

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY MORTON has issued a special notice to all railroad, steamboat and other transportation companies, stating that hereafter the owners of animals which are subject to quarantine detention and about to be imported into the United States will be required to give satisfactory assurances of the payment of quarantine expenses.

The pension appeal of John Godfrey has been rejected by Secretary Reynolds. Godfrey served in company F, Third Kansas volunteers, which was called into service by the governor of the state. The secretary holds that no person other than the president of the United States has authority to call the militia of any state into the United States service and a militia organization called into service by other authority is not thereby in the service of the United States for pensionable purposes.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH had a debate with Judge Frank Longly, a bimetalist, on the money question at La Grange, Ga., recently, before a large audience. They both advanced the stock arguments of their respective sides.

COMPTROLLER BOWLER, of the federal treasury department, has promulgated his decision as to the sugar bounty question, and holds that the part of the act of congress making an appropriation for the payment of sugar bounties is unconstitutional. He, however, decided that the papers could be sent to the court of claims.

The state department at Washington has been advised that the record in the Waller court martial will reach Aden on the Red sea about the 12th and it will be some time before it can be transmitted to Washington from Paris. The record could not be demanded if the United States were to demand Waller's release and the demand was acceded to, and then it would be impossible to show that Waller had been unjustly deprived of his property. The authorities at Washington are using every effort not to fall into this trap.

The treasury gold reserve on the 5th with all the withdrawals and deposits accounted for, stood at \$99,927,567, or \$73,000 below the reserve limit. An actual reproduction was made of the side of the new battleship Iowa by the Washington authorities and experiments were made at Indian Head to test its capacity for resisting projectiles. The structure resisted shots weighing hundreds of pounds and striking with an energy of over a million foot pounds. Secretary Herbert was greatly rejoiced over the result.

The navigation bureau at Washington was endeavoring to stop the extortion of money from seamen for securing their wrecks on American merchant vessels by certain sailors, boarding house keepers and middlemen. Instructions were issued on the 4th to United States shipping commissioners to examine seamen about to sign shipping articles as to whether any money had been demanded from them, directly or indirectly, or in the disguise of allotment, and to report evidence of violation of the law to the United States district attorneys for prosecution.

GENERAL NEWS.

ZIP WYATT, the notorious outlaw who was wounded by officers while resisting capture a short time ago, died in the jail at South Enid, Ok., on the 7th.

There was a sensation in religious circles of Ansonia, Conn., over the position assumed by Rev. Henry E. Davies, of the Congregational church, in reference to Sabbath observance. The recent opening of Housatonic park with various Sunday attractions caused a crusade led by all Catholic and Protestant pastors except Mr. Davies, who defied his colleagues, claiming that the days of "blue law" were passed, and he formed a baseball club from among the attendants at his church, and with them he played at the park. The church was divided and the reverend gentleman finally presented his resignation.

LI HUNA CHANG, the viceroy of China, has issued a proclamation warning the Chinese to refrain from molesting the missionaries and speaking in terms of praise of the work done by them.

PECK & Co's large furniture store at San Antonio, Tex., was destroyed by fire on the 5th. Loss, nearly \$100,000. At Colorado Springs, Col., on the 3d Judge Harris fined the Mexicans who participated in the bull fight at Gillette. They pleaded guilty and were fined \$15 on each count. They paid their fines and will not attempt to make an international question of their arrest.

THE first of the series of the races for the America's cup between the American yacht Defender and the English yacht Valkyrie III, took place at New York on the 7th, the Defender winning the race by a margin of 8 minutes and 49 seconds.

THE masonic temple in Boston was ruined by fire on the 7th. In less than an hour the roof of the magnificent building fell in, carrying down what the fire had left of the three upper stories and making hopeless the task of saving anything but the two lower floors. The library and the museum of relics escaped serious damage. It was believed the loss would amount to \$300,000.

THE Nashville, Tenn., baseball club won the Southern league pennant. FIRE broke out in the Oscola copper mine, near Houghton, Mich., and about thirty miners were entombed, and it was feared they had all been suffocated by gas, all hope having been given up by the officials of ever rescuing any of the men alive.

AT Specht's ferry, a small station on the Milwaukee road, 12 miles above Dubuque, Ia., a boy was shooting his rifle off near his home under which 600 pounds of dynamite was stored. He was warned of the danger by a passing neighbor, but fired another shot after the warning was given, when the dynamite exploded and wrecked the building, killing four people and also the boy and injuring three others, besides doing considerable damage to property in the neighborhood.

GEN. J. B. GORDON has given notice to the United Confederate Veterans that they have been invited to the Atlanta exposition on September 21 by the authorities.

LATE on the night of the 7th a party of Irishmen invaded Lion park, N. Y., where the Lafayette guard was celebrating an anniversary, tore down the British flags, which together with all other nations formed part of the wall decorations, and trampled them under foot amid the shouts and jeers of the onlookers. The appearance of the police alone prevented a riot.

A RECENT dispatch to the Novo Vremya, at St. Petersburg, stated that cholera was raging in China and that 2,000 deaths occurred daily in Peking.

A DISASTROUS fire visited Liverpool, N. S., on the 8th and a great part of the town was destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$75,000.

MEXICAN customs officers reported that the schooner Garlock, from Lake Charles, La., was wrecked off the Mexican coast in the storm of August 29, the six persons on board being all lost.

FOUR Japanese belonging to the Christian mission in San Francisco, had a meal at a Chinese restaurant recently and were afterwards taken sick and the doctors pronounced them poisoned. After a few hours of agony one died and the lives of the others were despaired of. It was presumed that the enemy between the two nations was the cause of the crime.

AN edict has been issued by the Chicago Telephone Co. forbidding the girls to report in bicycling costume at any hour of the day or night. The Wild West show trail of Pawnee Bill was dashed into by a wild car running down a grade at Pine Bluff, Ark., and about half a dozen persons were severely injured.

THE Silver City and Delmar stage in Idaho was held up by three masked men near the point of previous hold-ups. The robbers got the treasure box, but there was nothing but a small package of jewelry in it.

JAMES WARD murdered his father-in-law, Aaron Hunter, and his brother-in-law, John Hunter, by cutting off their heads at Sullivan, Ind. He was pursued by a mob, but just as he was about to be captured took his own life.

MRS. NICHOLAS OHM, JR., and her father-in-law, Nicholas Ohm, Sr., were killed by being run down on a crossing by the Cincinnati express on the B. & O. railroad near Reilly station.

THE steamboat Vern Swain, between Clinton and Davenport, Ia., was caught in a storm and wrecked. The passengers were panic stricken, and Stephen Church, who went out in a boat to cast anchor, was drowned.

FRED SHELAND, in jail at Duluth, Minn., charged with the murder of Peter Gordon, committed suicide in jail a few minutes before the grand jury acquitted him of the charge.

BIG-GEN. A. V. KAUTZ, a hero of the Mexican and civil wars, died at Seattle, Wash., on the 5th. He had spent a lifetime as a soldier, and since 1865 had served on the New Mexican frontier, where he kept in check troublesome Apaches; in Arizona, California and Nebraska.

FRED TITUS, L. D. Cabanne and Charles M. Murphy, the suspended class B men, have been reinstated by Chairman Gideon, of the L. A. W. national racing board, pending an inquiry into the recent alleged "job" at the Pastime track in St. Louis.

THE propeller Christiana I. Forbes, running between Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., was burned to the water's edge on the 4th, a load of prairie hay on board taking fire. The passengers were safely landed, but they lost all their baggage. The boat was rated at \$50,000 and was fully insured.

THE commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. has made public an invitation to the comrades of the organization to be present at the Atlanta exposition on "Blue and Gray" day, September 21, and he trusts that a large number will be present.

AT Elk Garden, W. Va., twenty dwellings and stores were destroyed by fire recently.

AT Fayetteville, Tenn., Dock King colored, arrested for attempting to assault Mrs. Charles Jones near Fayetteville, was taken from the jail by a mob of 200 men and hanged.

A BAND of colored children was taken to London by the president of the negro orphanage at Charleston, S. C., to play in order to raise money, and on their arrival there they found that the law would not permit children under 11 to perform in public and they were all stranded without money and had to appeal to the authorities for help.

A MERRY-GO-ROUND at the Waverly (N. J.) fair went to pieces, throwing women and children in all directions. Four women were so badly hurt that they had to be carried on stretchers to ambulances.

STELLA JOHNSON, the 16-year-old daughter of a widow who lives near Amilla, Fla., was kidnapped and the nude corpse of the girl, strapped to a log and horribly mangled, was found floating in a small lake about 6 miles from her home. The girl's neck had been broken and her throat cut from ear to ear. Her right arm had been severed from her body at the shoulder.

ADVICES received from Moscow and St. Petersburg stated that 900 persons known or suspected to be nihilists had been arrested by the police of those cities, and large quantities of bombs, firearms and dynamite had been seized in their lodgings and haunts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., was visited by a terrific storm of wind and rain on the 4th. The city was literally flooded, many persons being driven from their homes, and all trains being badly delayed.

A BIG mass meeting of representative Choctaws took place at Atoka, I. T., on the 4th, there being 170 Indians by blood and about 1,000 non-citizens present. Resolutions were adopted memorializing the Choctaw national council, to appoint an Indian commission to treat with the Dawes commission. The convention also adopted resolutions recommending the allotment of Choctaw lands.

THE twelfth annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists was called to order at Washington on the 5th by the president, H. A. Huston, state chemist of Indiana, with nearly one hundred members present from all parts of the country. The objects of the association are to secure uniformity and accuracy of the modes of statements of analysis of fertilizers, cattle foods, dairy products and other materials connected with the agricultural industry.

THIRTEEN houses at Huntingdon, Tenn., were demolished by a cyclone on the 4th. One man was seriously injured. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway depot there was completely wrecked. The roof was blown from the main Southern normal university building. On the public square many large brick warehouses were unroofed and their stocks damaged. The public square was almost impassable on account of the timber and debris. No lives were lost.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE twenty-ninth encampment of the G. A. R. opened formally at Louisville, Ky., on the 9th with a parade on the arrival of Commander-in-Chief Lawler and staff. The city was profusely decorated, the portraits of union generals being displayed in unlimited profusion. The attendance of Confederate veterans in the city was also very large and they assisted in entertaining the northern veterans. Commander-in-Chief Bundy, of the Sons of Veterans, was quartered with Gen. Lawler, and the Sons of Veterans will spend the week at Louisville en route to Knoxville.

THE residents of Prospect street, Massillon, O., have been annoyed by what superstitious people called a ghost. On the night of the 8th Frank Webb and William Conrad, two young men, for fun, dressed themselves to represent the ghost and Henry Kider, thinking they were the much talked of specter, fired at them and painfully wounded both.

HENRY CRISS, of Nogales, Ariz., has succeeded in forming a syndicate at Chicago with \$5,000,000 to irrigate and reclaim land in the valley of the Santa Cruz river along the southern border of Arizona.

A CHIKYENNE Indian, Mouse Trail, received 100 lashes on his bare back and was banished from the tribe for brutally assaulting Violet Manny, daughter of Chief Manny, on the Cantone reservation, I. T.

A WOMAN dressed as a boy was found on a breakbeam under a car near Daggett, Cal. She had crossed the desert in that way. She refused to disclose her identity, but said that her husband had deserted her, taking with him their little girl. She heard that he was in Oregon and had placed the girl in an orphanage, and being without means, she had started out to beat her way.

EARLY on the morning of the 9th fire started in the large planing mill of the Santa Cruz Valley Mill & Lumber Co., at San Jose, Cal., and in an hour the structure and its valuable machinery was a heap of smoking ruins. The loss was \$150,000; insurance, about \$70,000.

THE little town of Gridley, in Coffey county, Kan., was badly injured by a storm, the wind unroofing many buildings and a deluge completing the destruction. Nearly every store was damaged and its stock ruined. A couple of churches were also blown down.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

On the night of September 1 the post office at Burr Oak was robbed of about \$300. The robber fled into Nebraska. A. J. Lister, of Sedalia, Mo., was recently killed at Emporia by falling beneath a freight car upon which he was trying to steal a ride.

It is stated that the suit of Bernard Murray against ex-Congressman Harris for alienating the affections of Murray's wife has been compromised. Willard S. Allen was killed on a farm near Vinland, Douglas county, the other night. While working on a haystack the stacker fell upon and crushed his skull.

Joseph Hausenfritz, of Atchison, recently made a visit to his old home in Germany and was arrested because he left that country before serving the usual time in the army.

Burglars entered the post office and general store of Nathan Harrington at Palermo the other night and stole about \$900 in money and stamps. The robbers were traced to St. Joseph, Mo., but were not found.

Millions of grasshoppers are said to be remaining in the fields of Barton, Rice, Stafford and other central counties where wheat has been harvested, and farmers are gathering and feeding them to their hogs.

The governor has appointed the following delegates to the prison congress, which meets at Denver September 14: Warden Lynch, of the state penitentiary; C. E. Faulkner, J. C. O. Morse, W. C. Jones, J. C. Milliken.

Since the 8th day of last January thirty-seven citizens of Shawnee county have been declared insane by the probate court, and since the 3d day of May fourteen other citizens of Shawnee county have committed suicide.

Andrew Mikelson, 40 years of age, a farmer living ten miles north of Wamego, was killed by lightning the other night while lying by the side of his wife and child, neither of whom was hurt. The dog at the door was also killed.

Ten thousand persons were reported to be present at Emporia to witness the parade during the military encampment. Sixteen hundred militia and nearly as many citizens, members of fraternal organizations, participated in the parade.

The national guard encampment at Emporia was voted a great success. The governor and state officers were present and given a reception by the people and speeches were made by Gov. Morrill, Senator Peffer, ex-Senator Ingralls and others.

The Kansas River Baptist association in convention in Topeka, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Moderator, Rev. George B. Rogers, of Lawrence; clerk, Miss Carrie Sheffield, of Topeka; treasurer, J. A. Lukens, of Topeka; statistical secretary, Rev. W. B. Hutchinson, of Topeka.

R. R. Dunbar has brought suit to recover 328 acres of land in the city of Argentine. The land contains residences and business houses, among the latter being the largest smelter in the world. The suit is based on a number of old Indian deeds and the principal claimant is an Indian from the territory.

The state live stock sanitary board denies the charges of stockmen that they are charging importers of live stock a tax of 2 cents a head without the sanction of law. They claim to have the right under the law to take any steps which they may deem necessary to keep contagious disease out of Kansas.

Labor day was generally observed in the state. At Topeka there was a parade, and speeches were delivered by John J. Ingralls and J. R. Burton. At Lawrence the Woodmen had a logging in Bismarck grove, while Leavenworth, Atchison, Wichita and other cities of the state participated in the success of the day.

The State Real Estate association, lately in session at Salina, organized the Kansas Million club, the object of which is to add 1,000,000 population to Kansas before the end of the century. The officers of the organization are: President, Gov. Morrill; vice presidents, Senators Baker and Peffer; secretary, E. Jameson, Leavenworth; treasurer, W. W. Watson, Salina.

THE state treasurer's report for August shows that the total disbursements for the month were \$404,186.34, while the receipts were \$308,632.52. The largest single payment was \$206,193, in disbursement of the semi-annual school fund dividend. At the close of the month the treasury had on hand \$949,925.04. State taxes were received to the sum of \$92,249.49.

According to a report recently filed with the governor by the chaplain of the penitentiary there were 19 the prison at the close of August 879 convicts. During the month only 5 new prisoners were received, while 75 were discharged. Of the total number of prisoners, 655 are whites, 218 colored, 4 Indians and 2 Mexicans; of the whites, 3 are females, and of the colored, 7.

A big suit was filed in the United States court at Topeka the other day by the attorneys of Frank Adams, receiver of the Commercial national bank, of Denver, who asks for a judgment of \$41,050 against the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co., of Lawrence. The plaintiff's petition sets forth 215 separate causes of action, and contains 150 pages of closely typewritten manuscript.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

A Broken Axle Causes a Train to Be Thrown into a Stream—Many Injured.

CHEROKEE, Kan., Sept. 9.—Passenger train No. 401, on the Cherryvale branch of the Fort Scott & Memphis road, went through a 60-foot span bridge across the Lightning river between McCune and Monmouth at 5:08 o'clock Saturday evening. There were twenty people hurt, some seriously, while many escaped with only slight injuries. As the train neared the bridge over Indian creek, 1 mile west of Monmouth, an axle on the rear coach broke. It ran 200 feet on the track and then tore loose from the train and rolled over into the back water of the creek. By this time the train had reached the bridge, and was rocking fearfully. The baggage car tipped and crashed into the side timbers of the bridge. The structure, unable to stand the jar and strain, gave way, and the entire train pitched into the creek, 20 feet below. The stream had been swollen by the recent heavy rains. The baggage car fell first and the front coach fell partially over it, thus preventing the passengers from being drowned. As it was, they were tumbled together at the end of the car.

Among those seriously hurt are: Brakeman Morris, Cherryvale, Kan., who was in the smoking car at the time of the accident. He was badly bruised about the head and body, recovery doubtful; J. W. Bray, Parsons, Kan., severely cut about the head; Mrs. Oliver, Pittsburg, Kan., an elderly woman, afflicted with heart trouble, so severely shocked that her condition is critical; a miner from Webb City, Mo., arm fractured; James Grayson, Pittsburg, Kan.; two ribs broken; J. E. Crandall, superintendent Kansas & Texas Coal Co.; Mrs. Harper, Parsons, Kan.; Mrs. N. Morse, Webb City, Mo.; Mrs. E. Stoworth, Webb City, Mo.; Mrs. Betsford and child, Cherryvale, Kan.; Patrick Harmon, engineer; George Emerson, conductor; Robert Black, brakeman.

DEATH BY DYNAMITE.

A Quantity of the Explosive Goes Off with Frightful Force.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9.—A frightful accident, resulting in the death of five persons, occurred yesterday at Specht's ferry, a small station on the Milwaukee road, 12 miles above Dubuque, Ia. A Kirschner, of Fountain City, Ia., has the contract of putting wing dams in the river and has a large force of men employed. These men boarded in a large shanty run by Edward Latschaw, whose home was in Victory, Wis. Yesterday morning Foreman C. H. Owens was passing the building when he noticed one of the Latschaw boys firing a rifle near the house, which was raised above the ground and under it 600 pounds of dynamite was stored. Owens pointed out the danger of an explosion, and the lad promised to stop firing the gun. Owens passed along and got about 50 feet when the gun was again fired and an explosion of dynamite followed.

There were seven persons in the building, which was blown to atoms. Of the seven four were killed, also the boy outside, who fired the fatal shot. The scene of the explosion is a little hamlet containing only a hotel, depot, warehouse and a few shanties. The force of the explosion tore a hole 15 feet deep in the solid rock, wrecked the building above it and damaged nearly every other building in the place. The mother, two daughters and younger son were found in the wrecked house.

The baby girl was lying across the mother's dead and mutilated body crying piteously for her. Latschaw's body was found 200 yards away. His head is partly buried in the earth. The boy who did the shooting was thrown over the tops of high trees, falling to the earth a shapeless, unrecognizable mass. Hans Bjornsten's body was found 100 feet from the building, every bone broken, and his body bruised and blackened. The mother's head was crushed to a jelly, while her body bore no marks of the terrific explosion.

OSCEOLA MINE HORROR.

Five Races Fiercely in the Shaft and Bodies of Dead Miners Cannot Be Recovered.

HOTSPRING, Mich., Sept. 9.—Huge volumes of smoke are still issuing forth from the mouths of shafts No. 1, 2 and 3, showing that the awful fire which started in the Osceola copper mine shortly before noon Saturday is still raging fiercely, and the bodies of the thirty miners entombed are still lying somewhere below the surface, without a doubt dead, suffocated by smoke and gas. Capt. P. Richards, with a gang of seven men, went down No. 5 shaft yesterday evening and went about 700 feet toward No. 4 shaft, when they had to turn and flee for their lives, on account of the smoke and gas.

There is no danger of the bodies being burned, as it is generally thought the men escaped from the burning shaft to some of the drifts leading to other shafts and were overcome by gas and smoke before they could reach a place of safety. This being the case, the bodies will be recovered as soon as the fire is gotten under control and the gases leave the mine. The shaft has been surrounded all day by thousands of people, all hoping that some sign or word would be gotten from the men, but they have now all returned to their homes, fearing the worst. All hope has been given up by the officials of ever rescuing any of the men alive.

AMERICA WINS.

The Defender Wins the First Race with the English Yacht Valkyrie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Defender proved worthy of her title Saturday by out-sailing the British challenger under conditions considered favorable to Lord Dunsraven's yacht Valkyrie. In a dead beat to windward of 15 miles the beautiful marine idol of America gained a lead of 3 minutes and 23 seconds on Valkyrie III, and in the run home free before the wind this lead was increased to 8 minutes and 20 seconds.

Adding to this the 29 1-10 seconds' time allowed by the cup challenger, the Defender won the initial race for the America's cup by 8 minutes and 49 1-10 seconds. The race was sailed in a light wind, ranging in velocity from 4 to 8 knots per hour. A great fleet of vessels carried spectators to see the nautical battle, and, judging by the scene at the finish, all believed the cup to be safe. It was a scene of splendid, inspiring enthusiasm at that point. Steamships, steam yachts, steamboats and tugs crowded around the finish line, and while shrieking whistles rent the misty air, deep-lunged American cheers rang across the waters, and tens of thousands of hats and handkerchiefs waved a glad welcome to the worthy successor of America and Vigilant.

WRECKED BY WIND.

The Kansas Normal School at Emporia Badly Damaged—Other Localities Injured.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 9.—The new wing of the Kansas state normal school is in ruins. Part of the north brick wall has been blown in and the roof carried away. It had only lately been finished and cost \$50,000. The loss so far will be not less than \$10,000, with prospects of it being still worse, as Albert Taylor hall, with its fine stage, fresco work, chairs, etc., is open to the rain, which is still falling. Fortunately no one was in the building when it went down. Four inches of rain fell in two hours, accompanied by a terrific windstorm. William Clarke's wholesale furniture store was drenched, basements and cellars are flooded and sidewalks torn up all over the city. But meager reports have been received from the country as yet. At Reading a bridge and a thousand feet of the Santa Fe track is gone. At Neosho Rapids, several dwellings, a church and livery barn were destroyed. At Hartford a dwelling was blown down and a Miss Bessie Henry was seriously injured. So far as can be learned, no one was killed.

ROBBED BY TRUSTED MEN.

A Terre Haute Express Cashier and Railroad Agent Stolen Thousands.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 9.—J. D. Farden, cashier of the Adams Express Co., and J. R. Barnett, city ticket agent of the Vandallia line, have disappeared. A package containing \$16,000 internal revenue receipts that was deposited Saturday by Revenue Collector Jump for shipment to the Cincinnati subtreasury, is missing. A locksmith opened the safe, the combination of which Farden alone knew, and the \$16,000 package was not found in it. There is no trace of its shipment, and all doubt is now removed as to the theft. At 11:30 o'clock Saturday night the police authorized the statement that the stealing would run between \$20,000 and \$40,000; that the office had been literally cleaned of the day's receipts.

DR. FRAKER'S SISTER.

She Arrives in Richmond and Meets Her Brother in Jail.

RICHMOND, Mo., Sept. 9.—Mrs. N. J. McGruder, a sister of Dr. Fraker, arrived here yesterday morning from Atlanta, Mo., and went at once to the county jail and promptly identified Sheriff Holman's prisoner as her brother. All doubt as to the identity of the prisoner was dispelled by the meeting of the two, which was very affecting. She bears a strong facial resemblance to the prisoner. She denied the published story that she had offered to refund the insurance companies the money she had received, and said she had not yet decided what disposition to make of it.

Noted Newspaper Man Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—William Henry Hurlbut, the noted newspaper man, died at Calabria, Italy, yesterday at the age of 68 years. Mr. Hurlbut took a prominent part as a war correspondent during the war, was captured by the confederates and escaped. He later became connected with the New York World and in 1871 accompanied the United States expedition to Santo Domingo, during which time he published a very complete history of that island. In 1876-83 he was editor-in-chief of the World and in the latter year, when Joseph Pulitzer bought the World, he went to Europe, where he has since chiefly resided. He has contributed largely to American and British periodicals and has published several works besides hymns and poems.

The Boston Masonic Temple Burned.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The Masonic temple in this city was ruined by fire on Saturday. In less than an hour the roof of the magnificent building fell in, carrying down what the fire had left of the three upper stories and making hopeless the task of saving anything but the two lower floors. The library and the museum of relics escaped serious damage. It was believed the loss would amount to \$300,000.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.
W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.
A HEARTLESS WOMAN.

BY ESTHER MILLER.



HE news was communicated by "Our Special Correspondent" in London. It figured, an important item, in the Cape Times. Blanche Bouverie, the talented authoress of "The Blue Sunflower," was to arrive in the Drummond Castle. Ostensibly a desire to acquire "local color" for her next book was the object of her visit to the Cape—an object that furnished an admirable excuse for refusing the proffered hospitality of her colonial admirers.

"You would spoil me and make me see everything couleur de rose, and I want to know the seamy as well as the sunny side of South African life," she said, with a gracious smile which forbade offense. So she abode at a hotel a few miles from town, where the air was scented with pines, and vistas of purple grapes showed through the gaps in the cactus hedges.

In reality, perhaps, restlessness and love of change as much as anything else induced her to spend Christmas far from home; but she hated living at other folks' houses; it reminded her of the days before she married Mr. Bouverie, before she became a widow and discovered she had a temperament, when she was a girl at Miss West's academy and could eat boiled mutton and rice pudding at one o'clock. Needless to say, this woman of moods and tempers was erratic as English weather.

Ere the voyage was half over she had asked herself seriously why she had embarked. Eighteen days of intermittent mal-de-mer and amateur theatricals, and an inconveniently hot climate at the end of it. She might just as well have located her novel in London or in Paris. In view of the Scottish villages, Italian sunsets and Indian palms that had flooded the literary market of late, commonplace life in a commonplace city known of everybody would have been quite refreshing.

But this bitterness had been largely the result of perturbed motion on the part of the Drummond Castle. In optimistic moments—when the terrors of the Bay of Biscay were over and the decks level—she had congratulated herself on her enterprise, and resigned herself cheerfully to a tolerable week, an endurable month and then boredom in the cause of art.

"At any rate I have my return ticket," she thought, finding comfort thereby. "I wonder if I am going to be very dull?"

Perhaps it was with the intention of securing herself as much as possible against such an undesirable condition that she by and by recognized the presence, abashed and dazzled, of her right-hand neighbor, Mr. Jack Folliot. Masculine twenty-two failed to de-

light her as a rule, but all the other boards at Yach Rhyn's were merely impossible. At any rate he could listen intelligently—the capacity appeared favorably to a woman who professed to gain ideas from hearing herself talk. And Jack was really a nice boy; delightfully ingenuous and big—she liked big men—and handsome. With her wonted coolness she told him so ere their acquaintance had extended over twenty-four hours. He blushed with delight, and the same evening he announced in the smoking-room that she was the wittiest, cleverest, most fascinating woman he had ever met. Still he evinced an unaccountable tendency to flight shy of the charming Blanche—to shirk the tete-a-tetes for which many a man-about-town would have given his ears. It almost seemed as though he were afraid of her. At first she disbelieved the evidence of her own senses, but doubt was dispelled one afternoon when she asked him to escort her on a mountain ramble.

"I should be delighted—flattered," he stammered, flushing; "but the fact is I have promised to take tea with my Cousin Joyce. We—we are engaged, you know. It is a sort of family ar-

range projection when we were both youngsters. She's only seventeen now. There's some beastly money depending on it—not that I care a hang about that."

"Oh, so you are engaged!" she said, with animation; "and to an ingenuous seventeen. How charming! I can see you together—fancies out of a fairy tale—kissing among the roses in the back garden. I congratulate you."

She beamed sunnily, and from that moment life possessed a new zest for her. In ordinary course she would have ceased to interest her in a day or two; she soon tired of her playthings. But forbidden fruit had ever been a temptation to her, hence his subjugation became a necessity of her existence. Of

course, his fate was sealed; it was merely a question of time.

The path wound like a ribbon through the dense undergrowth of the upland forest. Now and then a flock of black-winged canaries chattered shrilly among the leaves, or a hummingbird darted into the glare of sunlight, its tiny body lustrous in green and purple and gold. Above the treetops, veiled here and there with filmy clouds, the Devil's peak pierced the deep blue of the South African sky. Mrs. Bouverie would have appreciated the scenery more had she not been lost. The solitude of nature has drawbacks when one has a particular destination and knows not if it be north, south, east or west. She had reached a bisecting path, and was hesitating as to the next step, when a girl appeared carrying a fancy straw basket. She was very young, a lovely child, with a peach-like face and auburn locks, straight-limbed, serious-eyed—indefinitely picturesque in her cotton gown.

The artistic soul of Mrs. Bouverie instantly responded to the girl's aspect, and she begged with the friendliest smile in the world to be directed to the famed Fern glen. It happened that the girl was bound for the same place. So they strolled together and filled the basket with spoils gathered by the way. Presently they rested side by side on a fallen tree and the shyness of the child soon disappeared under the fascination of the woman who invariably took as much trouble to attract her own sex as she did to attract men. From platitudes the conversation gradually became personal—young girls are easily induced by sympathetic talk about themselves. And the romantic environment allured to confidences. The steam gurgled over its rocky bed, and a warm breeze, redolent of narcissus, stirred maiden-hair fronds and lily heads.

It was a pathetic story she was telling, common, may be, yet it must have interested the author of "The Blue Sunflower," who sat quiet and still.

"I was happy till she came. And now! How could she steal his love from me like that? She has so much—wealth, talent, fame—I have only him. I have read of such women, but I did not believe they could live."

Mrs. Bouverie absently outstretched her arm to pluck a lily from its stem. "Don't you think she must be a very heartless woman?" continued the girl, her lashes glistening. "It is not as if she valued his love. She is merely playing with him for a pastime; every body says so, everybody sees it but himself. When she is tired, she will just go away and forget, but I—I shall have lost him for ever. Why did she come here to break my heart?"

The young voice died in a sort of wail. A little silence followed. Mrs. Bouverie was staring vacantly at the rushing water, and the flower lay in shreds on her lap. She roused herself as from a dream, and brushed off the vestige of the blossom.

"I fear I must be going," she said, rising. "Instinct tells me it will soon be luncheon time." With a sudden graceful gesture she touched her companion's cheek. "Good-by, dear, don't fret too much. Perhaps your lover will see the error of his ways; perhaps your poor little heart won't be broken after all."

It was by the light of the stars and fireflies the final act was played. "I never knew what love meant till you taught me," he said. "I was a boy and now I am a man. Joyce will release me; she must when she knows Mrs. Bouverie—Blanche, for pity's sake!"

Suddenly he was on his knees beside her, kissing her hands, his lips parched, his voice trembling, his eyes aglow. "Does that mean you really want to marry me?"

"Blanche, you cannot but know!" For a moment she permitted his caresses and it seemed as though the reflex of his emotion was paling her face and heaving her breast; then she laughed as naturally as she had ever laughed in her life and told him some half truths that made him gulp and whiten and shrink from her as though contamination were in her touch.

"And have you been making a fool of me all along?" he demanded, with youth's tragedy air. "Have you deliberately won my love for a jest?"

"Just so, since you choose to put it with such indecent directness," she rejoined. "My dear boy, I am three years older than you and you haven't a shilling. You must think me a mad-woman or an angel. And I was merely dull, yes, I assure you, that is all. But to-morrow I shall be sailing for England. Don't bear malice, Jack. Remember, you have me to thank for many pleasant hours."

But he neglected her proffered hand, and, haunted by the reproach and anguish of his face, she sought her room and watered the grave of a curious episode with tears more bitter than she had shed for many a day.

Of course, nobody suspected an inner meaning in an apparently obvious affair. In a calmer moment she thought the incident behind the scenes would make a pretty story. But she could not bring herself to work out the idea, so she gave it to a friend.—Black and White.



HE WAS ON HIS KNEES BESIDE HER.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Fully twenty of the Roman Catholic churches in New York City are lighted by electricity.

The trustees of Syracuse university have made provision for the enlargement of the electrical and mechanical engineering plants.

Work has been begun on the apparatus for the power transmission plant at Fresno, Cal. Three-kilo Watt generators will be installed. A current will be transmitted thirty-one miles. The pressure adopted is 10,000 volts.

A Brooklyn merchant says he keeps his office cool with an electric fan which is operated by the waste electricity from the trolley railway in the street. One of the wires is attached to the gas pipe and the other to the water pipe connecting with the street mains, and these are charged with the "grounded" electricity from the rails of the trolley road.

The motive power of the Lake Street Elevated railroad, Chicago, is to be changed from steam to electricity. The system to be used will be similar to that of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated road, and the General Electric Co. has secured the contract for constructing 35 cars into motor cars, putting in new trucks, motors, etc. The change will cost about \$200,000.

Electricity and Mining.—It has been the custom in almost all coal mines to employ mules to draw the coal cars, but this occupation of the mule is practically gone. Electricity by the trolley system has superseded this much-abused animal, and trains of cars are dragged by the aid of the trolley wire. An experiment of using electric power has proven so satisfactory that it is said to be only a question of time when no other means of handling coal will be employed.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, which are owned by Burnham, Williams & Co., and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburgh, have been amalgamated. The consolidation will be one of mutual interests and not one of capital. The two companies will maintain their individual identity and will not be merged into one corporation. It is understood that the intention is to make systematic experiments with a view to perfecting a practicable and economical electric locomotive.

A New Electric Candle.—In banquet rooms and many other places, an electric candle serves a most excellent purpose. Under the table-cloth are placed pads connected with the electrical apparatus. Candlesticks of suitable style are placed over these pads, and are connected with them by tiny points of metal passing through the table-cloth. This establishes a current, and a light immediately appears. If the candlestick is raised, of course the light at once goes out. The pads can be connected by wires and placed upon brackets or wherever it is desirable to put a candlestick.

SHE REMEMBERED.
And Her Inquisitive Caller Made a Graceful Sneak.

It was on Harrison avenue and the woman of the house sat on the side veranda sewing.

"Madam," began the man who had entered the yard after taking a long survey of the premises from the gate, "do you remember of my calling here about three years ago?"

"Yes, sir," she promptly replied.

"Ah! I am very glad! Yes, I called here about three years ago. You were sitting just where you are now."

"Yes, sir."

"Do you remember of my telling you that man had robbed and swindled and deceived me?"

"I do."

"That misfortune had overtaken me and that my years had been one long struggle with adversity?"

"I do."

"That my wife lost her life in the great Chicago fire, and my four darling children were drowned in the Johnston flood?"

"Ah! I thank you for remembering these things! Perhaps you also remember that I said that I was hungry and sadly in need of clothing?"

"I do."

"Ah! Yes! How it touches my heart that you remember! And, now, madam, you, of course, remember what you did for me?"

"I do, sir," replied the woman. "I whistled for the dog. He came around the corner of the house. You had ten feet the start of him, but he got one of your coatfalls as you passed through the gate. The dog is still here and in good spirits. Shall I whistle him up, or do you want to get out gracefully?"

"Gracefully, madam—gracefully!" replied the man as he began moving away. "Yes—m—thanks—three years—you remember—so do I—so would the dog—good-by!"—Detroit Free Press.

Doing His Duty.
"Excuse me," said the detective, as he presented himself at the door of the music conservatory, "but I hope you'll give me what information you have and not make any fuss."

"What do you mean?" was the indignant inquiry.

"Why, that little affair, you know. 'I don't understand.'"

"Why, you see, we got a tip from the boarding-house next door that somebody here has been murdering Wagner, and the boss sent me down to work up the case."—Washington Star.

Sure of a Market.
Peddler (two-dollar daubs)—Would you pay von tiewole, sir? Only dwe dollar for dese vine, hand-painted betweens.

Disgusted artist—Huh! Whom do you expect to sell such pictures to?

Peddler (calmly)—Ammerkins,—N. Y. Weekly.

A Slowly Acquired Art.
Dora—Can't you ride a wheel yet? Why, Mr. Silverspoon has been teaching you for three weeks!

Coro—I know it. But he hasn't proposed yet.—Freck.

KNEW ENOUGH TO RIDE HOME.

Characteristics of a Wise Dog That Trained for a Fight.

The other day passengers on a trolley car from one of the smaller suburbs were highly amused at a passenger who got on in front of a handsome residence. The car stopped and in walked a large red Irish setter dog. He walked bravely up to the front of the car and sat down in front of the door. He wagged his tail in a condescending manner when any one would attempt to make friends with him, but would take no further notice of the overtures. He sat very erect and looked straight ahead till the car almost reached a certain street, when he arose and walked back to the platform and, looking up into the conductor's face, gave two short barks, which said as plainly as a dog could talk, "Please stop." When the car had quite stopped he frisked off and ran into a store on the corner.

"He never tries to jump off before the car has stopped since he had a tumble. He was so ashamed of himself that morning I don't think he got on a car for a week after that," remarked the conductor. "He is a smart animal. I tell you that dog knows as much as most folks. Funny thing happened some time ago. When he was a pup his master was in the habit of walking over to town, and always made a short cut down the railroad for a few squares, and of course always took the pup along. Well, the switchman at one of the crossings owned a large beligerent canine of no particular breed, who had an idea that any part of the railroad belonged to him and no trespassers were allowed. One morning Don was coming along at his master's heels as peacefully as could be when the tough dog ordered him to get. He 'got,' too, but his gait didn't suit the other dog, and he put out after Don and gave him a good whipping as a gentle reminder that he was not to pass that way again. After that Don could not be persuaded to go within three squares of the railroad. He would follow his master till he saw that he was going toward the railroad, and then he would tuck his tail carefully between his legs and make for home. No amount of force or persuasion could get him any nearer to his enemy's stamping ground.

"His master had quite given up the attempt and Don had grown to be a very large dog and had a very peaceable disposition, as most dogs of his kind do have.

"One morning Don was waiting at the gate and joined his master as he started for town. When they came to the railroad his master was looking for Don to turn tail and run, but Don began to bristle up his back and walk with a little spring, like a Bowery tough. Suddenly he saw the railroad dog, and without any preliminaries he went for him, and if he didn't whip that dog! Golly! but the hair did fly. When he had done the job up to his satisfaction he came back to his master, wagging his tail, and looking as proud as Lucifer. After that he went down the railroad as often as he wanted to, but never offered to touch the other dog, and the other dog was usually inspecting something of great interest on the farthest corner.

"Don's master says he has no doubt but that Don had been eating beef and oatmeal and getting himself in training for that serap for months. He's a daisy, I tell you. I'd give a lot for a dog like that."—Chicago Tribune.

HE MOVED.

A Wrong Diagnosis Leads to a Doctor's Success.

There is a doctor now prominent in Chicago medical circles and enjoying the rewards of a large practice who owes his advancement to his having in his earlier days made a bad blunder in the diagnosis of a case, and, what is odder still, the doctor admits the fact. It happened in this way: Fifteen years ago this doctor was struggling to make a living in a small village in North Carolina. Riding over the hills one day to visit a patient, poorer even than himself, he met a man on mule-back who had one of his feet wrapped up in a big lot of coarse bagging, making an enormous bundle. The immense size of the wrapping attracted the doctor's attention and he entered into conversation with the sufferer.

"You seem to have a bad foot, stranger. I'm a physician. Let me have a look at it."

The stranger dismounted, and unrolling the cloth displayed a foot and ankle terribly swollen and inflamed. The doctor inspected it carefully, and then with a grave face said:

"I don't want to alarm you, stranger, but you have an aggravated case of erysipelas, and unless you get prompt relief it may result fatally."

"Erysipelas be damned. That comes from running my foot in a bees' nest. I thought you said you was a doctor."

The doctor rode on abashed and crestfallen. It would never do to remain there to be the victim of derisive sarcasm, as the bee-sting man was sure to spread the news of the incident far and wide, so that night the doctor packed his traps and took a train for the north. He came to Chicago, and has been singularly successful, owing probably, as he laughingly says, to the fact that bee stings are practically unknown here.—Chicago Tribune.

Advice.
Writer—Can you tell me where I can go to suffer excruciating agony for a brief season? I'm writing a torture chapter in my novel and want to get it as near to nature as I can."

Critic—Um—um—er—Oh, yes, I know just the place. Come up to my house this evening. The young lady next door is going to have an amateur musicale.—Detroit Free Press.

Tending to Produce That Tired Feeling.
Herbert and Reginald were taking a spin on their wheels.

"There comes a girl with what you might call a bicycle face," observed Herbert.

"Yes," commented Reginald, after a long inspection. "Ordinary."

And they humped up their backs and sped on.—Chicago Tribune.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

To Destroy Crickets or Beetles.—Put some strong stuff in the cracks and holes from whence they come. They have a strong dislike of borax, and will not come near it.

Muffins.—One pint of milk, two beaten eggs, two tablespoons each of melted butter and sugar, two teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, one of soda, and flour enough to make a batter that will drop from the spoon.—Leed's Mercury.

Frozen Raspberries.—Boil together one pint of sugar and one quart of water half an hour, add two quarts of fresh raspberries, and cook fifteen minutes longer, and then remove from the fire. When cool add the juice of three lemons and freeze.—Boston Budget.

Potted Herrings.—Cut the heads off the herring and lay in an earthen pot; sprinkle a little salt between each layer; add cloves, mace, pepper, and sliced nutmeg; fill up the vessel with vinegar, water, and white wine; cover it and place in the oven. When cold take out the herrings and put them in to well-covered vessels.—Harper's Bazar.

Scalloped Potatoes.—Cut cold-boiled potatoes very thin and small, and place a quart of them in layers in a baking-dish, season each layer with salt, pepper, and little bits of butter. Cover with a gill of cream or very rich milk, grate bread crumbs over the potatoes, season again with salt and pepper, and small bits of butter, and bake until thoroughly heated and brown.—Farmers' Review.

Sweetbread Salad.—As soon as the sweetbreads are brought home, plunge them into scalding water, slightly salted, and allow them to remain there for ten minutes, then lay in iced water to whiten them. When entirely cold, cook them for fifteen minutes in salted boiling water, wipe them dry and lay them on ice until they are cold and crisp, when they may be cut with a sharp knife into slices. Line your salad bowl with lettuce leaves, lay the sliced sweetbreads upon these and cover thickly with mayonnaise dressing.—Home Queen.

Queen Cakes.—Six ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, six ounces of flour, four ounces of currants, one teaspoonful of baking powder, grated rind of a lemon, two eggs, and if necessary a little milk. Put the butter into a basin and beat to a cream, add to it the sugar and beat well together, mix rind and flour together, add it and the eggs well beaten to the butter and sugar, beat the mixture well and add the powder and currants. Half fill well-greased patty pans with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.—Leed's Mercury.

Raspberry Granite.—This is a favorite desert with all who have tried it, and deserves a prominent place in the list of frozen dainties. Boil one quart of water with one pint of sugar for fifteen minutes; add the juice of three lemons and two quarts of red raspberries. Cool and pour into the freezer. Pack with equal quantities of ice and salt. At the end of an hour take a wooden spoon and scrape the granite from the side of the can, but do not beat it. Pack again for another hour, and just before serving stir in a pint and a half of fresh berries.—Boston Budget.

TOBACCO IN THE HOME.
There should be a Room Set Aside for Smoking.

Women have various degrees of liking for the fumes of tobacco smoke. To some it is utterly reprehensible; others have a certain tolerance for it, while the majority will tell a man that they either like it, that they are really fond of the fumes of a good cigar, or that they have been "seasoned" and do not mind smoke. If the majority of women were to be truthful about the matter men would find, I think, that they have only a certain educated tolerance for it, based upon the knowledge that the men of their hearts and homes like to smoke, and so they put up with it as well as they can. In short, women tolerate tobacco smoke for the most part, because they feel they have to. As a matter of fact the fumes of any cigar, no matter how good the brand, can be nothing else than instinctively distasteful to the sensitive organism of any woman. Women have a charming way of hiding their feelings in this matter, but the feeling is there just the same. All things being equal, that is, if the average wife knew her husband would be just as happy and contented without smoking as with it, I fancy she would prefer him without the smoking.

This being so, and it only admits of a fancied denial, it becomes men to regulate their smoking in the home. A man's idea of a home is a place where one room is the same as another, so far as his comfort is concerned. And women, as a rule, have never in terposed any strenuous objection to this mental picture of man. A very charming woman not long ago struck the keynote of the whole situation when she said: "I want my husband to feel that he and his friends can smoke in any room in this house save one, our bed-chamber. That I want to keep free from the cigar." By many, particularly so to well-bred persons, it may seem strange that any word of comment should be necessary on the subject of men smoking in the bed-chambers of their homes. Yet it is strangeness does not rob the matter of the necessity of it. I am free to believe that the vast majority of men would not think of smoking in a bed chamber. At the same time it is well sometimes to write to the minority "A gentleman, surely, would not do it," said a woman to me recently as we were talking on this subject, and yet when she went over the list of her friends she found that she knew one or two of her friends who had mentioned the fact to her that their husbands did smoke in their sleeping apartments. And she was compelled to confess that she esteemed these men in the light of gentlemen.—Ladies Home Journal.

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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

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

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

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L'Art de La Mode,
And all the most reliable information on the question of dress. Order of your News-dealer or send 35 Cents for the last Number.

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PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK
Can only be accomplished with the very best appliances. Cream Separator farm you are and better the skimmed milk is a valuable feed, make no mistake. Davis & Rankin Bldg., Sec. 1, Agents wanted.
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The INVESTMENT, RESERVE AND ASSOCIATION pays its members weekly indemnity in sickness, as well as accident and death benefits. Costs only \$1 per month. Agents wanted. Address A. J. FARRER, Secretary, Ridge Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—500 young men and women, at their homes, to solicit orders for **FRUIT AND FLOWER SEEDS**. Salary or commission. No capital or experience necessary, but good references required. Address **W. H. BERRY**, 610 THOMPSON, Sec. 1, 211 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

A LULLABY.

Sleep, my darling, sweetly sleep,
Wandering homeward stray the sheep,
From the dell,
Hear the bell,
Tinkling in the field farwell;
Sleep, my darling, sweetly sleep,
Hear the bell,
Sleep, my dear one, gently sleep,
Hear the little birdlings peep,
In the nest,
Safe at rest,
Warm beneath the mother's breast;
Sleep, my dear one, gently sleep,
Hear the little birdlings peep,
In the nest,
Safe at rest,
I call it flyin' i' th' face of Providence to teach sichlike to set at defiance their pastors an' masters. Besides, the bosses won't stand it. There's a bitter feelin' against you already, an', mark my words, if you go foolin' around much more with your night schools an' library clubs an' fall-lais, you'll find Oretowa too hot a place to hold you."
"Perhaps so; but meanwhile I will do my duty."
This word duty appealed to the old soldier's best instincts, and in a more modified manner he continued:
"Yes, duty's duty, an' England expects every man to do his duty, which also I suppose this United States of America likewise demands; but, sir, there's an overdo'in of even one's duty. A ship captain asked my captain to send a royal marine to holystone a deck. 'No, sir,' says he. 'The sailors have their duty; an' the duty of the marines isn't to do the duty of the sailors.' He was tried by a court-martial and they did their duty an' acquitted him."
"Very good, but—"
"Your duty is to teach the boys an' gals. There's nothin' in your commission about drillin' a squad of adults in letters an' figgers, an' pot-hooks an' hangers. So you just stick to your orders an' let others do likewise."
"I know you mean well, my friend," said Grey, wearily; "but you do not understand the question. You have old world notions. The prosperity of this great land is an illustration of the good policy of educating the masses. Right here in this northern peninsula of Michigan, where crude English thought is dominant, we are behind the times. Where would the United States have been if such men as Wixon and the other members of our school-board had been at the head of its affairs?"
"Well, I'd mind my own business, if I was you an' let—"
"Set me the example, Mr. Whitford. Mind your own affairs and you will not get beyond the depth of your understanding."
With this dignified rebuke the young man left the room, and Mrs. Whitford solaced her spouse with the suggestion that those who played with edged tools often cut their fingers.
This night school was a sore bone of contention in Oretowa.
A little more than a year ago the bosses ruled like feudal barons, and now their sway was threatened by a whippersnapper of a boy who had come among them, nobody knew whence nor cared, and by this and other such base means had alienated the allegiance of their vassals, who were actually beginning to dare to think for themselves.
And thus it came about.
There was a barn-like building which had been used as a saloon and dance-house, but had attained such evil reputation that the by no means fastidious morals of Oretowa were shocked at its gross orgies, and by popular consent it had been closed.
The process of ejection had been in accordance with the custom of the locality. A mob of infuriated women and mischievous boys had gathered one evening and "cleaned out" the proprietor, smashing his furniture and fixtures and pouring his liquid poison into the gutter.
On this ruin of vice and squalor Frank Grey built his great work of social reformation.
With his own hands he tidied up the place, mended the windows, put in rough tables and chairs, and boldly announced that he would, without remuneration, teach adults reading, writing and arithmetic three evenings a week.
The local journal gave the powerful aid of the press to the enterprise in this bright paragraph: "The young man who slings the ruler at the Ward schoolhouse is opening a night school for adults. Guess he'll have his hands full before he's got through."
The minister refused to cooperate with him, the storekeepers laughed at him, the bosses treated him with open ridicule.
But the class grew—from five to five-and-twenty; to forty, to a hundred—till at last he had to close his doors against the crowd of applicants.
It was a mutual aid association, those who could read and write a little helping those who could not. "No swearing" and "No tobacco" were the only written rules; while the class kept its own order, and absolute order, too, as, for instance, when Mike Donovan, the rough of the place, made a vager that he would break up the school one evening and proceeded to use insulting language to the teacher, a dozen strong hands sent him crashing through the window into the street below, and forever put a stop to his farther pursuits in the fields of literature.
Then another grievance. Out of the night school grew a club—a harmless affair, where tobacco was allowed, and coffee and numerous newspapers, and out of this club sprouted a branch which bore the deadly poison of rank socialism—at least, so said Capt. Pettigrub Wixon. This was the Talking Club, as Grey had christened it, at whose meetings were discussed simple questions of social or political interest. From bad they got to worse, until one Saturday morning—for the Talking Club held its meetings on Saturday evenings—it was whispered abroad that the delicate questions as to whether it was right for the miners to pay the bosses' store one dollar for a forty-cent article, whether the capitalists could lawfully compel them to take their remuneration in store pay, and whether they were obliged to give a month's credit for their labor, would be discussed.
With these revolutionary projects confronting them, the upper-tensom of

work I am doing, though I fear it is not appreciated in some quarters."

It was now John Whitford's turn to be disagreeable.

"No, sir," he interrupted, "ar, if you'll excuse me for saying so, you are on a fool's errand that is likely to end with more kicks than ha'pence. What do a passel o' rough miners want wi' readin' an' writin'? You don't educate a cow or it would be discontented with a clover field. I call it flyin' i' th' face of Providence to teach sichlike to set at defiance their pastors an' masters. Besides, the bosses won't stand it. There's a bitter feelin' against you already, an', mark my words, if you go foolin' around much more with your night schools an' library clubs an' fall-lais, you'll find Oretowa too hot a place to hold you."

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"Very good, but—"

"Your duty is to teach the boys an' gals. There's nothin' in your commission about drillin' a squad of adults in letters an' figgers, an' pot-hooks an' hangers. So you just stick to your orders an' let others do likewise."

"I know you mean well, my friend," said Grey, wearily; "but you do not understand the question. You have old world notions. The prosperity of this great land is an illustration of the good policy of educating the masses. Right here in this northern peninsula of Michigan, where crude English thought is dominant, we are behind the times. Where would the United States have been if such men as Wixon and the other members of our school-board had been at the head of its affairs?"

"Well, I'd mind my own business, if I was you an' let—"

"Set me the example, Mr. Whitford. Mind your own affairs and you will not get beyond the depth of your understanding."

With this dignified rebuke the young man left the room, and Mrs. Whitford solaced her spouse with the suggestion that those who played with edged tools often cut their fingers.

This night school was a sore bone of contention in Oretowa.

A little more than a year ago the bosses ruled like feudal barons, and now their sway was threatened by a whippersnapper of a boy who had come among them, nobody knew whence nor cared, and by this and other such base means had alienated the allegiance of their vassals, who were actually beginning to dare to think for themselves.

And thus it came about.

There was a barn-like building which had been used as a saloon and dance-house, but had attained such evil reputation that the by no means fastidious morals of Oretowa were shocked at its gross orgies, and by popular consent it had been closed.

The process of ejection had been in accordance with the custom of the locality. A mob of infuriated women and mischievous boys had gathered one evening and "cleaned out" the proprietor, smashing his furniture and fixtures and pouring his liquid poison into the gutter.

On this ruin of vice and squalor Frank Grey built his great work of social reformation.

With his own hands he tidied up the place, mended the windows, put in rough tables and chairs, and boldly announced that he would, without remuneration, teach adults reading, writing and arithmetic three evenings a week.

The local journal gave the powerful aid of the press to the enterprise in this bright paragraph: "The young man who slings the ruler at the Ward schoolhouse is opening a night school for adults. Guess he'll have his hands full before he's got through."

The minister refused to cooperate with him, the storekeepers laughed at him, the bosses treated him with open ridicule.

But the class grew—from five to five-and-twenty; to forty, to a hundred—till at last he had to close his doors against the crowd of applicants.

It was a mutual aid association, those who could read and write a little helping those who could not. "No swearing" and "No tobacco" were the only written rules; while the class kept its own order, and absolute order, too, as, for instance, when Mike Donovan, the rough of the place, made a vager that he would break up the school one evening and proceeded to use insulting language to the teacher, a dozen strong hands sent him crashing through the window into the street below, and forever put a stop to his farther pursuits in the fields of literature.

Then another grievance. Out of the night school grew a club—a harmless affair, where tobacco was allowed, and coffee and numerous newspapers, and out of this club sprouted a branch which bore the deadly poison of rank socialism—at least, so said Capt. Pettigrub Wixon. This was the Talking Club, as Grey had christened it, at whose meetings were discussed simple questions of social or political interest. From bad they got to worse, until one Saturday morning—for the Talking Club held its meetings on Saturday evenings—it was whispered abroad that the delicate questions as to whether it was right for the miners to pay the bosses' store one dollar for a forty-cent article, whether the capitalists could lawfully compel them to take their remuneration in store pay, and whether they were obliged to give a month's credit for their labor, would be discussed.

With these revolutionary projects confronting them, the upper-tensom of

Oretowa united in one common determination to crush the viper they had nourished in their bosoms, the young anarchist who had brought this evil state to pass.

CHAPTER III.

THE GREAT NIGHT SCHOOL OF ORETOWA.
Mr. Commissioner Eaton, in his elaborate reports from the Washington bureau of education, condescended not to notice the night school of Oretowa. Yet here was a great and curious factor in the educational elements of the country.

Inside the grant building were gathered some hundred miners, chiefly English and Swedes, with here and there a native American. They were formed into classes, some spelling in ponderous earnestness easy words, some wrestling manfully with the mysteries of arithmetic, some laboriously poring over the page of a primer, and some compelling their unpliant fingers to guide a pen over the mazy page of a child's copybook, but all strangely and sternly in earnest.

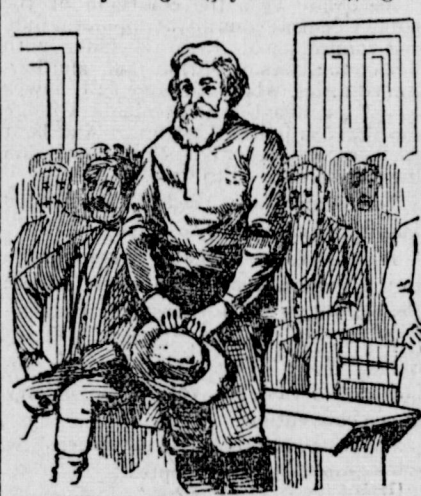
Eight or ten teachers were scattered around the room. They were miners, who had little learning, or who had themselves been pupils of the school.

One was exceptional.
He was a broad-shouldered, strong, athletic fellow, better dressed than the rest, but rough and uncouth in his manner. This man, Jack Wilders, was Frank Grey's mainstay, or, as he himself styled it, "the professor's right lover."

Jack was by profession a "prospecter," who had traveled in the service of the companies every acre of that wild region in search of ore, and having invested his hard-won wages most advantageously, now found himself at thirty-five years of age in an independent position.

Jack was no sybarite. He was a hard drinker and a rough liver, but down in the depths of his heart was a refining spot that leavened his whole nature—an intense love for his little bright-eyed wife and his curly-headed boy of five years. It was through an accident that befell this latter idol of his affection that, to use his own words, he "caught on" to the schoolmaster.

One day little Willie Wilders was attacked by a big angry cur belonging to



"ME AND TOM BINGHAM HAS GOT THE SACK."

Wixon, when Grey, who happened to be passing, came to the rescue, and saved the child from anything worse than a wound in the leg. While the little sufferer lay crying on his bed the father, all tenderness, was his constant nurse. He never left the child's couch, save when, gun in hand, he went to Wixon's house and shot the dog dead on his master's doorstep.

From that day Wilders was Grey's friend. That was how he came to be vice-principal of the Oretowa night school.

Usually when the exercises were over the men departed quietly, but this night they remained in their seats, and when Grey looked inquiringly, and old greybeard rose and said:

"Mr. Grey an' mates: Me and Tom Bingham has got the sack, an' for no other reason than because we told Capt. Wixon we warn't goin' to leave off teachin' this here school, an' we wor agoin' to vote the republican or the democratic ticket, just as we set our fancies, on 'em."

"There must be some mistake," Grey said, rising hurriedly and speaking nervously. "Capt. Wixon cannot have understood our efforts, and as for attempting to restrain in this free and enlightened country the liberty of a man's conscience, his political birthright, his—"

But a roar of bantering laughter stayed the speaker's eloquence.

"Boys, listen to me." It was Wilders who spoke now. "I've been watching the run of things for some time, and I've come to the conclusion that we've got to have a change. It was bound to come. They don't want no light of education let into this region. They don't want no brains. They want strong arms an' stout loins as will toll an' get money for them. They'll do all the thinking for you. They appoint their own township and county officers, they own the newspapers, they send one of themselves to congress, and if some poor devil of a minister, as sometimes happens, dares to open his lips against the system, he quickly finds his supplies cut off. Now, what are you going to do about it?"

Just at this moment a knock came to the door, and a boy handed a letter to Grey, who, casting his eyes over it, seemed for the moment lost in thought.
"My friends," he said, after a moment's reverie, "I hold in my hand here a letter from the proprietor of this building giving me notice to quit possession on Wednesday next, though our agreement stipulated for three months' notice—and saying that, if he had known we were going to teach communism, he would never have let it to us. What does it mean? If we have taught communism, it has been from the text books these very men have placed in the hands of your little ones."
"It means," roared the prospector, as he smote with mighty hand the desk before him, "that you shall grovel in your ignorance all the days of your lives, and that the bosses of Oretowa won't have nothing that interferes with their running things their way and doing all your thinking for you."

A growl of discontent rang round the room, and more than one rough orator rose in clamorous protest, but the schoolmaster, with a wave of his hand, stilled them, and said sternly:

"My friends, let us make haste slowly. Let us deliberate before we express ourselves."

"That's so!" cried the prospector. "Then to put things into shipshape, I move that we meet again on Monday night to discuss the question."

A unanimous "Aye! aye!" settled the matter, and the meeting dispersed.

"Before you go," said Wilders to Grey, "I have a word to say. Have you counted the cost? Sitting square down on a hornet's nest won't be a circumstance to the fix you'll find yourself in, if you go ahead in this business."

"I shall do my duty."

"Well, I'm with you."

"But, Jack, I am assured that you exaggerate the state of affairs. It is incredible that such tyranny can exist in this free land."

"Why, bless your innocent heart, this free and independent country is full of spots as unwholesome as this cesspool of an Oretowa. When capital gets labor by the throat, justice squeals."

"What a grand lot would be his who had the power of tongue and pen to redeem this mass of corruption," Grey said, with a hungry look in his eyes.

Wilders grinned.

"Not a bad move, I see. Start a paper, go on the stump, give the monopolies an all-fired raking out, and you'll end in a trip to Washington and a hatful of greenbacks."

"You mistake me."

"Not I—you're green now, but if you hang on to politics, you'll soon get your eyes skinned."

"I will study this great problem of social life, and balance my actions by reading the experiences of the great leaders of modern thought."

"And you've made up your mind to raise Cain in Oretowa?"

"I have counted the cost. Dear friend, good night."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HIS GAME GOT AWAY.

A Raw Sportsman Is Treated to a Little Surprise.

A rabbit is so extremely sensitive and nervous an animal that it has been killed without being hit at all, as many hunters know. The concussion of the near discharge of a gun, the shock caused by the animal's skin being merely grazed by a shot, or some such circumstance, may frighten the susceptible creature to death. A story based on this peculiarity of the rabbit kind is related by a gentleman who does not pretend to be a mighty hunter.

This gentleman had been invited to go on a hunt with several city companions and accepted, feeling confident that, since he remembered killing several squirrels and partridges when he was a boy, he could no doubt do as well in the ripeness of his age.

However, when he reached the woods, some faculty which he possessed when a boy must have deserted him, for he could see very little game, and could hit nothing that he did see.

But near the end of the day he came upon a superb rabbit in a wood path. He whistled, and the animal sat up a couple of rods distant and looked at him, all ears.

The hunter blazed away, and had the satisfaction of seeing the rabbit make a convulsive leap and fall to the ground.

The delighted sportsman immediately seized the rabbit and thrust him into his hunting-bag. Soon after all the members of the party reassembled at the railroad station on their way back to town.

One exhibited half a dozen partridges, another had eight. All seemed to have had excellent luck.

"Well, what have you got, John?" the man of the rabbit was asked.

"Not much," said he, "but what I have is a beauty. Just look here."

He opened his hunting bag and was about to pull out the rabbit, when the animal itself leaped out, very much alive, landed on the station platform, bounded off with a great leap, crossed the track and ran like the wind across a field opposite and into the woods, while the hunter's companion roared with laughter.

For all the man knows, the rabbit is running still. The creature had probably been only stunned by the scratch of a shot from the gun, and had recovered its liveliness in the bag.—Youth's Companion.

A FALSE PRETENSE.

The Foolish Policy of the Free Silver Leaders.

The conference of silver leaders in Washington turned out to be a very tame affair. It declared, of course, for free coinage, at the present ratio, without waiting for any other nation.

In one respect the platform of the conference chooses to stand upon a palpably false pretense. From first to last it presumes to stand for bimetalism, and calls upon bimetalists to come to its support. It has no right to so much as whisper that word in connection with the policy that it has declared. Independent free coinage at the present ratio means silver monometallism. There is not an honest supporter of it who must not confess that the carrying out of the ideas of this conference would drive every dollar of gold in the United States out of circulation. If a man believes this to be wise policy, he has a right to work for it. But he has not a right, while so doing, to call himself a bimetalist, or to ask for the assistance of those who hold that the use of both metals as money is preferable to that of either divorced from the other. This misrepresentation is not creditable to the gentlemen who put through the resolutions adopted at Washington. Since, however, it is not probable that they will make headway, against the universal disposition to let the silver question drop, it is more a matter for themselves than for anyone else to consider. With the thought that will be given to this question in the next year, in the light of constantly bettering times, even the unjustifiable attempt to call bimetalists to aid in the cause of silver monometallism will not avail.—St. Paul Globe.

Never Lost It.

Wife (severely)—I'd have you know, sir, that I always keep my temper.

Husband (soothingly)—Of course you do, my dear; of course you do—I and wish to goodness you'd get rid of it.—Rogersville (Tenn.) Review.

Disseminated.

Griggs—I've just stopped smoking, and now every friend I meet offers me a cigar.

Griggs—Have they found it out so soon?—Brooklyn Life.

That's Enough.

Does this roof leak always?"

Agent—Oh, no, ma'am; only when it rains.—Chicgo Inter Ocean.

INCONSISTENT SILVERITES.

Fallacious Reasoning of the Cheap Money Visionaries.

The Salt Lake Tribune, under the caption, "The Inconsistent Goldite," takes exception to a remark in the Courier-Journal that the mine owners will be the only beneficiaries of free coinage, and that under that system silver dollars will be worth no more than the bullion value of the silver contained in them. The Tribune argues that if the dollar coined will be worth no more than bullion in it the mine owner will not be benefited.

As this is as near an argument as anything that comes from the silver miners we propose to examine it more closely. We must premise, however, that the inconsistency is really on the part of the silverites, who insist that free coinage would so increase the price of silver bullion as to bring it to a parity with gold at the legal ratio, and at the same time that it would double the prices of commodities. It is clear that both these effects could not follow. If the parity between gold and silver at sixteen to one were maintained, as the silverites claim, then there could be no advance in prices of anything except silver, and the miners of that metal would have their profits more than doubled.

If this did not happen, it still does not prove that the silver miners would not be benefited. They wish a market for their bullion. Under free coinage they could have four hundred and twelve and a half grains of standard silver, worth in the market recently about fifty cents, stamped as a legal tender dollar. This dollar they could impose on everybody in this country whom they owed for the equivalent of a gold dollar. On the other hand, as they have been taking all notes payable to them with the stipulation that they should be paid in gold coin of the weight and fineness now prescribed by law, they would sustain no corresponding loss on the other side, provided their creditors were not ruined by the panic which would be apt to follow the degradation of the currency. Against this last contingency, however, they are said to have protected themselves to a large degree by mortgages on valuable property.

The question necessarily arises whether with free coinage there would be a continuance of the attempt to keep the different kinds of United States money at a parity. If such an effort was made, so long as it succeeded the owner of bullion would get one dollar and twenty-nine cents per ounce for it, since he could exchange the silver dollar for one in gold. It is obvious, however, that the struggle to preserve the parity could not long be maintained under the new conditions. As fast as the dollars were coined there would be an effort to exchange them for gold, and there would also be a run on the treasury by the holders of legal tender notes. Under such circumstances gold would inevitably go to a premium, and silver dollars would seek the level of their bullion value. If the silverites were strong enough to pass a bill for free coinage they would doubtless have the power to repeal the present laws by which the parity of the two metals is maintained.

The silverites, moreover, contend that the enactment of a free coinage law would create an unlimited demand for silver, and thereby put up the commercial price to the coinage ratio. This has been refuted, if it is meant that the commercial price of silver would go to and remain at one dollar and twenty-nine cents in gold. That it would be worth one dollar and twenty-nine cents in silver, at the silver standard, is a matter of course; that is what a silver standard means. Nevertheless, free coinage would increase the demand for silver bullion temporarily, perhaps, because it could be readily converted into dollars and used to pay debts. But this defrauding of creditors could be done only once, and the purchasing power of the silver could not possibly be kept up above its bullion value. Under manipulation this bullion value might rise for a time, as happened after the passage of the Sherman act in 1890, but it would be followed by a disastrous reaction. We should then have an unstable currency subject to great fluctuations, to the manifest embarrassment of business.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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FOR SOUND MONEY.

Southern Editors Who Are Opposed to Free Silver.

The following list contains the sentiments of many of the more prominent editors of the south regarding the unlimited coinage of silver:

"I am opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country independently, and regard bimetalism as an iridescent dream."—A. H. Pickett, of the Evening Scimitar.

"The unlimited coinage of silver by this country independently of international agreement would prove a public calamity."—F. V. Evans, of the Birmingham Age Herald.

"I am opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country independently, and regard bimetalism as an iridescent dream."—A. H. Pickett, of the Evening Scimitar.

"I am opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver independent of international agreement. Public sentiment in this section is divided."—G. H. Baskette, of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

"I am opposed to the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one, and doubt whether even international agreement would make sure the parity between gold and silver coin."—Edward Craighead, Mobile Register.

"I am opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country independently of international agreement. The majority of sentiment in this part of Georgia and Florida is for sound money."—J. H. Estill, of the Savannah (Ga.) Morning News.

"I am opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country independent of international agreement. The sentiment of the business men of this city is largely in opposition to free coinage."—W. S. Copeland, the State Newspaper Company, Richmond, Va.

"The Chattanooga Times opposes the unlimited coinage of silver by this country independently of international agreement. The southern sentiment for free silver is strong; it is not as strong as it was a few months ago."—J. E. MacGowan, of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

"The last national democratic platform about expressed my idea of the silver question. I am in favor of coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either, but with legislative safeguards to the extent of preserving the parity of the two."—R. M. Johnson, of the Houston (Tex.) Daily Post.

"I am opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country independently of international agreement. The next national democratic convention should declare for sound money in such terms as to leave no doubt that it is opposed to the free coinage of silver. The sentiment of this section is in favor of free coinage."—J. P. Caldwell, of the Charlotte (N. Y.) Observer.

"I agree with the president and the secretary of the treasury and am for sound money. In my opinion the right thing would be the plank in the Chicago platform of 1892 with the addition of a more specific and ringing declaration in favor of the repeal of the ten per cent tax state bank issues under proper safeguards, or an amendment to the national banking law that will enable farmers and other owners of unencumbered real estate to obtain banking privileges at a reasonable rate of interest. A large majority of the business men of New Orleans and the large interior cities are for 'sound money.'"—H. J. Hearsey, of the New Orleans Daily States.

FREE COINAGE.

What the Result Would Be with Unlimited Silver.

Free coinage of gold now exists. Any private person can take gold bullion to the mints and receive in exchange a coined gold dollar for every 23.8 grains of standard gold in his bullion. If his bullion is above standard the mint officers may charge for the alloy. Free coinage of silver would be similar. Any owner of bullion could have it coined, or receive in exchange a coined dollar for every 412½ grains of standard silver in his bullion, and the coined dollars would be unlimited legal tender.

A correspondent asks also whether it is true that silver dollars drift back to the government's vaults, and why they do; and how the government gets them into circulation.

It is true that silver dollars drift back to the government's vaults. The reason is that Americans are averse to keeping on hand bulky coins in large quantities. Silver dollars are receivable for government dues, and the government must take them when offered by its debtors. The government gets silver dollars into circulation by paying them out to its creditors; the creditors being, of course, its civil employes, contractors, pensioners, soldiers, sailors and others to whom it undertakes to pay money.

Another correspondent asks a question which may as well be answered here. It is whether, in case we adopted free coinage at 16 to 1, all the silver in the world could be "dumped" upon us.

There is a difference between the coined silver of France, for instance, and that of Mexico. The coined silver of France would not be shipped here because the coins are maintained at a gold valuation, just as our silver coins are maintained under our present laws. France has not coined any silver for nearly twenty years, and its silver coins are regarded as token money based on a large gold stock.

Mexican dollars would hardly be "dumped" upon us, but Mexico is a great bullion-producing country and undoubtedly could, unless we adopted a prohibitive silver tariff, "dump" a very large amount of silver in that shape into the United States and have it coined into legal tender dollars.

If our adoption of free silver coinage raised the value of the silver dollar here above the value of an equal amount of silver in the coins of Mexico, then Mexican coined dollars would, in the absence of a tariff, be converted into bullion and forwarded to our mints.—St. Louis Republic.

WON AT LAST

By Bernard Dwyer

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

The young man drew his chair to the easement, and sat gazing upon the panorama of beauty that lay before him, thoughtfully watching the sun go down behind the hill and the shadows of the trees lengthen as the orb of day sank slowly out of view.

Suddenly, in the dusk, his attention was attracted to a figure that stood prominent in well-defined outline on the top of one of the hills—the form of a stout man, who for some time stood peering with his face turned in the direction of the Whitford house.

Presently the fir trees at his back were parted, and another person joined the first corner. The manner of these two was peculiar. They were apparently engaged in earnest conversation, and what struck Grey as most singular was that the stout man again and again pointed at the window of his chamber, though, of course, at that distance it was absurd to suppose they could even be aware of his presence there.

This continued gesticulation aroused in the breast of the young schoolmaster an anxiety he could not dispel—a sort of coming-event-casts-its-shadow-before-it feeling he could not express.

"Please, Mr. Grey, mother says," called a pleasant voice, as the door of the room gently opened, "are you ready for supper now?"

"Come here, Elsie," eagerly requested the young man. "Can your bright eyes make out who are those persons on yonder hill?"

The girl stood by him, with his hand resting on her shoulder, peering out into the gloom.

Yes, her eyes were very bright, and her face was like the chiseled sweetness of some beautiful statue, as she stood motionless beside him.

"One of them," she said at last, "is Wixon—Capt. Wixon."

"And the other?"

"I do not know. A stranger."

The round face of

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET

- For Treasurer, C. A. COWLEY. For Clerk, M. C. NEWTON. For Register of Deeds, LOT LEONARD. For Coroner, DR. F. T. JOHNSON. For Co. Attorney to fill vacancy, DENNIS MADDEN.

DEMOCRATIC TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

A mass convention of the Democrats of Falls township will be held in the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, September 14, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for township officers, viz:

- One Justice of the Peace to fill vacancy. One Trustee. One Clerk. One Treasurer, and One Road Overseer for each road district. By order of Township Committee, C. W. WHITE, Chairman. A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

We place at our mast head the Democratic county ticket, and urge Democrats to give it their hearty support.

If the Revellie will tell us what were the wages of all kinds of artisans, in all countries, for the past twenty years, we will then have data from which we can intelligently answer its question in its last week's issue; and until then let it and the rest of humanity hold their peace.

During the past week or so there has been three State conventions held by the Democrats. The Iowa and Maryland conventions stood up for sound money and endorsed the present Democratic national administration. The Missouri fellows sloped over on the silver question and endorsed the Bland idea. If the Missouri Democracy continues to favor free coinage at a 16 to 1 ratio the Republicans will carry that State by ten thousand next year. Last year in Missouri the free coinage Democrats were all defeated, and the single standard Democrats were elected.—Westphalia Times.

In the month of July, just closed, the receipts of the U.S. government averaged a round million of dollars each day. At this rate the total revenue of the new fiscal year will go over \$350,000,000, practically justifying Secretary Carlisle's estimate made last December. In the first ten months (ending with June last) of the Wilson tariff's operation it has yielded in customs revenue \$131,695,326. In the corresponding ten months available for comparison the McKinley tariff yielded only \$104,979,262. No better proof can be needed to show that the Wilson tariff will yield as much revenue as the McKinley law.

"In nine-tenths of the cases where wages have been advanced during the past three months it has been the result of voluntary action on the part of the employers. * * * In no case that the Journal has heard of, has any of the recent advances resulted from a strike. * * *

It may be doubted if such a general advance of wages was ever made in any other country without solicitation or to avert troubles as that which has just been witnessed."—Indianapolis Journal, (Rep)

And some people are foolish enough to assert that the tariff will be the only issue in the next presidential campaign. The Democratic party has no objection to facing such an issue. The Wilson tariff bill while only a step in the direction of reform has proved all and even more than the advocates of the bill claimed for it.—Wyandotte Herald.

A. P. A. ism is a combination of fanaticism, demagogism, sectarianism and one idealism. Of the two wings of the same religion it espouses the cause of the one that is more than double the size of the other. It is unusual to take the side of the weaker, and the A. P. A.'s are not built that way. The big dog may walk into the national meat shop and help himself to quarter beef whenever hungry, but let so much as a soup bone be thrown to the smaller dogs and the A. P. A. goes into convulsions. Of course there is no sense and no justice in that sort of thing. Common sense should be used in religious affairs just as much as in other matters. Some men will use their reasoning faculties in everything but religion. When they approach that subject they throw the lever, switch of reason and go it "wild, blind and bald headed." Common sense is just as necessary in religion as in business.—Leavenworth Standard.

THE HOME PAPER.

The fellow that takes the big city paper and declines to aid in the support of his home paper will die some day, and when he does the big city paper will never know it, or care anything further for him, it will be the little old home paper that will tell of his departure from this life, that will tell about the funeral and the sorrowing relatives (and friends if he had any left) that will, in the goodness and bigness of its heart and its sympathy for the surviving wife, or daughter, or mother, or sister, lie about what "a good enterprising citizen has done," tell how liberal and progressive he was, what a loving husband, affectionate father and kind brother he was. The home paper will for the sake of his dear ones say nothing about the security debts he managed to make his friends pay for him, nothing from any of the dark pages of his history, while if such facts were known to the big city paper he'd been taking it would tell all about it, and amplify it, and make it worse than it really was, and put great big flashy headlines on it. Is the picture over-drawn? Isn't that about the way of the world?

THE SIGNS ARE AUSPICIOUS:

The largest corn crop this country has ever produced was in 1889, when the yield was 2,119,892,000 bushels. The government crop report estimates this year's yield at 2,353,000,000, or more than 140,000,000 above the best record. The estimate of the wheat crop is 408,000,000, though well informed experts believe that the harvest will show 30,000,000 bushels more than that amount.

The Modern Miller of Kansas City estimates that without regard to supply or prices from other sources Europe will take 125,000,000 bushels of our wheat, which will leave a little more than 300,000,000 bushels for home consumption. That will be ample to guarantee from hunger, but not sufficient to put the price down to the low figure reached last year. In other words, wheat will command a fair price between this and the harvest of 1895.

The potato crop is reported in excellent condition also. The government bureau estimates that it will exceed either the crop of last year or the year before by 50 per cent. With these encouraging reports there are reasons for the people of this country to look forward hopefully. All signs point to plenty and prosperity next year, and those things mean Democratic victory.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

It may be that free silver Republicans and free silver Democrats, yoked up with Populists, can make a stir now, and proceed to demonstrate that perpetual motion has just been invented; it may be that enough Democrats will listen to the siren song, and not a few Republicans will catch the refrain that the silverites sing; it may be that the date and the station, leaving on the hour and the minute, that some fellows who are masquerading as Democrats to-day would like to be recognized as the champions of unlimited coinage or bust; it may be that those fellows, many of them like bumble bees, bigger when first hatched, will inaugurate a policy of persecution against Cleveland Democrats who believe in sound money; it may be that Mr. Bryan's pretense will be Mr. Bland's chorus of the political sound of the defectors, the sore heads and the time-servers; it may be that kiting after place and nominations in Missouri with Stone trying to out-Horod Bland, that "Grand Old Missouri" will take a notion to pull down that old traditional land-mark emblazoned on her escutcheon, and hive where the bees swarm, and trives the bears for the simple price of their fur; it may be that "Hope deferred sickeneth the heart" and that the "outs" of the greatest and grandest Democratic State of the union, not excepting Texas, have organized themselves for guerrilla warfare against the Cleveland Democrats; it may be that Kansas in 1896 will follow the visionary and impracticable scheme of flats and declare in favor of silver coined at the mints free and unlimited at the ratio of 16 to 1 or 6 to 1—perhaps 3 to 1 would be better; it may be that those who have the courage to tell their convictions will be tabooed and put under a ban for the time being, but so surely as night will follow day, if the Democrat is true to himself, looks the world in the face and tells the truth, it will come that he is not false to his fellow man whatever politics he may profess. Therefore, with respect to those who are in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and frankness to all who differ from our views, it happens to be our pleasure and satisfaction to state that the National Democratic platform of 1896 will be for sound money and no other.—Paola Spirit.

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas coast country vies with California in raising pease, grapes and strawberries. The 1895 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 40,000 worth of pease from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, met in Music Hall, in this city, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, September 7, 1895, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket for the ensuing November election and the transaction of such other business as might be brought before the convention, and were called to order by C. W. White, Chairman of the County Central Committee, and the call was read by A. F. Fritze, Secretary of the Committee.

Messrs. J. T. Butler, J. R. Holmes and A. Lenherr having been appointed a sub-committee of the County Central Committee to confer with the Populists County Central Committee, made a report, through their Chairman, that it would be advisable for the Democrats to nominate candidates for the offices of Sheriff and County Surveyor, for the time being and leave the other offices in abeyance until after noon; and to carry out the report, Mr. Butler Chairman of the Sub-Committee, moved to proceed the nomination of candidates for said offices, which motion was seconded; but the question of the organization of the convention was raised, when Mr. Butler withdrew his motion, and C. W. White was elected temporary Chairman of the convention, and A. F. Fritze temporary Secretary.

After which Mr. Butler renewed his motion to proceed to the nomination of candidates for Sheriff and Surveyor. Again the question of the organization of the convention was raised, and, on motion of Mr. Swope, the temporary organization of the convention was made its permanent organization.

Mr. Butler now renew his motion to accept the proposition of the Populists County Central Committee to take the offices of Sheriff and Surveyor and give the Populists the rest of the officers. Carried.

After which a recess until 1 o'clock p. m., was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling in the afternoon, the Secretary not being present, J. A. Holmes, was elected Secretary pro tem; but while the balloting was proceeding the Secretary came into the Hall and took his place, when Mr. Holmes retired from the table.

FOR SHERIFF.

Nominations being the next thing in order, J. T. Butler in a very complimentary speech, placed J. F. Campbell in nomination for the office of Sheriff. J. R. Holmes, in neat little speech, seconded the nomination of Mr. Campbell.

B. F. Talkington, in a very nice little speech, placed the name of James Martid before the convention for this honor.

The was taken y ballot, W. H. Shaft, Jr., and A. Lenherr being tellers, with the following: Campbell, 39 votes, Martid, Scattering, 1.

Mr. Campbell, having received the majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the convention, and, being called for, made a very neat speech of acceptance, and thanks for the honor conferred on him.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

S. R. Campbell put A. Lenherr in nomination for County Surveyor, and S. W. Beach put Jas. R. Jeffrey in nomination for the same office. S. T. Slabaugh and W. H. Shaft, Jr., acted, as tellers, and the vote was as follows: Lehnherr, 28, Jeffrey, 33, Scattering, 1. Mr. Jeffrey having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the convention for this office.

On motion, J. T. Butler, C. S. Ford and A. Lenherr were appointed a committee to wait on the Populist convention, then in session, at the court-house, and inform them of the action just had.

After which a recess, until 4 o'clock, p. m., was taken.

During which recess the following named gentlemen were elected the COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE for the ensuing year, viz:

- Bazaar township—A. Tilton, F. M. Gaddie, Jas. Martin. Cedar—Geo. Swainhart, O. T. Brigstoeche, S. T. Slabaugh. Cottonwood—A. Lehnherr, D. B. Smith, J. J. Holmes. Diamond Creek—S. R. Campbell, E. P. Allen, J. A. Holmes. Falls—W. E. Timmons, S. W. Beach, A. F. Fritze. Matfield—B. F. Talkington, Riley Underwood, P. J. Hoeg. Toledo—C. E. Wilson, H. S. Foreman, C. S. Ford.

On re-assembling, at 4 o'clock, p. m. the rules were suspended, as each of the following officers were named, and each, in turn, was put in nomination by acclamation. For County Treasurer, C. A. Cowley. For County Clerk, M. C. Newton. For Register of Deeds, Lot Leonard. For Coroner, Dr. F. T. Johnson. For County Attorney, to fill vacancy, Dennis Madden.

After the adjournment of the convention the County Central Committee met and selected C. S. Ford, as Chairman, and A. F. Fritze as Secretary.

Populist Convention.

The populist county convention was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., in the court room, last Saturday, by J. H. Doolittle, chairman county central committee.

On motion, A. F. Holman was elected temporary chairman and Park McCandless temporary secretary.

The following committees were appointed: Permanent organization—T. H. Grisham, C. N. Moody, Geo. Walker, John Campbell, J. C. Nichol, John McCabe, Reuben F. Riggs.

Credentials—A. H. Knox, Dr. Riche, C. A. Cowley, John Stone, W. P. Rettiger, D. W. Eastman, Jerry Madden.

Resolutions—B. E. Wetherholt, O. H. Drinkwater, Herb Austin, Sidney Wood, A. F. Myers, Thomas Vincent, John Kelly.

Order of Business—M. C. Newton, H. Riggs, W. P. Evans, Enos Buck, N. M. Patten, Chas. Sheehan, Fred Pracht.

A motion to appoint a committee to invite Holmes' Boy Cornet band was misunderstood by the chairman, who had another matter in mind, and he put it in this way: "All in favor of the appointment of a committee to invite the democrats to meet with us after dinner will make it known," etc., and it carried.

The chairman was at once corrected and the motion as made was put to the convention and declared carried. Dennis Madden was appointed to invite the band. Adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The committee on permanent organization recommended O. H. Drinkwater for chairman and Chas. Ferrigo for secretary. Adopted.

Committee on order of business recommended that the first ballot be taken for each office to be an informal ballot. Adopted.

The following resolution was adopted: Whereas, There are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the law apportioning certain judicial districts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the chairman of the county central committee appoint a judicial committee of three to confer with like committees of Marion and McPherson counties, who shall have full power to call a convention to nominate a judge for the 25th judicial district. And be it further provided that this resolution have preference as to time.

The committee on credentials reported 143 delegates entitled to seats.

The following delegates were elected to the judicial convention when called: Reuben Riggs, A. M. Brees, J. H. Doolittle, P. B. McCabe, Dennis Madden, Sidney Wood. These delegates are empowered to cast the vote of the county in the convention.

The following resolutions, reported by the committee, were adopted:

1st—We stand squarely on the people's party platform adopted by the national convention at Omaha, and will continue our efforts to aid in the advancement of the people's party to political supremacy in the national government.

2d—We hold that the republican party is largely controlled by foreign capitalists who have no common interest in the welfare of the American people, that it, during its long period in power, betrayed our government and our people into the hands of the enemies of free, popular government.

3d—That the present administration of Grover Cleveland is in the main a continuation of preceding republican policies, is un-American and unworthy of the support and endorsement of the American people.

4th—We have no confidence in the sincerity of the republicans when they declare for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and predict that they will follow the Rothschild band wagon to political perdition. We pledge the people's party of Chase county to an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the county if intrusted with its management.

5th—That we proscribe no American citizen on account of religion or birthplace.

T. H. Grisham notified the convention that a committee of the democratic convention was present to say that they had nominated John Campbell for sheriff and James Jeffrey for surveyor, and that if the populists would nominate these men for the offices named they would support the whole ticket, and he moved that their request be complied with.

Park McCandless opposed the motion. Grisham retorted. Butler, from the table and the whole crowd began to cheer and howl. Then Neal Ford jumped upon a chair and began to talk, but the noise was so great that neither could be heard. The chairman finally succeeded in securing order and a vote was taken by ballot with the following result: Yeas 103, noes 25.

The convention proceeded to ballot. COUNTY TREASURER.

1st Ballot—W. Evans, 30. Clay Shaft 30. Wm. Harris 38, C. A. Cowley 33, O. H. Drinkwater 5, R. Riggs 1.

2d Ballot—Evans 29, Shaft 18, Harris 44, Cowley 46, Drinkwater 1.

3d Ballot—Harris 45, Evans 22, Cowley 74.

COUNTY CLERK.

1st Ballot—N. B. Scribner 11, M. C. Newton 86, C. H. Ferrigo 30, scattering 2. Rules suspended and Newton declared the nominee.

SHERIFF.

John F. Campbell was nominated by acclamation under suspension of the rules.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

1st Ballot—O. H. Drinkwater 9, J. H. Scribner 19, P. D. Montgomery 26, C. Sheehan 15, Sol Leonard 26, O. S. Wiley 15, M. W. Heald 6, Chas. Ferrigo 12, Harris 1, C. N. Moody 2.

2d Ballot—Montgomery 27, Sheehan 21, Ferrigo 3, Leonard 49, Scribner 15, Heald



If the people knew just the kind of a stock HOLMES and GREGORY were prepared to show for fall, they would fall over each other in their efforts to get to their store.

We make the assertion that if clothing buyers will acquaint themselves with our fall stock there will not be a Chase county man or boy buy a suit outside of our county. Upon examination, they will at once see that our stock contains everything they want, and at prices that fully satisfy them. We have the late styles in our array of patterns and colors, and no dealer will be able to get below us on price.

Always remember we carry no trash but everything you buy at our store will possess genuine merit.

While at the fair visit our store and see the magnitude of our stock.

HOLMES & GREGORY.

2 Drinkwater 3. 3d Ballot—Montgomery 30, Leonard 76, Sheehan 22, Scribner 5, Drinkwater 5, scattering 2.

CORONER.

On motion of T. H. Grisham, Con. Harvey was nominated under a suspension of the rules for coroner.

A BOMBHELL.

Con. Harvey being called upon informed the convention that he was a democrat and not a fusionist, and refused to accept the nomination.

Motion to nominate Harvey reconsidered and a ballot was taken with the following result: Dr. Johnson 56, T. H. Grisham 6, Robert McCrum 18 Dr. Rich 20.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

1st Ballot—Dennis Madden 83, J. H. Sheridan 23, T. H. Grisham 3, Elmer Johnson 4, P. B. McCabe 3. Madden declared the nominee.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

On motion the rules were suspended and J. R. Jeffrey was declared the nominee for county surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

W. A. Wood was selected as commissioner for the third district.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Falls—J. H. Saxes, Robert McCrum, E. H. Gottbeheit.

Diamond Creek—C. H. Burnett, W. L. Pratt, W. A. Wood.

Bazaar—L. Becker, P. B. McCabe, John Kelly.

Cottonwood—W. Peck, N. W. Patten, C. N. Moody.

Matfield—J. C. Nichols, W. Wagoner, N. B. Scribner.

Toledo—D. Buck, Geo. Walker, W. W. Austin.

Cedar—J. B. Cooley, R. F. Riggs, Thos. Mercer.

Adjourned. The central committee met immediately after adjournment and elected the following officers: Chairman, W. A. Wood; secretary, W. W. Austin; treasurer, C. H. Burnett.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING. BEST STEEL WIRE. WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY.

The Employment of Convict Labor in the Building of Roads.

Two subjects have been occupying public attention quite largely recently. They may be considered by some as closely related. At all events North Carolina and several other states have managed to unite them in a way that has led to the solution of the problems involved in both. One of these questions is that of good country roads. It has been occupying public attention from Maine to California, and with one voice the people have declared in favor of securing such roads at almost any cost. The reign of the bicycle is here, and that of the horseless carriage is believed to be coming, but good roads are an absolute necessity to the maintenance of both.

The other question referred to is that of convict labor. State legislatures, in the great majority of cases, yielding to the public clamor, have declared in no equivocal way that the product of the penitentiaries must not be placed in the market to compete with free labor, nor can it be used as an instrument wherewith to beat down the wages of the industrious and law-abiding workman.

How to observe these laws and yet prevent the penal institutions of the country from becoming a drain on the resources of the taxpayers is something prison authorities everywhere have been trying to find out. Some states have hit upon the plan of making the convicts provide what is universally wanted in the way of good roads, thus keeping them profitably employed without taking the bread out of the mouths of any who are dependent upon their day's labor for their sustenance.

A bulletin has been issued by the department of agriculture telling of recent experiments made in the employment of convict labor in road building in the states indicated. North Carolina, New York, Delaware and California have all tried the plan and all report it to be a success. In North Carolina the cost of maintaining the convicts while thus employed has been 24 cents for each convict per diem, while their labor has been worth from 50 to 75 cents a day. The general health of the convicts has improved since they were first employed on the roads. The warden of the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., heartily indorses the plan and estimates the cost of road making with convict labor at \$800 a mile. In California the execution of the plan has been found to be good for the convicts, good for the roads and good for anybody who has occasion to use them.—Chicago Evening Post.

TREES ALONG ROADS.

Highway Adornment is Sure to Follow Highway Improvement.

New interest seems to be centering about the good-roads movement. Probably this is due in some measure to the fact that bicycles are coming more and more into use. It is only a question of time until every public thoroughfare of any importance will be constructed, first, with a view to making it passable for bicycles and rubber-tired carriages, which are being introduced in every part of the country. Already, in some cities, more capital is invested in bicycles than in carriages or wagons, and the young men and women of the country are taking unto themselves wheels.

Another thing which will have considerable influence on the roads of the country is the branching out of the electric lines. These electric railways, which in a few years will connect the important towns of the country, will carry a great deal of the farmers' produce into the towns, so that there will not then be the same occasion for heavy traffic that there is now.

Anyone who has traveled abroad knows the pleasure which comes to the wheelman, as he travels over the compact and evenly constructed roads of England and the continent. While they are immeasurably behind us in everything which pertains to agriculture, they do have splendid roads.

You know the German people as a nation are very thrifty. They don't allow much waste in any quarter. Along their public highways are planted different varieties of fruit trees—pears, apples, plums, etc.—grown in one or two rows on each side of the road. How beautiful those roads are! The trees produce shade, which takes away that glitter and glare, as well as softens the heat, which make our gravel roads very disagreeable to travel on during the hot months.

In many quarters of our country maple or walnuts have been planted for miles along the public roads, and how welcome such a stretch of road is to the traveler, and how inviting it must be to the hot and weary horse. If it were only for the shade, trees should be planted along every main highway. But wherever we can combine utility with beauty and comfort we should do it, so why not plant the more thrifty fruit trees along our public roads?—Farm and Fireside.

Limestone as Top Dressing.

Limestone was formerly regarded as one of the best rocks for top dressing and it has been exclusively used for such purposes; it has, however, proved very unsatisfactory in the long run, and in many parts of the country limestone macadamized roads are being taken up and reconstructed of more satisfactory materials. The rock wears easily into an impalpable powder when dry and forms a sticky paste when wet. Hard limestone makes an excellent roadbed but should never be used for surface dressing. There is a temptation to use limestone for such purposes because they are easily broken and pack readily on account of their friability, but they wear out with equal readiness and soon require repairing.—John C. Branner, State Geologist, Arkansas.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

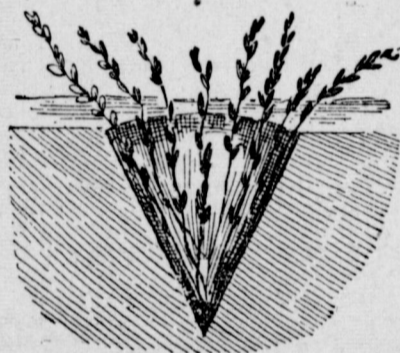
Much Depends Upon the Setting Out of the Rather Delicate Vines.

As in planting or setting out various other kinds of vines and plants, there seems to be no particular time when it is absolutely necessary to have the vines set out. The cranberry vine is very hardy, and will live, even with a good deal of hard usage. When a marsh has been prepared in one summer the owners frequently wait till the next spring before putting out the cranberry vines. From April till June is supposed to be the best time. Fall planting is practiced by some, but it is doubtful if there be much gain in this over waiting for the next spring. When only a part of the ground is to be planted, that part should be planted that is the highest, leaving the wetter portions for the work of spring.

There are various modes for transplanting the vines. One of these is called sod planting. The sods containing cranberry vines are taken from cranberry meadows and placed in the new marsh. This was one of the earliest plans, and doubtless originated from a desire not to disturb the roots of the plants. Very few planters now practice this method.

Hill planting is also practiced. One great advantage of hill planting over sod planting is that only clean vines are set out, where with the sod roots from other plants were necessarily propagated. The ground may be marked out by drills, two feet apart each way, and the vines put in where the drills intersect. One objection to this mode is that large bunches of vines have a tendency to dry up and become woody, thus seriously injuring the plantation. This difficulty induced some cultivators to adopt the expedient of planting in funnel-shaped holes, made by rotating a sharp stick or dibble; the vines are placed in these holes, and scattered around, so that when they spread out, pointing in all directions. This method is illustrated by the accompanying cut. Dead bunches are thus avoided. Even this plan is less satisfactory than others, on account of the increased labor and consequent expense.

Another method is called drill planting. A furrow is turned by the plow, and the vines are scattered thinly along, only one in a place, being leaned up against the perpendicular and partly covered by the hoe. Still another



PLANTING IN HILLS

mode is to scatter the vines over the meadow and cover them with an inch of sand. This gives a quick growth, but requires many vines and also a good deal of sand.

Some people sow what they call cuttings. They run the vines through a hay cutter, cutting them into lengths about one inch long. These they sow broadcast and harrow in.

Until the vines are matted keep the land well drained, as the plants do not thrive on wet land. When properly drained a good meadow will become matted in three years, though some plantations take longer than that on account of the land being too wet. For two or three years after putting out the vines the land should be kept free from weeds, and the cranberry plants given undisputed possession. During the first year a hoe may be used, but after that the grass must be pulled by hand to avoid loosening the runners that are rooted in the soil. This should be done in August, before the weeds go to seed.

Though drainage is required to obtain a growth of vines, after the mat is completed there are certain times when considerable moisture is necessary to insure a good crop. Sometimes droughts blast a great many of the blossoms, which is prevented if enough moisture can be supplied to the crop to insure full development. Again, where the soil can be made moist, the late-formed berries will grow up to full size. But where irrigation is resorted to, care must be taken to lower the water in the ditches by the middle of August, that the vines may be enabled to make a good fall growth. If this be not done the crop of the coming year may be seriously damaged. The fruit buds are formed in the fall, and are visible at the ends of the new growth on the upright branches. All plantations require flooding every winter.—Farmers' Review.

Swine and the Dairy Cow.

According to a Paris correspondent, the trend of opinion in the French county councils is to the effect that there is danger of the creamery being overdone, and that in the organization of regional creameries there should be an annex for curing bacon and hams. Speaking of this, the homestead says the two industries fit together admirably, the bi-product of one being a splendid raw material for the production of the other, especially in the earlier stages of its production. "Swine and the dairy cow go together well, and we look forward to the time when creameries will run the two in connection—with sufficient distance between the two plants, we hope, so that the odors of one and the aroma of the other may not mingle—just as distilleries now find it profitable to feed cattle.

PEOPLE in large numbers, who wish to go into the business of fruit growing, are now looking toward the south for favorable localities. The localities are there.

ONE YEAR OF DEMOCRACY.

Mills Running Double Time and Wages Increasing.

The Wilson tariff law has been in force one year. When it took effect commercial conditions in the United States were more distressing, more disastrous than they ever had been since the time of Black Friday. After one year's operation of democratic legislation there appears striking revival in business, marked increase in wages, a healthier tone in every market. The triumph of the measure, to which the democracy in congress lent its most intelligent energies, has been complete.

A New York paper signalized the anniversary of the Wilson law by the publication of an itemized statement, showing the experience of one year under the McKinley law and one year under the Wilson law. The statement, which was gathered from the most trustworthy sources of information, demonstrates that within a year after the enactment of the McKinley law wages had been reduced in an immense number of establishments; factories and mills were closed down and the whole tendency of the manufacturing interests in the United States was toward disaster. On the other hand, the year which has passed under the Wilson law has seen mills reopening, running at double time, and a voluntary increase of wages by a host of manufacturing corporations. It is further demonstrated by these statistics that while wages have risen prices have decreased. It is shown that not only has the wage worker profited by democratic legislation, but the consumer as well. More is put into the pockets of the people. Less is taken out.

Postmaster General Wilson himself, author of the law, writing to the World in comment upon its statistics, reduces the whole theory and practice of tariff legislation to an axiom when he says: "There is no way to protect American industry except by relieving it from burdens upon the materials with which it works; no way to insure good wages and steady employment to home labor except by freeing it from the shackles which have confined it to a glutted home market and prevented it from seeking its customers all over the world."

Freedom after all is the only stimulant for the industrial world as for the individual. Take off the shackles in each case. Let every man be as free as every other man to do what he will. Let him enjoy with every other man access to all natural opportunities. Let the nation, like the individual, be free—free from limitations imposed under the guise of protection. This done, justice will be secured in the case of individual and of nation, and he is but a poor American who does not believe that with absolute justice, with equality of opportunity, the American as an individual or the American as a race can hold his own against any people of the earth.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE BEST PROTECTION.

American Industries Flourishing Under Democratic Rule.

Another discouragement for the McKinleyites comes out of Pennsylvania, where the differences between coal miners and their employers have been adjusted upon the basis of an advance in wages.

Advances in wages under a democratic tariff are never acceptable to republicans on the eve of a campaign in which it is proposed to make the reopening of the tariff question the "overshadowing issue." But they are occurring with a degree of regularity to make the republican outlook anything but bright or promising.

This advance, like that recently made to the employes of the Carnegie and other iron and steel manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania, is an advance over the old McKinley prices. It is an advance, in other words, over the price of labor paid under high protection. Settlements of strikes on such a basis were of rare occurrence under the republican tariff law. Their frequent occurrence under the present law does not encourage the threat made by republican leaders that when their party comes into full control of the government it will revise the tariff on lines of higher protection to American industry and American labor.

Both American industry and American labor are in the enjoyment of more and better protection now than they received under the highest tariff ever laid in this country, if we consider the term protection in its proper meaning as a fostering and encouragement of both labor and capital. Republican politicians succeeded during the years of their control of the government in giving the word a significance which never properly belonged to it.—St. Louis Republic.

General Prosperity.

Gold exportation continues, but the syndicate is carrying out its agreement to protect the treasury, and the reserve continues well above the one hundred million dollar line. The treasury deficit, which was eight million dollars in July, will not, the government officials predict, go much above five million dollars in August. The treasury situation is the only speck in the business sky, but here, too, an early improvement is looked for with the growth in trade and the general increase in the country's prosperity. Bank clearances maintain their long lead over last year's figures, and railroad earnings, which were slow in responding to the general business improvement, have recently been nearing the highest level of the past. In all the great productive industries the activity is fully up to the figures of normal years. Commercial failures are decreasing coincidentally with the great increase in commerce. More business is done at present throughout the country than was done at any previous time since 1892, and it is carried on under sounder and safer conditions.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

—That big corn crop may as well select its seconds. McKinley is in a fighting mood.—Albany Argus.

THE SENATE OUTLOOK.

Need of Hearty and United Action Among Democrats.

The democrats of New York should do something to help assure a democratic majority in the United States senate. When that body meets in December it will be made up of forty-three republicans, thirty-eight democrats and seven democratic and republican populists. The condition of parties may remain until 1897, when the successors to twenty-nine senators will be chosen. Of these twenty-nine twelve are now republicans, fourteen are democrats and three are populists. It is safe to assume that ten of the states now represented by republicans will be held for that party, and that they may gain three senators from states now held by populists and one from the democrats. That will give them fourteen of the new senators.

On the other hand, should the democrats secure the Utah senators and hold New York and Ohio they would have sixteen of the new senators in 1897. If Nevada remained a strict silver state and its new senator insisted upon standing out with Stewart, the populists in the senate would be but three in number—Allen, of Nebraska; Stewart and Jones—if Jones insisted upon returning from Nevada. It appears to be possible that in 1897 the senate may stand forty-five democrats, forty-one republicans and three independents.

If New York state is thrown away to the republicans, the chance of making the above showing better will be gone. It is for the democrats of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, North Carolina and Utah to work out the advantage of the party in those states. New York democrats who can appreciate the importance of having control of the senate of the United States, particularly in the possible event of a change of administration, will need but little urging to impress upon them the supreme need of united and hearty action this year and next.—N. Y. Times.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

A Protectionist Method of Increasing the Revenue.

Certain republican leaders who are looking forward to tampering with the tariff during the coming session of congress are endeavoring to revive the theory that an increase of revenue is all that is needed to maintain the gold reserve. This is a fallacy unless we assume that the increase is so great as to carry with it all the dangers of a large surplus. The revenue from the customs and internal receipts is now coming into the treasury at a rate which if maintained throughout the year will leave but a trifling deficit on June 30, 1896, but it will require an enormous increase of taxation to pile up a surplus sufficient to protect the treasury from any possible demand for gold. It will be necessary in order to put off this demand to lock up the entire volume of legal tender paper which has been issued by the government, and which amounts to four hundred million dollars, or about three hundred and fifteen million dollars in excess of the present treasury balance. The cash now on hand is ample for the ordinary purposes of the treasury and will not be materially reduced during the present year. The receipts since July 1 have averaged a million dollars a day, including Sundays and holidays, or at the rate of three hundred and sixty-five millions per annum. This will more than cover the ordinary expenditures and would be ample to protect the treasury but for the "endless chain" of greenbacks which draws out the gold. Protectionist leaders can hardly hope, however, that the people can be induced to look with favor upon a proposition to increase the taxes to a point high enough to accumulate a four hundred million dollar surplus as the best possible means of solving the currency problem.—Detroit Free Press.

PRESS OPINIONS.

—Ill fares the land, to threatening ills a prey, where wealth wins victories for men like Quay.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

—Mr. Cleveland, it will be noticed, is not declining a third term before anybody with the authority to do so has offered it to him.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

—Democratic newspapers sympathize with their republican contemporaries in the sorrow they manifest over the fact that the hard times did not last another year.—Des Moines Leader.

—When anybody suggests that Harrison ought not to be nominated because one term as president is all any man should have, the sonorous voice of McKinley can be distinctly heard coming from the "amen" corner.—Madison (Wis.) Journal.

—Benjamin Harrison says that he does not think "he is the man to lead the republican party next year." Reed, McKinley and Allison are in full accord with this opinion—the first time either of them ever was in agreement with Harrison.—Chicago Chronicle.

—When the present tariff bill was adopted the republican prophets predicted the utter ruin of the country. Now that the wages of fully one million workers have been raised under it, and prosperity is steadily reviving, they resort to the falsehood that it is all due to the fact that the Wilson bill was modified.—Nashville American.

—The American Protective Tariff league has been engaged in inquiry about wages to secure evidence that the Wilson tariff law is injuring the country. It is getting replies that do not give much encouragement to the agents of protected interests. Here is a reply from the Doe river woolen mills at Elizabeth, Tenn., which the proprietors send to a New York newspaper, so that the information may not be suppressed from the public. It is as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: In answer to your circular, and cards, we say we are paying the same price to the same amount of hands that we did in 1890—that is in dollars and cents—and at the same time our hands are buying forty per cent. more with the same money than they did in 1890. We have all the protection we want in free wool."—Utica (N. Y.) Overver.

OUR IRON INDUSTRY.

Successful Competition with Foreign Manufacturers.

The Manufacturer's Record announces that the Anniston Pipe & Foundry Co., of Anniston, Ala., has secured a contract for 30,000 tons of cast iron water pipe, to be shipped to Yokohama, Japan. The contract was awarded on a bid submitted in competition with leading European iron manufacturers, and will be the largest foreign shipment ever made by an American iron works. This is believed to be only the beginning of extensive exports of iron and steel to Japan.

Here we have the strongest possible proof of the assertion of the tariff reformers that our iron industry needs no protection but could easily compete with all iron-producing countries. For over thirty years the American consumer has paid greatly increased prices for all iron and steel products, under the pretense that without the protection of high duties against foreign steel and iron, our mills and foundries would have to close down. In spite of the fact that we possess the richest deposits of coal, iron ore, lime, etc., in the world, and consequently have a natural advantage in the conversion of these raw materials into finished products which has made us the greatest iron producing country in the world, the republicans whined about "our infant iron industry," and maintained an almost prohibitive tariff on foreign iron and steel. The result has been to establish great trusts which have controlled prices and compelled the consumer to pay far more than the same goods could have been bought for under free competition. The attempt of the democrats to lower the heavy duties on iron and steel was vigorously opposed by every republican in congress, and all the hired organs of monopoly, on the ground that the admission of foreign goods would ruin our manufacturers.

When the Wilson tariff, with its greatly reduced iron and steel duties, became a law the republican press prophesied all sorts of calamity. But the result was exactly the reverse of their doleful prediction, for the past eleven months have witnessed the greatest prosperity that the iron industry has experienced for years. Idle mills and furnaces have started up, wages have been increased by all the principal manufacturers, thousands of additional men have secured employment, and it seems likely that the total production for the year will be largest in our history. Not only are our mills supplying the home market, but our exports are increasing, and with a few more years of tariff reform the United States will obtain its proper share of the markets of the world. Since we can ship iron to Japan in competition with England and Germany, there is certainly no reason why any duties should be needed to secure the home markets, as the only effect of the tariff can be to make the people of this country pay higher prices than the same goods are sold for abroad.—B. W. H.

A WINNING ISSUE.

Tariff Reformers Willing to Accept the Gauge of Battle Offered by the Protectionists.

All along the republican lines, now forming for next year's engagement, we hear nothing but the tariff cry. In view of this fact the deliverance of Senator Culom to the assembled republicans at Springfield has more than ordinary significance. "When the republican party gets control again, as it will next year," said the senator, "with some republican for president, we will take up that tariff act and go over it item by item, and make such amendments to it as will give reasonable protection to labor and American industries as against foreign labor and foreign industries. The people of this country never knew they wanted that sort of protection; they were never certain of it until the democrats, by mistake, got possession of this country two years ago."

Who made the "mistake" through which the democrats came into control of the government two years ago? The people repudiated the republican tariff law at the congressional elections of 1890. The law was the "overshadowing issue" of that campaign, and its repudiation was the most emphatic on record. If the result could then have been characterized as a "mistake," growing out of imperfect information and hasty judgment, the characterization will certainly not apply to the results of the elections of 1892 which confirmed and emphasized those of two years earlier. In the two years intervening between these two successive republican defeats on tariff lines, the republican tariff policy found opportunity to demonstrate its capacity either for good or bad.

To assert that the people made "a mistake" in confirming in 1892 their previous judgment of 1890, is to assert that they are incapable of forming a correct and intelligent judgment on any public question. Yet that is the attitude not only of the Illinois senator, but of the party for which he stands and speaks. It is clear enough that we are to have, if the republicans carry the country next year, another period of tariff agitation, resulting in sweeping changes in existing schedules. The republicans used to assure us that tariff discussion unsettles values, impairs confidence and destroys prosperity. They used to insist that such discussions paralyze trade and confidence by leaving the basis of calculation in doubt and by displacing certainty with uncertainty as an element in all business transactions. But now, in full view of another campaign, and in the full flash of a confidence which gives them the courage of a candor not usually belonging to them, they declare for more agitation, more unsettled values, more impaired confidence and more paralysis of trade and commerce.

The democratic party will accept this challenge. It believes in the people. It believes in the wisdom of their final judgment on any question. Believing, as it does, that if the people had made a mistake in 1890 that mis-

take would have been corrected in 1892, it is entitled to believe that the mistake the people made in 1894 will be corrected by them in 1896. In an era of reviving trade and commerce the wisdom of democratic administration is being proved. The republican party was condemned in 1892 as in 1890 because in those two years the country saw clearly that every charge made by democracy against republican administration was justified. Democracy, condemned in 1894, will be justified again by the people when they see every false charge brought against its administration of the government overwhelmed in a rising tide of prosperity resulting from just laws wisely administered.—St. Louis Republic.

OUT OF DATE.

No Time for Strikes While Wages Are Advancing.

"This is not a time for strikes for higher wages," whines the pretended friend of the workmen, the Philadelphia Manufacturer. Of course! The time for strikes was when McKinleyism was closing factories, throwing thousands of men out of work, and making strikes, such as the great Carnegie strike of 1892, useless as a protest against reduced wages. This is the state of affairs which the Philadelphia high tariff organ wishes to see restored, and in the meantime it tries to prevent the American workmen reaping the full benefit of the good times, by pretending that conditions do not warrant wage advances.

But the workers themselves know better. They know that over one million men and women have had their wages increased from 10 to 15 and 20 per cent. since the Wilson tariff was adopted. They know that the period of trade depression, which under a high tariff filled the country with idle men ready to take the places of striking workmen, has gone with the tariff policy which caused it. They know that it is the wonderful business revival caused by the Wilson tariff which has started up factories and mills, thus relieving the labor market of the hosts of unemployed. They know that the only time when strikes have any chance of success is when men are in demand, and that if employers are now readily yielding to the requests of their hands for more wages, it is because they know that in case of a strike they could not fill the places of the strikers. These are some of the things which the workers have learned by long experience. And they are not likely to cease striving for the highest possible wages which trade conditions will allow, merely because the avowed organ of the manufacturers warns them against believing that prosperity has returned to the country.

APT ILLUSTRATION.

A Monkey Story with a Good Application.

When Barnum's show was in winter headquarters in Bridgeport, Conn., a few years ago, a number of monkeys were kept in a large circular cage, divided into compartments by wire partitions. Each day when the animals were fed, instead of eating his own portion a monkey would thrust his head through the wires and steal from his neighbor's dish. While he was thus engaged the next monkey was stealing from him, and so on all around the cage. The result was that in the scramble and quarrel a good deal of the food was spilled and wasted, and while a few stronger and cunning monkeys got more than their share, the others were poorer than if each had eaten his own portion.

These monkeys, without knowing it, were true protectionists, and illustrated perfectly the ideal state of society from a high tariff point of view. The McKinleyites would have us all engaged in trying to take by taxation from each other's wealth, for the purpose of making everybody rich through stealing from everybody. The farmer would be robbed for the alleged benefit of the workman, the latter for the benefit of the manufacturer, who himself would be robbed by duties on raw material for the benefit of the land owner, the land owner would have to pay higher prices to benefit the merchant, and so on all around the circle. Instead of this complicated system of tolls and taxes the ideal society is one in which each man enjoys the full reward of his own labor, and neither steals nor is stolen from.

Lower Tariff Reduces Trust Profits.

The operations of the sugar trust under the Wilson tariff, as set forth in the report of Willett & Gray, the well known sugar statisticians, shows that during the first six months of this year the trust made a net profit of \$3,000,000. This is said to be the poorest showing made in any six months of the trust's history, and the report makes it clear that the German granulated sugar, which was much cheaper than the American, has been used to a considerable extent by fruit canners and preservers. This decrease in sugar trust profits is proof of the wisdom of the Wilson tariff in reducing the protection on refined sugars. Had the trust no tariff advantage over foreign refiners the competition in refined sugar would have still further benefited the American people by reduced prices. Sugar can be refined cheaper in this country than in any part of the world, but it will be dearer than in other countries so long as the sugar trust is protected in its monopoly by even a small duty.

Wool Blight Under Protection.

Under the high protective laws the price of wool fell from 56 cents in 1867 to the lowest point of all in 1894 under the McKinley law. Now it is beginning to advance again under the new tariff law. The fact is that in Ohio in 1867, when the first law "protecting" wool was passed, there were over 7,000,000 head of sheep, and the price of wool was 56 cents a pound. From that time until the 28th of last August wool was under the so-called protective laws, and yet the number of sheep decreased over one-half and the price dropped to about 16 cents per pound. Republican organs have never attempted to explain the reason for this reduction in sheep and the price of wool, but went right along demanding protection for wool, knowing that the results give the lie to their false claim, and they are still at it.—Zanesville (O.) Signal.

BUTTONS IN THE LAUNDRY.

They are a Nuisance and Should be Discarded. Just why a large number of women continue to sew buttons on garments that have to go through the laundry is a question that a great many members of the sisterhood would like to see answered. A good many years ago a number of far-seeing ones made up their minds that there must be a deadly enemy somewhere between the flatirons and buttons; therefore they have been dispensed with wherever it is possible. Shirt-waists, night-dresses, corset-covers, and corset waists have been provided with two sets of buttonholes on night-dress, and on the other edge eyelets, through which ribbons are drawn, thence being put through the buttonholes and tied in little bows. This is a nice idea, especially for invalids' wear, or the many days when one is too ill or too weary to be about the house, but must receive servants and members of the family in order to give instructions that keep the domestic wheels going. Children's clothes are furnished with stout studs and these are sewed to a bit of braid or tape. The back of the stud is placed exactly in the middle of the tape, which is wide enough to fold over and meet around the post. The edges are then sewed over and over with a strong thread; with a little care the casing will be so tight that the post will break before the stud will tear out. A space of about an inch longer than that required from button-hole to button-hole is left, then another stud is fastened in the same way. The tops of the studs are then put through the belt of the little one's shirt waist or blouse. Upon these the skirt or trousers may be buttoned. There is no tearing off or losing of buttons, and it is very rare indeed that the garments become detached unless the button-holes are too large. These should be made with very great care. If the garments are bought ready made, it is well worth while to make the holes over, putting at the back a strip of fine thick cloth, working this in with the button-hole, which can be made a little smaller, as it naturally would be by the second sewing. Several threads should be put around before the button-holding proper begins. A stitch in time is said to save nine, but the stitches put into the button-holes of children's clothes when they come from the store will save ninety, if not many times that, and the studs sewed into the tape will save not only the work of sewing on buttons, but will prevent that tearing out that destroys many a purchased garment, making it unfit for use before it is half worn out. No one likes to put belts or bands of some other material on a child's clothing, but this must be done as soon as the careless laundress has ironed out the buttons by the roots, or else the things must be thrown away. In shirt waists the tape arrangement is of equal value, and that, too, in more ways than one. In soft materials studs frequently slip out, and valuable ones are lost. The collar button and the several smaller ones down the front can all be attached to the same strip. Of course, sleeve buttons have their own attachment, but it is not a bad plan to have a bit of ribbon knotted around the post and tied to the under side of the cuff by a loop provided for that purpose. In a word, ordinary buttons on all washable goods are not only unnecessary, but a waste of time. It takes but a little while to make the extra set of buttonholes, and then a great deal of trouble is at an end. White studs resembling linen may be bought, and there are in market any number of inexpensive plated buttons, as well as those of pearl and agate, any of which will answer the purpose, and, if properly secured as described, will last for a long time.—N. Y. Ledger.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

A Parsee sacred fire, which is burning in a temple at Leguill, Persia, is known to have not been extinguished since the days of Rapereth, who lived twelve centuries ago. The sect of the Nazarenes was named from Nazareth. Its members were Christian Jews, that is, Christian believers, who, nevertheless, practiced the vows and ceremonies of Judaism. Prof. Rudolph Von Roth, the famous Sanskrit scholar, died recently in Germany. He has been for fifty years a professor at Tubingen and with Bohlingk published a Sanskrit dictionary. A convent is so called from two Latin words, con and venire, meaning "to come together." The inhabitants of a convent enjoy some degree of social life—that is, they associate with each other. Gov. Morton, of New York, is to be praised for signing the bill known as the Ainsworth Mandatory Temperance Instruction bill. It provides that the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system shall be taught in the public schools for not less than ten weeks in each year in all grades below the second year of the high school. The German official Ecclesiastical Gazette reports that there are now 94 Old Catholic congregations in good order and with vigorous church life; 40 in Prussia, 37 in Baden, 3 in Hesse and 14 in Bavaria. Eight new churches have been built by subscription, and others are to follow. The theological seminary at Bonn has an endowment of over \$35,000; the fund for clerical pensions has a capital of \$7,500; that for aid to clerical income a capital of \$10,000, and the Biblical fund a capital of \$8,750. A comparison of the contributions and legacies received by the Baptist Home Missionary society for their general missionary and educational purposes for ten years shows that the highest total figures were reached in 1888—\$429,168; next comes 1887—\$373,673; then 1895—\$355,157; then 1893—\$348,798. The smallest amount received since 1884 was in 1891—\$248,946. The contributions reached their highest figure in 1887—\$257,797, and the legacies in 1888—\$241,986. The donations in 1885 were only a little less than those in 1887—\$234,420. Slowly but surely the crusade for the higher education of women is making progress in Germany. The first regular woman's college, the "Madchen-gymnasium," in Carlsruhe, is proving to be a success, and the Cultus Ministry in reply to a petition, has declared that with the enlargement of the course of study, the graduates of the college will be admitted on equal terms with young men to the entrance examinations for the universities. With the new academic year two new classes will be added to the course. Berlin and Leipzig have also such girls' colleges, and the latter in charge of Miss Windscheid, who a year or more ago received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Heidelberg. WIT AND WISDOM. The One Thing Needful.—Wickwire—How many kinds of vegetables do they give you at your lodgings? Yabsley—Oh, every kind, except fresh ones.—Harper's Round Table. Van Jay.—The bridegroom was to meet the bride at the church. Horstene—But what did the bride do when the bridegroom did not put in an appearance? Van Jay—She left the church without any ceremony.—Brooklyn Life. Jones asked his wife—"Why is a husband like dough?" He expected she would give it up, and was going to tell her it was "because a woman needs him," but she said it was because he was hard to get off her hands.—Town and Country Journal. "What broke up the meeting?" inquired the sympathizer. "What broke up the meeting?" echoed the fiery anarchist orator, fiercely. "It was broken up, sir, by an idiot in the audience who started round with a hat to take up a collection to pay for the dynamite."—Boston Globe. Beauty, money and fame, can not be carried beyond the horizon line that shuts around this cradle of a world; but love, joy, peace, gentleness, faith, meekness, temperance are jewels which by their very nature will survive the transit of the world invisible.—F. E. Willard. Jobson—Is this your boy, Uncle? Uncle Bastus—No, sah. Dat's only mah stepchild. Jobson—How do you make that out; neither you nor your wife were married before? Uncle Bastus—No, sah; but yo' see, sah, dis my boy was done lef bah somebody on yo' steps, sah.—Philadelphia Record. "I notice," said Farmer Corntossle's wife, "that Spain turned in a lot of batteries to fight the Cubans." "Well," was the reflective reply, "lectricity seems to be the thing nowadays. But it does kinder look like takin' an underhanded advantage ter turn the trolley loose on 'em."—Washington Star. If you can not be happy in one way, be in another; this faculty of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like an absent-minded man hunting for his hat, while it is in his hand or on his head.—Sharp. The Son of His Father.—Banker Jacobs—Ah, I am pleased to hear my little son plays well, and is he making good progress? Pianoforte Master—He is getting on splendidly, his only fault being that he will play too fast. Father—Ah, he is an excellent son; he makes the most of these expensive lessons.—Humoristische Blatter. It was at an hotel on the Scottish mountains. "Oh, Marianne, I do think that gown of yours is just too lovely for anything, and it is so appropriate to wear up here." The other smiled self-approvingly. "Yes," said she, smoothing down the folds of the frock in question; "I do think this gown sets off the mountains better than any other I ever had on."—Joy.

DEEP WATER-WAYS.

Health to the Western Farmer Is Assured by Its Completion. For many years the work of creating deep channels between Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan and Erie has been going on. At length the work is done, or under contract to complete, so that from all the lakes twenty-foot channels may practically be said to exist. With the completion of the inter-lake channels, all the immense and rapidly increasing navigation converges to the common eastern terminus at Buffalo. The existence of the great lakes has made possible the so-called northwest, since it has permitted the products of the northwest to reach markets at a much lower figure than has been possible by all rail. From Duluth to Buffalo, eleven hundred miles, it costs about one-third as much as it costs to transport and transport across New York state. Increasing competition from those countries of the world possessing cheap land and cheap labor makes it imperative on the producers, the farmers of the northwest, to search out, if possible, some way of getting their crops to the eastern markets at a lower rate than they have been getting. To every producer in the northwest it will be of interest to know that on September 24-26 there will be a convention held in the city of Cleveland for the purpose of developing in a large way the facts relating to this deep water navigation from Buffalo eastward. With a view to decreasing the cost, it is necessary to use the existing lakes and river, with supplementary canals, and to reduce the cost from Buffalo east in some such ratio as has been secured in the upper lakes. An eminent engineer, C. N. Dutton, who has given the matter a great deal of study, has prepared the following statements and figures, which I beg to present, without comment, simply asking that they be read and thought on: "Sixteen great states, namely, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, must ship their surplus agricultural products from the great farm lands of these sixteen states with the cost of the seaboard. Deep-water navigation would effect an immediate reduction in freight costs, and consequent increase in crop values of an average of five cents a bushel on grain and potatoes, four dollars a ton on hay and five dollars and one-quarter a ton on straw. "In the sixteen states most benefited, the direct money gain, computed on the crop reports of 1885, will be as follows: YEARLY GAIN. CROP. Yield, bu. Value, per bu. per bu. Corn... 73,000,000 870,263,000 40.41 3,000,000 Wheat... 335,000,000 157,381,211 47 16,750,000 Oats... 249,000,000 138,276,798 56 25,750,000 Rye... 15,000,000 6,634,000 44 730,000 Barley... 40,000,000 17,483,001 43 2,000,000 Potatoes... 81,000,000 40,634,375 50 4,000,000 Tons. Hay... 22,400,000 216,630,380 7.34 17,600,000 Straw... 43,000,000 Annual gain on wheat's product... \$47,750,000 Gain at \$4 a ton. Gain at \$5 a ton. DOMESTIC ANIMALS (MEAT). Number. Value. per c. Gain. Milch cows... 8,458,817 \$10,835,284 12 \$2,383,634 Meat cattle... 17,426,044 994,790,632 18 14,863,357 Sheep... 10,265,947 41,888,119 24 10,905,146 Hogs... 26,008,275 199,071,515 14 26,409,914 Gain in value of domestic animals... \$14,774,998 Gain in value of one-third of above... \$3,088,333 "The sixteen states above referred to have a total area in improved farm lands of 199,228,876 acres. The increased value of the productions of these lands will be \$465,801,000 annually, an increased annual earning of \$2,314 per acre. If the market value of land depends upon its earning power, and the ratio of increase of value be taken at four times the increase in yearly earnings, then the improved farm lands of these sixteen states will increase in value \$9,334 per acre, or \$1,866,990,000 as the immediate result of the opening of the Maritime canal of North America. "Vast as this sum appears, it is a partial statement of the gain to the west resulting from deep draft navigation to the seaboard, because it is based on the short crops of 1891, and does not take account of truck, fruits, small grains, dairy products, poultry, eggs, horses and mules, and other farm products, neither does it take account of mine products and manufactures, or the increase in values in city and manufacturing property. "This movement has received the endorsement of most of the United States senators from the west. Last winter the legislature of Minnesota memorialized congress in support of this measure. Senator McCleary, of Mankato, is gathering data from Canada and the United States with a view to urging it in the northwest and in congress. The east has no transportation question. Her manufactured goods, worth perhaps thousands of dollars a ton, are not perceptibly affected by a slight difference in freight. The farming districts of the west are vitally affected when all profit in their crops is eaten up by the carrying charges. As a national question it should be borne in mind that the manufacturing east receives her raw products largely from the west; also her cheap food supplies. In turn she finds her best market in the farming states of the west. It should also be remembered that the enormous cash balance annually required abroad to settle the foreign exchange must be provided in the farms by the western and southwestern farmers by gold. The pressure is urgent. The navigation cannot be provided soon enough if commenced now. The convention at Cleveland will be marked by the presence of many specialists with specially prepared papers covering a wide range of public matters. As chairman of the executive committee, I respectfully request correspondence with commercial bodies, public officials and the papers, if in any way it may lead to fuller information and a quickened interest. In particular, I desire assurances of support which can be shown at the proper time as evidence of popular sentiment. Address, A. L. CROCKER, Minneapolis Board of Trade. Clippings. Probably the only newspaper in the country that has withstood the vicissitudes of more than a century without altering its name is the Salem (Mass.) Gazette. Recently the Gazette celebrated its 125th anniversary with a special edition, illustrating scenes in the old town famous as a pioneer in the cremation movement. When Patti appeared on a London stage recently she wore diamonds that the daily press estimated to be worth \$350,000. Nicolini says that these gems are worth a round \$1,000,000 and perhaps more.

ORNAMENTAL TRUNK COVER.

A Neat and Serviceable Article for Home Use. So many women of the present day either board or live in flats that devices for making trunks presentable objects are not without their value. Even the woman who has a whole house to herself and abundance of room will be pleased to hide the travel-worn exterior of her trunk either at home or in her room at country house or seashore cottage. A material desirable for a cover is gray or buff linen, strong and serviceable. Seven pieces cut to fit the sides, ends and top, are sewed together firmly on the sewing machine and then bound with brown braid. Before the pieces are put together the decoration is put on. It may be simple or elaborate, according to fancy, but as the cover will be taken off in traveling there is no fear of injury to handsome needlework. For the cover outline stitch and ring work are all used. Long leaves from center to corners are painted a dull peacock blue, with outline and veiling in outline stitch in dark olive. A crackle-all-over pattern for background is done with fine lines of brown paint. Circles set in the center and between each leaf are made of brass rings worked over with simple crochet in brown silk. In the end pieces openings should be cut and bound to let the handles through. The cover should be held down by little straps and buttons. A simple cover may be made of the same material, with a decoration of brown braid put on in a set pattern. This can be done by the aid of the braiding attachment that belongs to almost all kinds of sewing machines. Very serviceable trunk covers may also be made of the dark etonnes which come in such great varieties and in shades to harmonize with any and every carpet and wall paper. For the top of the trunk before the cover is put on, a thin mattress of hair or wool should be provided. In almost every bedroom an extra place to hold clothing is welcome, and the modern trunk is particularly well adapted for the purpose.—Ladies' Home Journal. CAUSED BY VACCINATION. From the Journal, Detroit, Mich. Every one in the vicinity of Medtrun avenue and Champlain street, Detroit, knows Mrs. McDonald, and many a neighbor has reason to feel grateful to her for the kind and friendly interest she has manifested in cases of illness. She is a kind-hearted friend, a natural nurse, and an intelligent and refined lady. To a reporter she recently talked at some length about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, giving some very interesting instances in her own immediate knowledge of marvelous cures, and the universal beneficence of the remedy to those who had used it. "I have reason to know," said Mrs. McDonald, "something of the worth of this medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immediate family. My daughter Kitie is attending high school, and has never been very strong since she began. I suppose she studied hard, and she has quite a distance to go every day. When the small-pox broke out all of the school children had to be vaccinated. I took her over to Dr. Jameson and he vaccinated her. I never saw such an arm in my life and the doctor said he never did. She was broken out on her shoulders and back and was just as sick as she could be. To add to it all neuralgia set in, and the poor child was in misery. She is naturally of a nervous temperament and she suffered most awfully. Even after she recovered the neuralgia did not leave her. Stormy days or days that were damp or preceded a storm, she could not go out at all. She was pale and thin, and had no appetite. "I have forgotten just who told me about the Pink Pills, but I got some for her and they cured her right up. She has a nice color in her face, eats and sleeps well, goes to school every day, and is well and strong in every particular. I have never heard of anything to build up the blood to compare with Pink Pills. I shall always keep them in the house and recommend them to my neighbors. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a grippé, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by mail) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Why He Took a Shampoo. Barber—Poor Jim has been sent to a lunatic asylum. Victim (in chair)—Who's Jim? Barber—Jim is my twin brother, sir. Had long been broodin' over the hard times, and I suppose he finally got crazy. Victim—Hum! Not unlikely. Yes, he and me has worked side by side for years, and we was so alike you couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a good deal, too. No money in this business now. "What's the reason?" "Prices too low. Unless a customer takes a shampoo or something it doesn't pay to shave or hair cut. Poor Jim! I caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me very melancholy. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all he wanted to. I might have saved his reason. Shampoo, sir?" "Y-e-s, please."—Boston Post. The famous Chevalier Bayard, who is held up in all the histories and romances as a model of chivalry, was greatly opposed to the use of firearms, and always ordered his troops to put captured musketeers to death without mercy, as practicing a form of warfare entirely unchristianized and unwarlike. The rice fields of 1889 comprised 161,313 acres, and the yield of that year was 123,590,954 pounds.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WOMEN'S TEETH.
Even a Commonplace Face Redeemed by Perfect Rows of Pearls.
"Take one tooth away from fair Helen's mouth," says an old author, "and there had never been a siege of Troy and the divine Iliad had never been written." It is impossible to conceive of beauty in a woman without a set of regular, white, well-shaped teeth, and it is true that with every other feature of the classic mold—with beautiful eyes, well-formed lips, a skin of roses and lilies, a magnificent head of brown or golden tresses, the shoulders and bust of a Hebe and the limbs of a Diana—a woman stands or falls by the beauty or defects of her teeth. You may admire all her other features, you may dwell on her grace of contour and revel in the delicate lines of a goddess-like form, let the pretty mouth open to disclose discolored, misshapen and, above all, decayed teeth, and all your admiration is forgotten. The mental exclamation is always the same—**What hideous teeth!**
The other side of this picture is a much more agreeable one, and we must agree that a beautiful set of even, white teeth is of infinite charm. Many and many an otherwise commonplace face has been redeemed by a mouth full of brilliant white teeth. Monin, the distinguished hygienist, says: "There is nothing in the world so entrancing as a woman's smile when it displays two even rows of pearls. Perfect teeth are compact, regular, smooth and of pearly whiteness. The front teeth of the perfect set are moderately small. The fortunates who are possessed of such teeth are usually very good tempered."—Detroit Free Press.
Doing Its Regular Work.
"A doctor is a blamed nuisance, but a man has to have one occasionally. I suppose," grumbled Mr. Pulsker. "It's my liver that's out of order, isn't it, doctor?"
"No, sir," promptly replied the physician. "Your liver is in perfect condition, runs full time and never takes a holiday. It is the only part of you that isn't out of order. It isn't your liver that needs doctoring. It's the rest of you, sir. You secrete more bile than you can consume. That's all that ails you. Good day, sir."—Chicago Tribune.
—Fox, the English statesman, was once approached with the proposition, which he indignantly declined, to poison the Emperor Napoleon. But long before the time of Fox the Romans had rejected a scheme to poison Pyrrhus, while Tiberius refused to entertain a proposition to poison the German general, Arminius.
THE GENERAL MARKET.
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.
CATTLE—Best beefs... \$ 4 10 @ 5 50
Stockers... 3 25 @ 4 00
Native cows... 2 40 @ 3 80
HOGS—Choice to heavy... 3 75 @ 4 37 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 69 1/2 @ 71
No. 2 hard... 68 1/2 @ 70
No. 2 mixed... 67 1/2 @ 69
OATS—No. 2 mixed... 18 @ 19
RICE—No. 2... 41 @ 41 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack... 1 05 @ 1 15
No. 2... 1 00 @ 1 10
No. 3... 95 @ 1 05
HAY—Choice timothy... 1 10 @ 1 20
Fancy prairie... 60 @ 64 1/2
BRAN—(sacked)... 48 @ 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery... 13 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream... 8 @ 11
EGGS—Choice... 11 @ 11 1/2
POTATOES... 25 @ 30
ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping... 4 00 @ 5 25
Texas... 2 75 @ 3 75
HOGS—Heavy... 4 20 @ 4 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 2 40 @ 3 25
FLOUR—Choice... 3 10 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 69 1/2 @ 71
No. 2 mixed... 67 1/2 @ 69
OATS—No. 2 mixed... 18 1/2 @ 19
RICE—No. 2... 41 @ 41 1/2
LARD—Western steam... 6 75 @ 5 57 1/2
PORK... 9 00 @ 9 10
CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime... 3 00 @ 5 95
SHEEP—Packing and shipping... 4 11 @ 4 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 2 00 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat... 3 01 @ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 65 1/2 @ 67 1/2
No. 2 mixed... 63 1/2 @ 65 1/2
OATS—No. 2... 18 1/2 @ 19
RICE—No. 2... 41 @ 41 1/2
LARD—Creamery... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
LARD—No. 2... 8 80 @ 8 94
PORK... 8 25 @ 8 10
NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers... 4 25 @ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice... 4 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Good to choice... 3 65 @ 3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 61 @ 62 1/2
No. 2... 59 @ 60 1/2
OATS—No. 2... 12 @ 13
BUTTER—Creamery... 12 @ 20
PORK—No. 2... 10 50 @ 12 10

Which have you an eye to,
quantity or quality, when you buy something to make washing easy? If it's quality, you want Pearlina. In effectiveness, in economy, and above all in its absolute harmlessness, no matter how or where you use it, there's nothing to compare with this, the first and only washing-compound.
What difference does the quantity make, after all? If you spend five cents or ten cents or a dollar for an aid to washing, don't you want the thing that will give you the most work, the best work, and the most certain safety for that amount of money? That thing is Pearlina.
Send it Back
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.
JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE COONROD & SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGES
Lawrence Bus. College, Atchison Bus. College, St. Joseph Bus. University,
Lawrence, Kan. Atchison, Kan. St. Joseph, Mo.
Three business, shorthand and typewriting. Courses and Penmanship Courses. Practical system of Joint Business Practice between the three colleges. For free copy of elegantly illustrated 64-page catalogue. These schools are the very best. Mention this paper.

LAIN IN RUINS.

A Storm Wrecks the Little Town of Gridley, Kan.

NEARLY EVERY BUILDING INJURED.

A Downpour of Rain Completes the Destruction of the Wind-List of the Places Badly Injured—A Boy Killed.

GRIDLEY, Kan., Sept. 10.—This little town of 400 inhabitants down in Coffey county, one of the termini of the Burlington branch of the Santa Fe, is today a shattered wreck with not a single uninjured house in its confines—most of the buildings, and all of the stocks of goods of every description are utterly ruined. And what is most remarkable is the fact that not a human being was more than slightly injured.

About 3 o'clock Sunday a storm of wind and rain burst on the town from the northwest. The wind was what is known as a "straight blow," and its mischief was mainly confined to the unroofing of buildings. A downpour of rain immediately followed a volume that can best be appreciated by the statement that 5 inches of water fell. This deluge completed the destruction that had not been accomplished by the wind. In a few minutes every stock of goods in town had been soaked, and the household possessions of most of the inhabitants were in the same condition. Strange to say, with all of the falling roofs and walls, and flying debris that broke windows far and near, not a person of the town reported more than the merest personal injury.

No far as reported the losses are: Methodist church, blown down; Christian church, new, completely wrecked; Pope's hardware store, building and stock destroyed; Fessenden & Son, general store, building damaged, stock ruined; Stockton, drugs, building unroofed, stock wet; Grove, general store, building unroofed, stock destroyed; Giles, grocer, building unroofed, stock completely destroyed; Richardson Brothers, livery, barn destroyed, some animals injured; Blaker's lumber yard, stock scattered and shattered; Bell, hay shipper, barn destroyed and large quantity of hay wet. Adjoining the livery barn were a number of frame buildings occupied as residences, the fronts of which were blown out and the contents flooded. Oleson, hardware, stock utterly ruined, building torn to pieces. In the second story was located the Odd Fellows' hall; Smith hotel, unroofed, contents ruined by water; adjoining livery stable destroyed; Findley hotel, roof damaged and contents wet; Powers, meat market, building destroyed.

Among the private residences destroyed were those of Mr. Chamberlin and Dr. Richardson, but scarcely a residence in the town escaped damage. A man by the name of Rodman was seriously injured, as also his wife and son. A great deal of damage is feared in the contiguous country. One farm house 1/2 mile from town was completely destroyed and one inmate badly hurt. In Keywest township, near Gridley, one boy was killed, and at Strawton Mrs. Jayne and daughter were slightly injured.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Nearly All the Business Portion of Liverpool, N. S., Destroyed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 10.—The fire at Liverpool, N. S., destroyed nearly all the business portion of that town, including a number of dwellings in the Congregational church, Trinity hotel, music hall, Jubilee hall and several offices. The loss exceeds \$120,000 with insurance for only half that sum. A stiff northwest breeze prevailed and the single antiquated fire engine was powerless to arrest the progress of the flames. By the time the church bells rang for service the heart of the town was a smoldering mass of ruins.

NO HOPE FOR THE MINERS.

The Fire in the Osceola Shaft Near Houghton, Mich., as Fierce as Ever.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 10.—Huge volumes of smoke are still issuing from the mouths of shaft No. 1, 2 and 3, at the Osceola mine, showing that the fire which started shortly before noon Saturday is still raging fiercely. It is probable that the bodies of the thirty-two miners entombed will never be recovered. Capt. P. Richards, with seven men, went into No. 5 shaft last evening 700 feet toward No. 4 shaft, when they had to turn and flee for their lives on account of the smoke and gas.

MISS LONDONERY IN IOWA.

CLINTON, Ia., Sept. 10.—Miss Londonery, the lady cyclist, who left Boston June 25, 1894, to make a tour of the world within fifteen months, arrived here yesterday afternoon from the west. Two of the conditions of the tour were that she was to finish with \$5,000 over any and all expenses, and that she must travel at least 10,000 miles on a wheel. The wager is \$10,000.

IROQUOIS CLUB IN DIFFICULTY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Iroquois club, the leading democratic organization of the city, is in financial trouble and yesterday afternoon constable went through the club rooms listing property. The officers were acting in behalf of the Lake Hotel Co., to which the club is indebted to the extent of \$6,000.

DR. G. W. FRAKER WAS ARRESTED AT RICHMOND, MO., FOR ALLEGED SWINDLING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES. He pleaded not guilty and his preliminary trial was set for September 17. Fraker says he will be out on bond in a week.

A severe storm at Webb City, Mo., Sunday night damaged business and residence property to the amount of nearly \$70,000.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

It is Formally Opened at Louisville with a Parade.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—Yesterday the twenty-ninth encampment of the G. A. R. opened formally with a parade on the arrival of Commander-in-Chief Lawler and staff at 7:30 o'clock. Gen. Lawler and the Columbian post, of Chicago, and other organizations on the escort special train were met at the Union depot by members of the committees on invitation and reception in carriages. The Kentucky national guards, local posts and other civil organizations were formed on Broadway. In the first carriage, with Commander-in-Chief Lawler, were Col. R. W. Kelly, editor of the Louisville Commercial and commander of the G. A. R. department of Kentucky and the chairman of the invitation and reception committees. The Louisville legion was a feature of the parade.

The Galt house, the headquarters of the national officers, was beautifully decorated. The decorations may have been richer in triumphal arches and other designs at one or two other encampments, but at none was a city so profusely or generally decorated with American flags as is Louisville today. The portraits of all union generals are displayed in unlimited profusion. The confederate veterans participate in all this decorating as well as in the entertaining.

While the reception of the commander-in-chief and his staff was the most imposing event of the day, the receptions at the depots of G. A. R. posts and veterans arriving in other groups were equally interesting. The railroads estimated that during last night and up till noon today they had brought 50,000 people here. While the influx from northern states is tremendous, yet it does not surpass the tide from the south. The attendance of confederate veterans is very large and they are active in helping the people of Louisville to entertain the "Yankees."

Commander-in-Chief Bundy, of the Sons of Veterans, is quartered with Commander Lawler, and the Sons of Veterans will spend the week here en route to Knoxville, as well as many bound for the meeting of the army of the Tennessee and dedication of the monumental park at Chickamauga.

Wednesday will be the great day of the week, so far as outside and popular demonstrations are concerned. The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will begin at 10 o'clock. Commander-in-Chief Thomas Lawler will be in command assisted by a staff of 300 mounted aides. Among the parading veterans will be delegations from the posts in the Sandwich islands, Mexico and Canada. A feature of the parade will be "Ned," the sole surviving horse of the war, that will have a float all to himself.

DEATH IN A WASHOUT.

Engineer and Fireman on the Gulf Road Killed—The Line Disabled.

NEOSHO, Mo., Sept. 10.—A special train of four cars of ties and lumber and a passenger coach on the Kansas City, Pittsburg, & Gulf railway was wrecked 5 miles south of here at 8:30 o'clock yesterday. The coach was seriously injured, as also his wife and son. A great deal of damage is feared in the contiguous country. One farm house 1/2 mile from town was completely destroyed and one inmate badly hurt. In Keywest township, near Gridley, one boy was killed, and at Strawton Mrs. Jayne and daughter were slightly injured.

FORT SCOTT SUBMERGED.

The Streams Up to the Highest Recent Mark—Many Made Homeless.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 10.—A heavy rain, which continued all last night in southeast Kansas, flooded the creeks and damaged the crops greatly. The lower portion of this city is submerged by the Marmaton river and Mill creek, which are out of their banks, and trains are coming in over the Memphis, Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas roads in water almost up to the fire boxes. All communication with the country north and west is shut off. Water is now up to the highest water mark of recent years and is still rising. Many residences are submerged and families are moving out of houses.

ZINC FURNACES BURNED.

The Storm at Weir City, Kan., Blows Down and Destroys Works.

WEIR CITY, Kan., Sept. 10.—About 8:30 o'clock last night, a heavy storm of hail, rain and lightning struck Weir City, increasing in fury until 9 o'clock. It blew down furnaces 1, 2 and 3 of the Cherokee Zinc Co.'s smelter, which then caught fire and was totally destroyed. The men were all out just at the time. George Newton was injured about the back, breast and arm by falling timbers, and Frank Spencer was struck on the head and knocked down, but not seriously hurt. The furnaces were insured. It will take about two months to rebuild them.

Another Bad Storm at Joplin.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 10.—A severe wind and rainstorm, almost a duplicate of Friday's storm in intensity, visited this city last night. Several stores were flooded and much loss of merchandise inflicted, as the stores were all closed and very few of the merchants could protect their goods. Several mines were absolutely drowned out now, and some will not operate for a month.

Knee Pants Makers Strike.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—After having decided four times to strike, and having changed its mind as many times, the Knee Pants makers' union did at last call out 2,500 of its members yesterday. Fifteen hundred had struck two days before, without waiting for the official order, and the strike almost completely ties up the trades.

R. B. Oates, an employe of the Kansas City Hay Press Co., committed suicide at his home in Kansas City, Kan.

FOUR POISONED.

Some Japanese Eat at a Chinese Restaurant with Fatal Effect.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Wednesday evening four young Japanese belonging to the Japanese Christian mission of this city went to a Chinese restaurant at Waverly place in the Chinese quarter. They received good attention and what was presumed to be a good meal was served. Shortly after they left the place they were all taken seriously ill and a doctor was hastily summoned. It was soon discovered that they had been poisoned and antidotes were administered but with little effect and after a few hours of agony one of the victims died. The doctors have despaired of the lives of the other three, as the poison used is of a very virulent nature, the dead man turning black and swelling to twice the normal size shortly after his death. It is presumed that the enemy which exists between the two nations at the present time was the cause of the crime on the part of the Chinese.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Two Little Children Burned to Death and a Third Seriously Injured.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Sept. 7.—A fatal explosion of gasoline occurred here last night in which Eva and Roscoe Taylor were burned to death and Mary Taylor seriously injured. The two children, aged respectively 8 and 13 years, were alone in the house when the little girl attempted to kindle a fire by using kerosene. By mistake she got the gasoline can and, as there was probably a spark of fire in the store, a terrible explosion followed. The children ran screaming out of the house with their clothes a mass of flames, and were met by their sister, Mary, whose clothes also caught fire in trying to save the children. The two little ones died in a few hours and their older sister is now lying in a serious condition, having inhaled some of the flames.

JOPLIN BADLY FLOODED.

Severe Storms Damage a Church, Residences and Business Houses.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 7.—Joplin was visited by a cloudburst shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rain fell at intervals all the afternoon, culminating in a storm which was the worst known in twenty years. Water came down in streams. The rain was accompanied by a terrific electrical display, and by a high wind, which did great damage. The First M. E. church and several private residences were damaged by water. On Main street, for half a block, on each side of the Willow branch, several business buildings were flooded. In all the low lying districts the occupants were driven from their houses. The railways suffered much damage. Many mines were flooded, and the loss from this will be heavy. No fatalities are reported. A break in the water main has cut East Joplin off from supply.

OPPOSE BLOOMERS.

Doctors Solemnly Declare Against the Craze.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—In the closing hours of their deliberations the section in general medicine of the Missouri valley medical congress discussed the mooted question of the effect of bicycling. The exercising was indorsed as a health promoter for both sexes, and even recommended for certain ailments, but the wearing of bloomers by feminine wheelists was put down as something outrageous. Several physicians talked upon the subject, and all agreed that temperate use of the bicycle is beneficial. Leggings and plaited skirts were recommended for women riders, but bloomers were unanimously declared to be an abomination and the cause of lowering their wearers in the eyes of spectators. After some further discussion of the subjects of technical interest, both sections adjourned sine die.

ANXIOUS TO BE HANGED.

A Murderer Wants to Get Away from the Streets of His Conscience.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7.—James McMullen, who is under sentence of death in the county jail for the murder of his wife last New Year's night, is extremely anxious that Gov. Hastings should sign his death warrant. McMullen says remorse for the deed has driven him almost mad, and he wishes to expiate his deed on the gallows as soon as possible, so that he may get away. If possible, from his conscience. After the murder McMullen tried to cut his throat. The wound was healed and he was tried.

No Free Sheep for Colleges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Acting Secretary Curtis has written a letter to Mr. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa Agricultural college, in which he holds that there is no provision of law which would permit the free importation of sheep for "scientific investigation" by his college. The provision for the free entry of articles for colleges embraces "philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, preparations, etc.," but not living animals.

Forbidden to Wear Hosiery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—An edict recently issued by the Chicago Telephone Co. has been conspicuously bulletined at headquarters, 203 Washington street, where 200 girls are employed, and bears the official signature of the general manager. It reads: "Operators will not be permitted to report at this building at any hour of the day or night in bicycle costume, or to assume that attire before departure for home."

Three Persons Drowned.

GREENSBORO, Ga., Sept. 7.—Three men were drowned in the Oconee river yesterday. Two negroes, Albert Cross and John Armor, started to the mill with some corn to get it ground. When they reached the ferry they found the river very high from the recent rains. Ira Caldwell, son of the ferryman, undertook to carry them across on a flat boat. When they reached the middle of the stream the boat was caught in the current and swept down the river 1/2 mile over the dam. 15 feet high. The boat was shattered on the rocks and the men were killed or drowned.

IS IT A FAKE OR FRAKER?

Sensational Letter from a German at Duluth to a Topeka Paper.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—A special from Topeka, Kan., last night says: The Kansas Independent, a populist paper, will publish a letter Friday from a citizen of Duluth to its editor, I. W. Paek, which purports to expose a conspiracy on the part of the insurance companies and the chief of police of Topeka to arrest William Schnell and palm him off for George W. Fraker, of life insurance fame. The letter is written by a German of the name of Harberger, and is to the effect that Fraker or Schnell is a crazy hermit, whose great ambition is to achieve notoriety. The author of the letter declares that it can easily be proven that Schnell has lived in the woods of Minnesota and Wisconsin for years, and that he passed in the locality where he was arrested as "King of the Forest." It is alleged that it is not the intention of the insurance companies to push his prosecution after the money handed over to Fraker's executors has been recovered. It explains that the reason why Fraker's companion in Minnesota was not taken into custody was that he would swear that the prisoner is not Fraker and furnish the names of any number of witnesses who would so testify.

J. P. Davis, president of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Co., in an interview last night, said there was no doubt of Fraker's identity, and that no effort would be made to secure the return of the insurance money until all interested admitted it. He said that he believed Fraker would be sent to the penitentiary, although he admitted that a number of prominent Kansas and Missouri attorneys whom he had consulted had expressed the opinion that he could be convicted of no crime.

WALLER AGAIN.

The Government Moving Cautiously in Order to Protect Waller's Rights.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The state department has been advised that the record in the Waller court-martial for which the French authorities found it necessary to send to Madagascar, is expected to reach Aden, on the Red sea, about the 12th inst. After its arrival there some time will be required for its transmittal to Paris and still more before it can reach Washington, if it is decided to have it examined here, so that it is expected to be at least a month before the department can be in full possession of all the facts in the case. In all probability no further step will be taken by the department in this matter until this examination shall be made. There is a growing feeling in the department that France has purposely sought delay in producing this record in the hope of causing the United States to make a peremptory and unconditional demand for Waller's release. It is believed if made this demand would be granted, and if granted Waller would be deprived of all chance of securing an indemnity and the restoration of his land concession. Without an examination of the record which could not be demanded after his release, it would be impossible to show that Waller had been unjustly deprived of his property. The department is using every effort to avoid falling into this trap, while at the same time it is determined to protect Waller in all his interests. The department is understood to be in receipt of the full statement of the case, as supplied by the commander of the Castine. It is believed that the irritation of the French authorities at Tamatave was really aroused by his investigation into this case rather than by his failure to salute the French flag.

STILL AFTER HIM.

Another Attempt to Blow Up the Rothschild Bank in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—M. Rothschild's banking house in this city was the scene yesterday of another anarchistic attempt. At 3:20 o'clock a man entered the bank from the Rue La Fitte. In the vestibule a detective, who was on guard there, saw the stranger trying to light the fuse of a bomb which he carried with a cigarette. The ashes on the cigarette prevented the ready ignition of the fuse, and the man seeing that he was observed threw the bomb upon the carpeted floor. The weapon did not explode and the man was arrested. When he was taken to the police station he boldly avowed himself an anarchist. The news of the outrage spread rapidly in Paris, and many fear that it portends a renewal of an active anarchistic campaign.

CREEK NATION ELECTION.

Isaabecker Has Probably Been Elected Chief.

EUFALA, I. T., Sept. 6.—The Creek election passed off quietly. Returns from 15 out of 47 towns in the Creek nation give Isaabecker, the full-blood element candidate, 412; Porter, 93; Perryman, 9; Childress, 57. Indications point to the election of Isaabecker as chief by a small plurality, as it is conceded that the other candidates will be unable to overcome the majority for him in his stronghold already heard from. He was nominated on the full-blood ticket on a platform of suppression of Creek pastures and removal of intruders, and his followers expect him, if elected, to wage war on the pasture men and the intruders.

A WATERY GRAVE.

Mrs. Dr. Lannigan Drowned in the River at Louisiana, Mo.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 6.—At Louisiana, Mo., Dr. and Mrs. Lannigan crossed the river on the ferry. It landed a short distance from the shore. The pier was covered with water on account of the sudden rise of the river. The couple attempted to drive to shore in a buggy when the current took them into deep water. Men in skiffs succeeded in saving the doctor, but before they got to the shore with Mrs. Lannigan their strength gave out and she was drowned.

DOCKS DESTROYED.

A Wharf and Freight Sheds Burned at East Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Boston & Albany extensive wharf and freight sheds in East Boston known as Pier No. 1, Grand Junction docks, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The sheds were filled with freight of various kinds, none of which could be saved. The fire was a fierce one, and it was only by the hardest kind of work that the firemen prevented its spread to the other wharves and to buildings on Marginal street. The boats hanging in the davits on the steamer Cephalonia, lying at the Cunard wharf, took fire and was towed to a place of safety. The British bark Baradian, lying at the Boston & Albany wharf, was pulled out by tugs after one of her yards had taken fire. The steamer Burton, from Progresso, had just discharged 5,072 bales of hemp at the Albany wharf and the cargo was burned with the other goods in the freight shed, which also included a large quantity of flour for export. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, of which \$200,000 falls on the Boston & Albany Railroad Co. The losses on freight will fall upon the consignees and shippers, who, it is stated, have their goods insured.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

A Twister Visits Huntington, Tenn., and Demolishes Thirteen Houses.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5.—A report has reached here that thirteen houses at Huntington, Carroll county, were demolished by a cyclone at 9:30 a. m. yesterday. One man is reported to be seriously injured. The storm was the severest in Huntington's history. Its course was north-west, and it was accompanied by torrents of rain. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway depot was completely wrecked, with the exception of the telegraphic office, in which several persons were seated. The debris from the freight department fell in such a direction as to protect it. The roof was blown from the main Southern Normal university building. On the public square the large brick store houses occupied by W. H. Sarter, grocer; Head & Son, dry goods; Karmann & Lusk, dry goods, and Scott & Bowles, clothing, were unroofed and their stocks damaged. The front of Fry's jewelry house was blown down. The public square is almost impassable on account of the timber and debris. The damage amounts to several thousand dollars. No lives were lost.

TURKEY IS WARNED.

The Porte Bears Plainly from Salisbury—Reforms Must Be Carried Out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—It is officially announced here that Rustem Pasha, Turkish ambassador to England, has telegraphed to the foreign minister that he had an interview relative to the Armenian question with Lord Salisbury, whom he had assured that the sublime porte is not opposed to the reforms proposed by the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin, but that Turkey could not permit control of Armenia by an international commission. Lord Salisbury replied that under the circumstances it would be useless to continue the interview. If, he said, the porte persists in its refusal, the powers will undertake the suggested reforms and rest satisfied. If, however, the porte continues to resist, Lord Salisbury added, it would be a signal for the dismemberment of Turkey. The dispatch has caused the greatest uneasiness here.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

What Our Uncle Sam's Obligations Amount to on September 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The public debt statement shows the public debt on the last day of August, less cash in the treasury, to have been \$942,924,323, an increase for the month of \$2,815,418. Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest-bearing debt, \$747,360,610; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,695,870; debts bearing no interest, \$377,006,998; total, \$1,226,963,479. There are also certificates and treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, amounting to \$602,684,693. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$149,410,926; silver, \$511,447,344; paper, \$150,284,534; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$15,817,539; total, \$826,960,345; against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$642,921,189, leaving a cash balance of \$184,039,156. The decrease in cash for the month was \$3,110,374.

PRaises MISSIONARIES.

Li Hung Chang Issues a Proclamation Prohibiting Chinamen from Molesting Christians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—R. E. Speer, secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church in the United States, received a letter yesterday from Rev. I. W. Houston, of Nanking, China, dated July 13. The letter contains a copy of the proclamation issued by Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, which not only requires the Chinese to refrain from molesting missionaries, but speaks in terms of praise of the work done by them. Mr. Speer says the proclamation illustrates the folly of forming judgment of the whole of China from conditions existing in one section, and it is more significant because Nanking has always been a more or less turbulent center.

UNDER TONS OF BRICK.

Three Men Killed and Many Injured in a Collapse at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5.—A horrible accident occurred at the state fair grounds yesterday afternoon. The west tower on the great machinery hall, which is now being roofed, collapsed and fell in, burying several men beneath its ruins. Charles Hobson and James Parker, both plumbers, who were at work on the second floor, were killed. They were covered with several tons of brick and mortar. A number of other workmen were injured, several perhaps fatally.

HOG CHOLERA.

Proclamation on the Subject from the State Board of Agriculture.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—The state board of agriculture has issued a proclamation in regard to hog cholera, which prevails in various parts of Kansas. The following is taken from it: It is not improbable that many well-meaning citizens through ignorance of the law and the ease with which the disease is spread, are unwillingly aiding in the destruction of thousands of swine which, with strong prices, their present shortage, and tremendous corn crop, Kansas at this time can hardly afford to lose. It is conceded that the contagion from "cholera" hogs and their dead carcasses is carried from place to place by dogs, wolves, crows, buzzards, running water and various other agencies, including the clothing of those who come in contact with them, and this fact emphasizes the necessity of promptly isolating ailing animals and deeply burying or burning the carcasses. There was no law making it mandatory.

Section 1, chapter 157, session laws of 1880, makes it the duty of every person who owns or controls any hog dead of any disease to bury or bury it within twenty-four hours after death, and failure to do so is a misdemeanor, subject to a fine not exceeding \$100. A like penalty applies to selling or bartering any diseased hog without giving full information of its disease, knowing same to be diseased, or to run at large upon any unenclosed land, common or highway, or shall let the same approach within 100 feet of any highway, or shall sell or dispose of any diseased hog, or any animal, knowing the same to be so diseased, without fully disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine in any amount not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

The practice of throwing dead animals into ravines, creeks and rivers, from which freshets may carry them long distances to spread poison and pollution, is especially common and cannot be too severely deprecated. Burial at once not less than three feet deep is the safest and most practicable way to dispose of them.

THE KANSAS DELEGATES.

Gov. Morrill Appoints Members to the Deep Water Convention.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—Gov. Morrill has appointed the following delegates from Kansas to the deep water conference in Topeka October 1:

At Large—Lucien Baker, Leavenworth; W. A. Peffer, Topeka; George W. Glick, Atchison; A. P. Hildre, Montgomery; Goodland, Clay Center; L. M. Cox, Wichita; S. S. King, Kansas City; J. P. Greenlee, Hutchinson; S. S. Benedict, Fredonia; E. A. Colburn, McPherson; J. P. Baden, Winfield; J. D. Bowersock, Lawrence.

First district—Hon. John Schilling, Hiawatha; Neely Todd, Leavenworth; A. J. Harvi, Atchison, and C. K. Seaville, Seneca. Second district—L. W. Koppinger, Kansas City; George W. Jones, Mount City; Frank Goodlander, Fort Scott, and L. K. Kirri, Garnett.

Third district—L. U. Humphrey, Independence; H. H. Lusk, Parsons; W. E. Turkin, Cherokee; J. C. Hubbell, Columbia.

Fourth district—E. W. Hoch, Marion; D. W. Finney, Neosho Falls; George Manchester, Burlington; David Overmyer, Topeka.

Fifth district—Perry Hutchinson, Marysville; Samuel Kimball, Mannattan; H. B. Lee, Salina; J. F. Closs, Belleville.

Sixth district—J. C. Postlewaite, Mankato; William Simpson, Norton; S. S. Reynolds, Grainfield; A. B. Montgomery, Goodland.

Seventh district—M. M. Murdoch, Wichita; George H. Hunter, Wellington; S. W. Vaidvert, Kinsey; W. P. Pettilion, Dodge City.

KANSAS' EXTRA SESSION.

Attorney-General Daves Renders an Opinion for Gov. Morrill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—Attorney-General Daves gave to Gov. Morrill today a letter stating that in his judgment it was not necessary to hold a special session of the legislature in 1894. He begins by quoting section 3 of article 1 of the constitution that the governor "may" on extraordinary occasions convene the legislature by proclamation, and declares that the word "may" puts it wholly within the discretion of the executive. The governor is the only power to judge of the necessity or emergency, and it is for him alone to determine when an extra session should be held. There is no power to compel the governor to convene the legislature in special session. It therefore is optional with the governor to say whether or not he should cause the legislature to convene in 1894.

KANSAS STOCKMEN.

They Make Complaint Against Members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—A big fight is on in Kansas between the stockmen and the live stock sanitary board. The commission men at the Kansas City stock yards telegraphed the governor demanding the reorganization of the board. They give as a reason the fact that two members of the present board constituting a majority, publish broadcast every report of Texas fever in any community in the state in order to justify the collection of 2 cents a head in inspection fees on cattle shipped from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona through Kansas to market. The present board, without authority of law, it is alleged, keeps two inspectors in the southwest territory, who make the ranchmen pay 2 cents a head for all shipments into and through the state.

Prohibition at Fort Scott.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 5.—The city council of this city last night by a vote of 7 to 2, with one absentee, decided to repeal all ordinances prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the city. This action was taken to render ineffective the efforts of the police commissioners to enforce the prohibitory law. It is believed the county authorities whose duty it is to prosecute violators will not interfere with open saloons and that the sale of liquor will be resumed in Fort Scott.

An Apology from Senator Mastin.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—The libel suit against ex-Senator John Martin, pending in the district court of Allen county, in which ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Nelson F. Acers is the complaining witness, is to be dismissed. Mr. Acers was in Topeka yesterday and gave out a letter from Senator Martin, making the necessary explanation.

Five Men Affiliated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—By the bursting of a gas main at the works of the Providence Gas Co. this afternoon, five men were suffocated and a sixth narrowly escaped death.