

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

NUMBER 51.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

AFTER the transaction of routine business of no general interest in the Senate on the 19th Mr. Morgan introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 to be paid to the Chinese Minister as full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects in remote sections of the United States at the hands of lawless men, and addressed the Senate. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, addressed the Senate and made a curt answer to remarks by Senator Morgan on the Chinese bill. The Chinese Restriction bill was then taken up and Senator Sherman spoke in favor of the motion to reconsider, but without action the Senate adjourned. The House agreed to the conference reports on the Army Appropriation and Fortification bills, and after the adjournment of the House the bills in consideration of the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was resumed, the item being the appropriation of \$50,000 to investigate the extent to which the arid regions of the country can be reclaimed. Adjourned without action.

The Senate on the 11th non-concurred in the House amendment to the bill pending the widow of General Helmreich, reducing the amount to \$75 per month. Senator Sherman reported from the Finance Committee the bill declaring trusts unlawful. The bill known as the Fourth of July Claims bill was passed. A motion by Senator Blair to reconsider brought on another debate on a political nature. The Chinese Exclusion bill was then debated until adjournment. The House resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil bill, and after debate the appropriation for the arid regions was reduced to \$100,000. The vote on an amendment by Mr. Holman showed no quorum and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 12th Senator George offered an amendment to the Trust bill, which makes it the duty of the President to suspend by proclamation the collection of duties on articles the prices of which have been increased by any combination. This brought on another political debate on the subject of trusts. A resolution by Senator Spooner in regard to a recent shooting in Texas extended the political talk but in another channel. Adjourned. The House further considered the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill. A quorum could not be obtained and the House adjourned.

AFTER disposing of motions and resolutions the Senate on the 13th resumed consideration of the Chinese Exclusion bill, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, addressed the Senate in favor of its passage. Adjourned without action.

The House again took up the Senate bill amendatory of the Inter-State Commerce law, which after a number of amendments, passed. After a short time the House adjourned.

On the 14th Senator Vest spoke in reply to the Inter-State Commerce bill in regard to political subscriptions. Other Senators took part in the discussion, when the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chinese Exclusion bill passed was taken up, and resulted in a quorum to 17 yeas. As there was no quorum it was arranged that the next vote should be taken Monday. The Senate non-concurred in the House amendment in regard to the Standard Oil Company. Several bills passed, among them the House bill providing boards of arbitration for settlement of disputes between Inter-State railroads and their employees. Adjourned until Monday. The House committee of the whole, considered private bills and passed a dozen. At the evening session thirty-two pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has recognized Pedro Solis Arias as Vice-Consul of Spain, at New Orleans, Francois Edmond Bruwaert, Consul of France, at Chicago, Ill., and H. Baars, Vice-Consul of Austria-Hungary, for Florida, to reside at Pensacola.

At a meeting of the officers of the Post-office Department, called by First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, a committee was appointed to receive voluntary contributions from the officers and clerks of the department in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville. Over \$200 was collected and it is probable that this amount will be considerably increased.

DISQUIETING rumors current with regard to the health of the Hon. Beck, who has been at Fort Monroe for some days. Inquiry among his friends develops the fact that in compliance with the advice of his physicians he has decided not to return to his duties in the Senate until next session.

The Railway Roadmasters' Association of America held its annual convention in Washington on the 11th.

The President has made the following nominations: Lambert Tree, of Illinois, now Minister to Belgium, to be Minister to Russia; vice George V. N. Lothrop, resigned; Edwin R. Conell, Consul of the United States at Batavia. Secretaries of legation—Howard Martin, of New York, to China; Charles K. Holliday, of Kansas, to Venezuela; Henry A. Vilas, of New York, to the Argentine Republic; Henry B. Whitehouse, of New York, to Mexico.

CHIEF BELL, of the United States secret service, has received a telegram dated Chicago, from Agent Porter, stating that he had captured, at Mount Carroll, Ill., two counterfeiters, Keach and McLaughlin, together with a large quantity of counterfeit money and a complete outfit.

SECRETARY WHITNEY authorizes the statement that he has no intention of resigning from the Cabinet and that he never owned a dollar in the Standard Oil trust nor had any relation to it.

The condition of Hon. Samuel J. Randall has so much improved since leaving Washington that his physician, Dr. Martin, assures him he may safely count upon resuming his seat in Congress when the House reassembles in December.

THE EAST.

The corner stone of the new Masonic temple at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the site of the building destroyed by fire last year, has been laid with impressive ceremonies. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, the well known actor, died on the 12th at his residence in Sewickley, Pa. His wife, who was May Rickards, an actress, was with him, but she is an invalid and could do nothing for her husband.

Mrs. HARRIET BECHER STOWE on the 13th was reported steadily growing weaker and was not affected by the usual agues.

SECCOM, KEOR & SON'S lubricating oil works, Boston, Mass., were destroyed by fire recently and several employees were injured. Loss, \$70,000.

DAVID B. HILL was renominated for Governor by the New York Democrats at Buffalo on the 12th.

The Fort George Hotel on Lake George, New York, has been destroyed by fire, causing \$60,000 loss.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY arrived in New York from Europe on the 13th.

In the special race of the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead, Mass., on the 14th three classes of yachts contested. In the fifth class the English cutter Bayread won, beating the Vixen. In the sixth class the Xaria won, beating the Papoose and Baboon.

FIRE in the lumber district on Albany street, Boston, recently caused a loss of about \$80,000, of which \$70,000 was that of Andrew Leatherbee. An extensive conflagration was with difficulty prevented.

An expert sneak thief stole \$2,049 in a package from the counter of the paying teller in the Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., the other day, while he was at lunch.

FRANK C. CORFREY and Minnie Taffey were drowned in the Schuylkill river near Philadelphia recently.

By a collision between freight trains near Schenectady, N. Y., the other morning, Conductor Baker was killed.

The Reading railroad mechanics are almost to a man opposed to President Corbin's benefit association plan.

In opening the campaign in Oswego, N. Y., Governor Hill heartily commended and endorsed the administration of President Cleveland and declared that he wanted no divided triumph. He would stand or fall with the National ticket. This reference called for the great applause.

THE WEST.

THE Democrats of the Fifth Minnesota district have nominated Charles Canning, a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance, for Congress.

In response to a call for a National convention of the Greenback party in Cincinnati on the 12th but seven delegates appeared. They met and issued an address to the American people, the substance of which is that the evils of the country arise from the scarcity of money, which evils the Greenback party proposes to meet by issuing more money.

JOHN HANLEY, of Chicago, has been elected president of the National Fire Underwriters' Association.

The bark wool manufacturers held a second conference in Chicago recently, but while all agreed that the situation was bad, it was decided not to advance prices yet.

FIRE at Wayne, Mich., the other morning destroyed the Sower block, the best in the town. Loss, \$75,000.

MAJOR WARNER, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year.

TEXAS fever is playing havoc among the cows on the dairy farm of Bacon Brothers, near Streator, Ill.

THE California producers and dealers of dried fruits have decided to form a joint stock company with \$250,000 capital.

THE two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first settlement of Swedes in America, was celebrated at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 14th in the presence of over 10,000 persons.

The Red Men occupied their last session in Chicago installing new officers and hearing reports. Baltimore, Md., and September, 1888, were fixed as time and place of the next council.

WALTER GRANTHAM, a salesman of Chicago, and his two sisters were drowned near Carey, Ill., recently by the capsizing of a boat from which they were fishing in the Fox river.

A GADGET car of an express train on the B. & O. was derailed while passing a freight train recently near Mansfield, O. The consequence was a terrible disaster, the cars being piled one upon the other. Two trainmen were instantly killed. The express train contained passengers returning from the G. A. R. at Columbus, many of whom were seriously injured.

A FIRE at Washburn, Wis., on the morning of the 14th destroyed thirty buildings. Loss, \$150,000.

GOLDENSON, a young Hebrew, was hanged at San Francisco on the 14th for the murder of Mamie Kelly, a school girl, because she refused his attentions.

HON. JOHN E. EDWARDS, who went to California in 1849, died at Stockton, Cal., recently, aged eighty-four. He was Governor of Missouri from 1844 to 1848.

THE SOUTH.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES E. COBB has been nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth Alabama district.

The whole State of Texas is under rigid quarantine to prevent the introduction of yellow fever.

It is positively denied from Catlettsburg, Ky., that the principals in the McCoy-Hatfield vendetta have been acquitted. Their trials have not begun.

The Democrats of the Third Arkansas district have renominated T. C. McRae for Congress.

JOHN KITCHENS, nearly seventy years old, was so badly injured in a fight with his son, C. P. Kitchens, at Dawson, Ga., recently that he died twenty-four hours later. The old man had been unkind to his wife for several months, since her union with the Mormon Church and, while under the influence of whiskey had quarreled with her, when the son interfered with fatal results.

MISS CLARA BARNOLD, president of the Red Cross, has contributed \$1,000 from her private means in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. A part of it was immediately applied to sending of nurses from New Orleans to the stricken district.

The next great singing festival of the German North American Singers' Union will be held in New Orleans in February.

GEORGE W. MARTIN and C. C. Campbell, editors of a weekly paper called the *Aleutanche*, were whipped at Atlanta, Ga., recently by Captain Harry Jackson and his son, Tom Cobb Jackson. The trouble grew out of Captain Jackson's candidacy for the Legislature.

A DEATH from yellow fever is reported in Decatur, Ala., at Memphis has occurred, and intercourse with that place.

THE damages by floods in Georgia have been estimated at \$1,000,000. Eleven persons were reported drowned.

COTTON factors of Savannah, Ga., have organized a pool to fight the bagging trust.

GOVERNOR HUGHES, of Arkansas, has offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest of each of the parties who stole the Pulaski County ballot boxes.

DOCK DARGAS, colored, aged nineteen, was hanged in the jail at Bennettsville, S. C., the other day for murder.

DISTRESSING reports have been received of ruin wrought by floods in South Carolina.

GENERAL.

COFFEE gambling, similar to that at Hamden, is going on in Antwerp. Measures are demanded to suppress these operations.

FLOODS in the provinces of Lombardy and Venice have destroyed a number of bridges and done much damage to property. Many persons have been drowned.

The statement that famine in Egypt is feared because of the failure of the Nile is officially declared untrue. The Nile is rising slowly and the crops will be equal to those of 1884.

Owing to the illness of his son, upon whom a painful operation has been performed, Hon. Carl Schurz will not be able to return to America before the end of October.

By the wreck of the Italian steamer South America in a collision at the Canary Islands recently, thirty-six passengers were drowned and four seamen.

A CABLE message from Rear Admiral Chandler at Yokohama, Japan, announces that the United States steamer Monocacy has been declared unfit for general service.

WILLIAM REDMOND, Irish Member of Parliament, has been sent to prison for three months for offenses under the Crimes act.

The troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan are said to have had an important victory over the rebels. Ishak Khan's father-in-law was among the captives.

The preparations for a German expedition to search for Enin Bay progress actively. Two hundred thousand marks have been subscribed for the expense of the undertaking.

FOUR hundred Irish stevedores, employed in Glasgow harbor, Scotland, have been dismissed. They will be replaced by Protestants from Belfast. It was feared that a riot would ensue.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Nepaul*, bound for London from China, went ashore the other night near Marselles. All hands were saved. The captain, however, died shortly after from a stroke of apoplexy, which resulted from the severe shock the accident caused him.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended September 13 numbered 217, compared with 224 the previous week and 188 the corresponding week of last year.

THE Chinese of Hawaii threaten rebellion. The males of that race number more than the males of all other races, native and foreign, on the Sandwich Islands, and therefore much alarm is felt.

MAJOR BARTRELL, engaged in the Stanley relief expedition, has been murdered by his native carriers.

THE LATEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 15.—The Railroad Commissioners have adopted the same grades of wheat that obtained last year and a few easily frightened operators are breathing easier. The Commission says that no change ever was in contemplation. R. C. Burdick, ex-chief grain inspector, said that grade represented quality and not value. Price was fixed after the mercantile value was established, and that this value should be firmly established, the grade should be made as constant and unchangeable as possible, so that the buyer and seller might operate intelligently, and misunderstanding and disaster be averted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President yesterday denied the application for a pardon in the case of Editor John N. Reynolds, of Atchison, Kan., convicted in Kansas of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, indorsing the papers as follows: "Denied. I am moved with pity for the six motherless children of this convict, but the interest of justice and regard for the public order and decency militate so strongly in my opinion against the exercise of clemency that it is my duty to deny a plea of pity for the innocent who suffer and are disgraced with this unworthy criminal."

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 15.—Sam Brown, a desperado who boasted of having killed four men, was shot and killed at Hartville mining camp by Frank Williams, a cowboy. A quarrel had been brewing between them for some time. At noon yesterday they met in a saloon and at once commenced firing. Brown was hit twice in the body and died within half an hour. Williams, who was injured, mounted his horse and left town immediately. A posse was ordered out but there is little prospect of his capture as he was well mounted.

GARNETT, Kan., Sept. 15.—The trial of Edith Todd for the murder of A. E. Taylor, a traveling salesman of Kansas City, on the evening of July 21, in this place, was ended yesterday. The jury was out three hours and twenty minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 15.—This morning Mrs. VARNER, a woman of uncontrollable temper, living in the neighboring county, gave her three children rough on rats and then took some herself. The children's lives were saved but she died in a few hours.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Sept. 15.—Yesterday morning Ole Fitzgarrald, an attorney, was found dead in his office in the Central block. He was last seen alive on Wednesday evening. He was financially embarrassed and it is probable that he committed suicide.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 15.—Fitz Theen, a wealthy German farmer living a few miles east of here, died very suddenly at his residence yesterday, having been confined to his bed less than forty-eight hours. Physicians pronounce his case one of genuine Asiatic cholera.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

DAVID WARE, colored, who has been janitor at the State house at Topeka ever since the State has been admitted into the Union, died the other day at the age of forty-nine years. He had seen service under the administration of every Governor.

CAPTAIN M. G. WININGER, a well-known citizen of Atchison, and originator of the flambeau clubs, now such interesting adjuncts to all political parades, has been adjudged insane.

It is stated that ex-Governor Robinson has tendered his resignation as superintendent of Haskell Institute, of Lawrence, to take effect October 1. The Governor will devote his time to farming.

The former Kentuckians residing in Atchison County held their first reunion on the 8th. Parades with brass bands ushered in the event. The people then assembled at Goodhue Park, where Hon. John M. Price delivered an address of welcome, followed by brief addresses by other prominent speakers.

Near Wichita the other day, John Johnson, a brakeman on the Santa Fe, was killed falling between the cars of a running freight.

A PRIVATE soldier named Hendricks, at Fort Leavenworth, was recently condemned to the guard house for getting drunk. When released and put on duty he attempted suicide by drawing his sabre across his throat.

The seven-year-old daughter of Ed. Hill, of Wilson Monthly, died recently of hydrophobia. The child had been bitten a few weeks previous.

One of the largest excursions that ever left that city started from Emporia on the 8th by way of the Santa Fe for Columbus, O., to attend the National Encampment of the G. A. R. and the Columbus Centennial.

There were two trains, composed of fifteen cars, containing 8,000 citizens. Most of the officers of the Kansas G. A. R. and W. R. C. were on the train accompanied by their staff and friends; also, one car containing grain and vegetables raised in Lyon County.

GEORGE SHELON, a blacksmith of Leocompton, attended the recent Republican meeting at Lawrence, and being detained till late hour by speaking, did not reach the depot until the regular train had left, and decided to take an excursion train which was returning to Topeka. When the train reached Leocompton, he jumped, and that was the last seen of him till the section hands found his mangled remains lying across the track next morning, with both legs cut off and the head badly bruised. The body had been there all night and had been run over by a number of trains.

A LARGE delegation of Kansans called on General Harrison at Indianapolis on the 10th, while en route to the Columbus reunion, and received a cordial greeting.

THERE are about eighty per cent more new students at the State University than there were this time last year.

A CARELESSNESS of a switchman caused a wreck of an engine and several coal cars near the depot at Atchison the other day.

THE current expenses of the several State institutions for the month of August as recently allowed and paid, were: For the blind asylum, \$1,170.47; building north wing of the blind asylum, \$1,438.78; deaf and dumb asylum, \$2,298.61; soldiers' orphans' home, \$1,504.09; reform school, \$1,893.31; insane asylum, Topeka, \$8,623.66; insane asylum, Osawatimie, \$7,788.51.

THE President has nominated Charles K. Holliday, Jr., of Topeka, to be secretary of the legation to Venezuela.

HASKELL COUNTY has voted bonds in aid of the Dodge City, Montezuma & Trinidad road, an extension of the Rock Island from Dodge City, designed to tap the coal fields of Colorado by January 1, 1890.

JUNCTION CITY was visited by a destructive and fatal fire on the morning of the 12th. Rockwell & Co.'s grocery store burned, causing a loss of \$87,000; insurance, \$70,000. Albert Franks and Milo Everleigh, clerks in the store, perished in the flames. A dozen other business houses sustained more or less loss, the total amount of property destroyed being \$122,000; total insurance, about \$80,000.

The annual report of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway for the fiscal year ended June 30 was submitted to the Board of Railroad Commissioners recently. The gross earnings of the road for the year were \$4,502,935.53, and the total expenses were \$4,738,418.87. Of this amount \$3,750,821.71 was expended on the construction account, and \$70,417.98 on additional equipment. The company states that all the lands granted to it have been sold, the gross amount received up to the present time being \$231,459.14.

DAVID CORNELL, a carpenter of Atchison, recently drew a month's pay and has since been missing. A foul play was feared.

ANTHONY's fire company took the first prize of \$500 for the championship "free-for-all day run" at the late Kansas City tournament.

A GANG of coal thieves have recently been driving a thriving business robbing coal cars at Garden City. A telegraph operator is mixed up in the matter.

Mrs. J. N. BERTRAM, of Richfield, was fatally shot the other morning by her eight-year-old son, who was fooling with a Winchester. The ball first struck Miss Bertram, aged twenty-two, making a slight flesh wound in the hip, and then passed through the body of Mrs. Bertram.

UPON complaint made by the coal operators of Osage City that the Missouri Pacific road was discriminating in favor of Rich Hill, Mo., in coal rates, the Railroad Commissioners recently heard testimony and concluded that the complaint was just and decided to direct the railroad company to lower its Osage City tariff in conformity with the Rich Hill tariff.

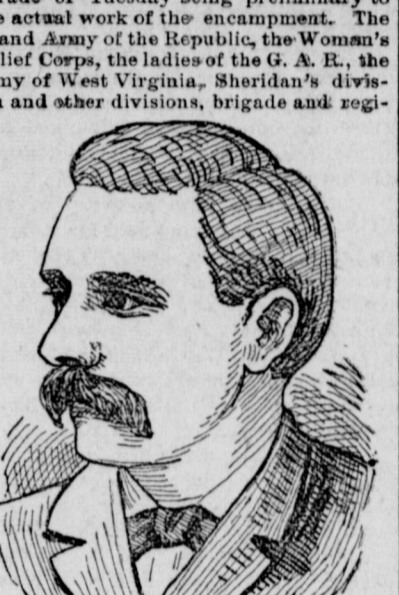
The President has denied the application for a pardon in the case of Editor John N. Reynolds, of Atchison, convicted of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, and now in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, indorsing the papers as follows: "Denied. I am moved with pity for the six motherless children of this convict, but the interest of justice and regard for the public order and decency, militate so strongly in my opinion against the exercise of clemency that it is my duty to deny a plea of pity for the innocent who suffer and are disgraced with this unworthy criminal."

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Great National Encampment at Columbus.

Report of the Commander Shows a Large Membership—Major Warner, of Kansas City, Elected Commander-in-Chief—Other Officers—Resolutions.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The National encampment proper began yesterday morning, the receptions, camp fires and parade of Tuesday being preliminary to the actual work of the encampment. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the army of West Virginia, Sheridan's division and other divisions, brigade and regi-



William Warner, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

mental associations met in various parts of the city, but the encampments were strictly secret, none but members being admitted.

The report of Commander-in-Chief Rea contained the following: "On March 31, 1887, the total membership of our order in good standing was 320,936. On March 31, 1888, it was 354,216, making a net gain of comrades in good standing during the year embraced within those dates of 33,280—an excess of 7,681 over the net gain of the previous year. It is but due to my distinguished predecessor to say that more than half the net gain of the last official year was made during the first half of the year, which was included within his term of office. The reports for the quarter ended June 30, show a gain by muster of 13,622, and a total membership in good standing of 361,302, with a loss from delinquent reports of 6,085, all of whom it may be assumed are in good standing in their respective posts. Omitting the loss from delinquent reports, the net gain during last quarter was 14,109. The reports show that on June 30, there were 395,245 comrades borne on the rolls to which may safely be added a sufficient number out of transfer cards to swell the grand total to 400,000. During the year ended March 31, 1888, 4,433 comrades died, an increase of 1,027 over the previous year. During the past year the reports show that there was expended in charity the sum of \$212,975.19."

Commander Rea made various suggestions in his report for the good of the order and drew attention feelingly to the death of General Sheridan.

Comrade John Taylor, of Philadelphia, Quartermaster-General, made his report for the year ended August 31, 1888. His financial statement shows that the cash balance on hand August 31, 1887, was \$12,601.88 and the receipts for the year, \$37,571.13; the expenditures, \$35,953.77, leaving a balance on hand August 31, 1888, of \$14,219.24. The total assets are \$37,079, and there are no liabilities. The contributions to the Grant monument fund are now \$9,428.40, \$1,140.12 having been received since last report. The expenditures previously reported were \$193, this leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of \$9,535.24.

An important report, that of the committee on pensions, was submitted to the national encampment in the afternoon. The committee report which was presented by Chairman George S. Merrill recites their action in regard to the National pension legislation and communicates their success and reverses. The report is very bitter in speaking of the failure of the "Disability bill."

MAJOR WARNER ELECTED.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—At the G. A. R. National encampment this morning the election of a Commander-in-Chief was in order. After the nominations were made, Major William Warner, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected.

William Warner was born in Lafayette County, Wis., June 11, 1838, and is one of the bravest men of the country. He was the youngest of six children, whose parents died young, leaving nothing to their little ones but an honest name and a spirit of independence. From the tender age of four years he has taken care of himself, fighting his own battles with poverty, and winning where so many older, and more favored ones have fallen by the wayside.

Until he was ten years old he worked at any thing he could get to do, but at that age entered a country store as clerk, where he remained five years. During that time he saved money enough to pay his expenses for two years at college, where his indomitable energy and industry soon placed him first among his classmates. He then taught school for two years, at the same time reading law and preparing himself by hard study for his present profession.

When the war broke out he offered his services to his country, entering the army in the spring of 1862 as First Lieutenant, and was appointed Adjutant to the Thirty-third Wisconsin volunteers. In '63 he was promoted to a Captain and in '64 he was made assistant Adjutant-General. In '65 he received the rank of Major. Major Warner was in active service in the Western army during the entire war, and most of the time was on staff duty, prompt to obey orders, and undaunted in action.

In October, 1867, Major Warner came to Missouri and settled in Kansas City, where he immediately began the practice of law. In the spring of 1867 he was elected city attorney, and in the following year was chosen circuit attorney, a position he resigned after holding it two years. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Kansas City, by a majority of nearly four hundred votes, being the only successful candidate on the Republican ticket.

Major Warner to-day is one of the most popular men of Kansas City, and a most influential member of the Republican party. As a stump speaker he has few superiors in the West. He

is a politician of the progressive school, ever ready to sink the partisan in the citizen whenever the prosperity of his adopted home demands it. In 1876 he supported a Democrat for the office of mayor, and elected him in spite of strong and bitter opposition. He was one of the committee appointed to prepare the present charter. He is at present serving his second term in Congress, and has but just recently defeated the Republican nomination for a third term.

He 1866 he was married by Mrs. Sophia A. Bromley, sister of T. B. Bullen, a lady whose many social virtues have made his home one of the happiest in the land. He has three children, one boy and two girls—John Bullen, born August 17, 1867; Eva E. Evans, born April 18, 1869; and Nellie Merrill, born October 14, 1871.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—After the election of William Warner as Commander of the National encampment yesterday Hon. Moses Neil, of Columbus, was elected Senior Vice-Commander, and Joseph Headfield, of New York, was selected for Junior Vice-Commander. A committee from the Woman's Relief Corps was given shearty welcome.

Rev. S. G. Updike, of Dakota, was chosen chaplain-in-Chief, and R. M. Dewitt, of Iowa, was elected Surgeon-General.

By a vote of 429 to 22 the National encampment last evening indorsed the proposition for a service pension. The resolution as carried read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this encampment that the time has come when the soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Union should receive the substantial and merited recognition of this Government by granting them service pensions in accord with established usages, and further:

Resolved, That this encampment favors the presentation of a bill to Congress to give every soldier and sailor or marine of the army or navy of the United States between April, 1861, and July, 1865, for the period of sixty days or more, a service pension of \$8 a month, and to those whose service exceeded 800 days an additional pension of one cent per

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

GLORIFY THE ROOM.

Wide open throw the shutters, and
The curtain throw aside,
Let in the sun's bright messengers
In all their golden pride.
What matters if from costly rug
They take the rainbow bloom?
They'll shower gems on it instead,
And glorify the room.
Glad are the tidings that they bring
From wood, and field, and hill,
From singing bird and humming bee,
And the little dancing rill.
Before them many shadows fly;
They banish thoughts of gloom;
Then, with a welcome, let them in
To glorify the room.

With them comes health—upon the weak
They many blessings shed.
Their kisses strengthen tired eyes,
And touch pale cheeks with red;
No place too dear for them to seek
Its darkness to illumine;
Thank God that we can let them in
To glorify the room.
—*Tick's Magazine.*

DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

How Uncle Sam Deals With Lost Correspondence.

Interesting Facts Relative to Unclaimed and Misdirected Letters—How Valuable Contents Are Disposed of—Amusing and Romantic Missives.

The Dead-Letter Office of the United States is a curious study. In it some 6,000,000 of letters written by almost as many different people and failing to reach their intended destination, were last year opened. There are a score of clerks here who are favored among 50,000,000 inhabitants, for they are allowed to open letters addressed to people of whom they know nothing. There are some forty ladies here, who, if they be but half as curious, half as romantic as the majority of their sex, find their work very congenial, for it is their duty to read the vast amount of correspondence, although the pleasure is no doubt lessened by the fact that a rule of the office forbids any information thus gained from being divulged.

However, without breaking that rule, a few interesting facts relating to these letters may be safely given. In the first place, the letters go to what is known as the opening table, where they are opened, and all valuables, from a tooth-brush or collar-button to a \$1,200 draft or a \$20 bill, taken from the ordinary run of communications and classified. Here the clerk has little or no time for anything but work, as dealing with 2,000 or 2,500 letters in a day, taking care not to overlook anything of value, keeps one busy. The letters come to the clerk in bundles of 100 each. The clerk finds out what kind of letters are most frequently lost. There are a great many circulars sent here. A New York or Philadelphia firm advertising its goods gets hold of a Cincinnati or Chicago directory and sends several thousand circulars to people whose names appear there. Many of these people have moved since the directory was issued, and consequently the circulars are not delivered.

LETTERS FROM SWINDLERS.

Lottery and green-goods circulars come in by the thousand. Another class of letters consists of those addressed to firms or persons whom the law or the press have found out to be swindlers, and who leave suddenly for parts unknown. Many of these letters contain money ranging from ten cents to \$1. Green-goods men who have made themselves scarce also come in for their share of letters. Nearly all letters addressed to them contain an acceptance of the "bargains" offered to unsuspecting hayseeds, together with the original circular sent out by the sharper, which, to throw an air of secrecy about their transactions, they ask to be returned to them. An amazing example of ignorance in connection with this business came to light here a day or two ago. After corresponding with some countrymen for quite a while the dealer in green goods had sent a genuine \$1 bill to his "confidential friend." The bill was sent as an alleged sample of the goods made. The dealer's answer to this letter shows how well the sharper had played his cards. His letter was evidently written with the idea of making the alleged counterfeiter think he was dealing with an old hand at the business. He stated that he had examined the bill sent, and found it to be as nearly perfect as counterfeit money could possibly be. The letter ended something like this: "Don't desert me. I am a pine (evidently meant for "poor") man. You want to send me a 1,000 for 250. Tell me how to send it, and by then I will have the money."

Another, and a very numerous class of letters, consist of unpaid bills, with a "please remit," or "am in need of money" tacked on at the bottom. Letters directed to guests at hotels are also very plentiful. Watering places, winter resorts and healthy localities send in more than their proportion. For a while Los Angeles, Cal., furnished more work for the office than did Philadelphia. Florida sends in a great many letters in early spring, while Atlantic City, Ocean Grove and other seaside resorts loom up amazingly toward fall.

READING DEAD LETTERS.

To the ladies of the returning department—for it is managed almost solely by ladies—is reserved the work of a more private nature. It is their duty to examine and read letters sent from the opening table, in order to get a proper address to send them to. Among political and business corres-

pondence, or may be sandwiched between a dunning letter and a circular setting forth the advantages of a patent hay-rake, is a delightful little love story, with just enough uncertainty about the real circumstances of the case to leave room for the imagination of the reader to end the tale in a happy, pathetic or humorous style.

Then, too, there are amusing as well as romantic letters. Many people adopt the "Complete Letter Writer" style in their correspondence, which sounds very well until they start to tell "all the news." Here the "Letter Writer" falls on their own resources for language. A great many letters start off with a sentence to the effect that: "I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, and I hope this letter finds you as well as it leaves me." Some letters addressed to prominent men show an amazing amount of ignorance. Last February, when Charles Dickens was in this country reading selections from his father's works, a letter directed to him at New York failed to reach him. It read something like this:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find six cents in postage stamps, for which please send me a copy of your latest novel: "Cricket on the Hearth."

There are cranks who come to light here, too. One man in Chicago, evidently crazy, has for years been sending letters to some imaginary person in Hamburg, Germany. He probably averages one every day.

APPEALS FOR MONEY.

Appeals to prominent men for money are also numerous here. They all reach the dead-letter office from being misdirected; and one can not help but admire the nerve of a person who writes to George W. Childs for a small matter of \$1,000 or \$2,000, and through ignorance addresses his letter to New York or Chicago.

A few figures as to the amount of work done here during the fiscal year just ended may prove interesting. In round figures, the whole number of letters received during the year was 6,900,000. Of these, 5,000,000 were sent here because they were not called for at the post-offices to which they were directed, 200,000 were returned to post-offices by hotel-keepers and thence sent to the dead letter office, because the departed guests for whom they were intended failed to leave a new address, 200,000 were sent here because they were insufficiently prepared for mailing, 2,000 because they contained articles forbidden to be transported in the mails, 500,000 because they were erroneously or illegibly addressed, and 20,000 because they bore no superscription whatever. The number of parcels of merchandise, books, clothing, needle-work, jewelry, etc., received during the year was about 80,000. The number of dead letters and samples of merchandise which were mailed abroad was 500,000. These are all returned to their respective countries of origin unopened. Of the domestic letters opened 20,000 contained money to the amount of \$40,000; 25,000 drafts and money orders, representing over \$1,500,000; 100,000 contained postage stamps; 40,000 receipts, paid notes and canceled obligations of every kind; 40,000 photographs and 30,000 articles of merchandise.

Every letter is delivered to the owner, if possible, misdirected letters being sent to the persons addressed when practicable. Of these, 65,000 domestic and 15,000 foreign were so delivered last year.

Every opened letter containing anything of value is recorded, and those for which no owner can be found are filed away, subject to reclamation at any time. Letters of no obvious value are not recorded, but returned, if possible, otherwise they are destroyed.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Mail and Express.*

STRUCTURE OF JELLY-FISH.

Its Swimming Apparatus, Gelatinous Bell and Poisonous Tentacles.

The active jelly-fish is as different from all the members of the hydroid colony as a butterfly is from a caterpillar. When fully grown it is vastly larger than a hydra, and it has a well-developed swimming apparatus, which is under the control of a nervous system, which again is brought into relation with the external world by means of special sense-organs. It is a gelatinous bell, from the inner surface of which the pendent stomach hangs down like a bell clapper, while the long, graceful, thread-like tentacles are attached at regular intervals around the opening of the bell. The locomotor muscles are so distributed over the inner surface of the bell that their contraction squirts out the water in a jet which propels the animal in the opposite direction; they are then relaxed, and the elasticity of the gelatinous substance of the wall of the bell causes it to expand and to draw in another supply of water, which is discharged by the next muscular pulsation. The tentacles are so elastic and hair-like that they are held by the resistance of the water, and are drawn out behind the animal into fine, glassy threads which are thrown into graceful undulations at each pulsation as it swims through the water, and when it comes to rest and sinks slowly toward the bottom, they form a web or net which is almost invisible, but far more dangerous than any spider's web, for every thread is covered with the terrible poison-darts.—*Prof. W. K. Brooks, in Popular Science Monthly.*

—It is estimated that 50,000 mockingbirds are caught monthly in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans. There are so many of these birds caught in Louisiana that it is thought they will soon become extinct.

TRIUMPHS OF TRADE.

How the Sea Has Been Subjected to the Uses of Man.

The sea was to primitive man a dreadful and a little known wilderness. It seemed to disjoin men, to hinder trade, to coop up the human race. To-day it is the "ring of marriage with all nations." As upon the great deserts merchants traveled in caravans for safety and counsel, so they at first traveled upon the sea in fleets, as soon as individual explorers had led the way and commerce had any sort of organization. Man went too timid to venture alone with their goods.

The picturesque element was undoubted. Take Venice as a type not too remote in time for the modern mind. A green sea laves the foot of its white quays and palaces. Red-robed officials stand at the top of the quay steps and the doors of mansions and on the Rialto. The public square is alive with the sound of fifes and trumpets and processions of archers, mariners and dignitaries pass along. Venetian beauties smile on the young patricians who are about to leave home for a long journey. The air is heavy with flags and pennants; it is a public holiday, for the fleet is going eastward on its annual journey, and going in a body, under a Commodore elected by the Grand Council, who has his own train of music men, his black-robed physicians, his pilots, scribes and craftsmen bearing their tools. Each ship has been chartered by public auction, and is directed by a patrician. The fleet, with the blessing of the Doge and the good wishes—alas! also the tears—of the people, will slowly make its way eastward, and when it has bought cargoes of silks, camlets, carpets, Persian shawls and spices, by caravan to the Syrian ports and to Egypt, it will curve back toward the mouth of the Mediterranean, distributing its riches as it goes, and shipping others, until it has reached Portugal and can creep along to Antwerp, the center of Western trade, and thence to the Thames, to assemble in state at Southampton for the homeward voyage, laden with English kerseys and cloths.

Continental wine fleets come to England in this way in the early time. Tossed into disorder, they reached the Thames, and when they reached the New Weir, the city boundary, they dressed up, raised their ensigns and then came up to London Bridge, the marines singing all the way with lusty voices, their kittle, or song of thanksgiving and deliverance. Many Englishmen, in their river craft and from their overhung doorways and dormer windows, used to think these foreigners made a needless fuss about a little toss on the German ocean or a hustle in the chops of the channel; but then, as now, they had a wicked wit for men in strange garb, over curious in their eating and drinking and quick in speech.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

SPAIN'S POSTAL SERVICE.

A Country Where Post-Offices Are Conducted in a Peculiar Way.

You can not get a stamp at a Spanish post-office for love or money. You get it at the nearest cigar store, where also you find a letter-box, and nowhere else except at the post-office. A strange story was told me by an English chaplain at Malaga. Casually strolling into the cafe one day, he noticed a number of letters stuck up on the wall, and to his surprise as he stepped up to read them, he discovered that several of them were for him. On investigating the matter he discovered that a postal clerk had entered into an arrangement with the cafe-keeper to send him letters addressed to foreigners, the understanding being that the latter would probably pay him a fee for his trouble, or, at any rate, frequent the cafe! The chaplain referred the matter to the Consul, and the little grimo was stopped. Among the letters in the cafe were several addressed to parties, known to the chaplain, who had left weeks before. The moral would seem to be, don't address your letters poste restante, but send them to the Consul or the broker named in your letter of credit.

Registered letters appear to be safe, on the other hand, but the extraordinary precautions taken to make them safe appear like an accusation of general dishonesty. If you receive a registered letter you have to return the envelope with the signature of your receipt. This is simple enough. The difficulty lies in knowing how to send off a registered letter. I shall never forget my first experience in that line. When I handed in my letter it was returned with the remark that it must be sealed. I took it to a cigar store and had a seal put on it, but again it was handed back. "There must be five seals," said the clerk. Not wishing to expose my ignorance to the black-eyed beauty in the cigar store, I went to a stationer's and bought a bar of sealing-wax, but having no stamp used a coin instead. Once more the letter was returned: "The stamps on the sealing-wax must be all the same." In despair I took it back to the black-eyed girl and explained my difficulties. She put on the five seals, and then at last the letter was accepted. The most absurd part of the whole story is that although Sevillians swarms with foreigners in spring, there are no directions regarding the matter posted up anywhere. Indeed, not even the time (three or four hours a day) when the post-office is open is announced at the window. Obviously, the Spaniards are not much in need of postal facilities, and for a good reason, since not much more than twenty-five per cent. of the population can write and read.—*Scitell Cor. N. Y. Post.*

THE BARBER'S REVENGE.

A Colored Chin-Scraper Successfully Takes the Law in His Own Hands.

Gus White, a Galveston Ethiopian, needed money, but did not have any. He tried to negotiate a loan of a few dollars from Disconsolate Jones, who is a barber, offering his nose to be shaved, but Disconsolate told him that he shaved chins, not noses. Finally, things came to that pass that Gus just had to have money, so he went once more to Disconsolate Jones. This time he felt sure of success, for he carried his ivory-handled pistol with him. Disconsolate was waiting for a customer, and after he dressed Gus' wool, and put some hair-oil on it, the latter offered to sell the barber an ivory-handled pistol. "Disconsolate Jones, give me two dollars and do pistol am yours," said Gus.

"G'way, niggah; hit's agin de law to tote pistols," replied Jones.

"But you needs a pistol when you goes home at nights to keep de robbers off."

"De man what totes a pistil am a plum coward."

"Hit's wuff ten dollars, but yer can have it for two dollars."

"G'way niggah;" and just then a customer came in to have his chin scraped, which ended the negotiations.

Strange to say, that very night, on his way home, Disconsolate Jones was attacked by an unknown man, who kicked and mauled him, robbed him of all his loose change, and fled in the darkness without uttering a word. Next morning before Gus White was up he was called on by Disconsolate Jones.

"I done told yesterday yer must be robbed," replied Gus.

"Whar's dat pistil you wanted to sell me yesterday for two dollars?" asked Disconsolate Jones.

"Hit's agin de law to tote weapons," replied Gus sarcastically.

"Nebber mind. I ain't gwine to be beat to deff when I kin get a pistil for two dollars."

"Nobody but a plum coward totes pistols, but you can hab it for four dollars," responded Gus.

Disconsolate Jones paid over the money and took the pistol. As soon as he got the pistol he examined it, put it in his pocket, and carelessly picking up a chair, he whacked Gus White at a furious rate.

"Dah," said the breathless Disconsolate, compelling Gus to return the stolen money and also the price of the pistol, "de next time you wants ter rob a man don't pick out de same niggah what put hair-oil on yer head, or ye will gib yer self away by de smell."

And keeping the pistol to recompense himself, he left.—*Texas Siftings.*

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

Especially When a Big-Footed Girl Buys a Pair of Shoes.

She walked into a fashionable shoe store and said to the polite clerk: "You may show me a pair of walking boots, No. 4. I used to wear 3's, but I go in for solid comfort now."

The clerk tried the boots, but they would not go on.

"Strange," she murmured, "it must be rheumatism. Try 4's B width. I know I can swim in them, but my feet are so tender."

While the clerk was getting them on she said: "I used to have a beautiful foot, not small, but such a good shape. I never had a small foot; but I wore 2 1/2 sizes for years, until I walked so much and grew heavier."

"Your foot is a peculiar shape, the instep is so high—that is why you require a large size," said the clerk, who had no fear of Ananias before his eyes.

"I've heard," she said, "that the Venus de Medcechy wears No. 5 and she is a model of true proportion."

"Exactly," said the clerk, growing red in the face as he pulled and tugged to get them on. He had never heard of "de Medcechy," but he was up to a trick or two himself. "After all," he said, "these are too large. You'll find the 4's just right."

He was only gone a moment, but in that time he had erased 3E from the inside of a pair of shoes and substituted 4B.

"There, I thought it was strange," she said, when they were on and paid for; "why, those are just as easy as my old ones. I believe I could just as well had 3's after all." And the young-man-without-a-conscience went back to his duties with the air of one well satisfied with himself.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Same Familiar Old Man.

"You don't know how old you are?" asked the judge. "No, boss," replied the witness; "I see a ign'ant ole man; I was bo'n in de ole times an' been a slave ontil de wah. I donno how ole I is."

"You must be over eighty?" suggested the judge. "Spec I is, boss. I dunno."

"Permit me to ask him a few questions, your Honor," said the reporter. "Have you all your teeth?" "Yes, boss, ain't got a bad tooth in de lot." "Can you read fine type without spectacles?" "Yes, boss; I can read de fine print Bible off at arm length." "You never used tobacco or whiskey?" "No, sah; I dunno de taste of lickah, nor of tobacco." "Do you rise every morning at five o'clock?" "Always, boss." "And do you cut and split a cord of wood before breakfast every day?" "Dat's my unvariable habit, boss." "May it please the court," said the reporter, "I know the witness; he is 105 years old."—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

—By a system of dry storage strawberries can be kept for several months with unimpaired freshness and solidity.

PASTIMES AND GAMES.

Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., Gives His Views on the Parlor Game Cure.

Pastimes and games are justified to the moral sense by their sanitary value. Cards, dominoes and the backgammon-board are as manifestly means of health as hair mattresses and ventilating flues. The dice-box, as used in backgammon, is often more valuable to an invalid than the pill-box. But the very fact that games are thus valuable as medical agents proves that they can not be a wholesome article of diet; they are not valuable enough to be made a continual occupation; they do not furnish sufficient food to the mind. The late Prof. Pierce once said that no game, and no toy, ever became permanently popular unless it involved some deep and peculiar mathematical or mechanical principle. He asserted it as a fact of observation, but we never heard him attempt to account for it. The theory which we are ascribing to Liebig furnishes a partial explanation. The presence of this deep principle, underlying the game, prevents it from being digestible by any except those of strong power. To all others the game may be considered either as a poison, when it is utterly beyond their reach to do any thing with it, or else it is a recreation of permanent sanitary value; that is, when the patient can acquire skill in it, but is not tempted to try to fathom its mathematical principle. Pierce's meaning may be illustrated by familiar examples.

The child's top, his hoop, his banelor, his devil on two sticks, all involve the same fundamental doctrine of rotation on an instantaneous axis, which task the mightiest powers of the geometer in the application to celestial mechanics. Billiards bring in the insoluble mystery of friction, which creates a breach of continuity in the path of the ball. Cards, backgammon and various games for the evening at home involve the doctrine of permutations and of chances. Two elements which enter into a game are of prime importance—chance and skill. In the latter word we include both manual and mental skill. For example, in cup and ball we have an instance of a game requiring nothing but manual skill, while in jackstraws it is a combination of chance with manual skill that determines the result. Again, in checkers we have a game of pure intellectual skill, but in backgammon intellectual skill is combined with chance. Skillful physicians prescribe for a patient that kind and degree of exercise which is suited to his case—to one a rocking-chair on the south piazza; to another a good round trot out of town on the saddle. Thus, in the evening games, which shall rest the tired worker, or divert the invalid, there is great opportunity for wise choice in selecting those which are best suited for the purpose in view. Men of intellectual habits, who need rest for the brain and diversion for the sake of rest, find the greatest benefit in those games which demand constant attention, but comparatively little mental exertion. The late Charles Robert Darwin astonished the scientific world by the immense amount of labor which he successfully accomplished. One secret of his immense power of endurance unquestionably lay in his devotion to backgammon, in which he so frequently passed his evenings. This game has the admirable qualities, first, of demanding imperiously your attention at every throw of the dice; and, secondly, of giving you a comparative-ly easy question in the use you are to make of the throw. In rude antithesis to backgammon and dominoes stand chess. This game can not be said to be popular, in the strict sense of the word, and the reason is evident—it is too severely intellectual. It is a very famous game; so also are Newton's "Principia" and Butler's "Analogy," very famous books. But neither of the three are likely to be found on the sitting-room table as amusement for either old or young when needing recreation. Moritz Retzsch's marvelous picture of the young man playing chess for the stake of his own soul has been far more popular than the game itself. The stake of one's own soul is not often, if ever, consciously made; but one of the abuses to which we have alluded is the habit of staking money or things of money value upon the issue of a game. To say nothing of the moral character of gambling, the stake of even sixpence is just so much detracted from the real interest and value of the game itself. Wagers of every kind, for even the most trifling amounts, are to be avoided; they are essentially bad. But when they take the guise of forfeits or prizes in games, they are doubly mischievous, injuring the utility of the diversion, as well as fostering, to some trifling extent at least, that gambling spirit, which is one of the great destructive agencies to the human race.—*Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., in Popular Science Monthly.*

A Cure for Insomnia.

Your husband, Mrs. Jacoby, is spoken of as a fine elocutionist. "He is, indeed," said the wife, proudly. "He read me to sleep last night, and with some of his own poetry, too." Mr. Jacoby smiled a rather wan, feeble kind of a smile and began to talk about the weather.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A lady of Empire, Wis., has in her possession an ostrich egg which she has owned fifty years. It was presented to her by a sailor who brought it from the Sandwich Islands.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—If meat exhibits signs of "turning," put it at once in a hot oven for half an hour.

—Meal—Three pounds of loaf sugar; pour three pints of boiling water over it, add one pint of molasses, one quarter of a pound of sassafras, one ounce of tartaric acid; to be bottled and used as syrup with soda.

—Cream Cheese—Take a pint of cream which has stood untouched for twenty-four hours since skimming; tie it up in a muslin bag, and let it hang two or three days, according to the weather, until it ceases to drip. Then turn it out, shape it, and lay it between straws sewed together, with a light weight on it. It will be fit to eat in a few days.

—A house-keeper driven to desperation by foul-smelling geese feathers plunged her pillows into a boiler of hot borax water. After soaking four hours they were pressed as dry as possible and hung by the end upon the clothes-line. It took them about two days to dry, during which time they were frequently shaken and turned. The result was very satisfactory.

—Yellow is a color that gives tone to all other colors. If you gather a bouquet in the garden and do not include a bit of yellow it often seems to lack brightness. Add a yellow rose, or a spray of calliopsis, or a nasturtium, and the change is as great as that which takes place in a landscape when a burst of sunshine breaks through the clouds which have been hanging above it. There is an instant suggestion of warmth.

—Dessert Crullers.—One egg, a cup of cream slightly sour, half a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of rose water, or a little grated rind and juice of a lemon, if preferred, a teaspoonful of soda and one of cream of tartar, and flour enough for a dough just firm enough to bear handling. Roll into balls between the hand and fry in hot fat in a deep kettle. Half hard and half beef suet are good proportions for the frying kettle. Eat with a liquor sauce.

—In putting up pears, quinces, citrons, cherries, etc., many housekeepers prefer to boil them until tender, as they will harden if put directly into a very rich sirup. When tender the fruit should be carefully transferred to a platter, and the water or sirup it was boiled in used, with the remainder of the sugar and enough more water to maintain the proper proportion, to make the richer sirup. When the sirup is quite clear the fruit can be added and boiled slowly a shorter or longer time, according to the variety.

Blackberry Sirup.—Express the juice from the desired quantities of berries. For each pint of this juice take one pound of brown sugar, one pint of water, and boil to a thick sirup. When done, mix the blackberry juice and sirup together and boil for twenty minutes, stirring constantly. Take off the fire and add a winglassful of brandy for each quart of sirup. When perfectly cold, bottle and cork down tightly for use. Another recipe: Two quarts of juice of blackberries, one pound of loaf sugar, one-half ounce of nutmeg, one-half ounce of cinnamon, one-half ounce of cloves and one-fourth ounce of allspice. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold add one pint of proof brandy.

WATER FOR STOCK.

The Views of Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College.

The fact that whole herds of cattle are kept summer after summer in fields where ponds or other stagnant water full of decaying animal and vegetable matter is all that they have to drink, and yet do well, and the equally potent fact that many more have been given unfiltered cistern water with the same result, would lead many to conclude that the subject of pure water for stock was one of no special practical importance. In reply we may state that many a boy uses tobacco almost from the cradle to the grave and yet remains healthy and vigorous. Yet there are other thousands that are being emaculated mentally and often killed outright by this same obnoxious and filthy poison. I make it a point to give my cattle and other stock no food or drink that I would not use myself. Our stock may live and thrive on foul, stagnant water. They may sicken and die because of the same, and, even granting that they do thrive with such drink, it does not follow that they would not do far better were they provided with clear, pure, spring, brook or well water. We all know how filthy and terribly odorous cistern water becomes in summer. Often it nauseates one simply to use it for bathing. What shall we say then of its use for the table or for our stock? The putrescent matter shows the presence of fungoid life; and it is now generally believed that to receive such germs into the system is dangerous and often fatal. With our cheap excellent windmills and nature's grand, pure reservoir which exists everywhere beneath us, there is surely no need of obliging our stock to drink from the fetid, loathsome pool. It is thought best to use cistern water for farm stock; the cistern should be separated into two portions by a good brick wall, well laid in water lime. Then we should let the water enter on one side and pump it out from the other side of the partition. Such a wall of brick forms a very efficient filter. Before closing let me say to any that are troubled in summer by ill-smelling water from their cistern, that if they will arrange to pump from near the top instead of from the bottom, they will find that the trouble is wholly removed.—*Michigan Agricultural College Report.*

UNCLE PETE'S FUNERAL.

'Twas not at all like those you see of ordinary funerals; 'Twas such as never could occur, excepting now and then; For Uncle Pete had studied hard upon it night and day...

chon, who was, at the same time, his clerk and his partner) had such a catastrophe fallen upon his peaceful house. Not to have tasted his desert at half-past six!—for that hour was about to strike, it was striking, it had struck.

Half-past six! The little door of the rustic clock has opened wide, the mocking-bird, flapping his wings, has hurled out his "cuckoo" in a particularly ironical voice.

To see, for forty-five minutes past, an excellent soup losing all its good qualities at a few feet away, and, in the bargain, not to know what good, or bad his dear little Charlotte was doing!

At this moment, Gertrude, the old servant, monsieur's cook and mademoiselle's maid, a veritable female factotum, enters, grumbling, into the dining room.

M. Dufour, his patience and his strength exhausted, has let fall his paper. His two plump, soft hands, hanging at the extremities of his swinging arms, look as if they wanted to fall off.

"Well, Gertrude," sighs the unfortunate man. "Hadm't I better take back the soup?" "Do you think so, Gertrude? Charlotte can not fail to come in a moment. It is even quite surprising that she is not here now. When did she go out, and where is she gone?"

"Mademoiselle left at four o'clock, as she always does, to take her piano lesson. The lesson lasts an hour. Half an hour to go, as much to come back. Mademoiselle should have been able to return, as is her custom, at six o'clock."

"And it is thirty-five minutes past six." "At this hour you know, the omnibus is often full—"

"Decide take the omnibus!" "Or mademoiselle, encouraged by the fine weather, may have wanted to take a little walk and come back on foot by the Rue de la Paix. And there are many dress-makers, many jewelers' shops, many things to see in the Rue de la Paix, for young people."

"May the devil fly away with dresses, and jewels, and young people too, when they are as late as this! I'd like to know what there can be to see at dinner time? A hungry stomach has no ears; nor should it have eyes."

"Without reckoning the lovers, the coxcombs who follow pretty passers-by, whispering in their ears a lot of silly—"

like a jack-in-the-box; "an adventure! What do you mean by that?" "Why, papa, an adventure with a perfectly proper young man, I can assure you," said the young girl, smiling.

"Let me tell you, mademoiselle, for your future guidance, that perfectly proper young man and women do not have adventures, especially in omnibuses. Explain yourself."

"It is very simple, papa dear. And, truly, you need not make your eyes so fierce and your voice so big. You see, I had forgotten my portmanteau—that can happen to any one, can't it?"

"Yes, yes; particularly to those who have none. Continue."

"I didn't notice it until the conductor held out his hand for my fare. What was I to do? What could I say? They might take me for a beggar, for a cheat, perhaps. I was perfectly crimson, and I felt I was going to turn deathly pale. Fortunately, while the conductor still held out his hand, a nice-looking young man by my side gave the conductor a piece of money and said: 'Two fares.' This gentleman, seeing my embarrassment, had understood and kindly paid for me."

"Well, mademoiselle, these are nice goings-on! You accept six sous from a total stranger! Better to have explained to the conductor, to the driver, to the treasurer, to the whole company. Besides, you should not forget your portmanteau. How are you going to repay this young man his six sous? for I hope you do not intend to keep them as a memento."

"But, papa, I have his card. Here, you see, 'M. Adolphe Lindet, clerk at the Ministry of War.'"

The father, not stopping to hear more, snatched the card from the girl's hand. "What," he cried, "not content with insolently forcing on you a loan of thirty centimes, in disregard of all propriety, this gentleman presents you with his card in the bargain! Why, he is the worst of scoundrels, your perfectly proper young man!"

"But, papa, to be able to return his money to him I had to know his address."

M. Dufour could find no answer to this ingenious reasoning, and he tossed the card on the table with a thoroughly irritated air.

"I shall not dine this evening," he declared; "Gertrude, go find me a cab. I am going to return these six sous to this Adolphe immediately, and I shall give him a piece of my mind."

search is useless, M. Aristides Dufour, mopping his brow with his gloves, which he mistakes for his handkerchief, feebly replies, in a broken voice, to a last and more forcible demand from the cabman:

"I—I've—forgotten my pocketbook." "Oh, that don't go," roared the Jehu; "they've tried that on me before, and you needn't try it again. You can tell that yarn to the commissioner of police. Well, you are a nice fare, anyhow."

And he caught hold of the arm of the unfortunate M. Dufour, who, inert, despairing, and on the verge of apoplexy, was allowing himself to be dragged out.

But Adolphe—a special providence for the Dufour family—has already taken the necessary sum from his purse, and dismisses the cabman.

"Will you allow me?" the young man politely asks of M. Dufour, who has only strength enough to murmur, "With pleasure, my dear sir. And twenty-five centimes for his drink-money, not a bit more."

Miss Charlotte's father, who just now could not understand that one does not always have with one thirty centimes to pay an omnibus fare, began to admit that once in awhile one may be very glad to fall upon some one who will complaisantly advance you the thirty-five sous to pay a pitiless cabman.

So, in spite of the diverse and unaccustomed emotions which he had just experienced, it was with an almost gracious smile that he said to Adolphe: "M.—M. Lindet, I believe—thirty centimes and one franc seventy-five make forty-one sous I owe you. If you will do me the honor to come and dine with me this evening we can arrange this little matter immediately. As an old business-man, I do not like long-standing debts; besides, quick payments make fast friends."

A quarter of an hour later Gertrude set one more place at the Dufour table. It is there still. In fact, the very next month the bands of Mile. Charlotte and M. Adolphe were published at the mairie.

And papa Dufour now declares to whomsoever will listen to him: "Never borrow, O fathers of families; it costs too much. Once in my life I was forty-one sous in debt, and to square the account I had to give my daughter and eighty thousand francs as a marriage portion."

"Oh, papa, papa, you will not do that! It would be so ungrateful. Remember that this young man has rescued your daughter from a most unpleasant predicament—"

"An unpleasant predicament! Leave me alone! He would put you in one, rather. Besides, you may keep still, mademoiselle; I need no instructions, particularly in the matter of remembering, from a young flyaway who forgets her portmanteau." And M. Dufour puts on his boots and takes his cane, growing more and more angry each minute.

"The cabman is below, but he will take you to only one place." "Very well, I can take another conveyance home." And out he goes, slamming the doors after him, leaving Charlotte to explain to her "dear old Gertrude" that she is much better acquainted with Adolphe than she dared avow to her father; that, for a month at least, he had taken the same omnibus that she took every evening; that, without showing it, she, Charlotte, had soon noticed that he had noticed her, etc.

CATTLE IN WINTER.

How to Feed Live Stock for the Early Spring Market.

If we are feeding cattle for the winter or spring markets they should receive close attention before winter sets in. As soon as grass commences to fall, we should stable the cattle every night, and feed two quarts of cornmeal. Give hay or corn fodder as soon as it will be eaten. When we have yarded our cattle for the winter do not let them out again till they are driven off to market. After December 1 feed four quarts of cornmeal and two quarts of bran, twice a day. For about five weeks previous to selling give six quarts of meal and three of bran morning and evening to a steer weighing 1,200 pounds. Corn should be the essential factor in making beef, mutton and pork. There are other crops which the farmer can raise at a large profit, such as roots, but comparatively few farmers raise turnips and beets for their stock. Yet two or three feeds a week are just what an animal needs when confined on dry feed. Half a bushel two or three times a week to fifty sheep will do them good except in extreme cold weather. They can be fed to cattle with as good results. A drover told me of a man who has wintered forty shoats on mangelwurzels as the principal food, and they looked well and were in good stock order. He cut them up with a root cutter, and fed in troughs. If you are not feeding more than two bushels at a time, throw them into a large box and with a common shovel you can soon have them ready to feed.

Keep the steers in the stable most of the time; about three hours a day is long enough for them to exercise and get water. Salt once a week. If you are caught with a hard market and the time is near for turning out to grass, don't do it, unless you expect to carry them through for the June market. They will lose flesh fast for three weeks after being turned out to grass. If we are feeding for the June market our steers can run out longer in the fall. But it will pay to feed one bushel of ears to ten steers when grass commences to fail. It can be fed out in the lot, but should be broken up. I am of the opinion that there is more money made by lighter feeding and turning of cattle off in June than in any other way. Let the grass do some of the fattening. Feed, after December 1 up to February 1, two bushels of ears to ten steers; after February 1 feed three bushels the rest of the winter, and we should keep up the grain for two weeks after we have turned out to grass. By the 20th of June they will be in good shape. A drove of shoats should follow our cattle if fed on corn in the ear, so that nothing may be lost. In regard to the amount of hay or fodder, I am not prepared to say; my plan is to feed all the cattle and sheep will eat. If we are wintering calves, feed one pint of shelled corn and a handful of oil meal once a day, and they will thrive and do well. Rowen, or fine hay should be part of their daily rations. All the cattle should be stabled so that each one can get his share of the food. It is expected that they can have water each day and are salted each week. Keep the horses away from cattle; they are liable to get hooked and they will chase and kick the steers. Keep each kind of stock separate. — T. D. String, in Ohio Farmer.

PLANT AND PROFIT.

What It Costs to Start a Butcher Shop in a City Like Chicago.

According to the testimony of both masters and men, there is no trade in Chicago in a more flourishing condition than butchering. Work is said to be plenty, wages good, and both employers and employed satisfied with each other and themselves. There is more hard work in butchering than in most of the other trades and longer hours, but these are only the shadows of the picture. It is claimed that a young butcher who will save his money and keep his eyes open has a better chance of starting for himself than any other tradesman in the city. With a view to find out what it would cost a young man to make an opening for himself a reporter investigated closely the cost of fitting-up a butcher shop, taking the opinions of men only who had been working butchers and who are now the leaders of the trade in Chicago.

"To justify a young man in opening up a business for himself," said one of these, "he ought to see his way to a trade of about \$100 a day; for many reasons, until he can do that he had better wait. Now, as I understand it, you want to know what the plant will cost him."

"That is it, exactly." "First, he must get a good location and you can put rent down at \$50 per month. Now for the fixtures, he will want an ice-box, which will cost him \$75, two block \$10, a counter \$15, two sets of scales, platform and small, \$30; tools \$8.50, racks \$40, extras \$10. That makes altogether, \$288.50 That is all money that he will have to spend before he opens his door at all, and it is a low estimate, too. Then he will need meat—beef, pork, bacon, ham, mutton, and veal. In all, I should say \$80 ought to stock the shop, and add to that \$15 or \$20 for extras, and put the amount for meat at \$100. That way we get to \$338.50. It is out of the question that one man can do the work of a shop by himself, so you can put down \$50 a month for a working butcher with him, and then put about \$85 a month for his own services—that is \$135 more—which brings the whole expense up to \$473.50, say \$500, which is as small an amount as a prudent man would try to start with."

"Well, saying that your man had spent his money this way, and had a good stand, what should he make?" "He ought to pay the wages that I have named for himself and his help and lay by \$100 a month besides, and this he can do if he plays his cards properly." — Chicago News.

—According to a Maine paper a wicked Dover grocer played a trick on a "fussy" woman of that vicinity recently. She had just bought of him a barrel of flour that was not of her favorite brand. The flour didn't suit. It was heavy, coarse, black, sticky, and wouldn't rise; and she wanted it carried back and swapped at once. The grocer, whose opinion of the flour was different from that of the lady, carted it back, took off the head of the barrel and replaced it with the head of an empty one that had held the lady's favorite kind, and sent the same barrel, thus "doctored," back to her. It suited a charm that time.

—A woman in Walton County, Ga., claims to have performed laparotomy upon the craw of a sick hen, taking out the organ, cleaning and washing it, and restoring it to its place; the stitches being afterward sewed up and the hen set free. The bird is said to have recovered.

SYMBOLISM OF RINGS.

The Modern Wedding Ring and Its Ancient History and Significance.

"And as this round Is nowhere found To flay, or else to sever, So let our love As endless prove And pure as gold forever." The poet Herrick, when he wrote the above lines had no consideration for the jewelers of his day. The wedding ring of the nineteenth century, or at least the latter portion of the nineteenth century, is of a more ornate character, both in style and cost, than the ring Herrick sang of. According to a prominent Chicago jeweler both the betrothal and the wedding ring of the day is a criterion, not of the amount of affection both were designed to typify, but rather represent the financial standing of the male fiancé. The number and value of the diamonds is now the gauge, not the plain circlet band of virgin gold that the boys of old at the bid of the minister with trembling fingers and crimson-hued face managed to encircle, after several fruitless efforts, the finger of her who, as a rule, was vastly sturdier in nerve than he.

This ring lore is a curious historical research, and as the embryo lover should be posted the Journal here gives some of the lore on the mystic symbolism of rings. In former times it was esteemed highly improper for single persons to wear rings, unless they were judges, doctors elected to a deliberative assembly. For all but the big wigs named, such an ornament was considered as prima facie evidence of vanity, lasciviousness and pride, and was looked upon as a great piece of presumption on the part of the wearer. The rule was finally relaxed sufficiently to allow affianced people to wear the decoration, but this was simply an innovation to illustrate the sacredness in which the marriage ceremony was held.

Tradition has it that the first of these magic circles was invented by Prometheus and forged by Tubal Cain. By the way, that same old blacksmith, Tubal Cain, must have been, in modern parlance, a dandy. He kept banging away at his anvil with a great big hammer. According to the same sort of tradition the hammer must have weighed about several tons, and when he got tired of forging plowshares from swords and swords from plowshares he rested himself by filling Prometheus' order and around the horn of his big anvil turned the first wedding ring. The Arabians have a legend that King Solomon possessed a magic ring that on a time he inadvertently dropped into the sea, whereupon, with the loss of his ring, his wisdom took flight and Solomon went and got himself married to several hundred wives.

The "jimmal ring" was originally a love token merely. Poet Herrick writes of it: "The sendest to me a true loving-knot, but I Returned a ring of jimmals to triple Thy love had but one knot, mine a truple tie."

One of these primeval rings, supposed to belong to the time of the "Virgin Queen," was recently found in Surrey, England. It is now in the British Museum.

Charles Lamb one night at a supper party noticed the oddity of a handsome widow, sitting near him, wearing a gold circlet on her thumb. She pencilled on her moust: "For pleasures past and joys to come I wear this ring upon my thumb."

Under this the stuttering poet responded: "You've another thumb, my lady dear, And another lover sitting near. Who'd give his chance of the world to come To place a ring on that other thumb?" "The young folks may be assured that the ring is now the proper thing. They come a trifle high, but you will sooner or later find that you must invest, young man. Better do it before a ring trust is formed." — Chicago Journal.

A Venomous Spider.

An interesting essay on the poison of spiders was recently delivered by Prof. Briege of Halle before a society of naturalists. Experiments made with two kinds of Russian spiders reputed to be venomous showed them to be innocuous, but the third species, belonging to the same region and properly termed the "black wolf," was found fully to bear out its reputation. Its poison is more powerful perhaps than any known, not excepting prussic acid and strychnine. It makes great ravages among Russian live stock, attacking the animals as they graze. It inflicts a sting on the mouth or tongue which causes death in a short time. The venom pervades the entire system of the spider, constituting about 25 per cent. of its weight. The poison belongs to the class of so-called ferments, being composed of albuminous matter. It is rendered inactive when subjected to the action of alcohol. It produces no effect when taken into the stomach, but when introduced into the blood vessels it acts so powerfully that two or three milligrammes will suffice to kill a man. Prof. Briege has examined the spiders of Germany, and has found one only to be venomous. In this species the venom is possessed only by the young insect, which is virulent in an extraordinary degree. — N. Y. Post.

—How lucky we should be if we could get out of discontent and envy into his habit of loving the good we have, but fearing to have all the good we desire! Well, we think, we really ought to have such and such a thing. If that is so, we shall have it. But we will not whimper meanwhile. We can put on the airs of Socrates, and congratulate ourselves that we can be jolly without it. — Louise Imogen Guiney, in Wide-Awake.

A BORROWED FARE.

How an Indignant Parent Paid His Daughter's Debt.

M. Aristides Dufour, retired mercer, a widower with one daughter, is seated in his dining-room, near a set table, at which from time to time he throws a despairing glance. He holds his paper before him, but it is scarcely probable that he reads it, for he has held it upside down for a good minute and has not yet discovered his mistake. Behind his green spectacles, the ex-mercant's impatient, preoccupied glance falls ten times to the minute on the old china cuckoo clock, which, without hurrying, without lagging, goes on its quiet way and repeats its monotonous tic-tac. Then the above-mentioned glance falls again on the tureen in which the soup is growing cold. And his glance grows tender, as his nostrils are assailed by the appetizing vapors that escape from beneath the lid.

There are two covers at the table, and two chairs extend their backs invitingly to the diners. M. Dufour is waiting for some one, some one who makes him wait. But, like the late Louis the Fourteenth—whom he resembles, perhaps, in this particular alone—the ex-mercant does not enjoy this, especially when the companion of his vigil is a repast which has nothing to gain from such a delay. Promptness at table, as in business, is his hobby; he is no longer in business, the worthy man, but he still eats. Breakfast and dinner are, to him, so many notes of hand, coming in at fixed hours, and which he must honor as he would his signature. At those hours M. Aristides Dufour fills his stomach, dutifully, conscientiously, with the same punctuality that he formerly observed when he emptied his strong box on the fifteenth and thirtieth days of the month.

Never, since M. Dufour retired from business (that is to say, since he had the misfortune to lose his incomparable wife, Mme. Coline Dufour, born Bobi-

THE TICKET.

The ticket nominated at the Democratic County convention commends itself to the voters of Chase county, and should receive the undivided support of the Democracy. The candidates are all worthy and fully capable of discharging every duty of the positions to which they aspire, and we think that after a careful consideration of the merits of the candidates, we will elect them by handsome majorities. At some future time we shall comment at more length upon this subject.

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

On our eighth page will be found the letters of acceptance of both President Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison.

The funniest thing extant is the statement of the Duluth (Minn.) Daily Tribune that its party (the Republican) might as well give up the hope of carrying the Presidential election in that State.

But this I do say, that the laboring unions and the Knights of Labor have done more towards securing reasonable wages for the laboring men than all the tariff laws that were ever passed in this world.—*Allen G. Thurman.*

The old motto, "no trust, no bust," is one particularly applicable to the American people at this time. The way to destroy the trusts is to reduce the war taxation behind which they rob the consumers of the country of hundreds of millions annually.

The Fort Worth Gazette, in reply to the question "Who Owns the West?" says: "There is some doubt as to the proprietorship right now, but unless the tariff is speedily reduced the manufacturing barons of the east will soon be the undisputed owners."

It is to be observed that the only four men in the House who voted against retaliation, were Republicans. Also, that President Cleveland, on occasions, has the happy faculty of putting his opponents in the hole that they have laboriously dug for him.

Seven million farmers in the United States, and only one million persons engaged in protected industries. One protected manufacturer to buy the products of seven farmers! That is the beautiful "home market" about which protectionists have so much to say.

"And, when a gentleman stands upon this floor and tells me that this high, this extraordinarily high tariff is for the protection of the laboring man, I tell him that I do not understand how he can possibly substantiate such a theory.—*Gen. John A. Logan.*

American taxes on raw material used in American manufactures act as a protection for foreign industries. Every Republican who believes in thus protecting foreigners should read President Grant's messages and be converted to common sense.—*St. Louis Republican.*

What of the night, watchman? There is a speck of war cloud on the horizon. But all is well. The man-with-a-backbone is at the head of the government and the British lion's tail will get twisted, notwithstanding the effort of the Republicans in the Senate to protect British interests.

We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufactures, to promote the steady employment of labor, while, by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life, we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.—*Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.*

Complete returns from the late election in Vermont, lacking three towns which will not make a difference in the result of over 50 votes, show that the Republican plurality in the State is 27,871. In 1863, 1872 and 1880 the Republican majority was over 27,000, it going above 30,000 on two of those years. The Democrats gained 623 over their vote in 1884.

President Cleveland has signed more pension bills than all of his predecessors, from Washington to Arthur, combined, and vetoed more. During his administration there has been more work done in the pension bureau—more claims investigated and more names put on the pension roll than under any Republican President.

The Minnesota Republican convention, week before last, was a lively one, there being a contest between the Farmers Alliance and the monopoly influence over the nomination for Governor. The monopolists won, and the prospects of the Republicans carrying the State in November, heretofore not very promising, are now regarded as absolutely blank.

Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, slaps Blaine squarely in the face. Harrison took issue with him on trusts, and John Sherman has just introduced a strong measure in the Senate, for the purpose of making trusts felonies punished at law like other crimes. The ipse dixit of god-damn Jim is no longer all powerful with even his own people.—*Emporia Democrat.*

English holders of Confederate bonds feel encouraged by the nomination of Hon. Levi P. Morton, senior member of the banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co., and director in the Canadian Pacific railroad. Mr. Morton's business associates, Sir John Rose and Major McLane, are large holders of Confederate bonds, and and think that the United States government should pay them.—*London Financial News.*

The people of Kansas are beginning to knock down to business. Up to date the campaign has been largely one of bluff; but the ridiculous claim of countless thousands of the majority is dwindling to a reasonable figure. In fact the Republicans are glad to compromise on a plurality. Intelligent observers are declaring that Harrison and Humphrey can not depend upon fifty per cent. of the votes of Kansas this year.—*Abilene Gazette.*

"It is absurd to say that the sheep industry will be destroyed by free wool," says the New York World. "No other manufacturing country, taxes wool, and yet all have flocks of sheep fully proportionate to ours. Free trade Great Britain had last year 29,000,000 sheep, or more than two-thirds as many as the United States. And this, although her area of improved land is only 47,874,000 acres against 284,771,000 acres of cultivated land in this country, not to mention the immense ranges of the west."

The Louisville Courier-Journal is authority for the statement that Kentucky has six counties (Harlan, Knott, Perry, Letcher, Bell and Leslie) that have never had a church, and have been organized as counties more than seventy years.—*Chase County Leader.*

And yet Leslie county was organized in 1878, just ten years ago, and Knott was not organized when the U. S. census of 1880 were taken; and these six counties have but one newspaper in their entire number, and yet the aggregate Republican majority in the six counties is 665 votes.

The Maine and Vermont elections have shown two things—there are no Democratic bolters or floppers, and the "free trade" racket is impotent to reduce the Democratic vote. Hand-some gains on the Democratic vote of four years ago were made in both States. The Democratic laboring men, farmers and business men of New York, New Jersey, Indiana and other decisive States are just as intelligent, and as likely to be thrown into a panic by the "free trade" cry, as their friends in Maine and Vermont; and this fact, of itself, makes the success of the Republicans in November impossible.

Benson's, Losing the Historian: "During the last twenty-five years of high protection the small shop-keeper and the artisan have been driven out of the country. We are a nation of workers without an apprentice system and a generation without a trade. We import the heads of our establishments from Europe and teach our boys how to make a rivet or last a shoe, but never to make an entire article or piece of machinery. The man with a few hundred dollars can no longer enter into business. Protection has placed the industries and shops of the land in the hands of the wealthy, and made the masses contributors, but never beneficiaries."

The Democrats of Connecticut have nominated a Strong State ticket, and cordially indorsed Cleveland and Thurman and the Mills bill. Their noteworthy declaration in favor of free wool is put in the form of an argument as follows:

"Woolen manufactured goods to the amount of \$46,000,000, as valued in Europe, and costing our people \$30,000,000, were imported to this country during the last fiscal year. In the eight months of the present year the importations of these woolen goods, owing to the languishing condition of woolen mills here, have increased \$3,172,092 as compared with the same time last year. Under the present tariff duties our workingmen are made to suffer by this increasing importation of foreign cloths. In the cost of \$45,000,000 worth of these goods last year was \$10,000,000 worth of British labor, which sum should have been paid to 30,000 people in our woolen factories, and which will be paid to them in the future, if raw wool is imported free of duty."

The New York Times exposes the falsity of the claims made in behalf of Levi P. Morton, that he squandered a lot of his hard earned wealth on the famine-stricken people of Ireland in the following language: "Those who know the Republican candidate for Vice-President are indulging in many a hearty laugh over the generosity (?) of Mr. Morton in contributing ship loads of provisions to suffering Ire-

land.' At the time to which reference is made, Mr. Morton's house sent a ship load of provisions to Queens-town, Ireland, and the cargo was placed with a commission house there. The commission house took advantage of the scarcity of provisions, and they were sold to the suffering people of Ireland at an enormous margin of profit, of which Levi P. Morton extracted every cent due him. He not only admitted this himself, but all who know the gentleman's thrifty method of doing business know it also. No, gentlemen, Mr. Morton is a splendid citizen and one of the prosperous financiers of the country; but don't believe this silly fabrication about the 'ship load of goods sent to suffering Ireland,' for he even knows better and has the sense of manhood to admit it."

SLIGHTLY INCONSISTENT.

Blaine at Portland said that trusts are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere.

In a dispatch from Augusta dated the 12th, Blaine congratulated Harrison upon his letter of acceptance: "It covers every point most admirably, not a word too many, not a word too few, not a word amiss."

In the letter which calls out such commendation from the author of the Portland speech on trusts, Mr. Harrison says: "The declaration of the convention against all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. It can not be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing with the trusts which Blaine declares are private affairs with which it is impertinent to meddle."

THAT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Republicans affect to be horrified that President Cleveland has sent his check for \$10,000 to the National Democratic Committee. They lyingly assert that this is something never before done by a Presidential candidate in this country.

The St. Louis Republic shows that James G. Blaine, at the outset of the campaign of 1884, gave his check for \$25,000; and that later, after the effect of the Burchard episode and the Bel-Shazer banquet were making themselves felt, he advanced \$100,000, making his contribution, in all, to his own campaign amount to the princely sum of \$125,000.

Comment upon this comparison is unnecessary.

LETTER OF ACCEPTATION.

Cedar Point, Kas., Sept. 17, '88. To the Chairman and Members of the Union Labor Convention of the 24th Senatorial District, and to the Voters of said District:

Information of my nomination to the candidacy of State Senator, by the Union Labor District convention, held at Cottonwood Falls on the 15th instant, has just been officially communicated to me.

This expression of confidence on the part of my co-workers in the great political reform movement, now in progress in this country, comes to me unsought, and, as I consult my own personal interests and preference, wholly undesired. Not that I do not fully appreciate the high honors conferred upon your nominee, by this evidence of appreciation of my just efforts for the advancement and present position in behalf of the Union Labor party, nor that I am unwilling to assume any burden of labor and responsibility commensurate with my strength and ability, that may be assigned to me by the proper representatives of the party to which I belong. But an experience of ten years in the front ranks of the reform movement has convinced me that the standard bearers of our party should be men of vigorous health, able to press the contest into the strong-hold of the opposition with tireless energy. Being myself not in robust health, it will be impossible for me to make such a canvass of the District as the importance of the occasion demands.

No personal considerations that can be overcome will prevent me from the discharge of the duties assigned me in the campaign, for it seems to me that the time has arrived in the history of our republic, when every true and patriotic citizen should hold his private interests and preferences subordinate to the public welfare, and should grudge not his time nor his means when called upon to contribute of either or both to the cause of "God and Humanity."

The people are aroused to a realization of the fact that they have been betrayed. They are ready and anxious to listen to explanations of the true causes of their troubles.

The work of educating the masses in the mysteries of the dark deeds of National class legislation consummated by the Republican party, at the instance and behest of the money power, devolves upon the Union Labor party. And this must be accomplished in the face of an opposition that is appalling in its proportions, being no less the combined power of the aristocratic and monarchical element of Europe and America. Once awakened to a full realization of the gravity of the situation, and the people of America, will be found equal to the emergency, as they ever have to every emergency that has arisen. God grant that they may not awaken too late to effect a peaceable settlement of the problem at the ballot-box, is

the desire of every lover of his country. Viewing the situation from the stand-point indicated above, I accept the nomination you honor me with, and will bear your standard in the 24th Senatorial District until the close of the polls on the 6th day of November, and should a majority of the voters of the District declare for my election to the office of State Senator, I will do my best to discharge the duties of the position with credit and honor to those who will have elected me. Whatever may be the result of the coming contest, the time is near at hand when the Declaration of Independence will be brought forth by the people, and laid down as the basis of political action, and the declaration of principles of the Union Labor party will be found to possess the merit of having been framed with due reference to the claims for equal rights of all mankind, as set forth in that immortal document.

The existence of the Union Labor party has recently been recognized by the Republican organization, and the fact that there is a great political uprising among the people is occasionally being hinted at by the old party press and orators, but their confidence in the possession of superior strength and importance is still strong and they expect to reassume the reins of the government on the 4th of March, with an abundance of free whisky, with which to celebrate the occasion, and disinherit the old Ship of State after her four years' Democratic cruise.

This, with a little more protection for the capitalist-manufacturer, the bond-holder and National Bankers, is to constitute their outfit for another jolly cruise of unlimited duration.

But the people may not fall in with their plans so readily. Kansas don't want their free whisky, having so decided at the ballot-box; and the protection wanted by the people is the protection of labor against the greed of avarice, as exhibited in organized capital.

If we must have a protective tariff, let its protecting powers be extended over the workman as well as over the capitalist manufacturer. Let it include in its schedule of articles subject to high duties, foreign contract labor, and thus protect American workmen in a direct and visible manner, and, in a measure, compensate for the indistinct and doubtful operations of protection under the present and proposed schedules. Also let us have by the most direct and effective means, protection from the ravages of that great imported British Octopus, the National Banking system. Give us protection from robber syndicates, corporations and trusts. Destroy all class legislation and give to every loyal and law abiding citizen an equal show under the law. This is all we ask, and this is what the American people are determined to secure. Then we will have genuine protection, and will be "a happy and prosperous people."

O. H. DRINKWATER.

UNION LABOR SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the Chase County Central Committee, the Union Labor party of the 24th Senatorial District (Marion, Morris and Chase counties) met in delegate convention, in the Court-house, in this city, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, September 15, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, and to transact such other business as might come before the convention.

On motion, Nat. P. Henstrop, of Morris county, was elected temporary Chairman, and Chas. J. Snyder, of Chase county, temporary Secretary. On motion the following committees were then appointed:

On Credentials—Dr. J. R. McIlvain, Geo. Walker and R. W. Condit.

On Permanent organization—Warren Peck, E. Smalley and O. W. Olmstead.

On Resolutions—C. B. Bradford, G. W. Kilgore and W. Brewer.

On Order of Business—J. P. Mathers, John Garver and Chas. Watts.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention: Morris county—J. P. Mathers, W. P. Bottiger, J. R. McIlvain, F. P. Heaton, F. T. Jones, J. H. Garver, C. B. Bradford, and E. Smalley; Chase—C. J. Schneider, Geo. Walker, P. B. McCabe, J. H. Murdock, W. Peck and J. Leonard; Marion—J. E. King, Charles Lytle, W. W. Brewer, J. B. Thompson, O. L. Olmsted, Ben Wood, Robert Condit, Wm. Powell, P. E. Spink and Chas. Watts.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent. Report adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to report as follows:

We endorse the Union Labor platform adopted at Cincinnati, May 15, '88, and the State platform adopted at Wichita, August 28, '88.

We are in favor of a law taxing mortgages on real estate, and deducting amount of said mortgage from assessed value of said real estate.

We favor a law staying further collection of real estate mortgages for, at least, two years, or a five year redemption law.

We favor a law compelling aliens to sell all real estate held by them in this State, within two years, and that such a law may be constitutional, we favor the proposed amendment to the constitution to be voted on this fall in regard to that question.

We favor a law making two cents per mile legal passenger rates on all railroads in this State, and a law-fixed freight rate.

W. W. BREWER,
G. W. KILGORE,
C. B. BRADFORD.

On motion, C. B. Bradford, Warren Peck and J. B. Thompson were appointed tellers.

On motion, an informal ballot was had for a nominee for State Senator, which resulted as follows: Henry

Judd, 1; O. H. Drinkwater, 14; M. M. Dawson, 5; total, 20.

On motion, the Chairman of each county delegation was empowered to cast the full vote of his county delegation, and then a formal ballot was had, as follows:

For Drinkwater—Morris county, 8; Chase, 6; Marion, 10. Total, 24 votes.

Mr. Drinkwater was then declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were appointed to notify Mr. Drinkwater of his nomination, he not being in attendance.

The following gentlemen were then elected the Central Committee: C. B. Bradford, Chairman, O. F. Olmsted, Secretary, and Geo. Walker.

A FEW MORE QUERIES.
BY A REPUBLICAN.

Is wool a fiber, and does it enter into the manufacture of cloths? Is it protected, and why?

Is cotton a fiber, and does it enter into the manufacture of cloths? Is it protected, and why?

Is rice a vegetable product; and is it protected, and to what extent?

Are beans a vegetable product; and are they protected, and to what extent?

Are they shipping flour and wheat to Liverpool, from Salina, Kansas City and Topeka? If so, does the farmer sell his produce to a free-trade country, and does he buy his merchandise in America, under protection?

Do the ships that carry our export bread-stuff to Liverpool load back with foreign merchandise, or do they bring back living freight? Do there over 1,000 emigrants land at Castle Garden every 24 hours? Is it necessary for the prosperity of the country that we encourage immigration? or have we become impotent, and it has become necessary to import over 400,000 people a year to keep this country from becoming depopulated?

If there is one in every eight of our population engaged in manufacture, is it right to unduly tax the seven to support the one, when the wealth of the one is one-half as much as the assessed wealth of the entire eight? or, in other words, when the one is worth as much as the entire other seven?

If our farmers are selling unsecured merino wool for 12 1/2 cents per pound, why should we pay \$3 per pound for it after it is manufactured into clothing?

Notice for Publication.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.
Millsie H Wells, Plaintiff,
The unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, Defts.

Whereas, in the above entitled action, on and on the first day of September, 1888, being an adjournment of the June, 1888, term of said court, the court made a certain order in said action as follows: "Now in the above entitled action, at the regular adjournment of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and on the first day of September, 1888, the said court being in open session, and it being made to appear to the Court by the affidavit of the plaintiff, annexed to the petition filed by her in this court, on the 23rd day of August, 1888, that the said defendants had been sued as the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, and that the names of each and all of the heirs of said Daniel Kerr and their residences are unknown to the plaintiff, and that the said unknown heirs are the sole defendants in this action, and that this action relates to, and the subject of which is real property in the State of Kansas, in which the defendants as the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, claim an interest therein adverse to the plaintiff, and the relief demanded consists wholly in excluding said defendants as unknown heirs from all title and interest in said described property: being lots ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, in block No. six, in North Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas.

And the said defendants are non-residents of the State of Kansas, it is therefore ordered that proceedings may be had against the defendants as such unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr without naming them; and that the plaintiff may proceed to make service upon defendants as such unknown heirs by publication, to be had for not less than three weeks in the Chase County Courant, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Cottonwood Falls, in the said Chase county, State of Kansas. And that in such notice, the defendants as such unknown heirs be notified to the answer within forty-two days from the date of the first publication of such notice; and that upon failure to do so, that the defendants and each thereof as the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, deceased, will by proper decree of such court, be barred from setting up or claiming any title to, or interest in, or claim upon said real property; and that the full title thereof will be decreed to be in Plaintiff, her heirs or assigns, and that the court upon the title of plaintiff appearing of record, will be decreed removed therefrom, and the title of said land decreed perfect in the plaintiff, her heirs and assigns.

Now therefore the said defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, will take notice that they have been sued in the action above entitled by petition filed by the plaintiff in said court, on the 23rd day of August, 1888, and that they must answer the said petition on or before the 19th day of October, 1888, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly; that the said defendants and each thereof as the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, will be barred from setting up or claiming any title to, or interest in, or claim upon the said described real estate, and that the full title thereof will be decreed to be in the plaintiff, her heirs or assigns, and that the court upon the title thereof appearing of record, will be removed therefrom.

In witness whereof, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 4th day of September, 1888.
[L. S.]
E. W. ELLIS,
Clerk of District Court.
Madden Bros., attorneys for plaintiff.

J. L. Kellogg,
CASHER
MEAT MARKET.

Having purchased and assumed control of the meat markets formerly owned by M. Rockwood, I am prepared to furnish all the choicest meat known to the profession, at the lowest rates.

JESSE L. KELLOGG.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET
IN CLEMENTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and Bologna always on hand. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides.
april-13yr.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH C. WATERS.
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 623-11

THOS. H. GRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-
624-11

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Gage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the state, and in the Federal courts therein. 7-13 17.

R. L. FORD,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
COTTONWOOD FALLS,



BEATING ALL TIME-KEEPERS
ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens
Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN—
HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIRWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
625-11
Headquarters 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, 13-11

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS.
July 20th, 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, Sept. 18th 1888, viz: W. E. No. 5201 of David Kerwin, Strong City, Kas., to the N.E. 1/4 of the Sec. 18, range 6 East, T. 33 N., R. 18 E., Range 6 East.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Philbrick, of Kenyon, Chase county, and Lars Pearson, Zacharia Campbell and Studly Bowles all of Strong City, Chase County, Kansas.
JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

Notice of Attachment.
P. G. Jeffrey, Plaintiff, before W. M. Tomlinson, Justice of Peace,
J. J. Cook, Defendant, of diamond creek tp. said defendant is hereby notified that on the 17th day of August, 1888, an order of attachment for eight and 90-100 dollars was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace against his goods in the above entitled action, and that said order will be read on the 8th day of October, 1888 at 2 p. m. Attest W. M. Tomlinson, J. P. G. Jeffrey, Justice of the Peace. Plaintiff.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!
BALDNESS CURED OR NO PAY
We guarantee to cure baldness or make no charge. Send for particulars our remedy.
FALLING HAIR
E. A. FECHTER & CO.,
New Haven, Conn.
Send this in more bold headed sheet.

COMPLEXION
DR. FEBER'S
VIOLA-CREAM
THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freckles, Liver-Moles, Pimples, 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.,**
TALEID, OHIO.
Sold by C. E. HAIT. apr6-13yr

The Chase County Court

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, SEPT 20, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway / How to the line, let it be 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: day, line, rate per line. Includes rates for 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE

Time table for A. T. & S. F. R. R. East. Lists destinations like Cedar Gr., Elmdale, and Kenyon with departure and arrival times.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATS. It is desirable that there should be a Democratic Club at every voting precinct in the county, and we urge upon Democrats to organize themselves into clubs immediately, and send in the names of their officers and members...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 15 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Warm winds yesterday. Sheriff E. A. Kinne was over to Olathe, last week. Ex-Mayor J. K. Crawford was at Eureka, last week.

Master Harry Butler has gone to Columbus, Ohio, where he will attend school.

Mr. Warren Peck, of Cedar Point, returned, last week, from a visit in Missouri.

Miss Carrie Bradley, of Matfield Green, is attending the Emporia Normal School.

Miss Hattie Pinkston, of Cedar Point, has gone to Emporia, to attend school.

Miss Bertie Gasset, of Strong City, has gone to Topeka, to attend Washburn College.

Be sure to read the "Administrator's Sale" advertisement to be found in another column.

Mr. A. F. Foreman has our thanks for the largest musk-melon we have seen this year.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Johnson have gone on a visit to Belle Center and Wooster, Ohio.

County Treasurer-elect A. M. Brees will take possession of the office, October 8.

Mr. T. B. Johnston returned, yesterday, from the G. A. R. Re-Union at Columbus, Ohio.

Hon. M. A. Campbell and wife, of Plymouth, Lyon county, were in town, last Friday.

Mr. H. Bonwell, wife and daughter, Lolo, returned, yesterday, from an extensive visit in Ohio.

Mr. C. C. Watson has taken charge of the Kearney House, in Hartland. Woodsdale Democrat.

Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lanter, of Strong City, have returned from their visit North and East.

Mrs. J. K. Warren, of Bazaar, has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, to visit friends and relatives.

Messrs. J. R. and E. C. Holmes, of Elmdale, were down to Kansas City, this week, with cattle.

Mr. W. L. Bartels, of Iola, Deputy Revenue Collector, gave this office a pleasant call, yesterday.

Born, on Saturday, September 8, '88, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jones, of Strong City, a daughter.

Master Ralph Brees, son of Treasurer-elect Brees, is attending the public school in this city.

A folder giving the revision of the premium list for the Chase county fair was issued, last week.

Messrs. John Sims and J. G. Hendrici, of Council Grove, were in town, last Saturday, on business.

Misses Anna Ellsworth and Minnie Wagner, teachers in the Strong City school, were sick, last week.

Mrs. M. L. Williams, of Burton, has returned home, after a visit at Mrs. A. F. Fritze's, in Strong City.

Try a course of Short-hand lessons by mail, from Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Born, at Los Angeles, Cal., August 25, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Thomas, formerly of this city, a son.

Mr. Arthur Gray returned home, last week, from Winfield, bringing the trotter, "Red Bird," with him.

Mr. N. B. Berry, of Strong City, has returned from his business and pleasure trip to New York and Chicago.

Mr. Walter D. Simmons and wife, of Aurora, Mo., arrived here, Monday, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Miss Julia Brown, of Kansas City, is visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGinley, of Strong City.

Mr. N. A. Rice, the Photographer, has bought the Rev. W. B. Fisher residence, where Mr. Rice is now living.

A runaway team broke one of the plate glasses in the front window of Mr. E. F. Bauerle's store in Strong City, one day last week, and the owner of the horses paid the damages.

The Twin City Ice Company is still delivering ice in both cities, in large quantities, at very low figures, and they will continue to deliver, even in winter, if it is necessary for them to do so.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Foreaker, Messrs. Hugh Harvey and Matt and George McDonald, of Strong City, and Capt. Milton Brown, of this city, went to the G. A. R. Re-union at Columbus, Ohio, last week.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet at the COURANT office, on Saturday, Sept. 22nd, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; and it is hoped every member of the committee will be present.

Delightful, rapturous, recreative, revelations and a far reaching experience is what perfects the unmatchable combination known as Halliday's Refined Colored Minstrels. Don't fail to see it, at Music Hall, next Monday night.

Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, left, Friday, for a visit to her relatives at South Bend, Indiana, to which place Mr. Hildebrand will go in about a week; and from there they will both go on a month's visit to his relatives in Ohio.

Retiger Bros. & Co., whose quarry is one mile east of this city, are shipping stone for a sixteen-stall round-house at Kansas City, which will require 100 cars of rubble, besides the dressed stone front, all of which they will furnish.

There will be a Democratic pole and flag raising at Vernon, on Saturday afternoon, September 22, at which Mr. J. V. Sanders, Dr. J. W. Stone and other Democrats will speak, and to which all the Democrats in the county are cordially invited.

Judge C. C. Whitson was taken very sick, with cholera morbus, last Friday afternoon, in his office, and was taken to the Central Hotel, where medical attention was given him by Dr. J. W. Stone. He was removed to his home, near Elmdale, Monday, and is still dangerously ill.

At the request of Sheriff Kinne, Mr. J. T. White, of Ottawa county, a member of the State Sanitary Board, inspected the Prather Bros.' horses, on Tuesday, of last week, and pronounced them affected by glanders, and the quarantine was raised and the horses will be sold under the National Bank mortgage.

Don't forget that E. W. Brace's Ice Wagon still continues to make its morning call in all parts of the city, and that you can get as good and pure ice of him as of any one else, and that he will deliver you ice promptly.

Mr. James Hazel and wife, of Kansas City, arrived here, Monday, on their way home from an extended visit to the Pacific Slope, and stopped off to visit friends and relatives. While in California they saw many of the former residents of Chase county, who now live in that State, and they report them as doing well.

A letter has been received in this city from Mr. Ed. Pratt, of National City, Cal., in which he says he has just returned home from a trip in the mountains; that he and his family are all sick; that he is thinking of returning to Massachusetts to live, and if he does, he and his family will stop here en route, to see their relatives and old friends in this city and county.

During the late civil war Mr. Jabin Johnson, now of this city, was promoted from the ranks to a Lieutenantcy, and during the interim between his appointment and the receipt of his commission he received no pay either as a private or as an officer, and now, after twenty years of Republican administration, he has just received notice that the pay for that time is in Washington awaiting the arrival of the proper papers for him to get it.

Messrs. F. R. Niles and Clarence Murphy, of this city, have rented the material in the COURANT office for the purpose of issuing a four column folio daily paper during the fair. They are offering a very low rate of advertising, and guarantee a sure delivery of from 500 to 1000 copies each day during the fair. Although new comers here, they have proven to be apt, diligent and industrious, and should be liberally patronized in the enterprise they have undertaken, as it will prove of not only benefit to them, but to the entire community as well.

According to the U. S. census of 1880, the assessed value of all property (personal and real estate), including that owned by foreigners and foreign syndicates, was at that time, \$10,992,993,629, while the capital invested in manufactories and the value of the products thereof were \$8,159,857,793, about one-half the entire wealth of the entire country, or as much as was the wealth of all the rest of the people of the country, including the operatives of the factories, besides alien land owners, and all the great corporations not engaged in manufactures, as well as the millions of wealth of the manufacturers themselves not invested in their factories.

THE 11TH ANNUAL FAIR. Of the Chase County Agricultural Society to be held at this place, September 27, 28, and 29, promises to be as good, if not better than a previous fair. The fair managers are making preparations for a successful exhibit, this fall, and the people should assist them in every way possible.

There will be sixty five head of high grade cattle sold at public sale on Wednesday, October 3, at the farm of E. C. Holmes, three miles northeast of Cottonwood, and five miles from Elmdale. See bills.

The Townsend Dramatic company showed here on last Monday and Tuesday nights. A fair audience was in attendance each night and the company were greeted very enthusiastically for the mastery manner which they exhibited in entertaining the citizens of this place.

RITNER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. SHORT-HAND INSTITUTION, AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. Is the Standard Institution and the largest in the West. Full information, catalogue, terms, etc., sent free. Short-hand by mail a specialty. Send twenty-five cents for Primer and three trial lessons. Address P. RITNER, A. M., President. ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES. In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD :- MOWER. And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

CLOSING OUT. J. S. Doolittle & Son, wishing to close out their stock of goods within the next thirty 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' gaudy coats at one dollar each. Their ladies dress coods, 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, sep20-f.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Boston brown bread, warn every Sunday morning, delivered at any part of the city, by the Chicago Bakery. Poles, posts and wood for sale. Apply to W. H. Payton, one mile south of Bazaar P. O. sep20-4w

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. 3y19-ft

Somers & Trimble have just received a car load of anthracite coal which is for sale cheap. 13-3t Brown & Roberts have the only furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. sep13-3t

Upholstered chairs and sofas for sale at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Stone, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. sep13-3t

J. W. McWilliams' Chase County Land Agency RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS.

WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS, -AND LOANS MONEY.- COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 817-17

\$85.00 GOLD WATCH for \$10.00. This is the best offer ever made in this county. Write at once to the undersigned for full particulars. We will guarantee the gold watch for one year, and we will give you \$10.00 cash if you do not like it. We will also give you \$10.00 cash if you do not like it. We will also give you \$10.00 cash if you do not like it.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution. SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2. Senate Joint Resolution No. 2. Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight, of the constitution, by striking out the word "white".

SECTON 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the State.

SECTON 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the day of the publication of this resolution in the statute book. Approved February 28, 1887.

SECTON 3. This resolution shall take effect in the statute book after its publication in the statute book. Approved February 28, 1887.

SECTON 4. This resolution shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors of the State, and shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon.

Approved March 4, 1887. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Haas building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap23-ft

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia in the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE. I. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-ft

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Topeka, Mo. ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

NEW DRUGS, THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASSED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. DYE WORKS, CLEANING AND REPAIRING NEATLY DONE. C. MURPHY, Prop. FIRST DOOR NORTH OF THE STONE CHURCH, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. aug-16-ft

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. The undersigned, administrator of the estate of John McDowell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises of said deceased, two and one-half miles northwest of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., on

Supplemental Tax List. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. 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 lots heretofore described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1887, to-wit: Sec. Twp. Range.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. In and for said county, In the matter of the estate of John McDowell, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John McDowell, deceased, by the Honorable the Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, dated the 25th day of September, A. D. 1888. Now all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned, for allowance, within one year from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and that if such claim be not exhibited within three years after the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred. And parties indebted to said estate will please to settle at an early day. ARCH MILLER, Administrator of the estate of John McDowell, deceased. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept 17, 1888. sept10-4w

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Third and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja22-4t

LABOR UNPROTECTED.

An Able Answer to Blaine's Grandiloquent Protection Speeches. In one of his addresses in New York Mr. Blaine said: "There is no need to make any laws to protect capital. Capital always takes care of itself, and gets a full share, but there are laws that can elevate the laboring man, and there are laws that can degrade it, and the Republican party have done it for twenty-five years, and it will stand, I believe, with the blessing of God and the will of the American people, twenty-five years more, upholding and maintaining the laboring man, for the Government which takes care of the bones and sinews and working muscles of the land is taking care of the men who create the wealth in the country, and who are therefore entitled to the patronage and protection of the Government."

Capital always takes care of itself, and in this great conflict Mr. Blaine is retained by the capitalist. Capital always gets its full share; Mr. Carnegie could have told Mr. Blaine that capital gets more than its full share.

The tariff is the device of capital for robbing the laboring man. Under the tariff the duty on steel rails is \$17 a ton; the total wages paid by Mr. Carnegie is \$5 a ton.

While Carnegie gets \$5,000 a day out of the tariff he only pays \$5 for making a ton of steel rails which sells for \$55.

The tariff on woollens will average nearly 70 per cent., but the proportion of wages to the product in the woollen mills of the United States is only 18 per cent.

The tariff to protect the laborer secures him only 18 cents out of clothing costing \$1; but when he buys that clothing he pays \$1.70.

Capital seems to get much more than its share. Capital has so constructed the tariff as to tax the goods bought by the poor man at a higher rate than the goods bought by the rich. The Mills bill will change this, making the greatest reductions where it will benefit the poor man most. Here is the table of comparison:

TABLE SHOWING THE RATE OF DUTY ON WOOLLEN AND COTTON DRESS GOODS UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1883.—GOODS TWENTY-TWO INCHES WIDE WEIGHING UNDER FOUR OUNCES TO THE SQUARE YARD.

Table with columns: COST IN ENGLAND PER YARD, Duty in cents, and Rate per cent. Lists various fabric types and their respective costs and duties.

Five per cent. for freight and charges added to the cost in Europe to make cost to land here.

But will the working-men believe that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Carnegie and the manufacturers of the East are sustaining the tariff because it benefits the laborer? Are these men so disinterested as to sacrifice themselves on the altar simply for the benefit of the laborer?

Carnegie's usual policy is to summon the Pinkerton detectives when he wants to reduce wages; has any change been wrought in his heart?

Four years ago, when Blaine was a candidate, he rallied the capitalists of the East to his support, and they all sat down to a regular Balshazzar feast in New York. Did Mr. Blaine tell these men that capital needs no protection?

Chairman Quay has appointed Hamilton Disston to the head of the committee to raise one hundred thousand dollars from the manufacturers of Philadelphia for campaign purposes. It is to sustain the tariff. Do working-men believe Disston and his associates would put up money to sustain a tariff which does not protect capital?

Working-men, read what Mr. Blaine says about capital not needing protection, and then read these extracts from a letter by James P. Foster, president of the Republican League, demanding money from the manufacturers for campaign purposes. Foster reports a Senator, probably Plumb, of Kansas, or Edmunds, of Vermont, as saying:

"The campaign which we are about to enter will concern, more than any body else, the manufacturers of the country. They have heretofore been very loyal in their countenance to the Republican cause. In fact, if I could punish them without punishing the cause of protection itself, I would consign them to the histories; place I could think of on account of the extravagant parsimony."

"I was solicited to contribute to a protective tariff league, and I replied that the manufacturers of the United States in their associated capacity were an eleemosynary institution. I would vote to give them a pension, but that I did not propose myself to contribute money to maintain the interests of men who were getting pretty high on the assets, or at least the most directly important benefits, of the tariff laws."

"I am in favor of protection, not precisely the kind we are having, but I might be willing to keep even that rather than not to have any, but I am sure I can get along without any of it fully as well as the manufacturers can, and if they think the Republican party is going to maintain a high protective corps for their benefit, and men who do not work in that party are going to keep up the expenses of a campaign out of their own pockets, leaving them to reap the fruits of the tariff policy without any deduction for political expenses, they are very greatly mistaken."

"In fact I have it from the best possible source that the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, who are more highly protected than any body else and who make large fortunes every year when business is prosperous, practically give nothing toward the maintenance of the ascendancy of the Republican party."

"Of course I shall not violate what I consider to be proper principle of action; but if I had my way about it, I would put the manufacturers of Pennsylvania under the fire and try all the fat out of them. If the Mills Tariff, but comes to the Senate there will be some votes cast there which will open the eyes of some of these people who have, while gathering their millions, treated the Republican party as their humble servant."

This Senator will read Mr. Blaine's

POOR OLD SPAIN.

A Once Prosperous Country Ruined by an Unholy Tariff System. Poor old Spain has an industrial system of which the system of the United States is almost an exact counterpart. Spain has a tariff system which, in taxing raw materials and almost every thing else that commerce carries to her gates, is the very ideal of the protectionists of this country. An atrocious protective policy, mitigated only by the enterprise and daring of the smuggler, has in three hundred years reduced a highly-gifted nation, which was once in the van of Europe in the arts and manufactures, to the condition which the world witnesses to-day. The Spanish industrial system has been in full operation in this country for only a quarter of a century, and in twice that time even a more baleful policy than that which Mr. Blaine advocates could not overcome the great natural, political and social advantages of the American people and their superior energy, intelligence and enterprise. But, as surely as history is philosophy teaching by example, so surely will this industrial system, if persisted in, produce the same fatal results that other nations almost as highly endowed have experienced. The liberal statesmen of Spain are endeavoring to abate the mischiefs of her protective policy, and it is the earnest hope of

every friend of progress that they may succeed in their efforts. But the leading Republican statesman of this country endeavors to persuade his fellow-citizens of the wisdom and beneficence of a like policy, in face of the manifest proofs that it is already entailing upon them the same mischiefs which it has inflicted on the older nations of the world. Shallow, sir! shallow! And on your shoals you would drive the ship!—Philadelphia Record (Rep.).

THEY'RE UNPROTECTED.

Occupations of People Not Benefited by the Present Tariff. All employees of railroad companies. Auctioneers. Bakers. Barbers and hair-dressers. Boarding-house keepers. Bookbinders in stores. Blacksmiths. Brick and stone-masons. Bridge builders. Butchers in groceries. Car-makers. Carpenters and joiners. Civil engineers. Clergymen. Clerks and copyists. Clerks in express offices. Clerks in hotels. Clerks in railroad offices. Clerks in stores. Commercial travelers. Coopers. Dealers in books and stationery. Dealers in boots and shoes. Dealers in dry-goods. Dealers in groceries. Dealers in hides. Dealers in iron, tin and hardware. Dealers in jewelry, watches and clocks. Dealers in lumber and marble. Dealers in newspapers. Dealers in paints and oils. Dealers in paper. Dealers in provisions. Dealers in real estate. Dealers in tobacco. Dealers in wood and coal. Domestic servants. Draymen and teamsters. Druggists. Employees of hotels. Engineers and fire-men. Farmers. Hostlers. Hotel-keepers. House-builders. Insurance agents. Journalists. Laborers. Landriddles. Lawyers. Livery stable keepers. Machine-shop and round-house men. Millmen. Millers. Musicians. Painters. Paperhangers. Photographers. Physicians and surgeons. Plasterers. Priers and laborers. Quartermen. Restaurant keepers. Salesmen and saleswomen. Section men on railroads. Shoemakers. Stock-raisers. Teachers. Telegraph employees. Undertakers. Veterinary surgeons. Weighers. Whitewashers. Woodchoppers.

THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.

Wagner's Weekly. every friend of progress that they may succeed in their efforts. But the leading Republican statesman of this country endeavors to persuade his fellow-citizens of the wisdom and beneficence of a like policy, in face of the manifest proofs that it is already entailing upon them the same mischiefs which it has inflicted on the older nations of the world. Shallow, sir! shallow! And on your shoals you would drive the ship!—Philadelphia Record (Rep.).

WHY LITCHMAN LEFT.

Knight's Tell Why Their Secretary Sold Himself to the Republican Party. Charles H. Litchman, who is now known among the Knights of Labor as "the creature who has sold himself to the Republican party," is the same man who was denounced before the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Philadelphia in 1881 as "a deflator and a thief" by James E. Quinn of this city. If Senator Matt Quay gets the worth of his money out of Litchman there are scores of Knights of Labor in New York who will be willing to subscribe their names to an affidavit that Quay has done more than ought to be expected of him. The Greenbackers tried him and tired of him, and Ben Butler found him wanting and kicked him out of the Butler camp. He became the grand scribe of the Knights of St. Crispin and clung to the office until the order was absorbed in the Knights of Labor. Litchman was shrewd, and in spite of the shadow that enveloped his character, he got a grip on Powderly through his connection with elements of the order that were in for what they could get. The treasurer's report presented to the General Assembly at Minneapolis in 1887 showed that the receipts of the order for the previous year had been \$497,000. The report did not show, in detail, how this vast sum of money had been spent, and those who attempted to obtain a detailed report were frowned upon by Litchman and his gang. It is known that \$6,000 of the half-million was expended for "printing and supplies," and that Litchman did much of the printing. The report showed that only \$17,000 remained in the treasury, and this amount dwindled down to \$1,200 after the mileage of the members of the General Assembly had been paid. It is well known that the treasury of the Knights of Labor is bankrupt and no salaries have been paid. Litchman has not received any salary for six weeks, and this fact, added to the knowledge possessed by him that the Knights are tired of paying money to people who will not account for it, is generally considered sufficient reason for his sale of himself to the Republican party. Powderly is known to be in favor of Robert Layton, of Pittsburgh, as Litchman's successor. It would be difficult to find a Knight of Labor who

THE TWO LONELY FIDLERS.

SECOND FIDDLE—"Never mind me; I'm only a candidate."—Indiana State Sentinel.

Farmers and the Mills Bill. I was solicited to contribute to a protective tariff league, and I replied that the manufacturers of the United States in their associated capacity were an eleemosynary institution. I would vote to give them a pension, but that I did not propose myself to contribute money to maintain the interests of men who were getting pretty high on the assets, or at least the most directly important benefits, of the tariff laws."

"I am in favor of protection, not precisely the kind we are having, but I might be willing to keep even that rather than not to have any, but I am sure I can get along without any of it fully as well as the manufacturers can, and if they think the Republican party is going to maintain a high protective corps for their benefit, and men who do not work in that party are going to keep up the expenses of a campaign out of their own pockets, leaving them to reap the fruits of the tariff policy without any deduction for political expenses, they are very greatly mistaken."

"In fact I have it from the best possible source that the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, who are more highly protected than any body else and who make large fortunes every year when business is prosperous, practically give nothing toward the maintenance of the ascendancy of the Republican party."

"Of course I shall not violate what I consider to be proper principle of action; but if I had my way about it, I would put the manufacturers of Pennsylvania under the fire and try all the fat out of them. If the Mills Tariff, but comes to the Senate there will be some votes cast there which will open the eyes of some of these people who have, while gathering their millions, treated the Republican party as their humble servant."

This Senator will read Mr. Blaine's

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

In all his utterances, public and private, Mr. Cleveland has shown a deep interest in the ex-soldiers and has favored generous recognition from the Government. His acts have sustained his utterances. He is entitled to the gratitude of the men who are being led by selfish politicians to criticize his pension record. Republican Senators and Representatives have taken the opportunity since Mr. Cleveland took the oath of office to speak in a lot of fraudulent and flimsy claims, with the idea that if they became laws certain constituents would get money and be pleased, and if the President vetoed them a howl about enmity to the soldiers could be raised. Every body knows the carelessness with which, under the name of courtesy, members of both houses vote for these private bills. The responsibility was thrown upon the President, and he met it with the firm sense of responsibility he has never lost for a moment. The country will applaud him and honest soldiers will be first to extend commendation.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

BLAINE ON TRUSTS AGAIN.

Mr. Blaine made another speech on trusts. He has been looking about for some way of crawling out of the hole in which he put himself and the party he commands by his recent bad break on trusts and he thought he had found it. In his previous speech he declined to say whether trusts were advantageous or disadvantageous to a country. He was, however, positive in his opinion that they were "largely private affairs" with which "neither President Cleveland nor any individual had any right to interfere." Now he insists that Congress has no right to meddle with them and that "trusts are not National but State issues." The object of this is to create the impression that trusts can not be reached by tariff legislation and he says that they have no connection with the tariff. It will take a more able man than Mr. Blaine, and he has great ability in making things appear other than they really are, to convince people of that in the face of palpable evidence. But if trusts are "largely private affairs" with which people have "no right to interfere" as Mr. Blaine at first asserted, how can they be State issues any more than a National issue? Mr. Blaine has shifted his ground but has not bettered it. He still stands as the defender of trusts.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SENATE'S TREACHERY.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Prof. Ely Presents the Question in a Way That Can't Be Misunderstood. It would be hard to find a clearer and plainer presentation of the tariff issue as it stands to-day before the people of the United States than that made by Prof. R. T. Ely, Ph. D., in his book, "Problems of To-day." Anent the protection-against-pauper labor argument, he says: "About 1840 we can find the watchword, 'Protection to American labor against cheap labor,' taking the place of the former rallying cry, 'Protection to our infant industries.' No doubt for party purposes it was an immense improvement.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

"It proceeded upon the hypothesis that the American employer must pay more than his European competitor for labor, and that the difference must be made up to him by a tax on foreign competitors; some indeed with a nice air of accuracy, claiming it as a scientific principle that duties should be precisely such in every instance as to equal the difference in cost of labor. It is assumed that if duties fall American labor must also fall in price and, like European labor, become pauper labor.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

"One manifest superiority in this new plea is that it does not advocate duties as something temporary, but as something to endure as long as American labor is 'dear' and foreign labor is 'cheap.' "Another is the benevolence wrapped up in it, and not merely benevolence. It is benevolence of a superior and unique sort! Benevolence often means sacrifice on the part of him who exercises it, as when I wear an old coat that I may help educate the orphan child of an old friend. Not so the benevolence of the protective tariff, for it is warranted never to take a penny from the pockets of its most devoted adherents. They may live in palaces, eat the choicest cuts of roast beef, drink champagne, and be merry while their bank accounts swell! Have they not done their part? Are they not the representatives of protection to American labor?

"But is American labor after all protected? "Let us at once go to the heart of things. "If I have any thing to sell, it is conceivable that I may be helped in two ways by government. To say that I want to sell a thing means simply that I want to get something else for it. I sell that I may buy. Money simply comes in as a medium. A farmer sells corn for money, and with the money buys shoes. Corn is readily exchanged for shoes, and money is used as a medium merely to facilitate exchange. Now, if government in some way can increase the supply of those things which I wish to buy, I may be benefited. More will be offered me for what I have to sell. On the other hand, if government can diminish the supply of the article I want to sell, I can get more for it, and I am benefited.

"How stands the case with the wage-receiver? "What has he to sell? The commodity, labor, and nothing else. With that commodity (labor) he must purchase all other things. "Now, what is government doing for him? "Is government rendering labor scarce and commodities plentiful? On the contrary, no duty is put on labor. Labor comes in free. Not only that; our protectionists are helping to increase the supply of labor and to keep its price down. Do not Federal courts encourage emigration from Europe to America? Do not States and Territories send agents abroad to aid and abet foreign labor in its purpose to fill up the supply of labor in our own market? Do not the protectionist employers themselves keep their agents in every part of Europe to help swell the throng of those coming to our shores, and, in case of demand for higher wages, to take the place of the disinterested? Strange! Yet it is all true. The commodity which the laborer has to sell is not protected. All that government does is to help increase its supply and thus reduce its price."

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Prof. Ely Presents the Question in a Way That Can't Be Misunderstood. It would be hard to find a clearer and plainer presentation of the tariff issue as it stands to-day before the people of the United States than that made by Prof. R. T. Ely, Ph. D., in his book, "Problems of To-day." Anent the protection-against-pauper labor argument, he says: "About 1840 we can find the watchword, 'Protection to American labor against cheap labor,' taking the place of the former rallying cry, 'Protection to our infant industries.' No doubt for party purposes it was an immense improvement.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

"It proceeded upon the hypothesis that the American employer must pay more than his European competitor for labor, and that the difference must be made up to him by a tax on foreign competitors; some indeed with a nice air of accuracy, claiming it as a scientific principle that duties should be precisely such in every instance as to equal the difference in cost of labor. It is assumed that if duties fall American labor must also fall in price and, like European labor, become pauper labor.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

"One manifest superiority in this new plea is that it does not advocate duties as something temporary, but as something to endure as long as American labor is 'dear' and foreign labor is 'cheap.' "Another is the benevolence wrapped up in it, and not merely benevolence. It is benevolence of a superior and unique sort! Benevolence often means sacrifice on the part of him who exercises it, as when I wear an old coat that I may help educate the orphan child of an old friend. Not so the benevolence of the protective tariff, for it is warranted never to take a penny from the pockets of its most devoted adherents. They may live in palaces, eat the choicest cuts of roast beef, drink champagne, and be merry while their bank accounts swell! Have they not done their part? Are they not the representatives of protection to American labor?

"But is American labor after all protected? "Let us at once go to the heart of things. "If I have any thing to sell, it is conceivable that I may be helped in two ways by government. To say that I want to sell a thing means simply that I want to get something else for it. I sell that I may buy. Money simply comes in as a medium. A farmer sells corn for money, and with the money buys shoes. Corn is readily exchanged for shoes, and money is used as a medium merely to facilitate exchange. Now, if government in some way can increase the supply of those things which I wish to buy, I may be benefited. More will be offered me for what I have to sell. On the other hand, if government can diminish the supply of the article I want to sell, I can get more for it, and I am benefited.

"How stands the case with the wage-receiver? "What has he to sell? The commodity, labor, and nothing else. With that commodity (labor) he must purchase all other things. "Now, what is government doing for him? "Is government rendering labor scarce and commodities plentiful? On the contrary, no duty is put on labor. Labor comes in free. Not only that; our protectionists are helping to increase the supply of labor and to keep its price down. Do not Federal courts encourage emigration from Europe to America? Do not States and Territories send agents abroad to aid and abet foreign labor in its purpose to fill up the supply of labor in our own market? Do not the protectionist employers themselves keep their agents in every part of Europe to help swell the throng of those coming to our shores, and, in case of demand for higher wages, to take the place of the disinterested? Strange! Yet it is all true. The commodity which the laborer has to sell is not protected. All that government does is to help increase its supply and thus reduce its price."

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Republican editors really ought to hold a convention and come to some agreement as to what sort of a man they will represent Mr. Cleveland to be. It is calculated to embarrass people when two of them disagree so radically as this:

Editorial Tribune. A President who has the United States Senate estimated to be the Executive of the Nation is the mark entirely from the interests of all the people of Mr. Cleveland, who in the main and let the people of this country take a close view of the big, may well challenge his political hypocrisy. I propose that every occupied the party of any party (Litchman) who in the last thirty years has done better.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

President Cleveland's best efforts for amicable settlement having been rejected by the Senate, there remains but one other means of protecting our rights—retaliation. It is amazing that the Republican Senators did not see the yawning pit opening just before them; that they did not believe that the President had but to write this message to push them into it. They had meant merely to throw discredit upon the President's diplomacy; they forgot all about the necessary alternative. They have rejected one method of settlement; the President simply asks them for authority to take the other. But this, we may be sure, the Republican Senators have no notion of giving him if they can find any way of "avoiding" it. It would be political suicide. It would tie up millions upon millions of capital, it would throw thousands upon thousands of men out of employment, it would bring this great and peaceful Nation to the verge of a terrible war, not because our difficulty with Canada can not be peacefully and honorably settled, but because the desperate and unpatriotic Republican faction in the Senate have, in their blindness and stupidity, not to call it treason outright, refused to let it be thus settled.—Boston Globe.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

DISINFECTING CLOTHES.

How It Is Accomplished by the Health Board of New York City.

One of the busiest places in the city, in case of a serious epidemic of contagion, would be the ground floor of the Reception Hospital in East Sixteenth street, for there is the new disinfectant apparatus of the Health Department. Experiments to ascertain the most practical method for using heat in the destruction of disease germs have been conducted there since last winter. A tank of boiler iron, big enough for a dozen men to walk about in at one time, and having a strong iron door at each end, is the chief part of the apparatus. It is connected with a furnace and steam boiler by means of pipes. The coils of pipes are close together inside the tank, and there is an arrangement of stop-cocks by which an operator can fill the tank with steam or dry heat at will. Dry air has been heated to a temperature of nearly 300 degrees inside the tank.

When the apparatus was built the health board expected to be able to disinfect clothing and bedding by dry heat. Dr. Cyrus Edison knew that work of that kind had been done in Europe and he was anxious to make a trial. The health board had been making liquid disinfectants in the big room where the tank and boiler were set up. From a trough, in which water was passed over coppers, a strong solution of sulphate of iron was obtained, but it was used chiefly for disinfecting street gutters and the backyards of crowded tenement houses. A vile-smelling liquid, made by mixing vitriol with dead oil, was used in some tenement houses where the inmates thought that a disinfectant must smell strong to be effective. For the fumigation of rooms in which there have been cases of contagious disease the sanitary officials have used burning sulphur. It was the rule to burn up the bedding and clothing which had been in contact with small-pox or typhus fever patients.

Dr. Edison and the health commissioners believed that the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever in the city might be checked if the department had means for the better disinfection of clothing and bedding. It was said that sulphur fumigation could not be depended on for the destruction of the germs of either disease in the clothing of patients and attendants. At the same time the board of health could not compel the burning of bedding and clothing in the hundreds of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever reported every month. Then there was the possibility that Asiatic cholera might come to the city and that the disinfection of clothing on a large scale might be imperative. It was believed that infected clothing might be placed in the new tank, subjected to dry heat for an hour or so and then removed uninjured and free from the germs of the disease. Experiments were begun to ascertain how many degrees of heat could be employed to kill the germs and yet not destroy the clothes. The result has been a change from dry heat to steam.

It was found that a few strong fabrics which were placed in the tank dry and subjected to a dry heat of about 250 degrees, came out purified and comparatively uninjured. An expensive carpet belonging to one of Commissioner Bryant's friends was ruined by exposure to 250 degrees of heat in the tank for two hours. Another carpet, which had been left out in the blizzard and was partly frozen when it was placed in the tank, was subjected to a like test. Part of the carpet was burned up, while another portion was still frozen when it was removed from the tank. Subsequent experiments have shown that a roll of wet cloth may be subjected to intense dry heat several hours without being disinfected. It is believed that an envelope of steam protects the inner part of the roll from the heat.

By injecting live steam into the tank, Dr. Edison's assistants have been able to disinfect clothing and bedding at a temperature of 160 degrees, and the goods came out of the tank unburnt, except that the colors in some kinds of cloth are effaced or badly mixed. The disinfection by steam is rapid and satisfactory. Iron cages are being prepared for the collection and return of bedding and clothing. Each cage has a lock to it, and the owners of clothing can keep the key while the goods are being disinfected. The work is done by the health department free of charge.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FASHIONABLE KINKS.

Practical Suggestions on Matters of Interest to Ladies.

Girdles of jet or silver or thick silk cord are used to define the waists of shirred or gathered costumes.

Old silver inlaid with a design of comfowers is now much the fashion for all sorts of jewelry.

Pear-shaped beads of fine coral head many of the newest bonnet pins, while silver tennis bats hold up beauty's hair.

Stuffs with printed borders are again much used for girl's summer frocks, and the full round skirts have the border as a hem.

Dull black onyx engraved with deep polished lines is quite the best thing for mourning jewelry, though emeralds and black pearls are always allowable.

Fans with sticks of figers' eye, studded with carbuncle, and ivory combs with tops of amber balls, are among the latest lures for the shelders of fair women.

Very small mantles with lace hoods are worn with thin toiles by young women at garden parties and so on, but otherwise wraps are confined to the more than middle-aged.

Director's bonnets have often a trim-

ming of long feathers lying curved about their brim, which is lined with velvet or shirred tulle, and have long strings of soft ribbon far at the back.

The woman who is freckled or has in any way lost her purity of complexion should beware of clear pinks, or blues, or yellows next her face, and chooses instead soft, dull, fude tones that will brighten her by contrast.

Fringes of twisted silk are again in fashion, as well as gimpure lace of heavy pattern, and "chickory" ruching pinked out in petal shapes, while jet, we are told, has a new lease of life, though only in the finest quality.

The very last sweet thing in bonnets is tortoise shell, which is wrought into a comb and coronet that tangle about in a lot of lace, tulle flowers and things, and are supposed to make a sufficient head covering, though the effect is startlingly bereft.

For traveling there are dust cloaks of gray grace silk that are the acme of elegant quietness, while for the carriage are shown sweeping garments of bright red bengaline trimmed with flots of black lace, or else green, bedizened with yards of white ribbon.

In stockings black is always well worn, but many of the best dressers now favor the cream and ecru balbriggs, and for wear with the tan shoes so often seen it is imperative to have stockings of quite the same shade. For evening toilet the stocking exactly matches the gown. A crepe effect can be given to the nun's veiling by dampening slightly, drawing through the hands and allowing it to dry, and when made over moire of its own shade, with small vest, collar, cuffs and panel of white, it is among the most stylish of summer stuffs, especially for young wearers.

Skirts are cut short enough in front to display the gorgeous footwear now in vogue, among which low shoes of fine white linen duck with scalloped tips and facings of glossiest patent-leather or dark red Russia leather are easily long favorites, though slippers and low shoes of bronze and black kid or of the gown stuff, with big, dull silver buckles, are the correct thing for full-dress occasions.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

AMERICAN MINERALS.

The Output of 1887 the Largest Ever Reached by Any Country.

Advance proofs of the volume "Mineral Resources of the United States," to be issued by the Division of Mining Statistics of the Geological Survey, show that the mineral output of the United States in 1887, had an aggregate value of \$538,056,345. This is the largest total ever reached by the mineral industries of any country. It is nearly \$73,000,000 more than the product of the United States in 1886, and considerably more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the year 1885. Of many items which have contributed to this result it is noted that all the metals increased in quantity, except gold and the minor metal nickel, and nearly all increased in price. The significance of this is seen in the increase in production of the fuels necessary for reducing these metals and preparing them for use. All of these fuels, including natural gas, show a marked increase. The increased value of building-stones is principally due to a more careful canvass of the industry than has been possible in the previous years. It is not probable that the great total recorded for 1887 will be equaled in the year, 1888.

The following table shows the metallic products of the United States in 1887:

QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Pig-iron, spot value, long tons.....	6,417,148 \$12,925,816
Silver, coin value, troy ounces.....	41,069,240 33,441,330
Gold, coin value, troy ounces.....	1,533,530 31,100,000
Copper, value at New York City, pounds.....	181,676,524 21,082,440
Lead, value at New York City, short tons.....	190,700 14,433,600
Zinc, value at New York City, short tons.....	54,310 4,782,300
Quick-silver, value at San Francisco, flasks.....	32,825 1,426,600
Nickel, value at Philadelphia, pounds.....	205,526 133,200
Aluminum contained in alloys.....	74,901
Antimony, value at San Francisco, short tons.....	75 15,500
Platinum, value (rounded) at New York City, troy ounces.....	418 1,853
Total.....	\$538,056,345

The spot value of the non-metallic mineral products was \$281,637,062. The principal items under this head were bituminous coal, \$97,939,656; anthracite coal, \$84,552,181; building stone, \$25,000,000; lime, \$23,375,000; petroleum, \$16,949,726; natural gas, \$13,582,500; cement, \$5,186,877; and salt, \$4,093,846. Unspecified mineral products amounted in value to \$6,000,000.—*Washington Letter.*

The unfortunate little girl at the blind asylum in Boston who was born deaf, dumb and blind, has been taught to convey her thoughts by taking her teacher's hand in hers and making signs, was playing with a big Newfoundland dog the other day and for some moments held one of his paws. "Are you trying to talk with him?" asked her teacher. "What a funny idea," she answered. "Of course he can't talk, he hasn't got any hands."

A negro woman who recently went insane in Atlanta imagined that the sun had perched itself on her head and she could not shake it off. "I have been walking around all day with the sun on my head," said she, "trying to shake it off, and I can't get rid of it."

The gray wolf is still a very large issue in Batte County, Dakota, where he occasionally plays sad havoc among horses and other farm stock.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The man who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

—Whately.

—It is wonderful what strength and boldness of purpose and energy will come from the feeling that we are in the way of duty.—Foster.

—No man ever served God by doing things to-morrow. If we know Christ and are blessed it is by the things which we do to-day.

—Men are like trees; each one must put forth the leaf that is created in him. Education is only like good culture; it changes the size but not the sort.—Becher.

—Men are miserable if their education hath been so undisciplined as to leave them unprovided with skill to spend their time; but most miserable if such misgovernment and unskillfulness make them fall into vicious company.—Jeremy Taylor.

—A teacher was explaining to her class the words concerning God's angels: "Ministers of His who do His pleasure," and asked: "How do the angels carry out God's will?" Many answers followed. One said: "They do it directly;" another: "They do it with all their heart;" a third: "They do it well." And after a pause, a quiet little girl added: "They do it without asking any questions."

—Do not forget that every child has a composite, many-sided nature, that he is not the same yesterday and today, that at one time one phase of his character is emphasized, and at another an entirely different phase. It is the teacher's work to harmonize and unify these so far as possible, giving each in its turn the direction or check needed. The teacher who sees but one element in a child and treats that only, though it be never so well done, may ruin the child.

—Any one who finds religious thought unwelcome to him need look no further for proof that his "heart is not right in the sight of God." This one fact settles the question against him. If his heart was right, religious meditation would be to him one of the richest sources of pleasure. What would such a man, if uncheated in his tastes and affections, do in Heaven? The delights of that world certainly would not please him.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—When we are animated by evil thoughts or unkind desires, when we are prompted to revenge a wrong, to reproach a falling, to say bitter words, or to do cruel deeds, then is the time for delay. Then may we well wait, and suffer these baneful feelings to cool and better ones to take their place. But if there is any righteous deed to be done, any justice to establish, any kindness to express, any love to manifest, any joy to diffuse, let us hasten to give it form and voice, knowing that there is neither time to waste nor space to pause in the blessed work of doing good.—*Christian Union.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Self-admirers and self-flatterers are really self-deceivers.—*M. Henry.*

—We want characters that will stand temptation, and not snap asunder under the sudden pressures of life.

—When in traveling a Chesterfield is discovered arrangements should be made to fire a gun.—*Dallas-Lepika Enquirer.*

Nothing sets so wide a mark between a noble and a vulgar soul as respect for and reverential love of womankind.

—Sweet is the breath of praise when given by those whose own high merits claims the praise they give.—*Hannals More.*

—Self-esteem is a high-bred steed that bounds over the asperities of life. Self-conceit is a blind hack which knocks its head against every impediment.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

—No one needs hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a farthing because it is not a shilling.

—It is a saying of Horne, that charity is so far from impoverishing that what is given away, like vapors emitted from the earth, returns in showers of blessings into the bosom of the person that gave it, and his offspring is none the worse, but infinitely better for it.

—The fruits of the earth do not more obviously require labor and cultivation to prepare them for our use and subsistence, than our faculties demand instruction in order to qualify us to become upright and valuable members of society, useful to others, or happy in ourselves.—*Barron.*

—"This life is too short," said a sensible man. "To fool way any part of it." Every young person ought to set out in the journey of life with this impression, and carry it with him to the end. To live is serious business, even for this world, and much more so in respect to that which is to come.

—Don't feel bitterly toward the world because you fell among thieves and got cleaned out. It is a kind, good-natured, forgiving old world, if you give it a chance to be forgiving. True, it doesn't always look that way to a fellow in trouble, because then the fellow is apt to look at the wrong people.—*Burdette.*

—Some people practically adopt the theory that they were made simply to be taken care of by others, and that the chief end of their existence is to be served and not serve anybody. They act as if they thought that mankind ought to thank them for the privilege of serving them. They are useless creatures, and when they die the world loses nothing by their departure.—*N. Y. Independent.*

HUNTING THE CARIBOU.

A Sport That Calls for Discretion, Coolness and Considerable Skill.

At this season of the year he approaches every little patch of water against the wind, and with the feelings of a ticket-holder at a lottery drawing. Should he be in luck, he by no means opens fire at once. The herd derives its impulse from its leader, as the steam-engine does from the engineer. Withdraw either from his control, and though the power is still there, that which gave it direction is gone. So, hardly breathing under the intense excitement of the moment, he studies the movements of the herd with the keenest attention. Having selected his victim, a well-directed bullet knocks it sprawling on the ice. In an instant all is confusion. The herd circle around their fallen leader, totally at a loss what to do, until some other assumes the place of the fallen, and all break for the shelter of the woods. If the hunter is then a quick and sure shot, the interval is not unimproved.

But if the pond is small and closely surrounded with forest and hill, the first shot echoes from the opposite side with a distinctness which should be heard to be fully appreciated, and echoes again and again. The startled herd seem confronted in every direction by explosions, and every avenue of escape appears closed. Utterly demoralized they circle about, swinging their heads from side to side, sniffing the air in the vain endeavor to locate the danger and divine the path to safety. If the rifle be then in the hands of a butcher and not a sportsman, all may fall before driven to desperation to take any chance for the sake of cover, one bursts for the woods. The rest, if any, instantly follow this initiative, and many and many a mile will intervene before the pace slackens to a walk.—*Henry P. Wells, in Harper's Magazine.*

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

A Society Man Exposes a Weak Point in the Armor of Fashion.

"Consistency may be a jewel, but the wearers of jewels are by no means always consistent. What do I mean? Why, did you never notice the absurd contrast between the jewelry of some women and the rest of their attire? "There are many women who consider themselves models of fashion, but who in the eyes of a man of taste commit the greatest offenses in this respect. How often we see a woman who takes the greatest pains in the world to have her gowns, her headgear, her coiffure, even her underwear in the very latest style, and who yet appears in public wearing old-fashioned jewelry!

"Fashions in jewelry change as much as those in wearing apparel, and a woman who wants really to be in the fashion should consult her jeweler almost as often as she does her dressmaker or her milliner. The real leaders of fashion never make the blunder I have referred to. You will notice that they are constantly appearing with new articles of jewelry or with old jewels reset in the latest style. These women make a study of the art of looking well, and are well aware of the grotesque appearance presented by one who wears with one of Worth's newest gowns her grandmother's jewelry!"

"Bobby (whispering)—"Didn't I hear Clara tell you, Mr. Featherly, that she was sorry, but she really couldn't give you a look of her hair?" Featherly—"Sh, Bobby—er—yes." Bobby—"Well, you just wait a day or two, and I'll get some for you when she's out."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Health Soon Suffers

If the kidneys and bladder become chronically inactive, a healthful stimulus, which falls short of irritation, but is yet sufficient, is communicated to the important organs with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, peppermint, also, among remedies for malarial fever, dyspepsia, febrileness, rheumatism and liver complaint. It is a most convenient household restorative and tonic.

"HANDSOME IS AS HANDSOME DOES," but it isn't always that handsome does as handsome is.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

"APPLE-GREEN harmonizes with terracotta," says a journal of fashion. But the green apple doesn't harmonize with anything. Its mission is the discordant.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

The mermaid's favorite tune—Neptune. BANANA-SKINS and careless persons continue to throw each other on the pavement.—*Exchange.*

A PHILOSOPHER says: "Every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually." This does not refer to the old timer. He is perpetually what he ought to be occasionally.—*Barrington Free Press.*

He "whoops 'em up!"—the cooper.—*Life.*

It is the sad fate of many journals of today to become journals of yesterday.—*Texas Siftings.*

Most sea captains are called "jolly old salts," but some of them are rather peppery.—*Ocean.*

Nonody can paint spirit pictures equal to the artist whose nom de plume is Jim Jams.

FARMING is one of the best of occupations for a young man. Even cabbage culture will enable a struggling youth to get a head.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The forger makes a name for himself by using the name of some one else.—*Youkers Statesman.*

The coal-dealer's slate is as much dread-ed by those who pay cash as those who do not.—*New Boston News.*

WHEN was Pharaoh's daughter like a merchant in Wall street? When she found a little prophet in the rushes on the bank.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

How to Help Your Digestion.

Almost every day we feel the unpleasant sensations of indigestion. Try ALCOCK'S PLEASANT PASTES and be relieved. J. F. Davenport, of Canarsie, New York, writes: "I have been very much troubled with a violent pain below my chest bone. I was told by several physicians that it was rheumatism of the diaphragm. It resulted from cold and exposure. I had very little appetite and digested my food with great difficulty. I placed one ALCOCK'S PLEASANT PASTES below the breast bone and two on each side. In the course of twenty-four hours all pain ceased, and I was able to eat and digest a good square meal, something I had not done before in two weeks. I got better constantly, and at the end of seven days found myself entirely well. Since then I have used ALCOCK'S PLEASANT PASTES for colds, coughs and pains in my side, and I have always found them quick and effective."

It is the middle-aged man whose increasing girth tells him what the waist of time is.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Is FRICKLY ASH BITTERS good for anything? Read what Frank Griggsby, of Dodge City, Kas., says: "For three years I suffered from a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to try your remedy. I took it for three months and have gained 83 pounds in weight. Am a well man and Frickly Ash Bitters saved my life. I am under life-long obligations to this medicine, and will never cease to recommend it."

The book reviewer, unlike other literary men, can do his best work when in a critical condition.—*Life.*

E. P. Ron's autobiography and last story. "Queen of Spades," complete in Lippincott's Magazine for Oct., ready Sept. 30. For sale everywhere or mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Phila.

On board the ocean steamers descending from a high berth has nothing to do with genealogy.

AH, THAT TWING! You're rheumatic. Such relief from Glean's Sulphur Soap, Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

Divorces would be unknown if there was as much courting after marriage as before.

FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Ova Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. MICHIGANS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

Songs without words—those which the negro sings.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

ST. JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. City-Cent, The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

But do not use the dangerous Alkali and Mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The Vegetable Kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agencies. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of Prickly Ash Bitters!

Prickly Ash Bitters!

a name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the Blood, for the Liver, for the Kidneys and for the Stomach. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that argument as to its merits is useless, and it others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name—PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO.,

Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CATARRH

Gold in Head

Ely's Cream Balm

ELY BROS., 66 Warren St., N. Y.

THE BEST TONIC

IN EXISTENCE IS PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR. Though pleasant to the taste, it is not a beverage. Cures Biliousness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, etc. Ask your Druggist for it. Manufactured by RYBICK & FOX, Wholesale Druggists, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS

Procured or no CHANGE. Also Trade Marks, etc. Long experience. Highest references. Book of PATENT LAW FREE. Address W. T. PATYER, ESQ., ATTORNEY AT LAW, 1811 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to set under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars Free. Granam Detective Bureau Co. 47 Arch St., Cincinnati, O.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading. Mind wanders cured. Speaking unlearned notes. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Pres. of the Medical Association, and others. For free copy of this valuable book, send name and address to MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. *Send for THIS PAPER every time you write.*

DRESS MAKERS FIND THE LATEST STYLES.

L'Art De Le Mode. ALL THE LATEST PAIS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS. Order from your Newsdealer or send 15 cents for latest number to W. J. MORSE, Publisher, 123 East 14th St., New York. *Send for THIS PAPER every time you write.*

If You Have

No appetite, indigestion, flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach, build up the flagging energies, and give you the mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

This is the BEST SHOE made for boys or girls. WARRANTED no SHOODY and SOLD as follows:

SIZE 8 to 10, \$1.95
" 11 to 13, 1.50
" 14 to 17, 2.00

Our name is on the bottom of every shoe. Ask your dealer for TOTT'S BOY TIP Shoes. If he does not keep them, we will furnish you a pair on receipt of 15 CENTS.

C. H. FARGO & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE Return mail. Full description of our new Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O. *Send for THIS PAPER every time you write.*

\$5 TO \$6 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 sent free to the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REHELSIDER CO., Hedy, Mich. *Send for THIS PAPER every time you write.*

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

EDUCATIONAL.

NONE STUDY, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars Free. BRANT'S COLLEGE, Bath, N. J.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, W. Chicago. Fall Term begins Sept. 19. For circular send to H. Booth, Chicago.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Dwight's Soda

Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College!

SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. IS THE STANDARD INSTITUTION AND THE LEADING COLLEGE OF THE COUNTRY. For information, Mon. Catalogue, terms, etc., sent FREE. Address H. H. BRYANT & SON, 7 Copeland, Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND'S CONSENT.

Letter of Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

The Tariff Devoted Largely to the Tariff and Incidental Questions.

His Appreciation of the High Honor—The Danger of the Surplus and His Proposed Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The following is the President's letter of acceptance, made public last evening: Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Gentlemen: In addressing you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished among nations of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate, and bid one of their number find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission

to their will. It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when he assumes the duties which attend the selection of an officer of such magnitude, no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows, a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confident and generous nation. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibility which it has shouldered, and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our Government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system; the security of National wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our National safety and maintain the honor and prestige of such National safety; the protection of our National domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the better and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people; the promotion of such public works, the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people; the promotion of such public works, the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people;

to insure our National safety and maintain the honor and prestige of such National safety; the protection of our National domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the better and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people; the promotion of such public works, the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people;

to insure our National safety and maintain the honor and prestige of such National safety; the protection of our National domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the better and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people; the promotion of such public works, the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people;

to insure our National safety and maintain the honor and prestige of such National safety; the protection of our National domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the better and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people; the promotion of such public works, the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people;

to insure our National safety and maintain the honor and prestige of such National safety; the protection of our National domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the better and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people; the promotion of such public works, the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes which tend to restrict the rights of the people;

imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic production of the same kind, which, increased, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inequitable as the purchase of money was annually paid into the hands of the taxgatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. The money collected is deposited in the National treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, 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. The continuance upon a permanent basis of public expenditures of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a government based upon justice and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the duties of the Government are upon those who, under its protection, are enabled to enjoy the fruits of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence, there now remains in the National treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. No further evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government, the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. For centuries, the rich, the laborer and all our citizens, closely, closely, the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be content with some quarters to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference if not with favor. The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money which is circulating in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the accumulation of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concern those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise which pervades our country, and which continually brings to the fore the energies of our workmen and the products of our farms and plantations, the circulation of money is of primary importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise which pervades our country, and which continually brings to the fore the energies of our workmen and the products of our farms and plantations, the circulation of money is of primary importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions.

It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural and inevitable stage is reached depression in all business and enterprises will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment. The salaries and wages of labor, instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of the immense surplus lying idle in the National treasury, our wage earners and others who rely upon their labor for support, are made, of all, directly concerned in the situation. Others seeing the approach of danger may provide against it, but it will find those depending on their daily wage for bread and butter, and for the necessities of life. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between a laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and entire stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced we must not overlook the tendency toward depression and stagnation which a time of profound peace substantially increases the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war when the necessities of the Government justify the imposition of the heaviest burdens upon our people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with the fundamental principles of our Government, and some are absurd and one betrays by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts are being made, the surplus should be placed in the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the public mind by the truth of abstract theories nor by urging their assent to political doctrines. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation, that as a result a condense and extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government. We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessities of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs that maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly way considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly or justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes, which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know that the protection of our domestic manufacturing interests is increased and their price to the consumer is enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed; their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose therefore to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which are the employment of labor are used by our manufacturers, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

HARRISON'S LETTER.

Full Text of Mr. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

The Tariff Question and the Mills Bill Discussed—A Protective Tariff and the Exclusion of Pauper and Alien Labor Strongly Advocated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—The following is General Harrison's letter accepting the Republican Presidential nomination: Hon. M. M. Eaton and others, Committee, etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Gentlemen: When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate in more formal recognition my nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow citizens has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure, if not entirely, prevented my using this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the

campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it. It is a matter of congratulation that the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the attention of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause for congratulation in the fact that the convention unanimity of the Democratic party, in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue can now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have with quick instinct perceived the advantage and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the great interests that are involved for them.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely can not stop short of an absolute elimination from our laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is towards an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the tariff as the direction of it. Under the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a strictly revenue basis. This is a practical free trade-free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade." It may be the most obscure and least understood of all. But the motto is clear. The inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents a million more which does not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of duties upon competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We can not doubt, without impugning their integrity, that, if free to set upon their own terms, they would revise their policy as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products.

It is a most serious theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project tariff reform, if the people understand the effect of the argument. The end of a free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protective system. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and workingmen's wages. We believe that it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon competing foreign products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, not so the effect upon our wages. Lower and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for the loss of our wages which do not diminished wages of the workman will have an undiminished purchasing power and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for their country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the National income may be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective customs duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deplore, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by their opponents are unwise and imprudent in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regu-



General Harrison.

lation of the man's nature and sale of oleomargarine is important and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction.

The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizing the use of it and it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriation, is the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited—should have the advantage of its use stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the force of a money stringency, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. The doors will continue open to proper immigration. It does not need to issue invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign Governments to send their paupers and their criminals to our shores. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization. The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. Laws relating to this subject should be enforced as they should be enforced with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

The union compact is a government by majorities and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury, and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for a minority control is not only unlawful and unjust, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too heinous to be regarded lightly. It is the right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure. Punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, in the exercise of their rights, be made more than equal to the colored people who are so many of their party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the franchise is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where they would be controlling and their choice can not be coerced.

The Nation, not less than the States, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the abundance and morality of the people. A common interest very early suggested National aid in the endowment and establishment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the States.

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggests it, but becomes inadequate as the progressive, when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several Territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of the Commonwealth in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people and may well excite their indignation. No question of the political preference of a Territory should close the doors of the hospitable Union which have opened to two-thirds of the existing States, but admission should be resolutely refused to any Territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

The declaration of the convention against "all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the competition of free men, and to oppress the rights of the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily capital shares the loss of industries with labor, but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It can not be doubted that the legislative authority should find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave to what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly. It was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. They achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war are of the highest importance. The comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality and that, in the competition for civil appointments, the honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so and therefore officially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the Civil-Service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

friendly to every thing that tends to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous and will in the future be true to his history in this respect.

Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The National character and the prestige of our country should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our Nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in a master or to be suspected of timorousness. Vaccillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American States. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business of whaling, increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the neighboring ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undeniably equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties which our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I can not extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression, but I want to mention, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coming to the relief of the navy, our coast defenses and to public land, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their patriotic and good sense will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

A Good Deal of Confusion Regarding Legislation in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The two houses have not yet indicated the policy they are likely to adopt in the matter of the trusts. Both sides desire to make all of the campaign capital that is possible out of the question, and the representatives of both parties are anxious to make it appear that they are the only true friends of the people. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has before it the bill of Senator Reagan and the bill of Senator Culm, referring to this subject. It was expected that this committee would have held a meeting yesterday and taken up the Reagan bill, and decide whether it should be referred to a subcommittee or be considered by the full committee; but no meeting was held owing to the absence of the chairman, Mr. Edmunds, who has not yet returned from Vermont, where he went to vote. It is expected that he will soon return and a meeting may be expected on Friday, when the subject of trusts will undoubtedly be taken up. Meanwhile there is talk that the Democrats of the House will hold a caucus to come to a conclusion as to the policy which they ought to adopt on the same subject. The bill, as to which an expression of opinion by a party caucus is most desired, are the several bills of Breckinridge, which seeks to cover the several trusts in separate bills. Other members desirous of making political capital continue to introduce bills on this general subject. The latest is one by Henderson, of North Carolina, who seeks to "check and nullify the beneficial operations of trusts."

The Utah Peculiarity.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 11.—In response to the resolution recently introduced in the House, to which an expression was given by Attorney-General Garland for information as to the number of convictions made for the offenses of polygamy, adultery and unlawful cohabitation in Utah under the various laws passed by Congress, United States District Attorney Peers has just forwarded to Washington a transcript of the records of his office showing the following: Total convictions for polygamy under the laws of 1852 and 1882, 16; total convictions for unlawful cohabitation under the laws of 1882, 497; total convictions for adultery under the laws of 1887, 8; total fines and costs collected for acts in violation of these laws, \$42,000.

Naval Veterans in Conference.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11.—The association of naval veterans, which was organized in January, 1887, held its first meeting in the State chamber last night. T. L. Johnson, of Chicago, presiding, and William Simons, of Philadelphia, acting as secretary. Resolutions were adopted asking for increased pensions for veterans of the navy, advocating the placing of a distinctly naval monument in Washington, requesting that the Government should amend its policy to recognize the navy, and asking that Joseph H. Hatfield, of New York, be made junior vice commander of the G. A. R.

Skinner Contest.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—T. J. McGuire and Samuel Remer, employed in a South Omaha packing house, engaged yesterday afternoon before 800 people at the base-ball grounds in a beef skinning contest for \$50 a side and the gate receipts. Two dead beavers were brought in and when time was called both men set to work. McGuire removed the skin from his subject first, doing the job in 4:52. Remer's time was five minutes.

Too Much Paper.

LOWELL, Mich., Sept. 12.—The Lowell National Bank was closed yesterday by the bank examining it. It had been carrying a line of the Star Cutter Company's paper, which was allowed to go to protest and nothing was done to secure the liabilities. The Star Cutter Company sold out last week and left the bank unsecured. It is claimed that the concern will be all right in a few days. The capital stock is \$50,000 and it has a surplus of \$15,000.

He Meant Stalhnacker.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Before the special committee on the new library building Judge Keller yesterday announced that his resolution concerning improper means used to influence the architect was directed at Representative Stalhnacker, of New York, and the committee then adjourned till Thursday.

Colored Democrats.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 12.—The Democratic State convention met yesterday and after organizing and selecting Dexter T. Lapp for permanent chairman, listened to speeches by Governor Adams, Rev. Myron W. Reed, Charles Thomas and others and took a recess.

Nathan Frank Nominated.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Nathan Frank, Republican, has been nominated by the Union Labor party of the Ninth district for Congress. The Ninth is one of the St. Louis districts.

The treasury surplus is \$103,000,000. The discrepancy between this amount and the surplus as stated in the President's letter of acceptance, \$130,000,000, is probably due to the fact that the President includes about \$25,000,000 of fractional silver coin on hand as part of the surplus, while the treasury officials do not.