there is naturally less formality than between people who are only thrown together by chance for a few hours or days at long intervals. But along with laying aside of formality some necessary features of politeness are sometimes sacrificed by relatives and very close friends. The youth who is careful to salute his lady friends and acquaintances, according to the usages of good society, sometimes forgets to pay the same respect to his sister, not because he is wanting in affectionate regard, but because he has grown so familiar with her that it seems awkward to him to treat her in any formal way. Yet when he meets her in company he should, out of his consideration for her, be markedly polite and attentive. There are some families not noticeably impolite in society, whose members drop all conventionalities in their home intercourse; they scarcely greet each other on entering the breakfast room; make no apology if they leave the table before the family meal is concluded, and generally disregard the rules they observe in the presence of strangers. If they meet each other in the street or in company a careless nod suffices for recognition. The near relative is left to take care of himself or herself, while the utmost at-

ention is given to comfort of acquaintances for whom there is no real regard. Such conduct should be avoided on account of its reflex action. Although politeness necessarily follows to a great extent set forms, it should have its origin in affection for the individual, or, in a more general way, in consideration for others. When the young man begins to behave at home with less politeness than he exhibits abroad there is much danger that gradually he will lose that consideration for his immediate relatives which he should have and exhibit. He may begin by entering the family room without formal greeting; absorbed in his own thoughts or pursuits, he will soon begin to leave his sister and his mother to look out for themselves in the smaller affairs of life, and gradually by surely he will cultivate a selfish disposition in home affairs that will make him a bad or indifferent son or brother. It is a small matter in itself whether a young man finds a chair for his sister or mother when they would be seated, anticipates their desire for a glass of water, cheerfully helps them to their wraps and offers them the thousand little attentions without which and in his absence they could get along very well by their own exertions, but it is not a small matter when neglect of such attentions lessens his consideration for them, develops his selfishness, and gradually undermines the affection that should unite the family. Politeness in society between acquaintances or friends is demanded by custom. There is no need to remind readers that it should be exhibited. Politeness at home and between near relatives, even between husband and wife, though of much more importance in every way, is not so obviously necessary, and is too often neglected. Gentlemen of what is known as the "old school" were and are scrupulous in the observance of the forms of polite society towards their wives and other female relatives, and in the home circle, but the later generation seems disposed to treat relatives with less formality and respect than is habitually shown to strangers and acquaintances. The tendency should be resisted, however, and every encouragement given in the home circle to an observance of the rules of polite society, modified only by a spontaneous exhibition of that greater affection which exists between the members of a family group.—Baltimore Sun.

BENEATH THE EQUATOR.

What a Traveler Saw in the Tropical Countries of America.

"Did you ever live in the tropics?" This question was asked by a yellow-faced, bluff-looking man of a reporter, who admitted that he had not as yet gained that experience.

"Well, you don't know what life is, or rather what misery is. It is perpetual summer there to begin with. To have 82 degrees at midnight, sunrise, midday and sunset, from one end of the year to the other, is somewhat monotonous. Then there's the humidity. That's always present. Why, my boy, the percentage of humidity is so great that the works of your watch will rust in your pocket, and a bearskin cloak is hardly thick enough to keep the ordinary clothing from becoming saturated in two minutes after the sun has gone down. And yet there would be to the eyesight no sign of dampness in the atmosphere. The moon and stars can be seen plainly from where you may be standing, yet if you ascend a slight elevation you will perceive that the place which you had just left is completely hidden amid thick white mist."

"That must be unwholesome."

"Well, I should think so. Severe fevers are thought so little of that, in a street salutation, the mention of a person being stricken down is regarded with about as much concern as if it had been said that a neighbor had caught cold. What kind of fevers? On the Isthmus of Panama and in the West Indies there are remittent, intermittent and yellow fevers; besides that worst of all climatic disorders, the 'Chagres fever.' It is a concentration of about ten thousand chills and fevers bound up in the same person. Shake? Why, I shook myself down from 156 to 73 pounds. And all through that confounded humidity. Besides which the disease drives a sufferer crazy, and many go out of the world raving. I was only saved by leaving that place; but the marks of Yellow Jack have, as you see, dyed my skin."

"I have known what it is to go to bed with a cobra. Our beds were simply canvas-stretched trestles, what is known here as a Dr. Tanner, covered with a sheet only, the head being supported by a pillow. The reptile had by some means got into my room and concealed itself under the pillow. Fortunately before going to sleep I discovered the presence of the creature. There is an animal in the tropics with a nose like a rat and body like a racoon. He is as much an enemy to the cobra as the cat to the rat. These are kept in houses as you keep cats. When the presence of the cobra was ascertained this animal was turned into the room. He soon found the snake and there was a sharp battle, ending in the death of the reptile. But this was nothing to my experience with anacondas. I was traveling through some woodland, with a guide, when I noticed a lot of trees with shoots hanging down from the branches. These shoots grow downward until they reach the ground, when they strike into the earth and take root. There were a number of these hanging shoots all around me. Suddenly my guide stopped and, pointing to one of these apparent shoots, took my rifle from my hand. He fired at the cause of his sudden stoppage, and in an instant it fell writhing to the ground. It was an anaconda over fifteen feet long. My guide's shot had broken the creature's back. The agitation of other branches not far distant betrayed the presence of more of these serpents. Neither my guide nor myself felt much inclination to pursue the path further, nor did we feel quite safe until entirely clear of the wood. It was only my guide's quick eyes that saved us both from being crushed in the folds of this reptile."

"Did you ever see a tropical storm?"

"If you can imagine the lightning flashing and the thunder rolling and cracking continuously for thirty hours, without even a moment's cessation, with the rain falling in a steady downpour for ten days, you may have some conception of what a tropical storm is like."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

FIRE-PROOFING IRON.

In walls, bricks of any kind, but more particularly fire-brick, if properly laid in sound mortar or cement, will resist all effects of heat for a considerable time; for stairs, stone is a very dangerous material, unless it is imbedded on some substance which can carry it when it gets hot. But of all building materials there is none which requires more extra care and delicate treatment than iron. Imagine a straight iron rod, supported at its ends, and capable, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere of carrying a heavy weight in the middle. Let a strong fire be lighted under it; in a few moments the rod will lose its straightness, first sagging in the middle, then dropping altogether, next fusing and running away. Yet this is a material which many persons call fire-proof, and put to carrying loaded floors which they designate by the same improper epithet. Wherever iron is used it should be protected by terra-cotta, good brickwork, sound plastering, or if nothing better can be found for the purpose, solid woodwork round it. Woodwork, if solid, will resist for a length of time every possible effort of heat short of actual flame.—Builders' Trade Journal.

Licenses were issued at Reading recently for the marriage of two girls, each only fourteen years old. In both cases they had the consent of their parents. The grooms are aged twenty-three and twenty-five years respectively. The younger one has been a widower since 1885.

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

In Building It Allow Ten Square Feet To Each Hen.

The main point to be observed, when constructing a poultry house, is to secure as much space on the floor as possible, and to avoid too wide a roof. The object is to save expense, as the roof is the most costly part of the house, while the real value depends upon the area on the floor in proportion to total cost. Hundreds of designs of poultry houses have been illustrated and published, but, unfortunately, each individual has certain preferences which prevent perfect unanimity in constructing them on the most favorable plans. It is as easy to have all agree upon one common plan of a dwelling house for fowls as for humans. The climate, soil, breed, and space are all considered when making the designs.

No matter what kind of a poultry house may be preferred, the fact must not be overlooked that during a great portion of the winter, when the snow is on the ground, the fowls must be kept confined in the house. The greater the space, especially on the floor, the better they will be enabled to exercise and keep in proper condition; and, as yards are often of no consequence during a severe season, success may depend upon the investment of a few dollars more than the amount originally intended, and it often happens that loss occurs simply for want of room on the floor. If the area on the floor is limited to a small proportion for each hen, and the house can not be conveniently enlarged, then the stock must be reduced, in order to give those remaining more room.

It will not do to feed the hens and then have them sit idly about doing nothing. They then become addicted to feather-pulling and other vices, while the food tends to fatten them by reason of their inactivity. The house should have plenty of sun-light, so as to become warm and also light. The light is the most important thing of all. Fowls have the greatest aversion to gloomy surroundings. They will be perfectly satisfied with well-lighted, comfortable apartments, but prefer the bleak outside to a house that is but dimly lighted. During the day the house should be kept open as much as possible, provided the birds are not exposed to draughts or chillings blasts, so as to purify and ventilate it, but during the night, in cold weather, the house should be warm and close, as plenty of cold air will get in without the use of ventilators.

The object should be to have the number in the flock only large enough to utilize the space on the floor to advantage. If too crowded they will not lay, as is well known by many, who are aware that sometimes their neighbors get more eggs from a small flock than they do from large flocks, and the secret is that they have plenty of room for exercise. The floor should be large enough to permit of places for scratching, dusting, roosting and laying. Just how much space may be required depends upon the size of the flock. We think a house 10x10 feet none too large for ten fowls, or ten square feet for each hen.—Poultry Keeper.

FILTH IS POISON.

A Fact Which Makers of Cheese Should Always Keep in Mind.

In former ages, it was supposed that filth was innocuous. In those days, cities were cursed with plagues that sometimes almost depopulated them. These were the consequences of their filthiness. It is now well known that typhoid fever is a filth disease. Many other forms of disease have their origin in filth. Poison cheese was for a long time a mystery, but modern science is now able to account for the presence of the poison. It is traced to filth. Filthy pails, filthy cans, filthy vats, filthy stables and other milking places, filthy surroundings of all kinds, lead their aid to the manufacture of poison cheese, and we have before suggested and shall continue to suggest until the reverse is proven, that fermenting rennet is another source of poison cheese. The villainous stuff used in some factories is enough to vomit a dog. It is certainly not wholesome. Yet this putrid stuff is poured by the pailful into sweet milk for the purpose of curdling it. It is so much rank poison to begin with. All decaying animal matter generates such poisons. The decaying corpse of the dissecting room has proved fatal to many a student who carelessly imbibed some of the poison generated in it through a cut, scratch, pimple or other opening in the skin on the dissector's hand. It is not so certain that the juices of the decaying rennet cells might not prove equally fatal if introduced into the circulation. But, poison as it is, in it goes, in making cheese. The whole batch is saturated with this fermenting and decomposing liquid. When we think of what we have seen, the marvel to us is not so much that we have poison cheese, but that we do not have more of it. But let it be clearly understood that filth is poisonous everywhere.—Dairy World.

Within a radius of sixty miles of Nashville, Tenn., there is to be found a tree that is said to be the shittim wood of ark fame. Celebrated botanists from all over the country have examined the trees, and agree that they grow no where else on the globe. They have decided that it is the shittim wood of which Noah's ark was constructed, mention of which is made several times in the Bible. The tree is medium sized, with very dark, smooth bark, and the wood is of a bright gold color. In early spring the trees are laden with long, white blossoms, closely resembling great ostrich plumes.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

A LITTLE.

So little made me glad, for I was young;
Flowers, a sunset, books, a friend or two,
Gray skies with scanty sunshine peering
through—
How little made me glad when I was young.

So little makes me happy, now I'm old;
Your hand in mine, dear heart, here by the
fire;
The children grown into our heart's desire;
How little keeps us happy when we're old!

And yet, between the little then and now,
What worlds of life, of thought and feeling
keen!
What spiritual depths and heights unseen!
Ah me! between the little then and now.

For little things seem mighty when we're
young;
Then we rush onward through the changing
years,
Testing the gamut of all smiles and tears,
Till mighty things seem little; we are old.
—Alice Wellington Rollins, in Harper's Weekly.

POOR UNCLE IKE.

Patently Watching and Waiting For His "Mandy."

Uncle Ike shambled up to the open window where I sat sewing, took off his battered straw hat, and bowed low in his humble, old-fashioned way.

"Miss Lucy, will you do me de favor to read dis letter to me," he asked, fumbling awkwardly in his pocket as he spoke, and presently bringing to view a dirty yellow envelope, which he held out to me with a trembling hand.

"Why, who can be writing to you, Uncle Ike?" I asked, smiling at the look of expectancy on his black face.

"Dat's jes' what I've been axin' myself ebber sence de pos'master gib me dat letter!" he exclaimed, in a voice that shook with excitement. "Now, I was tinkin', as I come up from de cabin, dat may be hit might be from Mandy. I dremp't last night dat I seed her a-comin' along de little lane yonder, jes' as natural as she ebber looked in her life, an' somehow I can't git dat dream out of my mind. When I woke up dis mornin', I 'lar to gracious if I didn't 'spect to see Mandy bustlin' aroun' in de cabin, dat dream was so plain befo' my eyes! An' when I got dis letter, so unexpected-like—de very first ebber got in my life—I said to myself: 'Maybe dat dream's a-gwine to come true. Maybe I've gwine to see my Mandy sho' nough!' But read de letter, please, Miss Lucy, fur I've jes' on nettles to know what's in it!"

I opened the letter a little gingerly it must be confessed, for it had the odor of onions and tobacco clinging to it, and looked as if it might have been fished out of some rubbish pile. Uncle Ike leaned eagerly forward, his mouth wide open, and his dim eyes fixed intently on my face, waiting for me to begin.

It was a very remarkable letter—remarkable in more ways than one. In the first place, it was not dated at all, and the words were jumbled together in a manner that would have puzzled an expert at letter reading. However, by dint of hard study and frequent pauses, I managed to decipher the most of it, and, as nearly as I could make it out, it ran thus:

"mi deer husband i tak mi Pen in han to Rite you a Few lines to Lett you no That i Am wol an Hop when you reeve it Wil fine you enjoyn The Same blessin a Man from logan county was up here a da or to ago an Tole Mee that you was Livin down Thar an that he Seed you to weeks Ago i am Comin to you rite Strate When i can Pak my Cloes i haint thot ur Marryin no more an i am Gladd to here you haint. you can Look for me enny Day so fair the well an no more From your Troo wife mandy fields the rose is redd the viletts blue candy is sweet and so is yu."

"I said hit might be from Mandy!" cried Uncle Ike, when I had finished. He was rubbing his wrinkled hands together, twisting his black face into all sorts of shapes, and acting altogether in such a ridiculous manner, that I dropped the letter, and laughed till the tears ran down my cheeks.

"Why, Uncle Ike," I said, when I could find voice to speak, "I didn't know you had a wife anywhere in the world! I was under the impression that you had a strong notion of courting Dinah. I notice that you go to the 'botoms' nearly every week."

"Sho! Miss Lucy, does you tink I'd be fool enough to marry dat moon-eyed nigger? Why, dat Dinah couldn't hold a candle to my ole 'oman!" and Uncle Ike gave a snuff of contempt. "I aint a-courtin' ob nobody down in dem swamps, honey. Lord! Lord! how my ole heart does beat wid joy dis mawnin'! To tink dat Mandy haint forgot me in all dese long years, an' dat she's alibe an' well! An' dat las' line 'bout de rose is redd, de vilet's blue, was allus Mandy's favorite po'try. I used to say dat berry varse to her ebry time I went to see her, when I was a-courtin' of her, an' she haint forgot hit yit! Bress de Lord! I feel jes' like gittin' down on my knees right heah, an' offerin' up a pra'r."

"An' now, Miss Lucy, if you aint in no hurry 'bout sowin' dem flower-seed, I'll jes' run back to de cabin an' go to fixin' up tings a little. Mandy allus was de peartest 'oman I ebber sot eyes on, an' I don't want her to find a speck ob dirt down dar. I reckon I better hunt up a pane ob glass for de winder; dem rags an' papers does look mighty onery."

"But stop a moment, Uncle Ike," I said, as he turned away. "You must tell me something about Mandy. Why have you been separated so long?"

"Scuse me, honey, for not 'splainin' tings, but hit 'pears as if I've clean lost my senses ebber sence you read me dat letter," and Uncle Ike removed his hat again, while the smile on his face deepened into a broad grin.

"You see," he went on, "when me and Mandy was sot free, we had no money worf talkin' 'bout, so Mandy she said maybe I'd better run de ribber awhile, an' she'd hire out somewhat to cook, so's we could save a little. Well, I agreed, an' went off on the ribber, an' was gone six months. "I was taken with fever down in New Orleans, an' had no chance to send any money home. When I did git back, I found that Mandy had been gone away nigh on to four months. She went off to loway wid some white folks, who wanted her for a nuss, and dat's de las' I ebber heered of my ole 'oman till to-day. "I've roamed round a heap sence den, but I haint nebbor come across Mandy, nor foun' anybody dat knowed wher she was. An' to tink dat I've foun' her after all dese years—hit jes' seems too good to be true!"

"It seems that she has found you, Uncle Ike," I said, "for there is nothing about the letter to tell where it came from. So, you see, you don't know where she is living, after all."

Uncle Ike's countenance fell.

"Is dat so?" he exclaimed in a tone of keen disappointment. "But hit don't matter 'long as she's comin'," he added, his face brightening again.

"Of course not," I said, quickly, seeing that he was eager to be gone. "I shall run down to the cabin to-morrow, and help you fix up things."

"Tank you, Miss Lucy. You nebbor forgits ole Ike, an' when Mandy comes, you'll find her a mighty good hand to help about de house. Der aint any t'ing under de sun dat 'oman can't do!" and, with a chuckle of delight, Uncle Ike went off down the lane.

That night, when I told Brother Robert about the letter, and Uncle Ike's plan for having every thing in order before Mandy's arrival, he agreed to join me in helping to fix up the little cabin.

"I hope Mandy will prove a good cook," he said, "for I am tired of seeing you in the kitchen so much, and you really need some one to help you."

Early the next morning I heard somebody singing, and looking out of my bedroom window, I saw Uncle Ike, going in and out of the little cabin, bringing out glass and putty to mend the broken window, yet passing a moment to take a look at the little square flower-bed he had made in the corner of the fence, or to trim a branch of the maple tree that shaded the house, always humming a song as he worked, with an occasional furtive look down the lane, as if he half expected to see Mandy coming. At noon I heard the twang of his banjo, as he rested for a little while in the doorway. In the evening he came shuffling to the kitchen door, and asked to see me.

"Miss Lucy, would ye min' givin' me a few hollyhock seeds, an' some ob dat larkspur an' sweet mint in de garden? I nebbor had no idee ob makin' a flower-bed till now, but I know Mandy'll want a little gyarden ob her own to work in when she haint got nothin' else to do."

"Take any thing you want, Uncle Ike, and make your garden as pretty as you can," I said. "I shall give you a curtain for your window, and if you care to use it, you may have the little stove in the wood-shed. Don't stop to thank me," I added, smiling at the quaint courtesy he gave me, "but plant your flowers at once, for who knows but that Mandy may come to-day."

For a week afterward Uncle Ike's face beamed with happiness and hope. And as I had no particular need of him just then, I allowed him to spend the greater part of his time down at the cabin, where he busied himself making things nice and comfortable against Mandy's arrival. Every day, when the train stopped at the station a half-mile away, he would mount his old gray mule and ride down the road to meet his "ole 'oman," who he was "sartin'" would come on that very train; and if he always came back crestfallen and disappointed, it would be only to brighten up again the next day. And so for many weeks he worked on, always patient and uncomplaining, and seldom expressing a doubt as to Mandy's final coming. But I knew that he was beginning to lose hope, and when I found him doing something that he confessed to have just remembered, I was sure he was only working to drive away his gloomy thoughts.

The summer came, and with the warm, sweet days Uncle Ike grew moody and restless, and I noticed that he no longer sang at his work. Only at night would he take his banjo, and, sitting in the cabin door, play softly the quaint melodies that were his only solace in his loneliness. Sometimes Robert and I would find him sitting under the maple-tree, his banjo by his side, his face buried in his hands, while he rocked himself from side to side as if in bodily pain. And every day I took the soiled yellow envelope and studied the blurred post-mark, hoping to be able to read it, so I could find some means of communicating with Mandy, but always without success.

One evening in June, Robert and I walked down to the cabin just as the moon began to shed a soft, silvery light over the quiet valley. Uncle Ike had complained of feeling sick, and as he had not been up to the house to finish his daily chores, we were a little uneasy about him. We found him leaning idly over the little gate, looking straight before him, and on his black face a tear glittered in the moonlight. His weary attitude and the sight of that tear, gave me a feeling of indescribable sadness. I had never be-

fore seen one of his race weep, except the frantic howlings and lamentations that form a part of their religious worship; and now, as I looked at Uncle Ike, I was touched at the gentle patience with which he bore his disappointment, and longed to say something to comfort him, but hardly knew how to begin.

"I'm afraid you have been working too hard this summer, Uncle Ike," I said, at last.

"Taint dat, Miss Lucy!" he said, slowly, as he lifted his hand furtively to his face, and brushed away the tear that glistened there—"Taint dat! You know when de body gits ole an' worn out, de heart is apt to stop beatin' at any time, like a clock dat's run down an' can't be wound up no more. And dat's de way hit is wid me, I've pretty nigh worn out,—dough I did feel right spry 'fore de hot days set in. Now, sence I've gib ub lookin' for Mandy,"—his voice growing tremulous and low, "I aint had de mind to do my work wid de propah sperrit."

"Don't lose heart, Uncle Ike, for Mandy may come yet," said Robert, cheerfully.

"No, Marse Robert, she won't nebbor come now," and Uncle Ike shook his head solemnly. "Dar's sumthin' here," laying his hand on his breast, "dat tell me my Mandy is dead! I nebbor knowed her to break her word befo', wid nobody, much less wid ole Ike. Mandy haint forgot me, but we'll nebbor meet again till we meet up yonder on de shinin' shoah. An' ebry night I pray dat de time won't be long."

"But you have been contented without Mandy all these years," I said, "so why should you spend your remaining days in grieving after her?"

"May be I could quit worrin', honey, if it wa'n't for dat letter; but hit jes' seems as if de Lord put a hope in ole Ike's heart dat He nebbor meant to come true!" and the old man looked across the valley with a puzzled look in his bleared eyes.

"I wish I could help you," I said, with a sigh, as I turned to go.

"Tank ye, Miss Lucy, but hit aint in de power ob any pore mortal to do dat—hit jes' rests wid de Lord to help me!"

"How fast he is failing!" remarked Robert, as we walked slowly back to the house. "I don't think he will live to see another summer."

"Unless Mandy comes," I said. "I am sorry dat letter reached him," I added, as I thought of Uncle Ike's sorrowful face.

Two hours later, as I lingered at my window, loth to shut out the beauty and sweetness of the night, I heard the sound of Uncle Ike's banjo, and presently he began singing the "Suwanee River," in a low, quavering voice, that gradually rose until it rang out on the still air with a strength and beauty that surprised me.

"He has found comfort in his banjo to-night," I thought, as the last notes died away, and I saw the light go out in the little cabin.

The cabin is empty now, for in the little garden where the mint and hollyhocks grow, Uncle Ike is lying at rest. We found him one morning sitting under the maple-tree, just as he had often sat in life, his banjo on his knee, his battered hat lying by his side. A meadow-lark was singing in a thicket of alder-trees near by, and all the valley was cool and sweet with shadows.

We buried him just as the early twilight fell, and as we turned from the new-made grave, Robert and I, we spoke of the humble, patient life that had just ended, and of the faithfulness with which the old man had served us during the two years he had lived in the little cabin.

The summers come and go; the wild rose has climbed over the cabin door, and the garden is a wilderness of bloom. Only the banjo hanging silent on the wall and the long grave under the maple-tree are left to keep fresh in our hearts the memory of Uncle Ike.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Harmony of Colors.

Red and violet and red and orange do not accord well.

Orange and yellow accord incomparably better than red and orange.

Green and blue produce an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep.

Black never produces a bad effect when it is associated with two luminous colors.

Blue, when placed by the side of orange, increases the latter's intensity, and vice versa.

Red and blue accord passably, especially if the red incline rather to a scarlet than a crimson.

Green and violet, especially when light, form a combination preferable to green and blue.

When two colors accord badly together it is always advantageous to separate them by white.

Orange and green do not accord well. Orange and violet accord passably, yet not so well as orange and green.

Red and yellow accord pretty well, especially if the red is a purple red, rather than scarlet, and the yellow rather greenish than orange.

While gray never exactly produces a bad effect in its association with two luminous colors, yet, in most cases, its assortments are dull.

Yellow and green form an agreeable combination. The arrangement of yellow and blue is more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A BRAZILIAN FESTIVAL.

How a Miracle Performed Long Ago Is Celebrated at the Present Day.

Among the numerous churches in the City of Para is one called Nazareth Chapel, dedicated to Mary, the patron saint of the country, whose image is said to have been found in a tree on the spot where the building now stands. "Our Lady's" method of indicating her choice of this place for the erection of this chapel.

Our Lady of Nazareth is also remarkable for a miracle performed in the eleventh century, when the devil in the form of a deer was leading a noble hunter over a precipice. Every year there is a grand festival in her honor; the City of Para is thronged with visitors from towns 300 or 400 miles away. The festival or festa, begins with great cheering, combined with religious hallelujahs, which are the characteristics of a feast day in Brazil, and a procession on Sunday in which nearly 6,000 participate; great enthusiasm prevails as they fall into line, marching, with heads and feet bare, in the scorching sun and stifling dust. There are hundreds of small boys, followed by a box wagon that are loaded with rockets, that are fired at every crossing; then there are little boats filled with dainty child angels with spangled dresses and gauze wings, carried on the heads of strong men. But the greatest attraction to these simple-minded people is the "Belinda," a small carriage in which Our Lady rides. Our Lady is a figure about twelve inches in height, wearing a white satin cape embroidered with gold and a golden crown. To this carriage two long ropes are attached, and five hundred or more persons, mostly women, rush and crowd, at times even quarreling, for the privilege of grasping the rope and being near the belinda, that being the place of honor. Numerous bands, attended by red and green-coated brotherhoods, also the chief officers of the city riding in their carriages follow after the "belinda"; then there are thousands of men, women and children, many of them carrying high above their heads some representation of a portion of the human body modeled in wax, or it may be a coffin carried on the head. This is in obedience to a vow made to Our Lady for their deliverance from the distress in the particular member, sickness or death through her intervention. On reaching the church these wax pieces are deposited in a room set apart for them, where they are arranged about the walls to the best advantage; some tied with ribbons, others decorated with bright flowers or certificate bearing name and date of illness and cure.

The great square of Para near by is lined with booths where drinking and gambling are carried on day and night. The entire grounds are gay with flags and transparencies, and illuminated with gas jets prettily arranged in arches and circles. Every night there is a grand display of fireworks, while music, dances and theaters, with, for the most part, very poor actors, attract the public, especially on Sunday evening, and for two weeks the city is given over to universal enjoyment.—*Mrs. D. D. Harger, in Detroit Free Press.*

THE RUSSIAN SHERIDAN.

General Skobelev as a Fighter and as a Man of Peace.

Skobelev was plain and outspoken; he had little sympathy with cold diplomatic reserve. He very summarily expressed his views of the mutual apprehensions of Englishmen and Russians, in regard to attacks on one another in Russia, by remarking: "I consider the Central Asian question all humbug!" And he was just as emphatic in his open denunciation of the hideous character of war. His biographer records: "Again and again, Skobelev used to declare: 'I hate war; it is all that is sickening, odious and atrocious. No more monstrous, no more loathsome, no more terrible crime can be imagined than to make war without absolute necessity. It is only as the last means, the very last argument, that a step like this can be justified.'" This statement from one who was almost, and perhaps quite, the ablest warrior of modern ages, constitutes, in itself, one of the most striking arguments for the establishment of an International Code and Court of Arbitration, for the pacific and conciliatory settlement of disputes.

Skobelev exemplified, in his own person, the demoralizing tendencies of military life. He separated from his wife, remarking: "Marriage absorbs man too much." But he was no ascetic, and over the circumstances of his sudden death, in Moscow, a veil is hung by his biographer. Skobelev, however, could appreciate virtuous women. He met, during one of his travels in the Danubian region, with an English Quaker lady, who had a daughter married in some town where he was quartered, and who used to lecture him on the sinfulness of war. Her remonstrances, indeed, made considerable impression upon him, and he felt much admiration for her fidelity to Christian principle. He was not a stranger to the existence and aims of the Peace Society. Once in a conversation with an English journalist he said: "You must not publish this or I shall be called a barbarian by the Peace Society; but I hold it as a principle, in Asia, that the duration of peace is in direct proportion to the slaughter you inflict upon the enemy. The harder you hit them the longer they will be quiet afterward. We killed nearly twenty thousand Turks at Gook Tepe. During the pursuit, after the assault, we killed eight thousand of both sexes. I had them counted. The survivors will not soon forget the lesson."—*Herald of Peace and International Arbitration.*

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—To the milk of bottle-fed children pure milk sugar, which can be obtained from any druggist, is the only form of sugar which should be added.

—For chapped lips mix two tablespoonfuls of clarified honey with a few drops of lavender water or any other perfume and anoint the lips frequently.

—A simple and effectual remedy for lvy poisoning is said to be sweet spirits of nitre. Bathe affected parts two or three times during the day, and the next morning scarcely any trace of the poison will remain.—*Practical House-keeping.*

—Lemon Syrup.—Five pints of water, six pounds of sugar, two ounces of tartaric acid. Boil these ingredients for ten minutes; add the white of an egg to clear it; boil five minutes, and, when cold, add the juice of ten lemons. Bottle and cork tightly.

—During the so-called teething period there is no especial predisposition to disease; but the system then is in a condition which invites, as it were, associate disorders and complications. Many of the complaints which attack teething children are merely accidental; that is, they are in no wise dependent upon dentition.

—Many of the so-called cheap cuts of meat are preferable; for instance, the shoulder of mutton is much more delicate than the leg, and, as few persons know, the price is low. The English, who of all people know what good mutton is, always give the leg to the household and save the shoulder for the guests or first table.

—Potato Eggs.—Mash some potatoes (not too new) with a little warmed milk, or cream, butter, salt, and the yolk of an egg well beaten up. Form the mixture into egg-shaped balls by pressing it into an iron spoon (buttered); slip the potatoes out of the spoon upon buttered paper, put them into the oven to thoroughly warm, but not to become browned.

Fried Cucumbers.—Cut the cucumbers into slices, about one-sixteenth of an inch thick; season with salt and pepper; dip first in eggs and then in bread crumbs. Put two large tablespoonfuls of lard or drippings into a frying-pan; when hot, put in a few slices at a time; when brown on one side, turn and brown the other. Take out carefully; drain on piece of brown paper and serve very hot.—*Table Talk.*

—Castor oil is considered one of the safest and most effective cathartics for use with young children, and it is quite rightly esteemed an absolute necessity in the nursery. No one will gainsay, also, that there is scarcely a remedy more offensive to the taste. It can easily be rendered much less so. Parents would do well, instead of buying the clear castor oil, to have the druggist make up a mixture of the oil and glycerine in equal parts. If a small quantity of peppermint is added to it, its offensive character will be nearly, if not entirely, removed.

HOGS FOR MARKET.

How to Produce the Kind of Pork Now Most in Demand.

Those who have bred swine for a number of years have noted the change that has been going on meantime in the kind of hogs grown for market. Not many years ago the hog was a much coarser animal, longer in coming to maturity, and when slaughtered showed a larger proportion of lean meat. While being improved in the way of maturing earlier and showing finer bone, the tendency to lay on fat more rapidly has been increased, until now there is a general complaint that the quantity of fat is out of all proportion to the lean meat, and a change in this respect is demanded by consumers. How this is to be brought about is a question which is being freely discussed abroad, where there is a growing demand for what are called bacon pigs, such as will weigh from 150 to 225 pounds at eight to nine months of age, and furnish meat well mixed with lean. This demand is not confined to foreign consumers, as the principal markets in this country show. The system followed in producing this earlier development and excessive fatness, has also unfavorably affected the vigor of swine, so that they are more subject to attacks of disease. This is to be attributed both to the method followed in breeding and the manner of feeding and caring for them. They are put to breeding early, those being mated that show the desired fineness of bone and aptitude to fatten, and this followed up generation after generation has, as might have been expected, produced a stock less hardy. Many have kept their pigs in small pens or enclosures, where, with little opportunity to move about, they would fatten faster. Want of exercise and lack of pure air produce an unhealthy condition which often ends in disease that rapidly reduces the herd.

It is obvious that to secure a change and produce more vigorous, healthy pigs, and such as consumers are asking for, a change in the manner of management must be adopted. Select the strongest and most vigorous for breeding purposes, not the fattest and finest; give more room pastures or large yards, where an abundance of pure air may be had and plenty of exercise taken. Give a variety of food, such as tends to make growth rather than that which produces fat, and thus grow a hog that, although not so heavy and fat, will be more acceptable to those who buy, and bring quite as much money. This is a subject to which the attention of breeders should be given with a view to making this branch of their business less uncertain and more profitable.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

"Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twittering they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties. But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural. Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy and Log Cabin sarsaparilla, two old-fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, together with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes, give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Ed Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 10th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin rose cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false tooth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

WAYS THAT ARE QUEER.

How the Chinese Show Their Respect for the Bodies of the Dead.

The Pekin Gazette recently contained an imperial rescript severely censuring a number of officials concerned in the execution of a criminal who was sentenced to death by strangulation, but who, "by a stupid piece of recklessness and unpardonable bungling," was decapitated instead. Commenting on this incident, the *North China Herald* says that the Emperor only reflected Chinese sentiment in attaching great importance to the difference between the two, decapitation being regarded as a much more dishonorable death than strangulation. The Chinese feel the utmost repugnance to any mutilation of the body, not on account of the pain or the fear of death, but because of the sentiment that it is a man's duty to keep intact, as far as he can, the body which his parents have bequeathed to him. It forms part of that system of filial piety which is the orthodox religion of China, and has had its share in producing the Chinese dislike of wars and revolutions. Patently and uncomplainingly as most Chinese will go through a surgical operation, it is well known that they strongly object to amputation, and it is often difficult to induce them to submit to it. They invariably ask for the severed limb, which they either keep in a box, to be buried with the original owner on his death, or they eat it. This latter method has the countenance of antiquity; what is severed from the body by accident or necessity is returned to it. A work which has been called the Chinese prose "Iliad" records of a certain hero that when drawing out a stray arrow which entered the eye in battle the eye came with the weapon, whereupon he swallowed the former with great sang froid. Some commentators on the work say that as a temporary expedient this was quite allowable, and even commendable, but that the regular course would be to wrap up the eye and keep it until death. Teeth are treated in much the same way. Milk teeth are regarded as a mere makeshift of nature, and therefore not possessed of the dignity of adult teeth. The latter are carefully kept when they come out, or they are ground to powder and swallowed in water, for they are part of the parents' bequest. Another phase of this subject is the practice, so frequently commended by the Emperor, of making broth for a sick patient out of flesh cut from the body of the child. The efficacy of the practice is that it restores to the parent a portion of his own essence. Viceroys are constantly begging for special rewards to be bestowed on children who have mutilated themselves for this purpose. The mother of a late Governor of Yunnan, who was then eighty-seven years old, was commended not long since in these terms: "She obtained a reputation for the filial piety she displayed towards her husband's parents, mutilating herself to mix her flesh with his medicine when her father-in-law was ill." A few years ago the Viceroy of Szechuen reported a case in which a dutiful son, who was too poor to satisfy a sudden craving on the part of his sick mother, for meat, cut a piece of flesh off his arm and made soup for her. He felt, the report says, no pain from the mutilation and the wound healed at once.—*N. Y. Times.*

A well-known English woman has come to the conclusion that the works of Byron, Shelley and Keats are not sufficiently studied by her own sex, and she has set apart a considerable sum of money, which, when judiciously invested, will produce a substantial income that is to be devoted to prizes for essays on the works of those poets. Trustees have been appointed to administer this fund.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
S. GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Of Ohio.
Presidential Electors.

At Large—J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sheridan.
First District—B. A. Sevier, of Doniphan county.
Second District—C. E. Benton, of Allen county.
Third District—E. A. Scammon, of Cherokee county.
Fourth District—John E. Watrous, of Coffey county.
Fifth District—W. C. Buchanan, of Franklin county.
Sixth District—W. D. Covington, of Phillips county.
Seventh District—B. F. Milton, of Ford county.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN MARTIN,
Of Shawnee County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
F. W. FRASIUS,
Of Cloud County.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Of Labette County.
FOR AUDITOR,
W. H. WILHOITE,
Of Miami County.
FOR TREASURER,
W. H. WHITE,
Of Morris County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
I. F. DIFFENBACHER,
Of Barton County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
A. N. COLE,
Of Phillips County.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE,
W. P. CAMPBELL,
Of Sedgewick County.
FOR Congressman from the 4th Dist.,
DAVID OVERMYER, of Topeka.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Representative,
J. W. STONE.
For Probate Judge,
W. E. TIMMONS.
For County Attorney,
J. V. SANDERS.
For District Court Clerk,
S. E. YEOMAN.
For County Superintendent,
ROBERT MATTL.
For County Commissioner, 2nd Dist.,
H. S. F. DAVIS.

JAMES C. BLAINE ON LOW TARIFF.

From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress."
The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition. Money became very abundant after the year 1846; large enterprises were undertaken, speculations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine. After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the Government, and had gradually become the free trade party. The principles involved in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence that, in 1856, a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any one of the three parties which presented Presidential candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1857 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812.

IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CONFRONTS US—NOT A THEORY.—Grover Cleveland.

As more articles are placed upon the free list in the Republican Senate tariff bill than in the Mills bill what will become of the Republican cry of Democratic free trade.

The Kansas Congressmen are charged with underhanded work in their attempt to defeat the Oklahoma bill, and the friends of this measure should see to it that their records are shown up in their true light. It is no time for shuffling or double dealing, and a Congressman who is not openly for the people, can be counted upon as being against them.

The decline of suckling power among American women is the theme of a thoughtful article by Dr. L. M. Yale in the October number of *Babyhood*, which ought to command a wide audience. There is undoubtedly a marked diminution of the milk-giving power among the women of our land, and the medical editor of *Babyhood* attempts an explanation of its causes, which will be read with great interest. Laxative food, by Dr. Jerome Walker, and excessive wax in the ears of children, by Dr. Chas. H. May, are other articles which will prove valuable to all mothers.

Alden's illustrated weekly magazine, *Literature*, is one of the handsomest as well as one of the most in-

teresting and instructive periodicals of the day. In its plan of giving illustrated biographical and critical studies of popular authors, recent issues have been devoted to Guizot, the historian and statesman; Paul Hamilton Hayne, the brilliant southern poet; Ralph Waldo Emerson philosopher and transcendentalist; and Wm. M. Thackeray, novelist and humorist. Each subject is well presented in a biographical and critical sketch followed by copious characteristic selections from his works. John B. Alden publisher, 293 Pearl st., N. Y., or 218 Clark st., Chicago.

The eighth volume of Alden's *Manifold Cyclopaedia* extends from Ceylon to Clubfoot, and is fully equal to its predecessors—its handsome type, numerous illustrations, handy form, neat, substantial binding, and more than all, its skillful editing, which brings within such convenient limits, such a vast amount of knowledge, so well adapted to popular needs, are a satisfaction and a delight to students. Not only in its marvelously low price, but in every other respect, this seems to be better than any other cyclopaedia suited for use in the homes of the masses, and in our public libraries. A specimen volume, to be returned if not wanted, may be had in cloth binding for 50 cents, or in half morocco for 65 cents; postage ten cents. Address John B. Alden, publisher, New York or Chicago.

AN ALIEN LANDLORD.

Some thirty or more years ago, an Irish landlord named William Scully, who was practiced in all the arts of rack-renting, came over to the United States and began buying land in Illinois. He obtained a considerable quantity of government land at \$1.25 an acre, and then bought from needy holders bounty land warrants at from 50 to 75 cents an acre. He never sold and is now the owner of over 80,000 acres of the richest farming land in Illinois. Mr. Scully appears never to have contemplated using the land, or settling in the United States. He rented it for what he could get over and above taxes, and continued to reside in Ireland.

The land rose in value, but he never changed his policy. All he did was to appropriate the increasing rents, letting his tenants pay all taxes, and make whatever improvements were made. His income steadily rose until it is now estimated that every year there crosses the ocean something more than \$300,000 contributed by hard-worked tenant farmers, in Illinois, to the coffers of this Irish landlord, who finds in the United States a docile peasantry on whom he can practice the rack-renting system, with less danger and more profit than in Ireland. The *Chicago Tribune*, referring to Mr. Scully's victims, says:

"No Irish peasant was more completely under the yoke of a landlord than were Scully's tenants. The rents charged were extortionate. The tenants had to pay the taxes. They were not allowed for improvements they might make, and the landlord would make none. They could sell none of their crops until the rent was paid, no matter for what urgent purpose money was needed. As a result of this grinding oppression no decent farmer would continue to lease from Scully, and his lands came to be occupied by the wretched and the poor, dwelling in hovels, working without good tools, and with no hope beyond that of barely prolonging a miserable existence."

This extortionate rack renter has for a long time been derisively called "Lord Scully" in Illinois, and as the name was called out by some of the audience in the county Democracy meeting last Thursday night, it appears that his evil fame has extended to the east. Public feeling ran so high against him that the Illinois Legislature, a year ago, passed a law making it thereafter impossible for any non-resident alien to acquire title to land, either by purchase or descent, and providing further, that heirs of non-resident aliens now holding land in Illinois can only hold it for three years. If within that time they do not sell it or become actual residents of Illinois, the land reverts to the State.

There has been much curiosity as to what Scully would do under the circumstances. He is now an old man and can not live long. He will probably not care to move to the United States. The *Chicago Tribune* comments with unconcealed satisfaction on a rumor that he is beginning to sell land in ten counties, and expresses a hope that this indicates that he will gradually sell all. It declares that Illinois has put up with him for a third of a century, and that is long enough.

Lord Scully certainly has little cause to be dissatisfied. He has drawn an enormous income for years, from poor American farmers, and he will, if he sells, obtain millions of dollars from those who purchase his land. He has been a much shrewder man than his fellow Irish landlords.—*New York Star*

SOME MORE QUERIES,

BY A REPUBLICAN.

Have we class legislation, and have we had such legislation in former times? What effect has it had in the distribution of the wealth of the country? Is the wealth of the country passing into the hands of the few? If so, what is the cause? Are we legislating in the interest of railroad corporations, monopolies, trusts, manufacturers, banks, etc.? In former times have we not protected our manufacturers, and are we not so doing now? Have we not made large grants of our public domain to railroad corporations? Have we not thrown our arms around, and indulged and protected these pet children until

they have grown to a great degree of strength and opulence?

Have they dealt justly by us in return, or do they combine the capital that by the generosity of this government they have been able to accumulate, form pools, trusts, and place fictitious values on our wool, grain and produce in general of the farmer?

Are they selling American farm machinery in Melbourne, Australia, cheaper than they are in Illinois and Kansas? Are they selling American hardware cheaper in Europe than they are in the States where it is manufactured?

Is American flour cheaper by 50cts a barrel in Antwerp, Liverpool and Hamburg, than it is in Milwaukee and Chicago?

Is it a fact that nearly everything of our manufactured exports is sold cheaper in foreign countries than it is at home? What did Sir Robert Walpole, prime minister, say in 1739, when the proposition to impose direct excise duties on the colonies? With an ironical smile, he said: "I will leave that operation to some one of my successors who shall have more courage than I, and less regard to commerce."

Does the restriction of trade benefit a country? How was it with Buenos Ayers after the first settlement? Did it progress any for the first 200 years? And what is the cause?

The historian says it advanced but little, if any; and he says that the cause was a restricted market and high protective tariff. They simply bought what they produced themselves, and values were so low that there was, comparatively speaking, no wages for the laborer, as the laborer was paid in the produce of the country, and consequently no money value for labor. They taxed the grain as well as manufactured article.

Have we a parallel, with a restricted market and free importation of foreign labor (with but one exception)?

How was it in the case of Antioch in the year 390? Did thousands starve to death, and if so what was the cause? The historian's own words are, "that throughout the Roman provinces there occurred a severe famine, which visited Antioch more severely than other places, from the establishment of the corn laws—an import tax on breadstuffs by the Emperor"—and the historian says it caused internal dissension, insurrection, etc.

Did this state of affairs exist in England a few years ago? If you unduly restrict commerce will it react with blighting effect? Where is our commercial marine? Does it smell fishy?

In our land grants to railroad corporations, have we been too liberal? Have they not only took what we donated, but claimed and actually got patents for thousands of acres more than was ever donated?

Have some of our best men been fighting for years to get back the land that the railroad corporations (stole?) no, misappropriated is the term. Have not Anderson and Crawford been doing a noble work?

Have we given to railroad companies enough lands to make three States as large as the State of Kansas, and have they tried hard to misappropriate large tracts besides?

Do they discriminate in their freight rates where there is no competition? Have they acted fairly with the people after using up their inheritance? Did we have a Credit Mobilier in this country? Did they pass through the ordeal and come out free of taint? Did our government loan the Union Pacific railroad \$16,000, \$32,000 and \$48,000 per mile, respectively, on the level hilly and mountainous parts and take first mortgage bonds on the railroad? Was it enough to build their railroad, put the rolling stock on, build their station houses, water tanks, etc., and have money left? Did they not through influence of doubtful honesty, secure class legislation and nullify the original contract? Did the government release the first mortgage, and allow a first mortgage to be placed on the Union Pacific railroad by railroad corporations, and was not this first mortgage nearly enough to have built the railroad in the first place? Has not the Union Pacific got a second mortgage on said road to-day, and is not the government liable for the first mortgage? Is not Uncle Sam like the snipe hunters? Does he not stand out at the edge of the brush holding the sack, while the railroad corporations are assuaged in their brown stone fronts?

Has Congress always looked after the interests of the people, or have they erred in a very few or many instances? Did a certain Senator in Kansas get a large slice of the Pottawatomie reservation for his influence in legislation for railroads? Does the different monopolies, corporations, trusts, etc., pay not only thousands but millions of dollars to lobbyists to see that they have special rights and privileges, and that their interests are protected?

If corporations spend money for legislation, will legislation be in the interest of the people, or will it be class legislation, giving special privileges to those who pay for it? Is the corporations hammering away at the doors of Congress asking that they keep within the prescribed limits of honesty? Is there large blocks of stock donated to certain Congressmen for their influence in getting special legislation in favor of certain corporations? Do our Congressmen own railroad stocks, stocks in iron manufacturing, coal, coal oil, etc.? I wonder how they got them? Is it a good policy for public servants to accept presents from corporations, anyway?

Has there been in times past other and immoral modes to secure special privileges in our national legislation? Did the coquetry of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, the daughter of the Pharoos, add a moral charm that their respective nations looked upon with pride and pleasure, or did the wise men of the day see the seeds of dissolution of one of the most powerful nations the world had ever known? Has not immorality and class legislation been the rock that the ship of

state has always encountered, and have they not all went to the bottom when they came in contact?

Have our Legislatures always been pure and moral? In times past have they, in aid of class legislation, had their midnight revels, wine, dined and called in the charms of the sirens and sung the Bacchicinal song?

"Wine, wit and beauty still their charms bestow, light all the shades of life and cheer us here below."

Did the greatest statesman, the greatest general, who bore a name that will shed its luster on the nation of which he was a citizen, when the name of Wellington will be forgotten in the dim light of the past, lay down his life in opposition to class legislation? Did Julius Caesar die, stabbed to death by the hand of a near blood relative? And was that hand directed by the monopolies and favored classes of Rome? Was it Brutus, or was it the wealthy class behind him that did the cowardly deed? Was Caesar an agrarian? Did he disposes the nobles of the country of land wrongfully obtained, and divide it up equally among the plebeians? And did he not lay down his life for the principles he advocated?

Perhaps class legislation will be all right in this our great country. We may be all wrong to doubt the honesty of the motives of those, if there are any, who seek to obtain class legislation. Lessons drawn from the history of the past may not be applicable to our peculiar surroundings. The industries which we have petted and fostered may not take the advantages which they might possibly do were they so inclined. What have the farmers to complain of, anyway? They can go to a bank and hire money to pay the interest on the mortgage on the farm; they can learn to live entirely on what they produce; they can even learn to live on that part of the produce of the farm which is unsaleable, by economizing they can stand a little more taxation that our weak industries may live and thrive. We have an idea that each individual is a part of this great government, but are, not certain, as it is not necessary to know or care who works the machinery of this great government. Perhaps those who find a little fault may not be exactly sound; the gray matter in the individual's brains may have got off wrong, and he should be content to take his information second-hand, the way the doctor gives pills.

Is there any truth in the assertion that British gold is being poured into this country by the million to build up free trade?

Suppose we examine the question a little.

To illustrate: If one man had the exclusive right to sell all the merchandise that was to be sold in the wealthiest county in the State of Kansas, and he was protected against outside parties by a 47 per cent. tariff, and another man was selling to all the balance of the counties in the State, and this man was satisfied to sell just in his own exclusive protected county, and sell comparatively nothing in the other fellow's territory, would not the man be considered a crank who, had the balance of the State, if he invaded the one-county man's territory?

Is this a parallel case? How many people do our manufacturers sell to? Is it about seventy millions?

How many people does England sell to? Is it fourteen hundred million? Does England try to break down the 47 per cent. protection, or does she not point her finger at the wall we have built around this country, and secretly wish it was 147 instead of 47 per cent? Does not England say, give me the trade of the world and you can trade among yourselves; and as long as you are fenced in we are safe, for the cupidity of your manufacturers is such that they will take no risks where they have to compete and where they are not protected? Is this the correct solution of the British gold theory? They fear competition from the people of the United States if they should be turned loose upon the markets that England sells in, and they are more than satisfied to let the people of our country have this trade if we will keep out of their road elsewhere?

Are there from 60,000 to 80,000 convict laborers in the United States, who are hired at the nominal sum of from 25 to 33 cents a day, who come into direct competition with our daily laborers?

Does the Missouri penitentiary make a boot that is sold from \$24 to \$27 a dozen that no free labor can make for less than from \$27 to \$30 a dozen? Does the free labor sell in competition, or does the free labor have to wait until the prison contract has sold his, and then sell theirs? Are there three penitentiaries in the west that supply a large portion of the boots and shoes that their respective States use?

Is not this convict labor sold to contractors for a term of years at from 25 to 33 cents per day, and does not the State board and guard the laborers free of charge to the contractors? Is nine-tenths of the furniture sold in the west made in the northern penitentiaries?

Does the vast army of convict laborers, and our foreign laborers, brought here from foreign countries, under contract, have anything to do with the wages of our home laborers? Is there 62 per cent. of the labor in the manufacture of our women's and children's shoes composed of woman and child labor, and only 38 per cent. men's labor? And does this have anything to do with the wages of the day laborers of this country?

Was our financial legislation from the year 1862 to '67, class legislation? or, was it in the interests of the soldiers and laborers of the country? Were the banks benefited or not? Are there now large amounts of surplus in the United States treasury laying idle, and large amounts of the people's money deposited in national banks, which is now being loaned by the banks at bank rates of interest?

Was it right when gold was at a premium of 150 per cent. to pay gold interest on bonds in advance of maturity, and the holder of the bonds buy \$250 worth of greenbacks with each gold dollar advanced, and then turn round and buy bonds and get face value for the greenbacks, then repeat?

Was it right for Congress to pass what is known as the credit strengthening act, years after the war was over, making the interest on bonds payable in coin instead of currency, which was the original contract? and did they demote silver, the product of our own land, and virtually make the interest payable in gold? In fact, is not six out of the seven acts in relation to our finances passed for the benefit of a certain class, and are we receiving enough benefits in return, for the special privileges granted, to repay us for our liberality? would it pay us to examine this matter very closely and see if we have been dealt with fairly?

Does class legislation protect the farmer laborers? If you have to pay \$3 more for a suit of clothes than all legitimate profits, on account of a 50 per cent. tariff, is the farmer benefited?

Do we not, under the present exclusive tariff, put in pledge for future delivery, one-fourth of every day's work? Do we not, as long as the present law stands the way it is, mortgage each day's labor to the amount of 25 per cent? Do we virtually put in escrow two and a half hours of our hard earned day's wages? How is it, anyway?

Yours, for a revision of the tariff, and for the repeal of all class legislation not in conformity with the great mass of wage earners and the farmers.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Democratic Senatorial Central Committee of the 24th District of Kansas, at their meeting, held in Emporia, on Monday, October 8, 1888:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call to himself, from her sphere of usefulness here on earth, Mrs. Maggie McKenzie, consort of Mr. L. McKenzie, of Keosauqua, Morris county, Chairman of this Committee, who is left with five small children to miss a mother's care, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That Mr. McKenzie has the heartfelt sympathy of the Democratic Central Committee of the 24th Senatorial District in his sad bereavement; that this preamble and resolution be placed upon the records of this committee, and that a copy of the same be presented to Mr. McKenzie.

W. E. TIMMONS, Sec'y.

CLOSING OUT.

J. S. Doolittle & Son, wishing to close out their stock of goods within the next sixty days, and to take a rest, will sell without any regard to cost. They have 250 pairs of children's shoes, at 85 cents, retail price \$1.25. Boys' gaiters at one dollar each. Their ladies dress goods, hosiery, hats, boots and shoes, clothing, and, in fact, everything in their stock will be sold at cost price. Bring on your cash and get your winter goods at half price, sep20tf.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October 27, 1888, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m. J. C. DAVIS, Co. Supt.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Creamery, held yesterday afternoon, was adjourned until Wednesday, October 17, at 3 p. m., when all stockholders are requested to attend, as important business is to be transacted. By order of the President, LEO FERLET, Secy.

NOTICE.

The persons who took six articles entered in class G. as lots 9 29 40, and class H. lot 20, one silk pin cushion, one baby's woolen hood, six articles in all, had better return them to the undersigned and save exposure. J. P. KUHLE, Gen. Supt.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

OF THE TIME OF

Holding A General Election

FOR

State, District, County and Township Officers.

County of Kansas, } ss.
County of Chase, } ss.

The State of Kansas, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this Proclamation give notice that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1888, there will be held a General Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

- Nine Presidential Electors.
- One Governor.
- One Lieutenant-Governor.
- One Secretary of State.
- One State Auditor.
- One State Treasurer.
- One State Attorney-General.
- One State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- One Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court.
- One member of Congress from the 4th District.
- One State Senator of the 24th District.
- One Representative of the 64th District.
- One Probate Judge.
- One County Attorney.
- One Clerk of the District Court.
- One County Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- One Commissioner 2nd District, being said Township.
- One Trustee, one Treasurer, one Clerk, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables in each Township, except Diamond Creek Township, where there shall be three Justices of the Peace and three Constables.
- One Road Overseer for each road district in the county.

And there will also be two propositions to amend the constitution voted on by the electors, at said election, and the ballots shall read either:

"For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution;" or

"Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution."

"For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property;" or

"Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property."

And votes of Electors for said officers and Propositions will be received at the polls of each election district in said County. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1888. E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Topeka, Kansas.

(Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMENTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna as usual on hand.

Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides. apr18-lyr.

Supplemental Tax List.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
Chase County, } ss.

I, W. P. Martin, Treasurer of the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1888, sell at public auction, at my office in the county seat of Chase county, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, so much of the north side of each tract of land and town lot herein after described as may be necessary to pay the taxes penalties and charges thereon for the year 1887, to-wit:

NW 1/4 of	15	23
1/4 of SW 1/4 of	8	21
S 1/2 of SE 1/4 of	6	21
N 1/2 of NE 1/4 of	6	21
Lot 9, Block 9, Elmidae	2	41
Lot 2, Crawford's addition to Craw-		

forfeiture. Done at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1888. W. P. MARTIN, Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. }
Sept. 26th, 1888. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on November 9, 1888, viz: H. E. No 2214, of Herman Pizzum, of Elmidae, Kansas, for the SW 1/4 of sec 26, tp 19, range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Johnson, James Dixon, of Elmidae; Herman Piper, of Elk, and William Koehler, of Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES AND

TIREWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND

FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

145-tf

Headquarter for Livery Rigs.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,

JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER.

You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable.

For the prices are so that all are able: Good teams for business and others to visit; With trappings and robes and styles exquisite.

Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers.

Open to the sun, or full stock covers; Horses well trained, and know just what to do.

Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays.

Are speedily hitched for the party that pays, 1736-17

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!

BALDNESS CURED OR NO PAY

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE these or make no charge, and for particulars of FALLING HAIR our remedy, E. A. FRICKE & CO., New Haven, Conn.

Do not miss this once held benefit!

PRICE 50c

COMPLEXION

DR. FIEBER'S

VIOLA CREAM

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freckles, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubborn red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At druggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Sold by C. E. HAIT.

apr18-lyr

Chase County Courant, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1888

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prof. No fear shall we, no favor sway; How to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

Terms - per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks, 51 weeks, 52 weeks.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Subscribers for the COURANT. Mr. J. M. Rose, of Elm Dale, is visiting in Ohio. Mr. E. Bruce Johnston is visiting in Ohio. Mr. J. L. Cochran went to Kansas City, last night. Judge S. P. Young was out to Florence, last Friday. Mr. Geo. B. Carson was down to Emporia, Sunday. Mr. F. Oberst went to Larned, last night, for medical treatment. Capt. Chadwick, of Clements, is now visiting in Pennsylvania. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has gone to New York City, on business. Mr. L. H. Corby, of Eaton, Pa., was in town, this week, on business. Mrs. W. S. Romigh has returned from a visit at Waukarusa. Commissioners proceedings and several other items crowded out this week. Mrs. Elmer B. Johnston has returned from her visit in Ohio. Mrs. Gardner, formerly of this city, is here visiting friends and relatives. Mr. Geo. K. Button, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Sunday. Dr. W. H. Cartter returned home, Friday night, from Hutchinson. Messrs. J. M. Kerr and F. P. Cochran returned, Friday, from Columbus, Ohio. Thoroughbred Berkshire pig for sale by George Drummond, on Diamond creek. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter and daughter were visiting in Topeka, last week. Mr. Sid. A. Breese intends to soon move into the C. C. Watson house. The street cars and horses are now quartered in the new stable, north of the river. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Yenzler, on Tuesday, October 2, 1888, a son. As we go to press, we learn that Mrs. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, died yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Breese returned, last Thursday, from their visit at Columbus, Mo. The livery stable in Strong City, opposite that of Mr. G. K. Hagans, is being torn down. Mr. L. DeBroux, of Hope, passed through town, yesterday, on his way to Dallas, Texas. Born, on Friday, September 28th, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. James Burcham, a son. Mrs. J. D. Beales, of Stafford, is visiting friends and relatives in this county. Dr. Ralph Dean, of Sedgwick county, is here visiting friends and relatives. Mrs. Truitt and Miss Gilmore, of Emporia, visited Miss Dot Scribner, last week. Mrs. H. R. Rossitor, of Emporia, was visiting friends in Strong City, last week. Born, September 27, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Winters, of Strong City, a daughter. Mr. Wm. Hazen, of Emporia, is now foreman at the round-house, vice Mr. W. A. Caylander. Mr. Jacob Hornberger, who came in from Dodge City, Monday, left yesterday, for Argentine. Mrs. T. L. Upton will leave, Monday, for a visit at her old home at Farmington, W. Va. Mr. Axel Anderson is building a residence for himself, south of Mr. Elmer B. Johnston's. Mr. John Walruff, of Lawrence, bought the old Mitschler farm on Diamond creek, last week. Mr. Ed. Pratt and family come in, Monday, from National City, Cal., on their way to Massachusetts. Preparations are being made for holding a Catholic fair at Strong City, the latter part of this month. Mr. C. K. Nicholas has bought of Mr. J. W. Griffiths the residence now occupied by Mr. S. A. Breese. Mrs. Holz, of Sunny Side, Sedgwick county, is here visiting her father, the Rev. W. C. Somers. Born, in this city, on Saturday night, October 5, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. John Madden, a daughter. Mr. Henry Lantry has returned to Joliet, Illinois, where Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons have a large contract. Mrs. Dan Hinote and daughter, Ella, were visiting in Emporia, from Saturday until Monday afternoon. Mrs. McDonald and her son, Matt, of Strong City, were at Topeka, last week, attending the G. A. R. re-union. Mr. S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon county, returned home, last week, from a visit at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. John Brown, of South Fork, and Mr. P. T. Lawless, of Diamond creek, were down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. W. G. McCandless, of this county, took a number of premiums on sheep, at the Hutchinson fair, last week. The Rev. W. F. Mathews was out to Hutchinson, last week, attending the Kansas synod of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Peter Shipley, of Clements, has been appointed Constable for Cottonwood township, vice Capt. Chadwick, resigned. Mr. Susan McCarrick and son, Thomas, and daughter, Miss Susan, of Kansas City, are visiting at Mr. William Martin's, in Strong City. Mr. E. W. Brace returned home from the G. A. R. re-union, at Topeka, last week, quite sick, having caught a severe cold while there. Roy Hackett has entered the Department of Pharmacy at the State University, at Lawrence, for a two years course. Mr. Asa M. Breese, the new County Treasurer, who took possession of the office, last Monday, will occupy Squire A. P. Gandy's residence. Mrs. Nellie Bentley, of Emporia, who, with her two little daughters, was visiting her father, Mr. John Shofe, returned home, Monday. The Twin City Democratic club will meet at Strong City, next Monday night, and every member is earnestly requested to be present. Little Josie Gehhart, who had been visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. M. Young, for some time past, started, yesterday, for her parents' home, at Ft. Reno, Indian territory. Left at Floral Hall, one small shawl, a handkerchief and a bed sheet. Can be found at the undersigned's place of business. J. P. KUHL, Gen. Supt. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time table: TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R., EAST. ALEX. L. P. S. E. X. N. Y. E. X. CHL., Cedar Gr., Elm Dale, Evans, Strong, Kenyon, WEST. CH. X. T. P. A. N. D. O. X. COL. X. TEX. X., Kenyon, Elm Dale, Evans, Strong, Clements, Cedar Gr., C. K. & W. R. R., EAST. Last Springs, Burdick, Diamond Springs, Hilton, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazar, WEST. Gladstone, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Evans, Hilton, Diamond Springs, Burdick, Last Springs.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Having been crowded for space ever since the holding of the Democratic county convention, at this place, on September 1, ultimo, we have been obliged to leave the Democratic ticket, from the President down, out of each and every issue of the COURANT, since September 6; but, this week, we again place it at our masthead, and hope not to be so crowded with other matter as to be compelled to leave it out again, until after the election. That our county ticket is made up of good, representative men of the party is conceded on all sides, and that, if any or all of them are elected to office, each and every one so chosen will make a faithful and efficient servant of the people, in the capacity assigned, him by the suffrage of his fellow citizens.

DR. J. W. STONE, the nominee for Representative in the State Legislature, resides in this city, is a practicing physician, a gentleman of culture and a speaker of marked ability. He has resided in the county for a number of years, and is well and favorably known all over it.

W. E. TIMMONS, the nominee for Probate Judge, is the editor and publisher of the Chase County COURANT, a paper that did the county's advertising, including the tax lists, for two years at one dollar a year, and that has saved to the tax-payers of Chase county thousands of dollars, by keeping down the expenses of the county in this one item of the county's advertising.

JOHN V. SANDERS, the nominee for County Attorney, resides in this city, has lived in Chase and Lyon counties for a number of years, is one of the best lawyers in the State of Kansas, and an old soldier who began the study of law while serving on the staff of Gen. Thomas, and who bears upon his wounds received while battling for a united country.

S. E. YEOMAN, the nominee for Clerk of the District Court, is one of the pioneers of the county, resides on Diamond creek, is a farmer by occupation, a printer by trade, a well educated gentleman, and a man who is much liked by his neighbors.

ROBERT MATTI, the nominee for County Superintendent, resides in Toledo township, where he located several years ago. He is well educated both in the English and German languages, being a graduate of both a German and an English speaking college.

H. S. F. DAVIS, the nominee for County Commissioner for Falls township, resides on Peyton creek, is a man of excellent business qualifications, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and one who has much interest in an economical administration of county affairs.

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AN UNBURNED LETTER.

One That Was Written by Conkling When He First Felt Out With Blaine.

Republicans here are greatly astonished over the following letter from Roscoe Conkling to Peter B. Crandall, of this city, published in the *Ithaca Democrat*, together with a long interview with Mr. Crandall on the circumstance under which the letter was written:

MAY 6, 1896.—My Dear Sir: I am glad to receive your letter. By this time you will have seen in full the latter passages of the Fry-Blaine matter. Let me know what you think. You will not, I think, find fault with the self-command of your representative when called on without a moment's warning in the presence of the Nation to answer such a libel. What is the effect upon our people?

Mr. Blaine is said to be near the business of recruiting at Augusta, Me., where he lives, and where there was another Haddock affair, in crime but not in conviction and punishment. He has grown suddenly rich, it is said, out of Government jobs. His brother was convicted of forgery and sent to the State prison. I am told, and all around you see there is a strong flavor about the whole thing.

If where you and I are in any one can be found to believe the foul imputation put on us we have lived in vain.

How is this? Your friend,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Peter B. Crandall, Babcock Hill, Oneida County, N. Y.

Mr. Crandall is eighty years old. He has been a prominent man in State and National politics for many years, and has always been one of Conkling's most devoted friends.

In an interview Mr. Crandall said: "I want simply to make a statement for the benefit of the friends of Mr. Conkling. He was a statesman, a patriot, an honest man. Through Mr. Blaine's intrigues and machinations he was forced from public life to his death. It is now the duty of every one of Mr. Conkling's friends to repay that treachery by helping to silence forever that scheming and dishonest politician. I have known Mr. Conkling all my life and have corresponded with him for many years. All of his letters show his intense suffering on account of the way Blaine has calumniated him. His last letter was written a few days before his death, and in that he still expressed an interest in public affairs."

"When I was Provost-Marshal of Oneida County great frauds were unearthed by Conkling and traced to Washington. Conkling attempted to introduce a bill abolishing the Provost-Marshalship. Fry and Blaine opposed it, as they wanted the office to become a part of the War Department, so as to continue the frauds. General Fry sent a letter to Congress, and Blaine caused it to be read, charging Conkling with protecting his own district from exposure in the county frauds. Conkling arose, demanded an investigation, and turned on Fry and Blaine, charging that out of 800,000 men to whom bounties were paid scarcely 200,000 ever went to service and somebody stole the money. The committee appointed exonerated Conkling, but the Fry investigation found too big a job on their hands, and so many persons were implicated that the matter was finally dropped. I have all the papers in the matter, as Conkling told me to keep them. Mr. Hotchkiss, attorney for the committee, said: 'If we should attempt to get back this stolen money by spreading these transactions over the country the Administration would not last six months. Conkling said he had a letter from Augusta, Me., Blaine's home, charging Blaine with making \$10,000 in a single day out of county frauds. About a month after this I received the letter which I now give to the public. When Mr. Blaine has been pushed to the very front of his party as arbiter and dictator and has reached and holds that position by treachery it removes the obligations of secrecy. The friends of Mr. Conkling, now that he is dead, owe him the right to be heard on all matters relating to Blaine's integrity. The friends of Conkling can not vote for Harrison this fall if they are true to Conkling's memory. Blaine is the Republican party, and if it had not been for him Garfield would have been alive and Conkling still in politics. I will not vote for Harrison this fall. I have always been a Republican, but when that party goes in for plunder I leave it. The Republican party seems to have but one purpose, and that to aid capitalists and bondholders to squander the public lands and build up mammoth corporations. I am too old to ask or expect any thing from any political party now, and all I wish is to leave the world better than I found it. But when I think that if Harrison is elected this fall Blaine will be at the head of the Government, I can not die contented, but feel like going to every friend of Mr. Conkling and telling him what I know personally about the shameful way he was treated by Blaine and thereby removing from my heart the secrecy of a subject which has ever been a painful one to me."

The leading Democrats here say this letter and interview will increase the Democratic vote in this section by hundreds.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

DON'T LIKE THE IRISH.

Harrison's Views Frankly Expressed at a Meeting Twelve Years Ago.

So much attention has been paid by Republican papers to an apparent discrepancy as to dates in a statement made by William Condon, Sr., of Bloomington, Ill., concerning a speech once delivered here by Ben Harrison, of Indiana, that Mr. Condon has been moved to make himself clear, and he does so by the following affidavit, which explains itself:

William Condon, Sr., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a grain and grocery merchant residing in Bloomington, Ill.; that on an afternoon a few days before the November election in the year 1876 he attended a Republican meeting at Durley Hall in said city of Bloomington, Ill.; that said meeting was addressed by Benjamin Harrison, the present Presidential candidate; that in the course of

A QUESTION OF WAGES.

Why Labor Can Not Get Rich by Increasing Its Burdens.

The leader of the Republican campaign has announced that the tariff question is merely a question of whether American labor shall receive high or low wages. "I will not," he said, "stop to argue the question upon any other basis." Then taking Massachusetts as the most conspicuous example of the benefits of protection to labor, he proceeded to compare her labor situation, not with that of Germany or some other high-tariff country, but with that of "free-trade England." In order to make the comparison as favorable as possible to the protection theory he ignored his own report as Secretary of State, wherein he showed that the apparently larger pay in Massachusetts was due to its superior efficiency as compared with the pay and efficiency of labor in England, and instead tried to figure out the benefits of protection from a juggling contrast of the savings-banks returns.

Now it happens that Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the highest Massachusetts authority on labor statistics, investigated this very question of the effects of the

tariff on wages in Massachusetts in 1883, and as Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor embodied in his report for 1884 a series of elaborate tables showing the wages paid in ninety different industries during nine different periods from 1860 to 1880. In 1860 we were working under the low tariff of 1846; in 1880 under the highest tariff we ever had. Yet here is what Mr. Wright's tables show about protection and wages in ten leading industries of Massachusetts in 1860 as compared with 1880:

These figures show that the only material increase of wages following an increase of the tariff was in cottons, and that probably attributable to self-protective organization on the part of the mill hands. As for the other nine industries wages actually fell in seven of them, and an average increase of 100 per cent. in the rate of duties was followed by a decrease of 73 cents in the average weekly wages of the whole ten.

How much more of the wage-earner's pay was absorbed in the increased cost of articles consumed by him it is difficult to compute with accuracy. But if he studies Mr. Wright's table with an eye to the low wages paid in protected Germany as compared with low tariff England, he will plainly see that labor can not get rich by increasing the taxes that labor has to pay.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE DOLLAR-A-DAY STORY.

Indiana's Knights of Labor Defy Benjamin's Right-Hand Man.

E. F. Gould, secretary of District Assembly 106, Knights of Labor, has transmitted a letter to John C. New in which the writer calls attention to the fact that Mr. New has declared that "any one making affidavit that Harrison said that a dollar a day is enough for any laboring-man would be arrested for perjury." He then cites the evidence which has heretofore been submitted, but in order that the proprietor of the *Journal* may have no reason to doubt that such an affidavit has been made, he incloses one made

by John G. Schwartz, and asks Mr. New to make the inclosed basis of Schwartz's arrest. Schwartz is a new witness to Harrison's language, and his affidavit reads as follows:

State of Indiana, Marion County—John G. Schwartz, being duly sworn, testifies under oath that he was employed by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railway in July, 1877; that he went on a strike on the day the strike took place, on or about July 19, 1877, for an increase in wages; that he was present at the conference meeting where Benjamin Harrison, Albert G. Porter and other prominent citizens spoke with reference to the strike; that he heard Harrison say that they (the strikers) were law-breakers, and as such were not entitled to any sympathy whatever from the public; that said Harrison, now a Presidential candidate, further said that the men ought to return to their work; that the railroads could not afford to pay higher wages; that the wages were enough, and that on a dollar a day is enough for any working-man; that he himself could live on that amount; and that Benjamin Harrison further said that if the men did not return to work the militia should be brought into service and the men forced to return to work.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1888.

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Schwartz is perfectly willing to be arrested at the instigation of New, and the affidavit was made for the express purpose of seeing if New was in earnest in declaring that any person making such an affidavit would be ar-

INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

The Pernicious Effects of the Tariff on Raw Materials.

A tax on raw materials used in manufacture is a tax upon enterprise. It hurts the manufacturer, increases the expense of his business, and adds nothing to his profits. Why should not all manufacturers desire to be rid of such taxes, as many of them do?

A tax upon raw materials increases the price of the goods made of such materials, and to that extent limits their consumption. Why should any manufacturer desire that state of things to continue?

A tax upon raw materials puts our manufacturers at a disadvantage in competing with foreign producers. Why should they suffer such disadvantage?

A tax on raw materials shuts our producers out of foreign markets. Why should not producers have their share of foreign markets?

But for the tax on raw materials our mills would have larger and steadier markets; they would employ more men, produce more goods and make larger profits for their owners while paying wages to larger force of operatives. Why should there be a tax on raw materials to prevent all this?

A tax on raw materials raises the price of manufactured goods without benefiting the manufacturer. It increases the cost of living to all the people who buy manufactured goods. Why should the people be made to pay more for their goods than they are worth without benefit to either the manufacturer or their workmen?

A tax on raw materials is hurtful alike to manufacturers, workmen and consumers. Why should not such taxes be repealed now that the Government does not need the revenue they yield?

Mr. Cleveland and his party desire to repeal such taxes; their opponents declare that they will never consent either to their repeal or to any reduction in them, but will rather favor the "entire repeal" of the taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco.

For which of these contrasted policies should you vote?—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Issue Defined.

By crying free trade the Republicans hoped to create a stampede, and, in 1880, carry the election in a panic.

Instead, they find that the purposes of the Democratic party are embodied in a carefully drawn bill, a bill which Democrats are able and willing to defend; a bill such as Grant and Garfield and Arthur urged Congress to pass, and which can be understood even by men little informed concerning public affairs.

The Republicans have no bill, but they have a platform, drawn to antagonize the Democratic measure on every issue.

Instead of lowering the tariff and removing its irregularities and inequalities, they propose to advance taxation and preserve every protective feature by give the people free whisky.

The Democrats favor a tariff averaging 40 per cent.

The Republicans demand prohibitory duties.

The Democrats ask for freer importations of necessities of life, in order to limit the powers of the trusts.

The Republicans insist on increasing duties, thus checking imports and extending the power of the trusts.

The Democrats put wool on the free list in order to encourage an export trade in woolen manufactures.

The Republicans denounce free raw materials.

The Democrats demand a reduced tariff on clothing.

The Republicans offer free whisky.

—*N. Y. Herald.*

DRIFT OF OPINION.

—*Odinon*—Burchard's Ticket.

HARRISON AND MORTON.

The three R's once more!—*N. Y. Star.*

The absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain.—*President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.*

We still hear from Thurman occasionally, but Levi P. Morton has not had a word to say since he withdrew from the directory of the Canadian Pacific and shaved off his English whiskers.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

It is said that the leading Republicans in New York are betting heavily on Harrison. This means that various enthusiastic Democrats will be richer after the result is announced.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A little whig and a little con, A little Chinese served too soon, A little lie and a little dirt, A little Blaine and a bloody shirt, A little whisky free of tax, Dear blankets, clothing, wool and flax, A heavy tax on working-men— These are the things to boost in Ben.

—*Danville Press.*

It is the constitutional right of every American citizen, in office or out, to subscribe to what he deems proper, and the more Democratic officeholders that send in their mites to Mr. Charles J. Canda, treasurer, 10 West Twenty-ninth street, the merrier.—*N. Y. Sun.*

After twenty-eight years of high taxation to "foster American industries" the farmers still furnish 75 per cent. of all our exports and the manufacturers only twenty per cent. And the price of the farmers' products is leveled down in the old world market, while all he buys is enhanced in cost by taxes to heap up a surplus for the politicians to spend. No wonder the grangers are kicking.—*N. Y. World.*

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INDUSTRY. Weekly Wages. 1860. 1880.

Carpeting..... \$ 6.62 8.87

Clothing..... 8.22 8.31

Cottons..... 6.50 7.37

Furniture..... 11.77 9.95

Leather..... 10.01 9.63

Linen and jute..... 4.63 4.82

Paper..... 8.17 8.63

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Worsted..... 6.10 5.66

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These figures show that the only material increase of wages following an increase of the tariff was in cottons, and that probably attributable to self-protective organization on the part of the mill hands. As for the other nine industries wages actually fell in seven of them, and an average increase of 100 per cent. in the rate of duties was followed by a decrease of 73 cents in the average weekly wages of the whole ten.

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rested. The affiant is a carpenter here and is a worthy citizen.—*Indianapolis Letter.*

A Campaign of Thought.

It is to be a campaign of thought, the Democrats said at the very opening of the present canvass, and they have kept their word. The literary bureau system of campaigning, inaugurated so successfully by Mr. Tilden in 1876, has been carried out more thoroughly and effectually this year than ever before. The National Campaign Committee has sent out 4,250,000 documents already, and is sending out from 100,000 to 150,000 more a day. When, in addition to this, the documentary work done by the sub and State committees are considered, it is safe to say that every voter in the country has received one or more political papers, showing why he should vote for Cleveland. With all these facts and arguments before them, with the numerous publications showing what the Democrats have done for the country and what they propose to do, no misrepresentations or falsehoods of the Republicans can have the slightest effect. There is no chance of the campaign being turned on false or irrelevant issues, with the flood of documents now pouring over the country.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

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THE DOLLAR-A-DAY STORY.

Indiana's Knights of Labor Defy Benjamin's Right-Hand Man.

E. F. Gould, secretary of District Assembly 106, Knights of Labor, has transmitted a letter to John C. New in which the writer calls attention to the fact that Mr. New has declared that "any one making affidavit that Harrison said that a dollar a day is enough for any laboring-man would be arrested for perjury." He then cites the evidence which has heretofore been submitted, but in order that the proprietor of the *Journal* may have no reason to doubt that such an affidavit has been made, he incloses one made

by John G. Schwartz, and asks Mr. New to make the inclosed basis of Schwartz's arrest. Schwartz is a new witness to Harrison's language, and his affidavit reads as follows:

State of Indiana, Marion County—John G. Schwartz, being duly sworn, testifies under oath that he was employed by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railway in July, 1877; that he went on a strike on the day the strike took place, on or about July 19, 1877, for an increase in wages; that he was present at the conference meeting where Benjamin Harrison, Albert G. Porter and other prominent citizens spoke with reference to the strike; that he heard Harrison say that they (the strikers) were law-breakers, and as such were not entitled to any sympathy whatever from the public; that said Harrison, now a Presidential candidate, further said that the men ought to return to their work; that the railroads could not afford to pay higher wages; that the wages were enough, and that on a dollar a day is enough for any working-man; that he himself could live on that amount; and that Benjamin Harrison further said that if the men did not return to work the militia should be brought into service and the men forced to return to work.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1888.

JOSEPH T. FANNING, Notary Public.

Schwartz is perfectly willing to be arrested at the instigation of New, and the affidavit was made for the express purpose of seeing if New was in earnest in declaring that any person making such an affidavit would be ar-

COST OF PROTECTION.

Figures That Tell a Surprising Story of the Effect of Tariff Laws.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the situation concerning the tariff lies in the circumstance that few people have any idea of the amount of its burden, even tariff reformers usually confining themselves to mere generalities concerning it. We know what our military and naval establishments cost, what we pay for pensions, and what we appropriate for rivers and harbors. It is always open to any citizen, in or out of Congress, to object to the amounts expended for any of these purposes. But the amount which we expend for the support of certain favored industries in this country is an absolutely unknown quantity. Not only are the great majority of intelligent persons utterly ignorant of this amount, but it frequently happens that writers for the press, whose special business it is to treat these questions, proceed upon an entirely false basis in estimating it.

The customs duties collected in the year ending June 30, 1887, amounted to \$214,000,000. But this does not in any way measure the cost which the nation incurs in supporting its protected industries. It does not, indeed, form any part of that cost. These \$214,000,000—if, for the sake of simplicity in the argument, we ignore the existence of a surplus—are expended for the general purposes of the Government. They have to be collected somehow, and whether customs duties are the best way or not is a question of general fiscal policy. It is true that protective duties are apt to bear more heavily on the poor than on the rich, unless chiefly confined to articles of luxury; it is true, also, that they are open to the objection of being difficult to alter without disturbance to industry and trade, which is a serious objection to a tax; but these points have nothing to do—at least directly—with the question we are now considering, viz.: How much is the country paying to encourage the protected industries?

It is the money which never reaches the Treasury, but is paid out by consumers in the high prices of domestic articles, that constitutes the expense of protection. Though it would be impossible to estimate the amount of this tax with any degree of accuracy, a clear recognition of its nature is sufficient to show that the aggregate must be stupendous. Let us take a single item, that of steel rails, the simplicity and uniformity of this article rendering comparison of prices and quantities comparatively easy and reliable.

The "Statistical Abstract" of the United States for 1887 gives the following figures of importation and of home production of steel rails for the last twelve months covered by it: Importation (for year ending June 30, 1887), 77,000 tons; home production (year ending December 31, 1886), 1,579,000 tons. The duty on steel rails was (and is) \$17 per ton, so that the customs revenue from this article was about \$1,300,000. Inasmuch as a respectable quantity of foreign rails was imported, upon which it was possible to pay the duty and still to sell them in competition with domestic rails, it is plain that the price here must have been something like \$17 higher than we should have had to pay for foreign rails in the absence of the duty. Reckoning the excess at only \$15, however—and a comparison of British and American prices current for the year shows that this is well within the mark—we have in this single item a bounty of about \$24,000,000 paid in a single year to the steel rail manufacturers alone. Something over a \$1,000,000 has been paid into the Treasury for the expenses of the people's Government; twenty times as much has been given away to the steel rail men, and has entered into the cost of our railways, to be a permanent charge on farmers and merchants and the community generally.—*Nation.*

HIGH TARIFF TRUSTS.

Capitalistic Combinations Fostered by Existing Tariff Laws.

Here is a list of some of the trusts that exist in the United States in consequence of high tariff:

1. The Street-Rail Trust, buttressed by a tariff tax of \$17 per ton.

2. The Nail Trust, by a tariff tax of \$1.25 per 100 pounds.

3. The Iron Nut and Washer Trust, by a tax of \$2 per 100 pounds.

4. The Barbed Fence Wire Trust, by a tax of 60 cents per 100 pounds.

5. The Copper Trust, by a tax of \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

6. The Lead Trust, by a tax of \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

7. The Slate-Pencil Trust, by a tax of 30 per cent.

8. The Nickel Trust, by a tax of \$15 per 100 pounds.

9. The Zinc Trust, by a tax of \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

10. The Sugar Trust, by a tax of \$2 per 100 pounds.

11. The Oil-Cloth Trust, by a tax of 40 per cent.

12. The Jute-Bag Trust, by a tax of 40 per cent.

13. The Cordage Trust, by a tax of 30 per cent.

14. The Paper Envelope Trust, by a tax of 25 per cent.

15. The Gutter-Perch Trust, by a tax of 25 per cent.

16. The Castor Oil Trust, by a tax of 80 cents per gallon.

17. The Lined Oil Trust, by a tax of 25 cents per gallon.

18. The Cottonseed Oil Trust, by a tax of 25 cents per gallon.

19. The Borax Trust, by a tax of \$5 per 100 pounds on borax and boracic acid, \$3 per 100 pounds on crude borax and borate lime, and \$4 per 100 pounds on commercial boracic acid.

20. The Ultramarine Trust, by a tax of \$5 per 100 pounds.

The effect of monopoly tariff on capitalistic combinations does not stop with those above enumerated. The tendency of the system is to foster trusts of all kinds, and to encourage close combinations of capitalists hostile to the interests of labor and to individual business enterprise.—*N. Y. Star.*

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