

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

NO. 50.

SEPTEMBER—1895.						
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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

MARSHALL MACDONALD, United States fish commissioner, died in Washington on the 31st.

The first number of Climate and Health will soon be issued by the weather bureau at Washington. It will consist largely of tables giving the mortality statistics of the country by sections. The characteristics of the weather in each section for the week will be given and scientists and others interested can draw their inferences and deduce facts as to the relation climate bears to health.

The white house mail on the 27th bore the commission of ex-Senator Ransom to be United States minister to Mexico, thus ending the complication by which he was declared ineligible by being appointed when he was a senator.

An important order giving full protection to foreign consumers of American meat products was issued by secretary Morton at Washington on the 28th. It will prevent the exportation of any beef that is not inspected, and will cause the exporters of horse meat to mark the packages that the nature of the contents shall be apparent. The order goes into effect September 16.

The report of the board of engineers appointed by the secretary of war to examine and report the probable effect of the Chicago drainage canal upon lake harbor levels was made public by Secretary Lamont on the 28th. The board suggested that the canal was not solely a state affair, but said that as soon as it was used for navigation it would become a national waterway and that federal supervision must be extended to it. The board discussed at some length the water levels of the great lakes, pointing out that these levels were a delicate matter and subject to many changes.

A recent dispatch from Washington said that the utterances of E. C. Benedict on the subject of retiring greenbacks was being considered of much significance in political circles there. It was thought that he expressed the views of President Cleveland on the matter. Senator Hill, of New York, was also said to favor the idea. Silver men were anxious to know what the probable new departure was in its entirety.

The secretary of the treasury has extended the time for filing sugar bounty claims from September 1 to October 1. The Rome correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs that Mgr. Zalwski, apostolic delegate to India, was destined to succeed Mgr. Satolli at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The official call for the convention of the new Irish movement to be held in Chicago September 24, 25 and 26, has been issued from the headquarters of the executive committee of the new Irish movement.

At the Mattewan asylum for insane criminals in New York recently Mrs. Holliday, an attendant, was nearly murdered by two crazy women pounding and scratching her and pulling her hair out.

Both Emperor William, of Germany, and President Faure, of France, have declined to intercede with the Turkish government in behalf of Armenia.

At Hartford, Conn., on the 31st, Deputy Sheriff Foote turned into the gutter forty kegs of beer, which had been seized from the Herold Brewing Co. under the recent liquor seizure act. Several hundred thirsty people of the East side were on hand, many of them carrying cans, with which they scooped up the fluid as it ran beside the curb.

Through rivalry between two tug lines at Duluth, Minn., on the 1st a collision occurred by which the tug Medinah struck the tug Pathfinder and sunk her in 14 feet of water. All the hands were saved but the fireman. The captains of both tugs were afterwards arrested.

Five of the leaders of the Western Baseball league held a secret meeting at Chicago on the 1st. The alleged object was to get rid of the Terre Haute club. It was said that the league would consist next year of Kansas City, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee and Columbus.

Officers of the A. O. U. W. indignantly deny the dispatch sent from Chicago that the order was on the verge of bankruptcy. The latest statistics go to show that the order was never in more prosperous condition.

An eastbound freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked by a broken axle 6 miles west of Huntington, Pa., recently. Twenty cars, loaded with coal and bridge iron, were entirely demolished. A brakeman was caught under the wreck and instantly killed.

THE family of James Reed, of Loudon county, Tenn., and a number of others who were attending a birthday party at Reed's house recently were poisoned soon after eating dinner and several were reported as likely to die. The doctors did not know whether the poisoning was caused from verdigris or by eating a watermelon that had been poisoned to catch thieves.

BAPTIST missionaries report that all the missionary stations in western China have recently been looted by mobs, and 146 missionaries, men, women and children, have been driven away, escaping only with their lives.

THREE distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City and surrounding country about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 1st. Houses trembled, pictures fell from their fastenings and many windows were banged and broken. No lives were lost. Many people thought at the time that it was an explosion which shook the earth.

FIRE started in the storehouse of the Fremont & Suffolk mills, in Little Canada, near Lowell, Mass., and about 10,000 bales of cotton were considerably damaged by fire and water.

Two masked men held up a saloon at Gold Field, one of the towns in Cripple Creek camp. The bartender began shooting and the fire was returned and he fell with four wounds and died soon after. The robbers secured less than \$10. A large posse was scouring the country for the men and it seemed likely to go hard with them if caught.

HENRY BERLING and Rosa Swearingen was shot by Dora Heilwagon, near Quincy, Ill., recently. Berling had been paying attentions to both women. He took the Swearingen woman buggy riding, Miss Heilwagon followed in another buggy and emptied her revolver at them. She then drove off. Berling and his companion will die.

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill., a small town 35 miles from Chicago, narrowly escaped total destruction on the 31st, fifteen business buildings being burned. There were no means for fighting fire except a bucket brigade and the flames were only stayed by blowing up two buildings with dynamite. Loss, about \$75,000.

WILLIAM GEARY, Frank Rosner, John Driscoll and Thomas Barkis, employes of the Jefferson iron works at Steubenville, O., spent the night recently in drinking and in a short time Barkis and Geary quarreled and in the fight which followed Barkis was stabbed seven times. The other three men were placed under arrest.

THE steamers Christopher Columbus, the whaleback, and John A. Dix, both heavily loaded with passengers, collided at the mouth of the river at 11 o'clock on the night of the 30th. A panic ensued, in which many were more or less injured. The John A. Dix had her sides broken in, and every passenger on board was thrown from her feet.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended August 30 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 18.9; in New York the increase was 25; outside New York the increase was 13.8.

The joint debate between Col. W. O. Bradley and Gen. P. W. Hardin at Eminence, Ky., on the 30th was called off on account of the noisy demonstration of the crowd when Col. Bradley began to speak.

JAMES KEIR HARDEE, the English socialist, spoke to a small audience at Chicago on the 30th. M. J. Carroll, editor of the official organ of the Illinois Federation of Labor, said the trades unions of Chicago were not in sympathy with Mr. Hardee's teachings.

JUSTICE BREWER'S speech was the main feature of the American Bar association's meeting at Detroit, Mich., on the 29th. He appealed for much-needed changes in the administration of justice. The committee on patent law reported adversely to any general revision of acts in that line, but recommended various specific amendments. The committee on law reporting urged more simplicity and uniform in methods, and state supervision of the making of reports was recommended.

RECENT cable advices from Minister Denby stated that Chinese officials were lending their aid in the investigations into the massacre of Christians at Ku Cheng, and already several convictions had been made.

At Louisville, Ky., Theodore B. Gillum, supreme organizer of the Oriental league, was stabbed in the neck and instantly killed by James Burnett, who attempted to gain admission to an entertainment without a ticket and was ejected by Gillum.

AN accident occurred on the St. Clair river, near Marysville, Mich., on the 28th, during a squall and rainstorm, in which four persons lost their lives. A picnic was being held at Stag Island, opposite Marysville, and Frank Deruff and three ladies rowed over early in the day. When the storm was seen coming up they started back for home, but when within 400 feet of the shore the squall struck the little craft and capsized it. All but one, a girl of 15, were drowned.

ONE of the most atrocious murders that has occurred in New York for years, was committed on the 28th, when Charles Postulka, a butcher, crazed with rage, because, as he claimed, his wife Annie had wronged him, butchered her with a knife.

THE Americas and Sleepy Hollow mines at Central City, Col., were flooded on the 29th and it was feared that thirteen miners had lost their lives.

THE National Republican league has issued a proclamation to the party urging the importance of pushing the work of organization.

ANDREW THOMPSON, the most noted horseman on the continent, died in New York city on the 31st, aged 42 years.

A NEGRO farm hand in Simpson county, Ky., who was charged with betraying the 14-year-old daughter of John Mulligan, was taken from officers by a mob and hanged to a tree.

THE failures for the week ended August 30 (Dun's report) were 186 in the United States, against 196 last year, and 42 in Canada, against 40 last year.

THE steamer Monowai arrived at San Francisco on the 30th and reported that she did not stop at the Hawaiian islands because a boat hailed her in sight of the port of Honolulu and stated that cholera had broken out there and that there had been eight deaths from the plague. It was thought that the steamer Belgic had brought the disease from China and as that steamer had landed some steerage passengers at San Francisco it created some little uneasiness that perhaps the infection might have been brought to the Pacific coast.

DETAILS have been received at Constantinople of the recent attack made by a band of Bulgarians upon the Mahomedan village of Dospat, across the Turkish frontier, in the Rhodope mountains. The attack, it appeared, occurred at dawn, and while the villagers were asleep. The Bulgarians used dynamite bombs and set fire to the houses when the inhabitants tried to escape. Men, women and children, it was claimed, were killed indiscriminately, and according to one version of the affair, 300 persons perished.

JAMES GETTY, an ex-councilman and a wealthy wholesale liquor dealer, was shot and killed at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 28th by Alexander Hutchinson, formerly proprietor of the Merchants hotel of that city. Getty was the owner of the Hotel Willey and the murder was the result of a dispute over the leasing of the hotel to Hutchinson.

GEORGE HACKATHORN, aged 20, ran amuck at East Liverpool, O., with two revolvers, firing at five different persons, none of whom were hit, and then attempted to swim the Ohio river. Officers pursued him in a skiff and finally captured him. He was not intoxicated and his escapade was attributed to his desire to figure as a desperado.

At the meeting of the American Bar association at Detroit, Mich., on the 28th United States Circuit Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio, made an address on "Corporations." He referred in detail to the relations of federal courts to organized labor, especially to their action in issuing injunctions in the American Railway union strike. He strongly criticized the attitude of Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, in maintaining that a conspiracy described in the Debs case was not unlawful. Said he: "A public nuisance more complete, in which Debs et al. were engaged in furthering, cannot be imagined."

FIRE broke out in the four-story furniture store of L. P. Peck & Co., at San Antonio, Tex., on the 31 and burned until the entire stock was consumed and the building destroyed. The loss on furniture was between \$50,000 and \$60,000, on fixtures \$15,000.

H. N. PILLSBURY is the new chess champion of the world. He was born at Boston and Brooklyn is his home. He is only 23 years of age.

THE wholesale clothing store of Shell, Rosenbaun & Steefel was burned at Rochester, N. Y., on the 2d. The total loss was estimated at \$115,000.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d William Butcher, a desperate negro, was taken from the jail at Hickman, Ky., by a mob and his head shot off and body riddled with bullets.

R. F. SPEARMAN, agent of the national court of claims, recently said that claims amounting to \$44,000,000 had been filed under the Indian deprecation act of congress.

DR. GEORGE W. FRAKER, of Excelsior Springs, Mo., the man who was supposed to have been drowned in the Missouri river two years ago, and to whose heirs \$58,000 of insurance money was recently paid, has been captured in the woods near Tower, Minn. He admitted his identity and said that he did not leave home on purpose to defraud the companies, but that while he was near the Missouri river he fell in, swam across the river and got on the land. The next day he read in the papers that he had been drowned and concluded to carry out the deception and allow the heirs to collect the insurance.

Two separate and distinct celebrations marked Labor day in Chicago. The labor congress had a parade and picnic and the building trades also had a parade and picnic. No red flag was permitted to be carried. New York had no parade, but everybody observed the day as they thought fit. At Cleveland, O., there were 10,000 men in the parade. At Boston over 15,000 men participated in the parade. At Philadelphia the letter carriers' parade included 4,000 men and Postmaster-General Wilson reviewed it. All the principal cities of the country observed the day.

AN awful accident near Woodlawn station, N. Y., occurred on the 2d on the Sea Beach railroad a runaway engine crashing into an excursion train, smashing the rear car into kindling wood and injuring fifty people, some of whom will die. Four cars were set on fire and destroyed.

FRAKER IS FOUND.

The Missing Doctor Captured in the Woods of Minnesota.

Caught by Shrewd Detectives from Topeka — The Doctor Surrendered Without a Struggle and Was at Once Started Back.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 3.—Dr. George W. Fraker, of Excelsior Springs, Mo., the man who was supposed to have been drowned in the Missouri river two years ago, and to whose heirs the last of \$58,000 was recently paid in Kansas City, was captured in the woods near Tower, Minn., Sunday. It was always maintained by the companies that Fraker was alive, but his whereabouts were unknown. Recently it became known in some way that Fraker was near Tower, where he was known under the alias of Schnell, and Attorney Robert T. Herrick and Chief of Police Wilkerson, of Topeka, came here and organized a party to search for him. He was found in the woods and his capture was effected by strategy. He was brought to Duluth yesterday and will be taken to Topeka at once, going without a requisition.

Fraker had been living near Tower for six months. He admitted his identity and said that he did not leave home on purpose to defraud the companies, but that while he was near the Missouri river he fell in. He swam across the river and got on the land. The next day he read in the papers that he had been drowned and concluded to carry out the deception and allow the heirs to collect the insurance.

Fraker Will Be Prosecuted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Officers of the insurance companies assert there is no doubt that the man captured at Tower, Minn., is Dr. G. W. Fraker. R. T. Herrick, the insurance attorney, has been working on a secret clew for six months. How he received this clew Mr. Herrick refuses now to divulge. A week ago he was sure he had found him, and heard Mr. Wilkerson, of Topeka, started for Minnesota. Herrick and Wilkerson reached Tower on Saturday afternoon and made inquiries of several people as to whether they had seen a person answering to a description which he gave. He described a man of about 40 years of age, smoothly shaven, but no one could tell him of any such person having been seen in that section. Finally, however, he met a man who was certain that the person described was in the city on the morning of that very day, but said to him, "he had sideburns instead of being smoothly shaven."

Mr. Herrick at once concluded that the man described was the person for whom he was looking, and securing the services of Deputy Sheriff Phillips, at once supplied themselves with provisions and proceeded into the woods 29 miles from Tower, where they came across a hut, the sole occupant of which was a man who, in answer to an inquiry, said that he was the servant of William Schnell. The officers asked him where Schnell was and he replied that he was out hunting. In order to prevent the servant from giving an alarm upon the approach of Schnell, they handcuffed him and proceeded on their way.

About 2 miles further on, Schnell, with a gun on his shoulder, was met and was instantly recognized as the supposed dead man, Dr. Fraker. Herrick engaged him in conversation, when suddenly Phillips seized his arms and Wilkerson put on the handcuffs. Fraker thought he had been arrested for killing game out of season, as Phillips was also game warden. When the warrant was read to him he was thunderstruck, but admitted his identity at once. His nerve, however, never deserted him for an instant, and he discussed the matter very philosophically, saying: "Well, Jim, glad I don't have to worry about it any more."

Attorneys here are busy preparing petitions to file in the United States circuit court here before Judge Foster, of Topeka, sitting in place of Judge Phillips, to restrain J. E. Lincoln, executor of the estate of George W. McGruder, trustee under the will, and the Commercial bank of Liberty from paying out any of the money paid under judgment by the insurance companies. Petition will also be filed to restrain the probate judge from disposing of any of the money he may have in his possession under the judgment. The heirs have received \$400 in cash. When the case was settled out of court, more than six months ago, an agreement was reached between the insurance companies and the counsel for the heirs whereby the final payment of all the moneys should take place on August 12 last. The money was paid in the form of drafts to the parties that attorneys will try to have restrained.

Fraker will reach Kansas City tonight. Five indictments have been drawn up against him with obtaining money by fraud. The indictments are based on special section 3226 of the revised statutes of Missouri, which makes it a crime to attempt to defraud by a trick, a cheat, a fraud and deception, false and fraudulent representation and false pretenses. The penalty for each offense is punishable by not less than two years nor more than seven years in the penitentiary.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

United Workers Make a Fine Showing All Over the Country.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—The celebration of yesterday threw all previous demonstrations of the kind far in the shade. Labor never made such another demonstration in the history of the southwest. The parade was the longest, most representative, best managed and altogether the most imposing the united workers have shown yet. It was over a mile long and the 5,000 men who formed its six divisions made a showing of which any city might well be proud. What was more, it formed with military precision and without the least confusion, and the order of march was given promptly on time.

In the afternoon the picnic at Fairmount park was another grand success. Considerably over 10,000 people were there. Mayor Davis, of Kansas City, Hon. Jerry Simpson and Rev. Mr. Kloss, of Kansas City, Kan., made appropriate speeches.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the United States supreme court in the case of Eugene V. Debs, the president of the A. R. U., as being a blow at labor.

LABOR DAY IN OTHER PLACES. Labor day was observed generally throughout the United States. In New York the weather favored the celebration, which took the form of excursions to Coney Island and other resorts. Striking garment workers had a parade.

In Boston, Buffalo, Indianapolis and St. Louis, as well as in other cities, the day was celebrated with the customary parades.

Throughout Ontario the holiday was also observed. In Columbus, O., there were two parades, the Trades assembly and the Anti-Trades assembly, due to the fact that some of the uniforms worn were not sold by union clerks.

In Chicago, also, there were two separate celebrations. One was the picnic of the Labor congress, socialist in its tendencies, at which Keir Hardie spoke. The other was a parade and picnic given by the Building Trades' council. No attempt was made to carry the red flag in the congress parade.

In Washington there was a display unprecedented in the District of Columbia. Over 5,000 men were in the parade. All of the executive departments were closed, and very few officials were at their desks.

Labor day was celebrated in Omaha rather modestly, but most of the business houses closed in honor of the occasion. Numerous gatherings and addresses were features of meetings at various parks. An interesting event was a communication from E. V. Debs to Omaha laboring men, read at one of the meetings.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Runaway Engine Lashes into an Excursion Train—Fifty People Reported Injured.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 3.—An appalling railroad accident occurred at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon near Woodlawn station, on the Sea Beach railroad, in which fifty people were injured. While train No. 3, drawing seventeen cars, which were crowded almost to suffocation with excursionists, was standing at the Woodlawn station, a wildcat engine came thundering along the tracks on its wake and crashed into the rear car, telescoping it. The car was full of passengers, most of whom came from New York. Many people saw the engine tearing along and jumped from the train and thus saved their lives. A colored porter yelled to the passengers to jump.

The runaway engine dashed into the rear car smashing it into kindling wood and burying men, women and children beneath it. There was a mad rush of surging humanity from the train. Scarcely half a dozen people kept their heads or were able to render assistance to the injured. Patrolman Kelly, on duty at the station, turned in several ambulance calls and five ambulances from the surrounding hospitals promptly responded. In the meantime the woodwork of the wrecked car caught fire and, was soon in a blaze. Four cars were completely destroyed before the train hands were able to uncouple them, and four cars were telescoped by the collision. Most of the injured were taken to the hospitals and several will probably die.

SHIPPING MONEY WEST.

Treasury Department Facilitating the Moving of the Crops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The furnishing of small notes and silver dollars to meet the demand for money to move the crops is likely to absorb the energies of the treasury department during the next few weeks more than the demand for gold. The demand is not so active this year as it has been, and it is not expected to be, because the national banks are better equipped than usual with small notes, their surplus reserves are larger and the treasury itself has been making its recent shipments of money in notes for \$5 and \$10. There is a large supply of both these denominations in the currency reserve vaults of the treasury.

A Kentucky Negro Mobbed.

HICKMAN, Ky., Sept. 3.—At 2 o'clock this morning William Butcher, a desperate negro, was taken from jail by a mob. His head was shot off and his body riddled with bullets. Masks of some of the mob were found near the dead negro's body.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Every joint in Salina has been closed, for the first time, it is said, since the adoption of the prohibitory law.

The old settlers of Atchison and Jefferson counties will have a picnic and reunion at Nortonville September 11.

Mrs. Etzell, wife of a joint keeper, died at Topeka the other day from injuries received by a policeman's club.

The reunion of old veterans at Baxter Springs was a great success in every respect. The attendance was very large.

The 3-year-old son of ex-Policeman Capron, of Topeka, died a few days ago from eating toadstools that grew plentifully in the yard.

The populists of the Twenty-sixth judicial district, composed of Butler and Greenwood counties, have renominated C. W. Shinn for judge.

On the last day of the soldiers' reunion at Baxter Springs Henry Watson delivered his address on Abraham Lincoln to a large audience.

Charles Bauerhmidt, proprietor of the Boston shoe store at Topeka, has been adjudged insane, and sent to an insane asylum. La Grippe the cause.

Mrs. Walter McDonald shot twice at her husband in Topeka the other night and then sent a bullet into her own head. She will recover. The affair was the result of a family quarrel.

Joseph Graves, a farmer, was bitten by a rattlesnake near Atchison the other day and within fifteen minutes the poison had so affected him that he could not walk. It was thought he would die.

Labor day (September 2) was generally observed in the cities of the state. The law makes the first Monday in September a legal holiday and Gov. Morrill issued a proclamation for its observance.

State Oil Inspector Kelly has filed with the governor a report covering five months' business. The report shows the collection of \$2,631.60, and expenditures of \$2,015.37, leaving a balance of \$586.23 on hand.

After four days spent in an effort to get a jury to try the case against the officers of the Citizens' Social club at Wichita for violations of the prohibitory liquor law the case was dismissed by the assistant attorney-general.

The governor has appointed Larc Dean, of Smith county, to be a director of the penitentiary in place of J. J. Barnes, removed. Dean is an old soldier and is chairman of the Sixth district republican congressional committee.

Over 200 delegates attended the recent sixth annual convention of the district convention of the Christian Endeavor society of Kansas at Newton. The district includes Harvey, Sedgewick, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Reno, Pratt and Barber counties.

There are four vacancies in the senate and two in the house that the governor has required to be filled at the November election. The senate vacancies are: Baker, of Leavenworth; Thacher, of Lawrence; O'Bryan, of Wichita, and Dennison, of Eldorado.

A sharp Lawrence boy did a good business, until detected, selling chickens to a dealer by stealing them at the back yard and selling them at the front door very cheap. The dealer thought he had a snap until he discovered he had bought his own chickens several times.

A successful jail delivery took place at Emporia the other night in which William Walters and Frank Courtney, in prison for burglary, and Bud Perkins and W. L. Saunders, charged with criminal assault, sawed the bars of a window in the jail and made their escape. The sheriff offered a reward of \$175 for their capture.

The annual convention of the Episcopal diocese of Kansas will be held in Topeka September 17, 18 and 19, instead of in Hutchinson, as originally announced. The change was made by the standing committee of the diocese on account of the consecration of Bishop-elect Frank Millspaugh, which will occur at Topeka September 19.

Nina Wilkins, a young woman of bad repute, attempted suicide at Wichita the other night by taking morphine. The cause of her act was the recent order of the police commissioner ordering all women of her character out of town. She had no money to leave town with, no friends to go to, and made up her mind to die. It was thought her attempt would be successful.

Capt. Pope, commandant of the old military prison at Fort Leavenworth, has formally turned the institution over to Warden French, of the United States penitentiary. All the new civil officers have been appointed but the deputy warden and chaplain. Of the fifty guards thirty-three are soldiers or members of the old provost guard. Since July 1 over 1,000 United States convicts have been taken to the prison.

The other night Henry Jackson and R. Laven stopped at the Reno house in Hutchinson and asked for a room, which was assigned them. Soon after officers appeared with a warrant for their arrest for cracking the safes of the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island depots at McPherson. The officers knocked at the door and told them they were wanted. They answered "all right; wait till we get our clothes on." While the officers were waiting the fellows dressed themselves and jumped out of the second story window, making good their escape.

ON THE ROCKS.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.



It is such a pretty place—such a sweet place! I am so glad we came here! It is not a village, or a lot of cottages

attached to a hotel, or a place where you can look out of the window and see a row of houses going up and a plumber putting in gas-pipes. It's not suburban. It is rural. In fact, it is real country.

The people, too, how nice they are! They try to make you happy. There is not an extra for anything, and they give you the best things to eat. Fruit and milk—all the milk you want, and I want plenty—and home-made bread and pie and cake. Num! num! num! How good it is! And curds and whey and pot-cheese and smear-kase and cream. No, they are not the same. There's a great difference. Ask Aunt Abby if there is not. Aunt Abby is Uncle Abijah's wife. She doesn't want us to call her Mrs. Smith. She says if we do she shall think we are not comfortable. So we never do. She calls her husband "Pa," and he calls her "Ma," though they haven't any children, and never had any but a little baby, who died. She says it looked exactly like Lilly's wax doll. Lilly is my little niece. There is a big wooden cradle in the sitting-room, always made up with a plaid patchwork quilt and a ruffled pillow, and once Lilly put her doll into it. Aunt Abby came in, and saw it, and began to cry.

Then she told Sister Laura about the baby, and how much it looked like the doll. It made her feel badly that day, but since then she often asks Lilly to put it there, and she says she can sit down in the rocking-chair and darn Uncle Abijah's stockings, and sing "Bye-bye Bunting" and "Rock-a-bye Baby Upon the Tree-Top," and after awhile the present flies away and the past comes back, and pretty soon she feels as if she was a pretty young mother again, and Lilly's doll her baby asleep in its cradle.

I know what she means; I have had day dreams like that. Dear me, I hope I am not growing sentimental; it would not be a bit like me if I were. I've always laughed at sentimental people. I remember, when Sister Helen was engaged, I used to laugh at her because she looked at the moon and quoted Tennyson; and when Mr. Boreum took me to see "Claud Melnotte," I laughed at it. Mr. Boreum was offended; he shed tears, and that made me laugh harder. Oh, dear me, what is that that Romeo says:

"He jests at scars that never felt a wound." She, also, I suppose, I was very young and light hearted then, when I saw all those plays with Mr. Boreum, who was so much in love with me, and I laughed at everything. I laughed most of all at him, a middle-aged man, who looked as if he had "stolen a bag of meal," like the king in the nursery rhyme, and buttoned his coat over to hide it. He used to sigh like a furnace.

I declare, I'm quoting poetry myself now. I wonder what has come over me? And I believe grandma wanted me to marry him. She said he was a perfect gentleman of the old school, and that there were few like him in this world, nowadays. "Such a fine presence—so chivalrous." And I said: "Why don't you have him yourself, grandma?" and she boxed my ears. I really meant it; I should have liked him very much for a step-father.

Afterward I kissed grandma's hand and apologized, and told her I'd do any penance she appointed. That I'd go down to Trinity church, all the way



ON THE VERY EDGE OF A BIG BOWLING STONE.

down Broadway, with peas in my shoes, or go down cellar and flog myself with the carpet beater, or have my head shaved and go to the next Small-and-Early so, or anything, and I made her laugh at last; and then she made me cry, for she told me that she had had many offers of marriage since grandma died, but had refused all, because a woman who had loved once never loved again, and the very suggestion that she could marry a second time made her furious, even now that she was fifty-five.

Yes, it is five years ago since she boxed my ears—five years since I refused Mr. Boreum, who would propose to me. I was seventeen then. I am twenty-two now, and very much altered.

"He jests at scars that never felt a wound." I've quoted that before, but it keeps coming into my mind.

I would have Sister Laura know it for worlds, but since then I've been in love myself. If grandma was right, I

shall never love again. I often wonder if that is so. Women who truly love, love but once. And, ah! I truly loved him. My heart isn't broken, and I've just as good an appetite as ever; but five years ago I wouldn't have come here when I could have gone to a place where there were fashionable folk and great dinners, and dancing and driving and beaux—above all, beaux.

Aunt Starling would have taken me to such a place, but I chose to come here with Laura and Lilly and the baby. Laura came here for the children's sake. And the only chance we have is when my brother-in-law comes down on Saturday afternoons.

Of course, that is delightful for Laura. And Frank sleeps in the hammock all Sunday. And I take Lilly out into the woods or up "The Rock," as they call it. It is a great rock on the summit of a hill, overhanging a meadow. I love Lilly dearly. I intend to live for her. I am studying medicine—I forgot to mention that—and I shall graduate, and get a large practice, and make a fortune, and leave it all to her. I must live for other people's children now, if grandma was right and women love but once.

I go up there on the Rock on Sunday afternoon, and think it all over. We sit under a wild cherry tree. Lilly adores wild cherries, and stuffs herself with them; and I keep the child on the green, sloping side of the hill. On the other, the Rock bulges over, and it seems a good way above the world, almost like a mountain; and I think and think until, as Aunt Abby says, it all seems more real than real things do.

I am eighteen again, and Fred and I—used to call him Fred to myself—Frederic Farnham is his name—are out in the Merivales' yacht. They at home did not like me going; neither mamma nor grandma approved of Mrs. Merivale, and I only wanted to go because Fred was going. Oh, those moonlight nights! I feel frightened sometimes, they come back to me so plainly, and I see Fred's eyes again—actually see them all full of love. Fred has such wonderful eyes; they blazed like diamonds. Yes, even when it was almost dark; and when he held my hand I was perfectly happy. I thought him so good and trusted him so implicitly, until the time when I saw him with his arm around Mrs. Merivale's waist. I had noticed little things before, but that was the final blow.

It was late, and they thought I had gone to sleep, but I came back to look for a scarf which I had dropped, and there they were. A married woman! I was so angry that I did not break down before them. Fred tried to make me believe that there was no harm in it, next day.

She said she felt giddy and asked him to keep her from falling, he told me.

Even if that was true, I answered him, he should have refused or offered his arm.

"She said: 'Put your arm around my waist, I am going to fall.'" He laughed. "Come, now, what sort of a cad would I have been not to do it?" "Suppose it had been I and Mr. Merivale?" I said.

"An utterly different case," he answered.

But I would not be persuaded that black was white. It ended in a downright quarrel. All was over when I went home.

"You were right about Mrs. Merivale, and I wrong," was all I told ever since. He seems to have vanished from the world. I wonder where he is gone? If I should meet him I would simply ignore him, and yet I shall never feel to anyone as I did to him, never! And no doubt a wicked woman has some power; nice ones do not understand to make men do foolish things. I don't suppose Fred was anything but foolish, but that sort of folly in a husband would make a wife's life unendurable.

There is the stage driving up to the door. Some one getting out of it. It is a man with a valise. Well, if we must have other boarders, I am glad they are not women. Men go away and fish or shoot, and women are "in evidence" all the time; so is their hideous fancy-work. But I've rather hated women, I confess, since that experience on the Merivales' yacht. Yes, I am becoming a sour, unpleasant spinster. I don't love anybody but you, Lilly. You are your aunt's streak of sunshine. There's the tea-bell. Come along. For people with good appetites, like you and me, Lilly, Aunt Abby's teas make life worth living.

"Miss Fannie, we've got a new boarder," said Aunt Abby. "Pa brought him down quite unexpected. He's real good-lookin', too. Just a nice beau for you. And he's a great traveler. Been to Egypt, pa tells me, with an expedition, and has seen all them sphinxes and pyramids and things that the dominie tells us about in his sermons. I should say he'd be interesting company. The stage got in some late, and he's upstairs, washing his face and hands. It will be livelier for you, won't it?"

The next minute I heard Uncle Abijah coming along the entry, talking at the top of his voice, as he always did.

"Yes," he was saying, "it's a slightly place, and it was right lonely when I first remember, but now there's a lot of folks scattered round. In father's early days the deer used to come down out of the woods to eat the buck-wheat. He shot many a one over them fences. This is the dining-room; walk right in. Folks, this is our new boarder. This here is my wife. These is Mrs. Morton and her little gal. This is her sister, Miss Fannie. You can sit down 'longside of her, Mr.—I do remember your name, and can't call it."

"My name is Farnham," said a voice I well remembered, and looked up and saw Fred, and for a moment all the faces around the table danced before me. Fred there, and he had been to Egypt! That was how he had vanished from the face of the earth. To Egypt! What a strange place for Fred, who always seemed to me to belong so completely to New York that I could not

fancy him in any other surroundings—and he had been to Egypt!

There was something comical in the idea that saved me from fainting, and enabled me to eat my supper as usual. Laura did not know Fred. Our little affair had begun and ended while she was away in Europe. Frank took her to Europe when they were married, and they staid a year. One little year. What a difference it can make in a person's life!

Does he fancy that I have no principle? I told him that I never would speak to him again, and I haven't, and I will not—never, never, never again.

A whole week has passed, and I have been true to myself—not a word have I uttered. It is Sunday; Frank is down. Laura and he are making fools of themselves over the baby. Aunt Abby is sitting beside the old wooden cradle with Lilly's doll in it, reading "Watt's Hymns." I've brought Lilly out here to the Rock. As I sit "looking off," as Aunt Abby says, I am thinking again.

If I had never caught Fred with his arm about Mrs. Merivale's waist, and had not quarrelled and had been married, should we have been happy now, as Laura and Frank are? When years had gone by, should I have been as fond of him as Aunt Abby is of that queer old Uncle Abijah, or would we be among the people who have found marriage a mistake? It is silly to ask myself the question, now that I have resolved to study medicine and devote myself to Lilly. But just as I came to this—

"Man, do you want some cherries?" pipes her little voice, and she stretches her hand out across me, full of the black fruit, and I look. On the very edge of a big bowlder, with his feet hanging over, sits Fred, looking at me. And he says: "Thank you," and takes the fruit from her purple-stained paw, and in doing so his hand touches me. It is not like the touch of any other person's hand, and the next moment he has the impudence to say:

"Fannie, how long do you mean to keep this up?"

But I simply turn my head away. "What is the use, dear?" he goes on. "We must be friends again some day. Nothing can part us forever. I've been to Egypt, but you were there with me. Yes, on the top of the pyramids you came and sat beside me, as we sit here."

"No such thing," said I. "It was Mrs. Merivale, and you had your arm about her waist! Come, Lilly, let us



THERE THEY WERE.

go down, since intrusive persons will follow us about."

I stretched out my hand to take that of the child, but she was not there. When she slipped away I do not know.

I am sure I was not conscious of neglecting her for a moment. But as I stood up I saw her in the meadow below, the meadow where a dreadful bull grazes.

She has a little geranium-colored sash, and the creature sees it and lowers his head, and she just stands and looks at him, and long before I could get to her—"Oh, my Lilly! My Lilly! My little love!"

"Don't be frightened. I'll save her!" shouts Fred.

And over the rock he goes, catching at a root, a projecting stone, a bough dropping to his feet straight in front of the bull, snatching Lilly up, and in a moment more dropping her over the fence.

She is safe; but he hasn't time to cross it. Uncle Abijah is coming with a pitchfork, but he must be too late, and I faint away. The first thing I hear after that is Laura saying:

"Now, don't go off again, Fannie. Here's Lilly, safe and well. Kiss her." I lift my head and grow giddy again; but I look at Aunt Abby and ask a question with my eyes. She understands.

"He is not much hurt, only considerably bruised," she says. "Pa got there just in time with his pitchfork, though, and we all have reason to be thankful this blessed Sabbath day."

And I lay back upon my pillow and cried softly, and thought what I would say to Fred when we met again; but, really, I did not say anything.

When he was first able to come downstairs I just held out my hand, and he lifted it to his lips and kissed it.

We are going home to-morrow, and Fred and I have come up to the old Rock to say good-by to it. He has been telling me how he thought of me in Egypt, and how he tried to get the sphinx to tell him whether he could ever win my heart again.

We are very merry and we laugh a great deal, but it would take very little to bring tears to my eyes.

Oh, those long, lonely days when I never dreamed that an hour like this could come! But I shall never tell Fred anything about that. Let a man talk of his love, but a woman should keep silence; it is enough for her to feel.

When we go, Laura will leave Lilly's doll with Aunt Abby. Lilly will like a new one just as well. And Aunt Abby says it is such a comfort to see it lying in the cradle.

Dear old place, good-by! I suppose, being human, time must bring me sorrow, but I cannot believe it just now. I am too utterly and completely happy. —N. Y. Ledger.

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.
It Remains Firm and Unchanged on the Money Question.

The reaffirmation of the Ohio democratic of the democratic plank in the national convention of 1892 on the subject of gold and silver calls attention to something that has been overlooked by a good many of the talkers on the free coinage question. It has been assumed by many of these that the doctrine of the democratic party on the subject is in doubt, while some have not hesitated to affirm that the party is in favor of the free coinage of silver at the old rate of sixteen for one. It is worth while, therefore, at this time to recall that the only authoritative utterance of the democratic party on the subject is contained in the platform of 1892, which was indorsed by the Ohio democracy. The plank reads as follows:

"We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all its supporters as well as its author anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

As to what this meant there could be no real doubt. The friends of free silver had none at the time, for they moved through Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, to insert the word "free" before the words "coinage of both gold and silver" in the money plank. This motion was emphatically voted down, and the meaning of the plank, so far as free coinage of silver was concerned, was thereby put beyond the possibility of misconception or misconstruction. It is worth while to recall also what President Cleveland said on the same subject in his letter of acceptance. Starting with the proposition that the people are entitled to sound and honest money abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs, he proceeded:

"Whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency."

"In dealing with this subject, no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The people are to be protected from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the acceptance or loss of that which might arise from such a situation can be much more easily borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency."

This is the national democratic doctrine to-day, and it will remain so until the democratic party in national convention sees fit to modify or change it. Its strong affirmation by the Ohio democracy indicates that it will not be essentially changed at the next assembling of the national democracy.—Detroit Free Press.

THE REPUBLICAN MISTAKE.
Defeated by Their Insane Force Bill Issue in 1892.

Chairman Manley of the national republican executive committee expresses with candor the opinion that his party made a great mistake about the force bill issue, and should have dropped it eight years before they did.

This is retrospective and historical, but it is interesting and undoubtedly true. We imagine Mr. Manley says no more than his former chief, the Hon. James G. Blaine, would say if he were living now, or would have said with entire frankness if questioned on the subject at any time within four years before his death.

We believe, furthermore, that the remark of Mr. Manley expresses the present convictions of Hon. Thomas B. Reed on the subject. The force bill issue in 1892 was primarily and peculiarly the creation of Gen. Harrison, and it defeated him and elected Mr. Cleveland.

There is no probability that the democratic campaign of 1896, whoever the republican candidate may be, will turn on the issue of federal interference in elections and negro domination in the south.

The disappearance of that issue from American politics was the greatest if not the only important result of the democratic victory three years ago next November.—N. Y. Sun.

Gov. McKinley prophesies that the majority by which he was elected in the year of the great political landslide "will not be materially decreased" in the Ohio election this fall. Predictions of this sort may be expected all around. But with republican politicians generally it will be nothing more than whistling to keep their courage up. The fact is that the world has moved fast and far since November, 1894, and the conditions have altogether changed. That was a time of depression, low wages, poverty—a republican year. This is a time of business revival, of rising wages, of comfort and hope—a democratic year.—Boston Post.

Some scattered republicans may talk free silver; but when the time comes they will be found voting against democratic candidates with all the delight of gratified hostility. Democrats will win or lose by what they do for themselves. If they cannot organize a straight democratic party behind a platform they cannot play winning politics.—St. Louis Republic.

Nearly everybody except the Ohio governor himself sees that the joint debate between Maj. McKinley and General Prosperity is a one-sided affair.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE DEMOCRATIC NEED.
Wide Leadership Necessary to the Success of the Party.

The Philadelphia Telegraph seeks to deny to the liberals in England and the democrats in this country the hope which the World found for them in the alternate defeats and triumphs of the past thirty years. It says that:

"The uprising of the electorate of the United States against the democratic congress last year was for cause, and that cause still exists in the vicious and injurious legislation, not only in that which was effected but in that which was attempted, of the last congress. The people who have suffered so greatly because of the acts and the attempts of the late democratic majority in congress, and who are still suffering because of them, are not likely to forget what party it was that inflicted the long-continued distress upon them."

So every uprising in the past resulting in a defeat of the party in power has been for cause or supposed cause, but this has not prevented the swing of the political pendulum just as far in the opposite direction within two or four years.

The people's dissatisfaction with the last congress was not with the principal acts of legislation, but with the delay and faithlessness in some important particulars that marked the action of the senate. The surrender to the sugar trust and the "hold-up" of the Wilson bill by the sugar, iron, coal and transportation rings, angered the democratic voters, and justly. But the important extension of the free list and the reduction of duties on the necessities of the people met the hearty approval of the great popular majorities that condemned McKinleyism in 1890 and again in 1892.

The "long-continued distress" of the people was not occasioned by anything which the democratic congress did or attempted. That distress was caused by the impairment of public confidence in our currency under the operation of the republican silver-purchase act. The foundation of a restored confidence was laid when the democratic congress and administration forced a repeal of this mischief-working law. The recovery was slow, as all recoveries from such panics and depressions are slow, but it came in due time.

That no injury was worked to any legitimate business interest by the partial measure of tariff reform finally adopted is abundantly proved by the present condition of all the great industries. Agriculture, manufactures, traffic and commerce are all thriving. Prices and wages have advanced, the volume of business has steadily increased and the high tide of prosperity, has enveloped the land. The republicans are silenced. They have no policy. All the conditions exist for a popular reaction in favor of the democrats. Only wide leadership is needed to cause history to repeat itself in another swing of the pendulum. For the party and the country's sake it is to be regretted that the leadership is not yet equal to the opportunity.—N. Y. World.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The eastern republicans are very much afraid that Ben Harrison's sonorous silence is silver.—Detroit Free Press.

The gold surplus ran out of the treasury faster under Harrison's administration than it has any time since.—Chicago Chronicle.

Mr. Foraker denies that good times are returning. Who says that Mr. Foraker is not loyal to Mr. McKinley?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The iron mills of this country are unable to fill their orders. This is one of the many beneficial results of the Wilson tariff and democratic rule.—Sioux City Tribune.

Democratic good times are causing the republican managers more trouble and anxiety than are all the national issues combined. There is a growing desire to continue the policy which has relieved depression and restored prosperity.—Detroit Free Press

Maj. McKinley will please observe that the democratic tariff is doing some very vigorous talking in its behalf. And the best feature of a business is that the people applaud every additional increase of wages as a by point in favor of a continuance of democratic tariff reform.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

Until the McKinleyite press can satisfy the voters of the United States that they are better off when they pay forty dollars each for a suit of clothes than when they pay twenty-five dollars sheep and wool statistics will be produced in vain. The voters who wear clothes are fifty times more numerous than the voters who raise sheep.—Chicago Chronicle.

Times of prosperity are democratic times. Just now the people are enjoying the fruits of the democratic victory of 1892, which established the conditions under which industry and trade have found a solid place to stand upon. It has taken a long time to get rid of the malign influences of the four years of republican rule under Harrison, but at last these are shaken off and the country is on the high road to the greatest prosperity ever known.—Boston Post.

"The increase of wages," says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "has given Mr. McKinley great discomfort, but as a circus was attached in Ohio the other day he begins to hope that the business revival is only a spurt, and that the return to depression of last year may not be far off." The failure of that circus is not the only failure on which the governor can base a hope that the hard times are not yet over. There is, for instance, Gov. McKinley's own great and lasting failure to find out where he stands on the silver question.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Republican journals persist in saying that the woolen industry cannot be prosperous under the present tariff. But it appears that the productive capacity of the woolen machinery now in actual operation largely exceeds the productive capacity of the machinery in operation in 1892, before the national elections, a year before the beginning of the panic and under the McKinley tariff. We have also shown that since last March wages have been increased in about fifty woolen factories.—N. Y. Times.

The Cheerful Idiot.
"Why," asked the new boarder, "why, do you say that there is a resemblance between riding a bicycle and sailing a boat?"
"Because," said the cheerful idiot, "because you lose the wind when you get on the wrong tack."
Every one with the exception of the boarder who wore bloomers looked sad.—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Generally Known.
"And now, little girls," said the Sunday school teacher, "you may tell me about the epistles."
A little girl raised her hand.
"Well," said the teacher.
"The epistles," said the little girl, "the epistles are the wives of these apostles."—Texas Sitings.

He Knew.
The "company" was asked to take another roll. "I cannot," she replied. "Really, I don't know how many I've eaten already."
Little Johnnie (eagerly)—I do. You've ate seven. I've been counting.—Boston Transcript.

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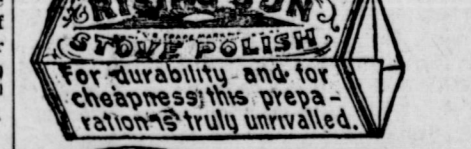
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WON AT LAST.

By Bernard Bigsby.

CHAPTER I.

AN UNBIDDEN GUEST.

LITTLE bit of rural England. A dainty glimpse of stream, meadow and woodland such as Birket Foster would have loved to picture. Hedges red with haws, air laden with the scent of wild flowers, giant corks and elms spreading their mighty limbs to shade man and beast, and skylarks rising in the heaven with floods of melody.

A valley with a road running through it, and in the near perspective, a village—Hetherton, it is called—and, in the distance, the tall towers of Scarsdale abbey, one of the stately homes of the land.

You have the scene before you.

But not all harmonious is the aspect. Man comes, as usual, to mar the beauty of nature.

This particular man is eminently qualified to scare away any poetic fancies the scene may have prompted. He is a spare, cadaverous fellow of about forty years of age, with sharp features and red hair, and eyes that would be bright and snapping, but that they are so bleared and bloodshot.

His dress is the decay of genteel vulgarity. When new, you can see that his coat has been glossy as the glossiest of shoddy; his trousers baggy in shape and loud in pattern, and his shoes of French kid, but the blight of poverty is on them, and their original grandness makes their shabbiness the more apparent.

Neither is his manner more prepossessing than his person, for as he trudges along the road, his lip constantly curls with the bitterness of his reflections, and he viciously cuts down the unoffending flowers with the cheap cane he carries, as though the beautiful were repugnant to him.

Yet his footsteps are turned toward Scarsdale Abbey.

"Oh, well, Sir Gordon, he's not quite so bad as all that. There were two Catherine Conroys in Newton—consins—and M. Richard might have seen her name in the papers and thought it was his wife, who, I suppose, like the fool she was, had promised to keep the marriage a secret. But it wasn't—worse luck for him."

"Thank God for that slight satisfaction; but at the best it is a terrible story."

"A terrible story, with only one end—ruin! Unless I play Providence and pull the fat out of the fire."

"You?"

"Yes, me! I found those papers hidden away in the girl's trunk. I've kept 'em close. The doctors say that she will never come to her right senses; so that there's nothing but money and me standing between you—the salvation of your family pride."

"And your plans?"

"I have a cousin down in Derbyshire, a motherly woman as ever you saw, married to a man who was once corporal in the royal marines—John Whitford his name is—humble folks, but honest as the day. If you and I can make a deal, they'll take out Mrs. Richard Number One and her child, an' you'll never hear of 'em again, no more than if they'd never existed."

"And your price for this piece of rascality?"

"Five hundred pounds down, and an annuity of five hundred a year on my life. After I'm gone, I will leave you or your son to look after your granddaughter's interests."

"My son!" the baronet cried, in startled tones. "He must never know the price I paid for his immunity, and not for him only is the sacrifice made, but for the poor, sweet girl who thinks herself his wife."

Now Mr. Jacob Gregson had not adhered strictly to the truth in his communication to Sir Gordon Hillborough. There were those who knew him who said that it was a physical impossibility for him to make an accurate statement on any subject, and in this case he had done justice to his reputation. There

had been no dual Catherine Conroy in the parish of Newton, and the veritable Catherine—Richard Hillborough's legitimate wife, had really been the victim of the railroad accident after, not before, the birth of her little one.

Poor girl, hers had been a brief and unhappy career—the only child of impetuous tenant farmers, who had died when she was fourteen years of age, leaving her to the tender mercies of the world, dowered only with a sweet disposition and a face of rustic loveliness. She had found refuge in the home of her mother's brother, Jacob Gregson, a bankrupt horsedealer, who had managed to keep a roof over his head by acting as "sporting agent" for the neighborhood, a profession whose tides of profit ebbed and flowed with constant contrast, now leaving him with full pockets and wild spirits, and again plunging him into the depths of destitution and misery; but through good and evil fortune he had been, according to his lights, kind to his niece, and after her death, had managed to scrape together each week the few shillings a laborer's wife charged for the care of the motherless babe.

Now he had his reward.

CHAPTER II.

THE NORTHERN HOME.

Fourteen years have elapsed since the occurrence of the events related in the preceding chapters.

The scene of our story is now laid in the bleak, desolate region of the southern shore of Lake Superior.

Down in a hollow, between two bluffs, lies the iron city of Oretown, with its even thousand inhabitants huddled together in unpainted shanties and blocks of squalid tenements. Saloons of the lowest description abound, the only pretentious buildings being the school-house, the hotel and the hospital. The whole region breathes of iron. The very ground is the red dust of iron ore, and miners and miners' wives and children ruddy with the stain of the brown earth, meet you at every step. All around the outskirts of the place, big hills of clinkers and boulders are crowned with the engine-houses of the mining shafts, while trade is limited to the few "stores" belonging to the mining companies, where the unfortunate diggers into the bowels of the earth are driven by necessity to spend at a ruinous overcharge the dollars they have so hardy earned.

Here and there you see a better kind

of residence, and in this you may be sure that an agent or captain resides—the captain being the highest flight of aristocracy to which the society of the metallic city aspires. These too are for the most part English, though here and there a New Englander occupies the coveted position.

He is an autocrat of autocrats. Well do the men know that they have to look to him for every favor, and as in the old feudal days the retainers bowed to the will of their lords, these sturdy mining giants give humble allegiance to him, yielding even their political suffrages and voting obediently as the "boss" wishes, though the new "Australian ballot box" will spoil that little arrangement; but at the time I write of the free and independent citizen of Oretown had only the freedom to think as his taskmaster thought.

In the hands of a good man this state of things was not so bad, but occasionally were found among the captains men of brutal instincts, who used their positions as levers for acts of pitiful oppression.

On the top of one of the bluffs on the outskirts of the city stood a gaunt, square house, rudely put together with unpainted boards, and surrounded by a squalid "settlement" of temporary shanties. Hardly a roof was whole, for when the blasting occurred huge masses of rock were flung high in the



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air and fell so far that sometimes they crashed through the neighboring dwellings.

The gaunt, square house I have alluded to bore a sign with the inscription: "BOARDING BY JOHN WHITFORD," and, notwithstanding its rude exterior, when you were inside, surprised you with its homelike simple comfort.

On this mild September evening Mrs. Whitford was busy preparing supper, while her husband sat smoking his pipe in the chimney corner—she buxom, jovial and pleasant, featured with the bloom of the Derbyshire hills still on her cheeks—he, silent and thoughtful, with his honest face corrugated with the wrinkles of care.

"John," the wife said, turning from her work, and speaking in broad native accents, which no change of country had ameliorated, "I canna abide to see thee so down t' th' month. Heart up, now, may happen we shall get word about my men, from Jacob, an', if the worst betide us, Capt. Wixon may gie thee a chance to work the new gang next week."

"Don't go on hopin' ag'inst hope, Bessie. Your brother-in-law is a scoundrel—noting but broken promises and bad faith from him—and as for Wixon—why, he's an American edition of Jacob in rougher binding. It's a bad look-out, an' winter just coming on."

"Well, mon, Oi told thee how it ud be. Thou'st made a heap o' money sin' we come to this ighsome spot, but thy daft head couldna keep it in thy poke. Speculation—allus speculation—and allus on the wrong side of the fence to run."

"Yes," replied John bitterly, "hit a man when he's down. That's just like woman."

"Oi didn't mean to do so, mon," quoth the repentant dame, brushing away the tears with the back of her hand. "Only there's nowt left, now them Keweenaw shares be worthless, but the sticks o' house-gear, and the duds we wear."

"Nothin'," was the doleful reply.

"No lodgers, but the schulemeister an' the two lads, an' God knaws Oi canna keep things together w' their havings."

Then John, ruminating, changed the subject by asking his wife:

"Where's Elsie?"

"In yon, w' the schulemeister," was the reply, as the dame pointed to a door on the inner side of the room.

"I don't quite know," John said, slowly, as if he were propounding a difficult theory, "if it is right to let the lass spend so much time alone with that young man. She's getting up in years now, an'—"

He stopped, for the surprise and indignation depicted on his wife's countenance were enough to check the most loquacious.

"John Whitford," she demanded, furiously, "has trouble addled thy brain? A chit o' a child, as has no left off short frocks, an' a young mon as has lived under thy roof welly a twelvemonth, an' never so much by word or deed 'as showed he wasna a perfect gentleman! Who put that silly craze i' thy soft pate? Frank Hillbrook, I'll tek my Bible oath on't."

"It wasn't."

"Who were it then? For none such nonsense entered on its own account."

"Well, then, it was the captain."

"What captain?"

"Wixon."

"Bah!" said the woman, as she burst into a supercilious laugh. "Oi thou't there was ne'er such gowk as to moind that mischief-makin' tyke. Here, howd the left o' this triddle, an' Oi'll see for mysen what they be a doin' of."

With this, she crossed the kitchen, opened a door very quietly, traversed a short passage and abruptly opened a second door at the end of it.

Other persons than the malicious captain might have seen something indiscreet in the scene that met the view of the worthy Mrs. Whitford.

The room was a small chamber with

a well-stocked bookshelf; and, sitting in a large armchair, was a singularly handsome young man, reading aloud aristocratically to the society of the metallic city aspires. These too are for the most part English, though here and there a New Englander occupies the coveted position.

So enthralled was the young listener, as she sat with lips apart eagerly drinking in the sonorous accents, that she did not notice the interruption.

Not so with the young man. There was no startled flush on his face as he raised his frank, brown eyes to the intruder, and said pleasantly: "That's right, Mrs. Whitford, come and join our studies. We are reading 'Nicholas Nickleby,' by Charles Dickens, and, as the scene lies in your loved Yorkshire, you may be somewhat interested."

"Nay, nay, Measter Grey," said the woman, whose suspicious had been aroused, notwithstanding her defiant tone to her husband, but who now blushed for her momentary lack of confidence. "Oi but eom to tell 'ee that supper's welly ready, an' the lass mum lay the cloth. An' it's much obliged Oi am to thee vor givin' her thy book-larin', Measter Grey. It's little Oi ever had mysen, an' them as hasna an edication knaws best how to vally one."

Frank Grey smiled as he closed the book, while the woman and girl slowly left the room, the latter pausing a moment to pour forth in a sweet, low voice her thanks for the treat afforded her.

If the front of the house presented a bleak and desolate aspect, the windows of Grey's room looked out on a beautiful landscape of varied scenery.

On right and left the rugged hills, crowned with sturdy firs; in the distance a long sheeny expanse of lake covered with scrub; and, in the far background, the sun, setting in all the luxurious splendor of the last languishing days of an Indian summer.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IT MAY COME TO THIS.

A Possible Development of the New Woman Era.

I.

The room was in confusion. (That is the way the books say it. An ordinary man with good eyes would have said confusion was in the room.)

"At last!"

Her hands trembled as she attempted to fix her tie. Thirteen collars had been ruined.

She took a photograph from a drawer. It was the sweet, innocent face of a young man.

"Ah, little George! I can no longer deceive myself. I love you. The strong is about to become the weak. How far we women will go for the bright eyes of a silly man! But enough! I shall ask you to be mine this night, come what may."

II.

"Mr. Nicely will be down in a moment. Pray be seated."

But her heart beat too wildly. She paced the floor.

"The dear, dear little boy! How I love him!"

The curtains parted and the world's greatest treasure—a true-hearted, innocent young man—entered.

III.

(An ordinary, everyday conversation for a few minutes. She attempts to take the hand of George, who blushes and looks startled.)

IV.

"I must explain myself! Hear me. I can no longer act this hateful part! I must speak! I love you with the great love of a brave woman. I—"

"But this is so—"

"It is. But will you be my husband?"

There was a great gulf of pity in the young man's gentle eyes. But he spoke: "No. But I will be a brother to you."

—N. Y. World.

THOROUGHLY POSTED.

An Owlsh Senator Who Gave Banquets to the Quiet.

It is unsafe to regard one's self as better informed than anyone else on a subject, no matter how much time and thought may have been given to it, says the Youth's Companion.

A good many years ago a wealthy senator from one of the western states, who was paying a visit to Boston, was invited to a dinner-party at which were present several men conspicuous in the literary as well as in the financial world. The senator was a fluent talker, and expressed his opinions on all subjects introduced with a decision which brooked no opposition.

In the course of the dinner he made a statement in regard to a certain historical occurrence to which a quiet man on his left, whose name he had failed to catch, mildly objected.

"I assure you, sir," said the senator, feeling his self-importance attacked, "I assure you that I am thoroughly posted on that point, thoroughly posted—there's no need of any discussion about it."

The man next him bowed, and said no more on the subject. The senator felt much elated at having suppressed him with such ease.

"There was a man next me at dinner who attempted to correct me on a point of history that I knew all about," he said to his host that evening; "but I settled the matter pretty quickly. He saw I was thoroughly posted, and he backed down. Who was he? He gave in with pretty good grace."

"Oh," replied the host, quietly, "he is Mr. Bancroft, the historian."

"H'm! Was it? I'm astonished he should be so ignorant," and the senator moved on to another group to give it the benefit of his wisdom and knowledge.

For Amusement Only.

Wife (displaying dropped poker chip)—Aha! I've found you out at last. You play cards for money.

Husband—You do me an injustice my dear. I play only for amusement.

Wife—Huh! I don't you win money?

Husband—Never. I always lose.—N. Y. Weekly.

WOMEN are more superstitious than men, and their superstitions generally relate to household or family matters.

The deepest well on our Atlantic coast is that of the silk works near Northampton, Mass.; depth, 879 feet.

SNAGS FOR FREE SILVERITES.

Advancing Prices Controversial White Metal Theories.

We find the following interesting paragraph in the editorial columns of the Fort Worth Gazette:

"From statistics compiled by Capt. E. B. Harrod, of this city, it appears that 300,000 Texas cattle were marketed in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City between the 5th of February and the 1st of June of the present year. These cattle brought from \$6 to \$12 more per head than their selling price during a similar period last year. In other words, Texas is for this period of four months over \$2,000,000 in pocket on account of the advance in cattle, and it is a conservative estimate to say that her gain during the year on the marketed product will be in excess of \$10,000,000. This represents a net profit above any profits that may have been made by the cattlemen and the feeders last year."

The Gazette is a free-silver paper, and is not likely to overrate any prosperity that may prevail in the country.

It has been the contention of the free-coinage advocates that the decline in prices is due to the closing of the mints of this and other countries to the free coinage of silver. In this contention they talk much of wheat and cotton, but say very little of corn and cattle. Now there has been no change in the legislation of commercial countries as to silver since last year. Yet here we have an estimate that Texas alone will realize \$10,000,000 in profits on cattle over and above what she realized last year.

If the decline of prices were due solely to the measure of value there would have been a uniform decline all along the line. Yet where we find great reductions of prices in some articles we find that others have declined but little, while some show a positive advance. Values have never been estimated in silver since 1834, but in 1873 prices were quoted in greenbacks, and gold was worth 14 per cent. premium. The course of prices has been generally downward since that time, and a part of the decline may fairly be attributed to the disappearance of the premium on gold, which made greenbacks and gold equal in their purchasing power. This cause ceased to operate at the beginning of 1879, since which time all our currency has had equal purchasing power.

The decline of commodities since 1879 has been coincident with great improvement in the means of production and a corresponding increase in production itself. When these improvements or this increase have been greatest the fall of prices has been sharpest. Where these causes have not been active the fall has been slight. When demand has exceeded the supply there has been a rise from time to time. The price of wheat and cotton, as everyday business knows, is affected from day to day by reports as to the visible supply and the condition of the crops. For some years past the supply has been large in the world's markets and prices correspondingly low.

As to cattle, the contrary is the case at present. There has been a reduction of the supply and a corresponding rise of prices.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED.

The Amount Is Sufficient for all National Needs.

The official figures of the world's gold and silver production for 1894, as furnished by Mint Director Prestoa, do not support the argument of the free silver advocates that the world is suffering from a deficiency of "money of final payment." Both gold and silver are money of final payment, and the world managed to get a larger supply of these metals in 1894 than in any previous year in its history.

The estimate made by the mint bureau last year of the gold product of the world for the year put the amount at \$188,000,000; the official figures make it \$181,000,000, an amount \$75,000,000 in excess of any previous year's output. During the current year production has thus far gone on at a rate which justifies an estimate of \$200,000,000, or a further increase of nearly \$20,000,000.

The increase in the output of silver, in spite of the continued decline in price, has kept pace with the increase of gold. In 1893 the silver mines broke the record with a production of \$200,000,000, an increase of nearly \$13,000,000 over 1892. But in 1894 the product was \$214,000,000, the great increase coming from the South American and Central American silver-using countries. Of course in estimating the silver production in dollars we continue to use the old rate of 16 to 1.

The capacity of the silver-using countries of the world to absorb silver and use it for currency seems to be equal to the capacity of the gold-using countries to take up the gold supply. Both metals are needed, or they would not be mined. Both metals are used under varying conditions in the domestic commerce and international exchanges of different countries. There is no scarcity of either metal. There is a limitation on the use of silver which is unnecessary and restrictive in its operations and which should be removed. It can be removed only in one way, and that is by international agreement.—N. Y. World.

...The Washington free silver convention was a demonstration of the diminished strength of the silver movement and makes the ambitious demagogues still leading it ridiculous. Further, it will do more harm than good to the cause of fifty-cent dollars. It will stimulate sound money men to organize and resist this conspiracy within the party to pervert its doctrines and practice.—Baltimore Sun.

...To make a fair popular test of the silver question let every man raise his right hand who is in favor of receiving short silver dollars for wages or for commodities which he offers for sale.—Chicago Chronicle.

...The wave of free silver at sixteen to one sentiment has reached its highest mark and is now retreating. It will sash around for some time, but it will never be as strong as it was last spring.—Toledo Blade.

...The honest money men will hear something drop," says a silverite. It will probably be the price of silver.—Chicago Chronicle.

A PLACE FOR SILVER.

How the Great Store in the Treasury Might Fittingly Be Used.

The New York newspapers note the insufficiency in that commodity of the supply of small bills. They say that it is easy enough to get two five-dollar bills for a ten, or two tens for a twenty. But when it comes to changing a five-dollar bill into two twos and a one, it is not easily done. From this they argue that there is a deficiency in the supply of bills of small denominations. They call upon the government to rectify this difficulty by putting out a larger supply of small notes, in place of some of the larger denominations now in circulation. The real difficulty in the case is one that has been stated in these columns, in noticing a difference in custom between the people of the east and those of the west in their use of currency. The latter have become thoroughly habituated to the use of the silver dollar. They find it no hardship. Small bills are seldom seen in the ordinary course of affairs in the west. People accept and pay out silver dollars almost universally in all kinds of transactions involving less than five dollars. The people of the east have not yet made this change. They retain their affection for the dirty, greasy, ragged old stuff that is scarcely more convenient or comfortable to handle than the fractional currency which we get rid of long ago. If they will renounce this habit and take to the use of silver dollars instead, all their difficulties will vanish.

There are more than three hundred million silver dollars in the treasury of the United States which are represented by silver certificates outstanding. The holders of any of these can obtain silver dollars for them at the United States treasury. The banks of New York or of any other eastern city will make the exchange for the people if they wish it. Any amount of small change may be obtained from Washington in the shape of silver dollars, and the treasury will be delighted to get rid of a portion of the vast mass of metal which it now has in store. This is a correct solution of the problem. Paper currency for sums of less than five dollars is out of place in this country. The silver dollar answers every purpose of the dollar, except that it cannot be transmitted by mail. The inconvenience of carrying a number of dollars in the pocket has been absurdly exaggerated. People of the west, where these coins are universally current in exchanges of less than five dollars in amount, have not only entirely overcome their original objection to them, but would be unwilling now to go back again to the bills of small denomination which are so unpleasant to handle and so easily lost. If the east will make this obviously proper substitution, it will not only find that the inconvenient deficit of small bills is remedied satisfactorily, but it will get rid of some of the unreasoning objection to silver as a money metal which constitutes one of the extremes of the financial problem.—St. Paul Globe.

A CHANGE OF STANDARD.

What the Demand of the Free Silverites Amounts To.

The demand for the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 by this country, regardless of what other countries may do, is a demand that the silver dollar be substituted for the gold dollar as our standard of value.

It is idle to deny this, as the advocates of free silver coinage sometimes do. If the demand is not for a change of standard, and a change from a higher to a lower standard, then all that is said about the "wrong done to debtors by the adoption of the gold standard is senseless. Debtors cannot be benefited by silver legislation otherwise than by providing them with cheaper dollars with which to pay their debts. Debtors as such would take no interest whatever in free silver coinage if they were not led to believe it would give them cheaper dollars.

As a matter of fact we have the gold standard. We have had it in law for more than twenty-two years. We have had it practically for more than sixty years. During the seventeen years from 1862 to 1879 we had a paper currency which was legal tender in payment of most debts, but the gold dollar was the standard of value even then. There has not been a passage of so much as a day, since the passage of the coinage act of 1844, when the gold dollar has not been practically the standard of value.

The advocates of free silver coinage propose to discard the gold dollar and give us the silver dollar as the standard of value. They propose that if a man owes a thousand dollars he may discharge it by tendering a thousand silver dollars coined for him by the government out of bullion costing him five hundred, more or less, of the kind of dollars he promised to pay.

It devolves upon those who propose that the government shall enable men to scale down their debts in this way to give good reasons why it should do so. It is incumbent upon them to tell us why the standard should be lowered, why confidence and credit should be destroyed, why enterprise should be discouraged, for the benefit of those who have promised to pay their debts in gold dollars or their equivalent. They do not tell us why when they fall foul of the coinage law of 1873 and denounce it furiously as a crime. Denunciation proves nothing.—Chicago Chronicle.

...The silver conference at Washington was a rather forlorn and dismal gathering. The attendance was chiefly remarkable for the distinguished silverites who were not there, so to speak, and the proceedings from beginning to end were marked by nothing that gave the occasion the character of a dignified or deliberate assemblage. Probably its promoters will allow that it would have been better if it had not been held.—Boston Herald.

...A majority of all the newspapers published in Georgia are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.—Atlanta Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, September 7, 1895, in Music Hall, in Cottonwood Falls, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: County Treasurer, County Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, County Attorney (to fill vacancy), Surveyor, Coroner, and Commissioner of the Third District, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of the Democratic County Central Committee.
C. W. WHITE, Chairman.
A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

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.

DISHONEST SILVER DECLARATIONS.

What is the real meaning of the "sound money" declaration of the Democratic platform of 1892 which was "re-affirmed" by the state Democratic conventions of Iowa, Kentucky and Ohio? The extreme free silver advocates, who went into these state conventions bitterly opposing the adoption of this platform, went out of them claiming that the conventions really declared for free silver.

The declaration adopted is as follows:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar, unit of coinage of both metals, must be of equal interchangeable and exchangeable value, adjusted, by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with, and redeemable in such coin.

The free silverite who honestly believes that the free coinage of silver in this country would make the bullion in a silver dollar exchangeable for the bullion in a gold dollar in the markets of the world can rightly claim that the above declaration is in favor of free coinage. There are, in truth, no legislative safeguards which could make the standard silver dollar equal in purchasing power with the standard gold dollar, without discriminating in the coinage of the silver dollar, if the free coinage of both would not do it. Therefore, it may be rightly claimed that the man who is opposed to free coinage is not entirely honest in adopting the above declaration as his belief on the money question. He should say plainly that he is opposed to free coinage of silver in this country; that he believes in international bimetallism, but, in the absence of that, he thinks the only safe way to use silver is to coin it in limited quantities as is done at present.

Granting that this "reaffirmed plank is a somewhat equivocal declaration of the belief of the opponents of free silver, it is yet very much nearer to an honest statement of principles than the 16 to 1 plank which the extreme silver men advocated. The plank which was voted down in the Ohio convention was as follows:

We demand the immediate restoration of the law providing for the free coinage and full legal tender of both gold and silver coins, without discrimination against either metal, as provided in the constitution, and without the assent of England or any other foreign nation.

What does that mean? It de-

clares in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold into full legal tender coins. If the men who proposed this really believe that both silver and gold would be used as full legal tender coins, under the free coinage of both metals there is no reason why they should oppose the declaration in favor of "gold and silver coin of equal exchangeable value." But they do not believe any such thing. They know well enough that the restoration of the law providing for the free coinage of both gold and silver would result in substituting a silver dollar of depreciated exchangeable value for the existing standard dollar. If they were honest they would advocate the adoption of this sort of a declaration:

We are in favor of the immediate substitution of the silver standard value, for the existing gold standard, and we believe that this country will enjoy greater prosperity by the use of a currency of paper and silver than it can ever have through the continued use of gold, silver and paper under existing monetary laws.

There is honesty in that declaration. But its fundamental defect lies in the fact that it would drive out of the free silver ranks thousands of people who are there under the delusion that they are fighting for the restoration of a sort of bimetallism which has existed only in imagination—never in fact.

THE WINNER OF THE AMERICAN'S CUP.

Who will it be? Whether Britannia or Columbia will rule the waves in the coming contest time only will tell; but never before has a yacht race been anticipated with so much enthusiasm, and never before has the contestants been so closely matched. Apropos of the subject, and very interesting and very valuable at this time, is a most elaborately illustrated paper, in Demorest's Magazine for September, on "The Races for the American's Cup," which gives a history of the famous cup and the famous races for its possession, and the latest information about our gallant Defender and her crew, information which every patriotic American wants to and should have. Another important national event, the dedication of the Chattanooga National Park and Cemetery, is treated in "Battle-Field and Burial-Ground," which is embellished with numerous handsome illustrations, including portraits of generals commanding on the famous battle-ground. Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, Dr. Joshua Pim and Governor Evans, of North Carolina, give their opinions of "International Contests;" there are charming stories by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Julia Magruder, May D. Hatch, and others; and every one of the departments, for which this typical family magazine is noted, is full to overflowing with good things. 'Tis an ideal magazine, published for only \$2 a year, by the Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth avenue, New York.

No citizen of Kansas regrets more deeply than do the members of the commission that Kansas is unable to make a display at the great Atlanta exposition. There is no fault to be placed anywhere, it seems that the managers did not anticipate that it was going to assume such mammoth proportions, and were not prepared to meet the demands made for space. When the Kansas commission was appointed work was begun at once to make an exhibit that would be a credit to Kansas, and would show to the New South that this state was very ready to aid in any and all industrial enterprises and meet with her people to further development of the whole country. From all parts of the state came responses, and were it possible to secure the necessary space for an exhibit Kansas is prepared to "do herself proud" at the exposition. The legislature made no appropriation last winter for an exhibit, and the time is too short now and was when the invitation was received, to erect a building for the display. The commission feels grateful to the citizens of Kansas for their quick and generous response and regrets that it is necessary to announce that a general state display will be impossible. It is hoped, however, that many will take advantage of the offer of the exposition managers and make private displays where such is possible. Many Kansans are preparing to visit the exposition, and the Journal can assure them that it will be well worth going to Georgia to see.—Lawrence Journal.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says "We have shown that in no country where free silver coinage exists does gold circulate, and in every country where gold is the standard there is plenty of silver in circulation, the measure of both metals being regulated by the industrial and commercial needs of the people."

Another evidence of the improvement of business and the general condition of the people is presented in the showing of the savings banks of New York. The report of the New York savings banks last year show deposits of \$175,000,000 and withdrawals of \$210,000,000—a net loss of \$35,000,000. The World says: "As it may be assumed that the depositors in savings bank are the most provident class of workers, this single fact indicates what was then the condition of trade. But a gratifying change is shown for the year ending June 30, 1895, which is just filed. The deposits increase to \$198,000,000, the withdrawals decrease to \$138,000,000 on the basis of the year." It is doubtful if any considerable part of this gain represents money lately earned. It more properly represents the return confidence on the part of the small depositors, who, in the panic, withdrew their funds to hide in their houses.

The Butler (Mo.) Times prints what it calls the chronology of the tariff and asks everybody to cut it out and paste it in their scrap book. Here it is:

- 1890—McKinley bill enacted.
- 1891—Panic.
- 1892—Panic.
- 1893—Panic.
- 1894—Wilson bill passed.
- 1895—Mills opened. Wages restored.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican county convention met pursuant to call at Music Hall, Saturday. Convention called to order by Charles Sayre, chairman central committee at 11:25 a. m. Cap't Brandlee nominated Sayre for temporary chairman.

Moved, that delegates present cast votes for absentees, as some had not yet arrived.

Sayre was then elected temporary chairman by sixty votes over Judge Rose, his opponent.

A resolution introduced by Cap't Brandlee allowing the different township delegations to attend to their own credentials, thus doing away with the committee on credentials, carried.

Concluding, by this time, that a record of their doings had better be kept, J. M. Tuttle was elected temporary secretary.

One delegate from each township was appointed on committees on resolutions, order of business and on permanent organization.

The committee on resolutions were Matt McDonald, John Horner, Chas. Jennings, Henry Collett, Dr. Bocock, Geo. Brickell and John Sanford.

Convention then adjourned till 1 o'clock and the delegates swooped down on the eating houses and filled themselves at the expense of the various candidates.

With a full stomach they collected at the Hall again when they were inspired with patriotism by music from Holmes' Boys Band. This was the finest event of the convention.

Report of committee on order of business caused a breeze because it changed the order of nominations. But it was amended to comply with the published version, and adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported J. M. Rose for chairman and Cap't Brandlee for secretary. Mr. Brandlee declining, E. A. Kinne was substituted and report adopted.

The township committees on credentials reported 174 delegates.

Committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, First, That we are thankful to the Lord for the bountiful crops that he has bestowed upon us, and believe that God in his wisdom will cause the speedy return of the republican party to power and nation to prosperity.

Second—We believe the restoration of the money of the Constitution is now the paramount issue before the country, and insist that all parties plainly state their respective positions upon the question, in order that the voters may intelligently express their preference. We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of American gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private.

Third—We deprecate and denounce as un-American and subversive of the principles of free government any attempt to control the action or policy of the political parties of this country by secret cabals or organizations of any character, and warn the people against the danger to our institutions which lurks under any such secret organization, whether on religious, political or other differences of opinion.

Fourth—That we, the republicans of Chase county, declare that in the future men of known republican principles and men that have cast their votes for the success of its nominees, men that have been loyal to the best interests of this County, State and Nation, shall be our standard bearers.

Fifth—That we pledge the nominees of this convention to a faithful and economical performance of the public affairs of Chase county.

Nominations then followed.

FOR TREASURER.
Dr. Bocock nominated W. H. Holsinger; Cap't Brandlee named J. C. Thompson; Matt McDonald brought up H. H. Twining; Geo. Brickell nominated J. A. McCoy; and Geo. Blackburn topped the heap with Geo. Topping; and then the fun ran about this way:

FALL

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.

CANDIDATES

	Bazaar	Cedar	1st Cottonwood	Diamond Crk	Falls	Marfield	Toledo	Total
Holsinger	3	1	12	14	11	2	4	44
Thompson	1	5	14	25	2	4	2	55
Twining	4	10	7	2	4	2	3	32
McCoy	3	1	11	23	1	18	5	57
Topping	2	6	9	10	2	2	2	28
Total								168

Scattering, 2. Mr. Thompson withdrew.

	4th Ballot	Total						
Holsinger	4	3	12	17	18	2	50	
Thompson	1	19	7	2	4	1	25	
Twining	1	1	13	25	1	1	29	
McCoy	1	1	11	23	1	18	57	
Topping	1	6	9	10	2	2	28	
Total								172

3d Ballot.

	Total							
Holsinger	5	3	12	13	15	2	50	
Twining	1	19	7	2	4	1	25	
McCoy	1	1	11	23	1	18	57	
Topping	1	6	9	10	2	2	28	
Total								170

Topping withdrew from race.

	4th Ballot	Total						
Holsinger	4	4	7	12	15	16	2	60
Holsinger	1	5	5	14	25	2	4	52
McCoy	11	3	6	15	36	2	23	90
Total								171

Mr. McCoy was declared the nominee of the convention.

After the defeated and defeated spoke a little stereotyped card of thanks, the decapitating of a few ambitions for county clerk was affected.

COUNTY CLERK.

J. N. Sanford nominated M. J. Cameron; J. M. Tuttle boosted Will Austin; Geo. Crum exploited the qualities of John Bell.

	1st Ballot	Total						
Cameron	5	6	13	13	16	3	57	
Austin	6	5	14	23	2	4	52	
Bell	5	6	9	17	1	15	63	
Total								172

2d Ballot.

	Total							
Cameron	3	3	17	16	12	5	53	
Austin	3	4	8	1	20	6	47	
Bell	10	8	8	8	7	15	56	
Total								171

3d Ballot.

	Total							
Cameron	1	5	5	16	10	5	45	
Austin	3	1	6	2	17	14	45	
Bell	11	9	8	9	25	16	79	
Total								169

Cameron withdrew from the race.

	4th Ballot	Total						
Austin	5	7	10	10	21	18	10	100
Bell	19	1	9	9	21	15	7	71
Total								171

Mr. Austin was declared the nominee.

FOR SHERIFF.

Before any one was nominated balloting was begun for sheriff. Some one named John McCallum and another Lew Heck.

	Total							
McCallum	19	15	18	25	11	12	100	
Heck	5	1	2	21	13	13	73	
Total								173

Mr. McCallum was declared the nominee.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Cap't Brandlee nominated Geo. M. Harlan; Dr. McCaskell nominated Wm. Norton; H. H. Twining named Jos. Gray and Chas. Sayre landed the women by placing Mrs. A. B. Emerson's name before the convention.

	1st Ballot	Total						
Harlan	3	6	9	12	18	9	57	
Norton	15	4	6	20	1	14	70	
Gray	1	5	14	14	2	2	22	
Emerson	3	2	9	5	1	19	39	
Total								168

Gray withdrew from the race.

	2d Ballot	Total						
Harlan	5	11	8	16	18	8	66	
Norton	16	9	12	13	25	8	89	
Emerson	2	5	5	1	1	12	12	
Total								161

Mr. Norton was declared the nominee.

County Attorney.

Joe Mercer nominated J. W. McWilliams. This was ratified by acclamation.

SURVEYOR.

M. J. Cameron, who was defeated for county clerk, was nominated by J. C. Davis and accepted by acclamation.

CORONER.

M. Garth nominated A. M. Conaway. Chas. Sayre prayed for a representation on the ticket from Cedar and named C. S. Rennells, they got it by a vote of 160 to 18.

COMMISSIONER.

J. N. Sanford received the nomination for commissioner of the 3rd district.

After the selection of a central committee the convention adjourned.

The Falls township delegation then nominated the following township ticket: Justice, to fill vacancy, Geo. Crum; Clerk: Ferd Yenzer; Treasurer, G. K. Hagans; Trustee, J. B. Clark; Constables, Walter Heck and Wm. Winters.

According to Cardinal Gibbons, who has just returned from Rome, the Pope continues to take the greatest interest in America and Americans and cherishes the warmest admiration for our political institutions. He stands, in his serene old age, an impressive contradiction to the theory that the Church of which he is the head desires to obtain control of this country and is scheming to set up a temporal sovereignty in the United States.—Kansas City Star.

Fair Notes.

Now for the fair. The weather seems settled. The work on the ground goes merrily on, 240 feet of new stables built on the west slope. Grounds nicely mowed, the track in extraordinary fine condition so that fast time may be expected.

22 horses entered up to this time, and still coming, from Eric and Burlingame, whose fares are now in progress. With balloon ascension in merry-go-round playing "boom-de-ay," etc., the phonograph, cane rack, striking machine and a host of other things, what is there to hinder us from having a lively time.

Entries of all kinds coming in, and larger display of all kinds will be on the grounds than we ever had.

Sale of School Land.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer, at public sale, on FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1895, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described school lands, to-wit:

	Tract	S. T. R.	per acre	Price of	Improvements
1/4 Sec. 16, T. 22 N., R. 33 W.,				\$2.50	\$105.00
1/4 Sec. 16, T. 22 N., R. 33 W.,				3.00	10.00
1/4 Sec. 16, T. 22 N., R. 33 W.,				3.00	
1/4 Sec. 16, T. 22 N., R. 33 W.,				3.00	
1/4 Sec. 16, T. 22 N., R. 33 W.,				3.00	15.00

situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person who desires the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. on said day of sale, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas. DAVID GUFFIN, County Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas.

Notice to the Public.

I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws.
JOE ARNOLD, Warden.
May 26 mos
Strong City, Kansas.

Take Your Home Paper AND THE GREAT..... Farmand Family Paper OF KANSAS. ...THE... SEMI - WEEKLY - - CAPITAL - -

Is just the paper for those who do not take a daily from the State capital. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and each issue will contain all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press, for the cost of an ordinary weekly paper.

EIGHT PAGES EVERY TUESDAY EACH ISSUE. AND FRIDAY.

AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER FOR KANSAS FARMERS... Eighty Pages, Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News, Choice Reading Matter, Twice Each Week for \$1.00 per Year.

-THE COURANT- has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE COURANT for the very low price of **\$2.10.**

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THE GREAT WAR SERIES OF Popular Stories.

This series of books are attracting attention all over the country by entering a popular vein. There is a rapidly growing demand for historical war stories and everybody wants to read about the achievements of the gallant soldiers in the line of duty. These stories are written especially for this series, are copyrighted, and handsomely bound in illuminated paper covers and placed within the reach of all at the popular price of 25 cents. Below is a list of books now ready:

- No. 1. **SHERMANS OAK.** A Story of Sheridan's Great Ride. By J. P. Tracy.
- No. 2. **A DAUGHTER OF MARYLAND.** A Narrative of Pickett's Last Charge at Gettysburg. By G. Waldo Brown.
- No. 3. **THE MAID OF NEW ULM.** An Historical Tale of the Indian Uprising and Massacre in Minnesota in 1862. By J. M. Merrill.
- No. 4. **MAJOR TOM.** A Thrilling Story of the Storming of Petersburg. By Edward S. Brooks.
- No. 5. **THE WHITE SQUADRON.** A Weir Tale of the Indian Uprising in Hills, South America. By T. C. Harbaugh.
- No. 6. **THE SHATTERED OAK.** A Story of the Burfebergo Campaign. By James A. Valentine.

The series is published semi-monthly at the following prices: 1 year (24 numbers) \$5.00; six months (12 numbers) \$2.50; three months (6 numbers) \$1.25; single copies 25 cts. For sale by all book and newsdealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, **NOVELIST PUBLISHING CO.**, 10 and 12 Vandewater st., New York.

PRICE REDUCED, SIZE INCREASED. THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE KANSAS CITY TIMES HAS BEEN REDUCED TO \$4.00 A YEAR. \$2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS; \$1.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

The Chase County Courant,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
 How to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

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

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

DEST.	A.M.	C.O.	P.M.	CHAS. CO.
Ledard Grove	12:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Clemonts	1:38	1:05	1:45	1:10
Elmdale	1:55	1:19	1:51	1:25
Evans	1:59	1:23	1:58	1:30
Strong	2:08	1:31	2:05	1:40
Ellinor	2:15	1:40	2:12	1:48
Saffordville	2:20	1:45	2:17	1:53
W.S.T. Mex. Cal. Col. Kan. Tex.				
Saffordville	6:23	6:12	6:38	6:24
Ellinor	6:31	6:17	6:40	6:30
Strong	6:42	6:24	6:48	6:36
Evans	6:52	6:30	6:58	6:40
Elmdale	6:56	6:34	7:02	6:44
Clemonts	7:12	6:44	7:18	6:48
Cedar Grove	7:21	6:52	7:21	6:56
O. K. & W. R. R.				
Dest.	A.M.	P.M.	Mixed	
Hymar	2:00am	7:45pm		
Avans	2:07	7:50		
Strong City	1:45	6:57	3:00pm	
Cottonwood Falls			3:10	
Gladstone			3:25	
Bassart			4:19	
W.S.T.			5:15	
Bassart			4:20pm	
Gladstone			4:50	
Cottonwood Falls			4:50	
Strong City	3:10am	8:30am	5:20	
Evans	3:20	8:45		
Hymar	3:40	9:15		

COUNTY OFFICERS:
 Representative..... H. C. Chandler
 Treasurer..... David Griffiths
 Clerk of Court..... M. K. Harman
 County Attorney..... J. E. Perry
 Sheriff..... Dennis Madden
 Surveyor..... J. H. Murdock
 Probate Judge..... Matt McDonald
 Sup't. of Public Instruction..... T. G. Allen
 Register of Deeds..... Aaron Jones
 Commissioners..... C. I. Maulsby
 N. E. Sidener

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.
 Ice cream at Bauerle's.
 Fresh oysters at Bauerle's.
 Jedd Clark is again at home.
 Another good rain fell last night.
 J. W. Holsinger's baby is quite sick.
 T. O. Kelly, of Marion, was in town last Thursday.
 August 29th, ultimo, to Miss Kate Bacon, of Atchison.
 Mrs. J. J. Comer and son have gone to Chicago on a visit.
 Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant.
 Mrs. M. Pugh has returned from her visit at Lawrence.
 Dr. W. H. Carter left, Sunday, for a visit to Washington.
 Miss Iva Breese has returned home from her visit at Eldorado.
 Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Elmdale, Kansas.
 The County Fair will open next Tuesday and close on Friday.
 The two younger children of W. E. Timmons have whooping cough.
 F. P. Cochran was down to Kansas City, the fore part of the week.
 Prof. E. W. Myler, formerly Principal of our High School, was married.
 Ed. Rookwood has gone to Chicago, to attend a pharmaceutical institute.
 Mrs. Dennis Madden and Lola Bonewell were down to Emporia, Friday.
 Fred Kerr went to Kansas City, yesterday, with cattle for W. P. Martin.
 H. F. Gillett has received a car load of Studebaker Bros' wagons and buggies. Sept 5-14
 Prepare to have at least, one day's holiday, next week, and come to the Fair.
 Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City.
 Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th
 York & King are now receiving consignments of goods of their new store.
 Chas. V. Evans, of Emporia, is clerking for Morgan, McKaskill & Evans.
 Jerry Tucker, formerly of Elmdale, this county, is here with horses for the fair.
 Rev. D. S. Henninger returned, today, from a business trip in Sedgewick county.
 Mrs. S. F. Ferrigo is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Tierney, of St. Louis.
 S. Fred Parrigo has accepted a position in a dry goods store in Kansas City, Kansas.
 F. B. Hunt has been appointed Street Commissioner, Vice G. M. Hayden, resigned.
 Master Whitson Breese made a visit to his brother, Clint, in Kansas City, last week.
 Mrs. Agnes Blades has moved into a part of the Beach residence, north of the COURANT office.
 A. J. Houghton and family, of Elmdale, have moved to this city, and will occupy the Hardisty house.

Go to Music Hall, Monday evening, encourage the ladies, be entertained, and help a good cause along.
 John C. Denby, left, Sunday, for Philadelphia, to be followed by his wife and family, in the fall.
 \$13.50 will be the fare from Kansas City to Louisville and return during the national G.A.I. encampment.
 The County Fair will begin next week, east of town, promises to be the best in the history of the county.
 If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction, ap18
 Democrats, don't believe any Republican lies you may hear between now and Saturday morning. Watch 'em!!!
 If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jy20tf

Don't forget the literary and musical entertainment, next Monday evening, at Music Hall, 25 and 10cents admission.
 Mrs. Dittmars and children, who were here visiting Miss Lizzie Dittmars, left, Monday, for their home, at Cameron, Mo.
 J. E. Perry has bought two lots of Mrs. Warner Hayden, southeast of the Court-house, on which he intends erecting a residence.
 We are in receipt of a complimentary to the Morris County Exposition at Council Grove, September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1895.

PROGRAM.
 Following is the program of the annual Sunday-school convention, of Matfield Township, Chase county, Kansas, to be held in the Christian church at Matfield Green, September 5, 1895:

FORENOON SESSION.
 10:30. Opening services, conducted by Mrs. Sarah Strange.
 11:00. How can the Sunday-school be made more efficient in winning souls to Christ, Mrs. Dora Patterson.
 11:30. The best methods to awaken an interest and make a lasting impression on the minds of juvenile classes, Mrs. M. M. Cameron.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
 1:00. Song and praise service led by W. G. Patton, Co. Pres.
 1:30. Deregist parents, Rev. Cramer.
 2:00. What is the Sunday-school doing for the home, J. C. E. Kirk;—the Church, Frank Palmer,—the nation, T. M. Strange.
 3:00. Temperance work in the Sunday-school, Mrs. M. Mitchell.
 3:30. Question box, Mrs. Annie Nichols.
EVENING SESSION.
 8:00. Song and praise service, W. G. Patton.
 8:30. The mission work of the Sunday-school, J. E. Perry.
 9:00. Value of international Sunday-school lessons, Mr. Barrett.
 E. CAMERON, Twp. Vice Pres.

EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.
 Louisville, Ky., September 10 to 14, National Encampment, G. A. R. One fare.
 Bloomington, Ills., Sept. 19 and 21, Annual session, Grand Lodge, Good Templars of Illinois, 1/2 fare, certificate plan.
 Fulton, Mo., Sept. 5 to 6, 2nd Reunion, Missouri Association of the Deaf, 1/2 fare, certificate plan.
 Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 3 to 6, Knights of St. John and Malta, Chapter General of America, 1/2 fare, certificate plan.
 Kingfisher, O. T., Aug. 29, Oklahoma Baptist Association, 1/2 fare, certificate plan.
 Kokook, Iowa, Aug. 28 to Sept. 4. Annual Conference, M. E. Church, 1/2 fare, certificate plan.
 Macon, Mo., Sept. 11 to 16, Missouri Annual Conference, M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2 to 6, National Association of Letter Carriers 1/2 fare certificate plan.
 Denver, Colo., Sept. 2 to 8, Annual Meeting National Wholesale Druggist Association, 1/2 fare certificate plan.
 Denver, Colo., Sept. 14 to 19, Annual Meeting National Prison Association of the U. S., 1/2 fare certificate plan.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.
 Business continues unusually active for the season, and the most encouraging feature is that the feared reaction is not in sight; in fact, the time has about passed when a reaction is at all probable. The crops will soon be moving and the fall trade in full swing, which makes it certain that the present activity will not only continue but materially increase.
 The crops are for much more promising than they were a month ago, and the great agricultural world is assured of a higher degree of prosperity than has been experienced for several years. The industries of the country are marching onward, the demand for labor at higher prices leaving a very small percentage of unemployed. Skilled workmen, in fact, are inadequate to supply the demand in many industries. The clearing house returns of the leading centers for the past week show an increase of 27.6 per cent over 1892.
 Evidently the entire country is on the eve of the most prosperous era in its history.—Kansas City Packer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 Sealed bids will be received by the school board of District No. 24 Chase county, to build a frame school house in said District. Bids to cover cost of house complete, including foundation, painting, etc. Plans and specifications can be seen at the clerk's office. Bids to be opened Sept. 23d at 6 p. m. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
 W. L. SIMPSON, Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
 I announce to the people of Chase county that I have purchased the Furniture and Undertaking stock of L. W. Hillert, of Cottonwood Falls, and will continue the business at the old stand. I also make a specialty of repairing Furniture and framing pictures. My terms are cash, and my prices are as low as can be made on reliable goods. I solicit your trade.
 jul18 L. R. HOLMES.

There will be a delegate convention of the People's Party, of Chase county, held in the Court-room, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, September 7, 1895, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket; that is, a candidate for each of the following offices: County Treasurer, Sheriff, Surveyor, County Clerk, Register of Deeds and County Attorney, the primaries for the election of delegates to the same to be held on the previous Thursday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock.
 Wm. Ford, of London, England, representative of the Central News Association of that city, who is now making a trip across the American continent, on a "tie pass," gave the COURTANT office a pleasant call, last Friday afternoon. He is a typical Englishman, and an up-to-date newspaper man. He left London, August 11, 1894; walked to Liverpool; crossed the Atlantic, to Quebec, Canada; since that time he has walked to Vancouver, over the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Seattle, on the Great Northern Railroad; over the Northern Pacific, to Los Angeles, and the Santa Fe, to this city. He is now on his way to New York, and thence to London. The walk is taken in respect of a wager of a wager of \$2,500 that he could not encircle the North American Continent in eighteen months. He expects to eat his next Christmas dinner at home, in London.

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

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

LETTER LIST.
 Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, September 4, 1895:
 J. A. Berry,
 R. P. Ferrier.
 All the above remaining uncalled for, September 18, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
 W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.



PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalog of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
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A \$1.00 BOOK FOR 25 CENTS.
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SHENANDOAH.
A STORY OF SHERIDAN'S GREAT RIDE.
 By J. P. TRACY.
 This is one of the most fascinating stories ever emanating from the pen of an American author, and is hailed with delight by all who have read it. It is rapidly becoming very popular and is creating a furor wherever it is read. It is a love story, pure and simple—founded on the great achievements of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley during the late civil war, and the descriptions of the battle of Winchester and of Sheridan's Great Ride are here given as seen by an eye-witness. This is truly a wonderful book. The next number is still better and more good things are to follow. All old soldiers, their wives and children will read this great book and enjoy it. The book contains 224 pages, printed on fine paper, handsomely illustrated, and bound in illuminated cover. Published by the Society Publishing Co., 61 Beekman St., New York City, and sold throughout the United States and Canada for the low price of 25 cents. All new dealers handle it.

BUY A HOME
 Frank Schaede, at Strong City, can inform you where you can buy one cheap. Four rooms, barn and some outbuildings, cellar, well, all fenced. East part of town, south of railroad. One block of the main street.

J. W. MC WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency,
 Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
 —AND LOANS MONEY—
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 4927-11

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

Publication Notice.
 In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.
 Amanda E. Kendall, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 John A. Kendall, Defendant.
 To John A. Kendall, Defendant in the above entitled cause:
 You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff, Amanda E. Kendall, in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, under the title of said cause is Amanda E. Kendall, plaintiff, vs. John A. Kendall, defendant. That the petition of plaintiff is hereby filed in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, charging you with abandonment of the plaintiff, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 30th day of September, 1895, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you in favor of the plaintiff for divorce and for costs of this action.
 GRISHAM & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
 Attest: J. E. PERRY, Clerk of Court.
 [First published in the Courant, Aug. 22, 1895.]
Sale of School Land.
 Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on Friday, October 4, 1895, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described School Land:
 No. 3 of Sw 1/4 section 5, township 22, range 9, valued at \$9.00 per acre, situated in Chase County, Kansas.
 Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m. on said day of sale, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
 DAVID GRIFFITHS, Treasurer, Chase County.

WANTED. A Representative for the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, no matter how small his first week's work. One agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
 CHICAGO.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING
 BEST STEEL WIRE WIRE ROPE SELVAGE
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST
 for Farms, Gardens, Farms, Ranches and Railroads.
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HULL'S PATENT WIRE NETTING, New York
 No sagging. No bending. Extra Heavy Netting.
 The McAllister Woven Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH C. WATERS,
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
 Topeka, Kansas,
 (Postoffice Box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11
 THOS. H. GRISHAM. J. T. BUTLER.
GRISHAM & BUTLER,
 ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
 Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
 Office over the Chase County National Bank Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

F. P. COCHRAN,
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
 Practices in all State and Federal courts
 The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House
 in Kansas City.
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ROAD NOTICE.
 STATE OF KANSAS,
 COUNTY OF CHASE,
 Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 1, 1895.
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of July, 1895, a petition signed by H. A. Mowery and 23 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road described as follows:
 Commencing at the north east corner of section fourteen (14) township twenty-one (21) range six (6) east of the sixth principal meridian and running thence south on section line or as near as practicable to the southeast corner of said section fourteen (14) 1/4.
 Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John Heckendorf, J. A. McCoy, and Wm. Hays as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Cedar township of the 24th day of September, A. D. 1895, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.
 By order of the board of county commissioners. [Seal] M. K. HARMON, County Clerk

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NATIONAL LABOR DAY.

It Will Be Observed on September 2, This Year.

Preparations for Appropriate Celebrations Are Nearly Perfected in All the Large Cities of the Country—Special Points of Interest.

Special Chicago Letter.
Labor day, September 2, will be observed on September 3 this year, the 1st falling on a Sunday. It will probably be more extensively celebrated than ever before. Certainly the element of enjoyment will enter into the celebration in a greater degree than it did a year ago, when so many thousands were out of employment and so many other thousands were suffering from depression of spirits as a result of the failure of the big strike led by the American Railway union. During the best few months the workingman's day



JOHN M. BRIDE, PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

has been growing steadily brighter. Mills and factories that had shut down for an indefinite period when the financial panic swept over the country have been resuming operations one by one, until now the great majority of them are giving employment to the usual number of men, and wages are gradually getting back to a satisfactory basis. In addition to this there has been legislation in a number of states calculated to benefit organized labor in a greater or less degree; so it may reasonably be inferred that the workingman are in a frame of mind to enjoy their annual holiday.

Nearly all the states have made Labor day, September 1, a legal holiday, and the general government has recognized it as such in the District of Columbia. This makes it practically a national holiday, and in most of the cities and towns of the United States there will at least be a partial suspension of business on September 2. The demonstrations will be similar everywhere. In Chicago, where there is an ugly split in the ranks of organized labor, there will still be a grand street parade and a monster picnic, and it may be that the contesting factions will waive their differences for one day and make a full display of their numbers. Socialism is responsible for the bitter family quarrel among the Chicago unions—a quarrel that has developed more bitterness and acrimony than many a fierce contest between capital and labor. As a result of the disruption there are now two central bodies in the city, each acting independently of the other. One of these is the Trade and Labor Assembly, which has been the controlling body for many years; the other is the Trade and Labor Congress, an organization formed by seceding unions.

Owing to this state of affairs the Building Trades Council has taken the management of the Labor day demonstration into its own hands. This organization has planned a parade replete with industrial features and novel displays, and a picnic where there will be a number of prominent speakers and games of various kinds. Whatever other organizations may do, there is no quarrel among the building trades unions, and their council will form the central figure around which the working people will rally on Labor's national holiday. In this connection the *Eight Hour Herald*, a labor paper edited by Mr. J. Carroll, says:

"The building trades have already taken steps to secure concerted action by the Trade and Labor Assembly and Labor Congress for a united demonstration on Labor day. An invitation from the council to the Trades Assembly has been accepted, and that organization will participate. The Trade and Labor Congress has also been invited to join in, but has not as yet decided upon what course to pursue, giving as a reason for its hesitation a disinclination on the part of its members to engage in any affair in which the Trade and Labor Assembly is included. It is hoped that better counsels will finally prevail, and that organized labor of Chicago will not be forced to contemplate the spectacle of two factions treating each other as though they were criminals. A difference of opinion may reasonably be supposed to exist as to how central labor bodies should be conducted without carrying with it a conviction that the man who disagrees with you is unworthy of confidence."

Among the speakers who will address the Chicago workers are Hon. Kier Hardie, ex-member of parliament, representing the socialist wing of the labor party in England; John Swinton, of New York, and Col. W. P. Rent, of Chicago.

In Boston the carpenters will celebrate the day by demanding an eight-hour day and an increase of wages of five cents an hour. A draft of resolutions embodying the demands have

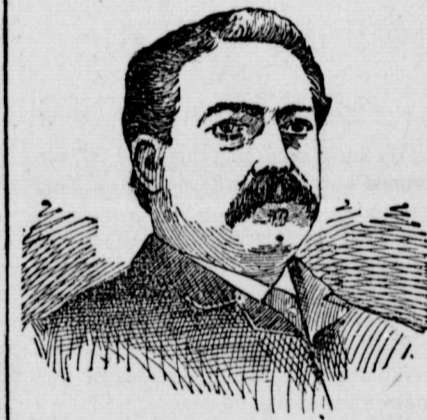
already been formally presented to the Master Builders' association and it is understood that the whole force of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will back up the demand. The Labor day demonstration in Indianapolis gives promise of being the grandest in the history of the movement. It will be a state affair, and the trades unions of Indiana will be largely represented. From New York, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, Philadelphia and all the other large cities come reports of extensive and elaborate preparations for the proper celebration of the day.

In Illinois there is much enthusiasm over the arbitration law recently enacted by the legislature. It is believed that the law will not only aid materially in the settlement of industrial disputes, but will eventually have the effect of putting an end to industrial wars in the state. Gov. Altgeld's appointment of commissioners under this law also gives general satisfaction. One of these commissioners is C. J. Riefler, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; another is W. P. Rend, largely interested in coal mines and a recognized friend of the workingman; the third is Judge Anthony Thornton, a well-known jurist who was a member of the Illinois supreme court from 1870 to 1873. The ratification of this law and of these appointments will enter into the celebration of Labor day in Illinois.

Several of the well-known leaders of organized labor in the west will be unable to participate in the demonstrations. Debs and Howard are still languishing in jail, and unless it should please the powers that be to release them before their terms have expired they will have to content themselves with reading the newspaper accounts of the holiday festivities.

Samuel Gompers, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor, and P. J. McGuire, first vice president of the same organization, will not be in America on the 2d of September. They sailed for England August 14, armed with credentials as delegates from the federation to the annual trades congress of Great Britain, which assembles in September at Cardiff, Wales.

One of the new lights in the labor field is P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Mr. Morrissey entered the offices of the Brotherhood as a clerk in 1885, where his abilities were quickly recognized. For some years he has held the office of first vice grand master, until at the late convention in Galesburg, Ill., he was elected grand master to succeed S. E. Wilkinson. Mr. Morrissey is



SAMUEL GOMPERS, AMERICAN DELEGATE TO BRITISH TRADES CONGRESS.

scarcely thirty-three years of age, but is regarded everywhere as the most prominent of the younger generation of railway men.

Mr. Morrissey is an able speaker and his voice will be heard on Labor day in the interest of trade organizations, of which he is an earnest champion.
J. F. HENDERSON.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

An Italian Host Who Moved His Family That His Guest Might Sleep.

Mr. Rudolf Lehmann, in his autobiographical book, "An Artist's Reminiscences," relates a pleasing story of Italian hospitality. He had left Rome to escape its malarial heat, and was on his way to a province in the Apennine mountains on the confines of the papal states. When he reached Sorra, which is the seat of the sub-prefect of the province, it happened to be market day. The one little inn was crowded, and the appearance of a foreigner attracted some notice. Mr. Lehmann says:

"An apparently well-to-do gentleman inquired about my intended route, and when he heard the name of the first little mountain village for which I was bound, he asked where I was going to lodge.

"At the inn, of course," I answered.
"But there is no inn," said the man.
"Allow me to give you a letter of introduction."

He then and there sat down, without asking so much as my name, and wrote an introductory note to his brother-in-law, the sindaco of the village of Alvito. Then he gave me his own name and address, and after making me promise to call on him on my way back, took his leave.

The village of Alvito was pitched like an eagle's nest on the top of a rock. My letter, addressed in the most ceremonious manner, procured me a most hospitable reception at the principal house, and after a comfortable night's rest my host supplied me with another mule and guide, together with another letter of introduction, and sent me on to Piscinisco.

Here I received a friendly welcome from his excellency, Don Lorenzo Demarco, whose family included a host of children of all ages.

In the morning, after a much-needed rest in a colossal state bed, I was awakened by my host who brought the customary cup of black coffee to my bedside. Surprised at the utter silence of the house, and for a rather noisy evening, I asked where were the children.

"Oh," was the answer. "we were afraid that they might disturb your rest, so we have temporarily moved into another house that we have in Piscinisco."

A DIMINISHED SEVENTH.

BY EUGENE E. WOOD.

She was the youngest but one of a family of eight. Physically, her life was and could be nothing save one long crucifixion. Crippled and deformed, there stretched behind her a record of suffering; before her the prospect of greater torture still. Nature had used her cruelly, for while her puny and misshapen frame inspired ridicule, or, at best, shuddering pity, she had been dowered with a capacity for affection that burnt itself into fiercer intensity waiting the love that never came. Misunderstood, she had gradually retreated into a little world of her own, with nothing to love. Nothing? That was her violin, but that could hardly be considered apart from Ida's own individuality. It was her violin that expressed more eloquently than herself could ever have done the loneliness and the lovelessness of her life.

"It speaks for me," she once confessed to the old doctor, who understood her better than anyone else. "What other people feel they can explain in words; but I seem to have no power of expression except through my violin."

Dr. Marshall was silent for a moment; then he asked presently: "Did you ever hear my boy Austin play?"

Ida shook her head. She had heard no one. Her morbid consciousness of infirmities prevented her from attending any public concert, and Austin Marshall, as she well knew, was a professional violinist of repute.

"You ought to hear him. They tell me his execution is remarkably good—and, besides, geniuses like you two ought to know each other. I'll tell you what I'll do," he added kindly: "I'll bring him round one evening to see you, if you like, when he isn't busy."

Not many days elapsed ere the doctor kept his promise, and Austin Marshall, tall and strong, held the small, wasted hand of the diminutive musician, and wondered the while how the perfect soul his father had described had managed to find itself in that misshapen little body. And later on, when Ida had completely astounded him with her rendering of Dvorak's "Romance"—wild, intense and heart-breaking—he told himself that such a thing was monstrous. Here was an untutored genius, beside whom himself would pale into comparative insignificance, doomed by nature to perpetual solitude while, Orpheus-like, she ought by her music to charm into life the rocks and trees.

"You want some lessons to correct a few technical errors," he said at last, "and then you ought to be able to hold your own at Queen's hall or St. James' with the best of them. If I could believe in the transmigration of souls, I would swear the lost soul of some repentant sinner is imprisoned in your violin."

He spoke with the generous enthusiasm of genius, mere talent is sparing of praise and begrudges success.

"I can never play in public," she answered, briefly, with a painful flush that testified to her sensitive recognition of physical defects.

"Ida on a public platform! Why they'd never see her!" interpolated a jovial elder brother with the brutal candor admiring friends had sometimes mistaken for frank geniality. "We call her the Diminished Seventh," he added, with a conscious smile that betrayed the originator of the questionable pleasantry.

Poor Diminished Seventh! She winced as from a blow, and Austin, with the intention of covering her confusion, observed with ready tact:

"I suppose because the minor harmonies are most perfect and least understood."

That evening was but the forerunner of many similar. Scarce a day passed without Austin Marshall contriving to spend some time with the deformed musician. And as the days lapsed into weeks, and the weeks into months, it was noted that when Ida played alone her airs were more romantic than before. And even her unmissable family became infected with their gayety; her mother (who frequently alleged she could enjoy good music as much as anyone—if she could only get it) was cheered to the verge of joyful anticipation. For who knew that Ida might not attain the supreme height of inspiring dance-music, such as her mother loved, and abandon forever those ghoulish wails she said were classical.

But when the old doctor noticed the change he shook his head in apprehension, while tears of pity filled his eyes. His profession had trained him to read the longings of the heart as well as the infirmities of the tenement it inhabited, and if all he thought and dreaded were true! Had things been different! If Ida had not been distinctly isolated by nature from the sweetest gifts that life can hold!

And one evening came the crisis the good doctor feared.

"I shall miss all this dreadfully when I'm away," Austin said, as he turned over a pile of music for a particular duet. "I'm going north in a day or two, you know—didn't I tell you?" he added, answering the unspoken question.

"Next autumn, when I am back again," he said, presently, feeling vaguely that something was wrong, "we shall have some more pleasant evenings together, I hope."

Ida spoke not. For a moment she was conscious of naught save a terrible sense of absolute despair and a curious buzzing in her head like the repeated twanging of the G string. Going away—and until the autumn! Why, by that time she might be dead and buried. She looked round vacantly, as one gropes blindly in the dark for some familiar object. She tried to speak, but the words refused to come. Something like a dry sob rose and was strangled in her throat. Then, without a single word, she took up her bow again and drew it softly across

the vibrating strings. Austin looked up in momentary surprise. Then he sat spellbound while she played the weird "Romance" of Svendsen's, once heard, never forgotten.

He had heard it played by more than one finished musician; but this was a different rendering. It was like the despairing cry of a lusty swimmer failing close to shore, or the wail of a lost soul striving to escape from the sea of torture and driven by a host of fallen angels. In those strains he read her heart plainly, as though speech had passed between them; he knew the bitterness of her life; he saw the vista gray and barren before her; and when the last notes died away he learnt in a brief glance from Ida's eyes all the strange discords had not confessed.

It was but for an instant. For, in the next, overcome by the strong excitement she had just experienced, the bow slid helplessly from her nerveless fingers and she fainted.

Symptoms of little moment in an ordinary person might in her case prognosticate the worst, and any new phase, however slight, was at once submitted to medical opinion. In the present instance, as she failed to respond readily to the customary treatment, Austin hastened for his father while she was carried to her room. She had over-excited herself with her music was the general explanation of the seizure, and this was what the doctor was told when he answered the hasty summons. In a brief space, however, she yielded to his restoratives, and before he left the house she had dropped into a sleep quiet and natural.

For some time father and son went homeward in silence. Then the doctor asked abruptly:

"Does Ida know you are going away?"

"I told her this evening," Austin answered, and in some confusion as he recalled the way she had received the news. "Father, do you know—"

"Ah! That accounts for it," said the old man, as though speaking to himself. "Yes. Do I know what?"

"Well—I think—that is, I'm afraid—that Ida—" He stopped short, for the confession was alike tender and humiliating. But his father, who had feared such a contingency well-nigh from the first, understood what had been left unsaid.

"I know, Austin, I know. But what is to be done? The friendship that you have felt for her—that she believes she has felt for you—has been the one bright spot in her life. Seventeen years old—and seventeen years of perpetual martyrdom. Do you know how long I give her to live?"

"I suppose that when she is twenty-one—" Austin began, but the doctor cut him short.

"If she lives to see the spring," he said, gravely, "I shall be surprised." The young man was startled, even shocked. There was silence between them for a few moments. Then the doctor said, with hesitation:

"Austin, I suppose you would not think of putting off your visit to the Harrisons? I know Marian expects you—but I think if she knew the pleasure you would be giving that poor child whose days are numbered, she would be the first to bid you stay. In a case like this there can be no question of disloyalty to her. And, Austin, if you can—for Heaven's sake let her still believe that she has found the affection she has craved all her life. The deception won't be very long, and it will comfort her more in her last struggles than I—or the entire college of physicians—could hope to do with all the science that the world has ever known!"

Five weeks later, in Ida's bedroom a thin ribbon of spring sunshine had struggled through a crevice of the window-blind and lay a bright streak across the floor. Outside, the garden was cheerful with the song of birds and the rustling of leaves. Inside, sat the little cripple propped up with pillows, her pitiful vitality burning itself slowly away.

She knew she was dying, but the knowledge brought her no fear. Perhaps she believed that if eternity held for her worse torture than she had yet endured she had served on earth an apprenticeship to pain long enough to fit her for it. Perhaps Austin Marshall's companionship and sympathy during the last few weeks were making the end comparatively easy. At any rate, when the door was opened quietly and he looked in, violin in hand, she greeted him with a grateful smile.

"Like to have some music?" he asked, cheerfully, though he was pained to mark each day how her hold on life was weakening. "What shall I play?"

"Give me mine," she said, suddenly, "and we'll play together."

The violin lay, as usual, on the table close by, but Austin hesitated.

"If you really feel equal to the exertion," he began, and then, answering the command in her eyes, he passed it to her without another word.

With tremulous fingers she drew her bow across the strings, and, recognizing in the opening notes her favorite "Lied," by Schubert, Austin softly followed, and in a moment was so absorbed he scarce noticed how her bowing became gradually weaker, until it faltered and stopped just before the concluding bars. He looked up in sudden apprehension. Surely her face had not worn that strange gray shadow just before?

"Ida," he said.

"Ida! What is the matter—what is it?"

She opened her eyes, but they fell on him without a gleam of recognition. Then she dropped them on the violin she was still holding. A faint smile rested for a moment on her lips. With an unsteady hand she mechanically raised her bow. Then, with one chord—that of the Diminished Seventh—it dropped from her relaxing hold, but not before Austin had involuntarily concluded the phrase, so that the Diminished Seventh was resolved into perfect harmony.—Black and White.

EXPORT TRADE.

Reduce 1 Tariff, Will Furnish a Foreign Market for American Manufactures.

One of the features of the complete returns of American export trade for the fiscal year 1895 which should attract attention is the large proportion of exports of manufactured articles. The month of June, which closed the year, showed that manufactures constituted 31.34 percent of the entire exports for the month, and the entire year at \$16,849,752. The figures for the entire year are significant, and their relation to the entire volume of American exports for a series of years can best be judged by the following table:

Year	Total Exports	Manufactures	Per Cent
1890	\$ 316,342,473	\$ 40,316,982	12.76
1891	453,298,911	68,375,764	15.09
1892	529,337,638	92,678,814	17.57
1893	828,046,353	162,840,115	19.66
1894	736,682,948	147,187,537	20.00
1895	665,054,339	136,544,978	20.53
1887	708,022,925	130,731,105	18.46
1888	683,832,194	130,303,087	19.05
1889	730,282,600	138,675,507	18.99
1890	816,298,828	151,123,376	17.87
1891	852,576,281	158,927,315	18.64
1892	1,015,752,911	198,519,937	19.61
1893	851,030,781	158,208,118	18.62
1894	869,301,937	183,718,484	21.14
1895	793,897,899	183,593,743	23.14

The fiscal year 1894, beginning on July 1, 1893, covered almost exactly the period of greatest depression, and the presumption might have been that the restoration of business activity would increase prices and reduce exports. This may have been the fact to some extent in the volume of exports, but the money received has been substantially the same, which would indicate a larger cash return to American manufacturers for a smaller output of labor and capital than in 1894. The fact that the figures for 1895 are higher than for any year prior to 1894, including several years of prosperity, would seem to indicate that the market which has been created for American manufactures from time to time has been successfully maintained. Evidently our manufacturers are coming nearer an export basis. Some of the changes in the value of manufactured articles exported in 1894 and 1895 may be seen from the following table:

Articles	1894	1895
Agricultural implements	\$ 5,027,915	\$ 5,413,075
Books, maps, etc.	2,620,049	2,316,217
Barrages, cars, etc.	5,349,575	2,382,714
Caskets for sausages	1,280,514	1,614,391
Chemicals and dyes	7,400,935	8,150,142
Cotton goods	14,340,888	13,750,819
Fertilizers	5,638,445	5,741,392
Iron and steel wire	1,692,119	1,277,281
Rubber goods	1,461,842	1,505,142
Scientific instruments	1,534,277	1,912,771
Fire arms	623,624	788,908
Machinery and engines	12,914,708	14,478,322
Leather and manufactures	14,283,429	15,014,407
Manufactures of paper	1,906,634	2,185,109
Cigarettes	1,964,340	1,180,900
Varnish	292,573	308,669
Wine	444,448	914,910
Manufactures of wood	6,733,721	6,249,807

The falling off in the value of carriages and cars appears to be due to a demand for freight cars rather than passenger coaches, as the decline in the number exported is much less than the decline in value. The decline in cotton goods is chiefly in the exports to British North America, which dropped from \$987,837 to \$387,023, or to China, from \$2,846,220 to \$1,703,023. There is an increase in the quantity of exports of cotton cloth to Great Britain and to Germany, but the values show a slight falling off. The significant increase in scientific and electrical apparatus, in fire arms and in machinery, may be regarded as indicating the channels along which American enterprise can successfully move, as these articles are novelties in many cases and have the benefit in a peculiar degree of American skill and inventive genius. The export of scientific and electrical apparatus was only \$1,345,631 in 1893, indicating an advance of about 40 per cent. in two years.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

IT HURTS THEM.

Returning Prosperity Annoying to Howling Protectionists.

Certain organs of McKinleyism are still calling for a revival of the tariff issue at the coming session of congress. "It must be reopened then," they say, "although they know, of course, that if a republican house should pass a revision bill, the bill could not become a law. The effect of a tariff debate in congress would be a disturbance of business and industry, and the remarkable and cheering recovery which has restored confidence throughout the land and is still in progress might be checked. It would be impossible to revise the tariff, but the country might suffer."

Do these organs desire to check the progress of this recovery in order that partisan ends thereby may be served? We believe that this is the motive of some of the advocates of this policy of futile but disturbing revision. The return of prosperity, the great activity of producing plants, the increase of wages affecting three-quarters of a million workmen, have deprived them of their specious tariff arguments and promise to make their tariff issue worthless as a political asset. But if this for ward movement in business and manufactures could be checked by fresh tariff agitation, that issue might be revived for use in the campaign next year. There is too much prosperity now for the republican party. Would these McKinley organs like to see this prosperity displaced by adversity and depression? This great upward movement not only lays their tariff issue on the shelf, but it also convicts them of ignorance or misrepresentation. Unless depression and hard times shall come again, the people will regard them as false prophets, deceptive advisers and misleading guides.

What did Senator Lexow, one of the foremost republicans of this state, say a few days ago in his *Tribune* interview?

"This matter of reported increase of wages in various directions is a temporary thing. If it is otherwise, we are all wrong and have been in the wrong all the time."

Mr. Lexow and other more discreet republicans who are in agreement with him do not like to have it shown to the people by current events that they "have been in the wrong all the time." Would they prefer a return of depression that would check this upward

movement and cause reductions of wages, in order that their reputation for sagacity and good judgment might thereby be saved? A long and acrimonious tariff debate at the coming session of congress might thus be useful to them and to their party. As one of Mr. Lexow's associates said to a *Tribune* reporter, they see "danger in an over-flowing prosperity, wherein the issue born of the last two years may be forgotten," and they may desire to avert this "danger," even at the cost of a restoration of hard times.

The weekly organ of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' club, a high tariff association, is one of the papers which cry loudly that the tariff issue must be taken up at the coming session. We invite the attention of those who are familiar with the extraordinary upward movement of the last four months to the following remarks in the latest issue of this organ:

"The tariff of 1894 has done, and is doing, the country shameful injury. Its effect has been to lower wages, to depress and discourage enterprise, to shorten production and to render the country increasingly the slave of Europe. Whoever is responsible for the surrender of the national prosperity into the hands of foreign capital, foreign employers and foreign tradesmen is guilty of treason as distinctly as if he had taken the bribe given to Benedict Arnold. The tariff will be reconsidered."

The return of prosperity, with increased wages and increased prices, strikes this Philadelphia paper with the force and cutting power of a two-edged sword. Consequently it insists upon the speedy revival of tariff agitation, knowing that no revision bill can become a law during the life of the new congress, but perceiving, we presume, that such agitation would not exert a favorable influence upon the industries of the country, and that its tariff policy with respect to wool, if adopted by the republican party in congress and supported as an issue next year, might prevent dangerous "overflowing prosperity" in the woolen industry at least—an industry in which seventy-six concerns have recently increased wages, and in which the number of cards, looms, and knitting machines now in operation considerably exceeds the number in operation under the McKinley tariff several months before the beginning of the panic and before the elections of November, 1892. A large majority of the people will come to understand in the near future the real attitude of prominent republican politicians and organs toward this annoying prosperity.—N. Y. Times.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

A False Prophecy by Protectionists—That Free Wool Has Done.

The protectionists prophesied that free wool would bring ruin to American sheep owners, and that the reduction of duties on woolen goods would wreck one of the greatest of our industries. This conviction was so firmly fixed in the minds of the calamity prophets that they made no allowance for a possible failure of their prediction. Consequently the increase in the price of wool since the removal of the duty and the remarkable activity in the manufacture of woolen goods have fairly bewildered them. In their confusion they have disregarded facts, and have frantically persisted that the reported activity in the woolen industry does not exist. But now there comes an authoritative statement of the situation the truth of which the doubters cannot deny.

Somebody recently asked the editor of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter to estimate the quantity of woolen machinery in operation now, and also "at the most favorable time hitherto." In reply to this inquirer the editor of the Reporter imparted the following information:

"It is estimated that in May, 1893, there were in operation 7,784 sets of cards, woolen and worsted; 71,000 woolen and worsted looms, and 43,601 knitting machines. About June 1, 1895, there were in operation 8,456 sets of cards, woolen and worsted; 77,100 looms on woolen and worsted goods, and 64,250 knitting machines; this probably must be increased at date in every particular, as there is a most impressive list of enlargements of woolen mills and installations of new machinery since January 1, 1895, exclusive of thirty-eight brand new enterprises (woolen mills) and a large number of new knitting plants."

The significance of these figures is not to be mistaken by any reader of intelligence. Add to this proof of activity the general increase in wages during the past two months, and it will be seen how utterly the dismal predictions of the protectionists have failed of realization.—Philadelphia Record.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

How to Extend Our Export Trade—American Manufactures.

In discussing the important question of finding foreign markets for American manufactured goods, the trade journal, *Shoe and Leather Facts*, makes, in its current issue, some valuable suggestions. It says:

"While little success is likely to attend an attempt to obtain a footing in foreign markets by seeking to force the goods upon the inhabitants, sufficient has been learned to demonstrate that where the proper effort is made to ascertain the peculiarities of the trade and enter to it, the results are highly satisfactory. Much of the success of the English and German manufacturers in extending their foreign trade has been owing to their readiness to meet even the most trifling conditions which buyers impose as to the style and character of the goods desired."

Americans are apt to argue that if foreigners are not satisfied with our goods it is because they are lacking in good judgment—a method of argument which, says the trade journal, "may be good logic, but is poor business policy." The necessities of the case demand that American manufacturers now spare no pains to increase their export trade, adapting their products to the tastes and harmless whims of foreign consumers.—N. Y. Herald.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Old Methods Which Have Been Tried and Never Found Wanting.

There is no known method by which eggs can be kept to be equally good as fresh eggs, but there are many ways of preserving them so as to make a fair substitute for use in the kitchen. The great object to be attained is to prevent evaporation. Cutting off the air from the contents of the shell preserves them longer than any other treatment. At present cold storage is considered the best method of preserving eggs, but few have the necessary facilities, and where the amount is small one of the following recipes will be found acceptable:

Eggs may be preserved by packing small end down in salt, sand or dry bran, care being taken that they do not touch each other. They must be well covered with the packing material and kept in a cool place. If preferred, they may be wiped before packing with vaseline, to which salicylic acid has been added, or given a coating of salt butter, or covered with spirit varnish made by dissolving gum shellac in alcohol.

For preserving in lime a pickle is made in the following way: Take twenty-four gallons of water, twelve pounds of unslacked lime and four pounds of salt, or in that proportion, according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquor has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Take five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpeter and borax and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, and add to the mixture about twenty gallons of pure lime-water. This will about fill a cedar barrel. Lower the eggs in carefully in a basket or colander, so as not to crack any of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the eggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighting it. The eggs should remain in the brine until ready for use. If it evaporates more water may be added, but the pickle should never be used more than once. These proportions will give brine enough to preserve about one hundred and fifty dozen eggs.

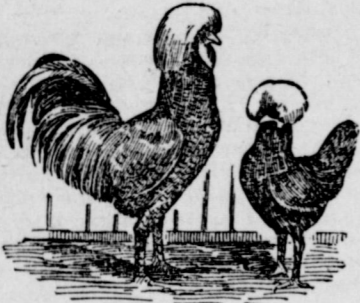
ARE SPLENDID LAYERS.

White Crested Black Polish Said to be a Very Profitable Breed.

Polish fowls are unknown in Poland. It is conjectured that the name comes from the peculiarity of the head, or poll, and that the pollish or polled has been shortened to Polish.

All the varieties of this breed have a large top knot or crest, shown in the illustration, which represents the white crested black. This is one of the oldest varieties of the Polish fowls.

When well bred the plumage is a deep black with beautiful iridescent tints on the hackle, saddle and tail



WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

feathers of the mate, the crest alone being pure white. There will generally be a few dark feathers in the crest, but the fewer the better.

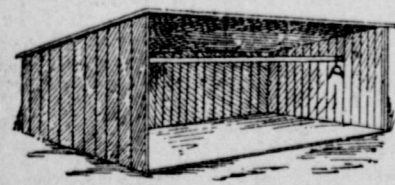
As may be supposed, this combination gives these birds a striking appearance and they are much admired when on exhibition.

The Polish fowls are unexcelled as layers, but their eggs are not large. They are classed as non-sitters. In size they are small to medium, the mature hens weighing from four to five pounds and the cocks five to six. In favorable situations they are profitable to keep, but are not considered to be capable of enduring exposure to rain, wind and cold like some other breeds.—Farm Journal.

CARING FOR TURKEYS.

It Pays to Provide the Birds with a Secure Roosting Shed.

The turkey usually seeks a high roosting place, as a matter of protection from enemies, but the jumping from the tree limbs often causes lameness. They are also exposed in winter, which causes roup. A cheap shed, open on one side, with a high roost, will protect them from winds, and at the same time give them all the ad-



vantages of being in the open air. Such a shed will cost but little, but care must be taken that no holes or cracks are in the walls, as small currents of air are more injurious than exposures outside. The walls may be lined with rough paper of some kind, which may be tacked on. By this arrangement more turkeys can be raised, and they will be less liable to disease. They can be easily taught to go under the shed by placing wire mesh along the front and confining them therein for a few days. The house should face the south.—Farm and Fireside.

If your pasturage is short, feed corn fodder and help out the corn with some fall pasturage; barley, for instance, or winter rye. Sow these now where the earlier grains have been taken off and you will get well paid.

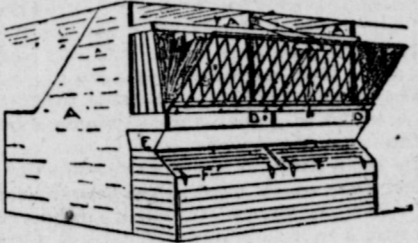
HANDY FEED RACK.

When Properly Constructed It Is Said to Give Perfect Satisfaction.

When on a recent visit to Mr. A. J. Proctor near Chardon, O., our attention was called to a novel and convenient device for feeding horses, constructed by his son Lyman, a young man of twenty. At our request he draughted a sketch of the arrangement, a zinc etching of which appears herewith, which will be understood with the following explanations:

A denotes stall partitions. B is a rack for hay, and is hung on hinges at the bottom, so that by taking hold of the rope (G) and pulling it out of the notch in the board (H) the front part of the rack may be let down at right angles with the back part. The hay is thrown upon this lowered part and then by pulling the rope (G) it can easily be raised to the position shown in the cut. At each end of the rack there is a piece of strong canvas which serves to keep the hay in the rack and also holds the front part of the rack when let down.

E is a feed box eighteen inches wide



at the bottom; this box runs the entire length of the rack.

D denotes supports for the rack and should overhang the front edge of the feed box about two inches. The back part of the rack should be nearly perpendicular and set to the extreme front of the supports, so the horse will not get haysed in his eyes and mane. The space between the bottom of the rack and the top of the feed box should be about eight or ten inches, so that the grain may be fed through this space from the front. I is a pulley wheel through which the rope (G) passes. The grain boxes (F) are built under the feed box (E); they take up very little room and are handy to get at. This device gives perfect satisfaction in all respects when properly constructed.—Ohio Farmer.

POULTRY ON FARMS.

No Other Work That Affords as Much Pleasure and Profit.

There is no other work on the farm, perhaps, that affords more pleasure, and often profit if well managed, as the care of the poultry. In the first place, the chicken house should be free from lice and vermin. The chicken coops should be made so that they can be quickly cleaned; board floors are best for early chickens, ground floors will do later; both should be cleaned often and sprinkled with dry dust and lime. Stale bread dipped in sweet or sour milk, with the scrapings from the table, makes a food for young chickens. Fat meat, the refuse of hams, shoulders and sides, cut fine and fed to them twice a week will both cure and prevent gapes. I tried this experiment about five years ago with a flock of chickens that were badly afflicted with gapes. The result was, the chickens were entirely cured of gapes. We have not had the gapes since, and have used it ever since as a preventive.

Hens may be set as early as February or March, if comfortable quarters are prepared for them. Five or six hens can be set at one time, as fifty chickens are as easily taken care of as twenty-five if the coops are not scattered. One hen can take care of twenty chickens. Select the tamest hens; they always make the best mothers. A piece of sod inverted and sprinkled with lime makes a good nest.

One tablespoonful of copperas dissolved in water and mixed with six quarts of mill feed will keep the poultry healthy. This is enough for a hundred fowls. Dandelion cut up and mixed with the feed keeps young turkeys healthy.—Mrs. V. McCaughey, in Ohio Farmer.

Feed the Hens Regularly.

It is not a good plan to keep food before a flock of hens all the time. If this is done they will get fat and lazy and not take enough exercise to keep them in laying condition. It is the best plan to have a fixed time for feeding fowls, especially at night, and not feed them at irregular intervals. If they are fed at about the same time every evening they will soon learn when to come for it and will be content until that time. If feed is thrown to them at all sorts of times they will come rushing around you as soon as you make your appearance, and a good many of them will stay close to the house all day in expectation of being fed. The best way to feed hens in the summer is to feed them in the morning and again just at night, and not give them anything to eat between times. If kept confined they will be fed at noon, of course.—Farm News.

Sour Milk for Pigs.

The feeders of swine were somewhat surprised at the announcement made a few years since by the Vermont experiment station of the high feeding value of sour milk when compared with sweet milk. The Ontario experiment station has concluded an experiment on the same subject, which it gives in the twentieth annual report of the station. The trial is summarized as follows: "Summing up the averages of both lots when fed on practically the same amount of feed for the 6 weeks, we have a gain of 379 pounds for the sweet milk periods, and a gain of 438 pounds for the sour milk periods—a gain of 59 pounds in favor of the sour milk. This experiment would indicate that sour milk is equal to or better than sweet milk for pigs weighing from 140 to 300 pounds, as an economical producer of gain."

A hog should be kept for every cow on the average farm, provided there are at least two acres in the farm for each hog kept. Piggy needs room, so do cows, horses, sheep and poultry.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Rasperry Custard.—This is made by dissolving one pound of white sugar in three gills of berry juice and mixing with it one pint of boiling cream. Stir until quite thick and serve in custard glasses.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Cracker Croquettes.—Give us a little dish in which to use up the broken pieces of stale crackers; put them into a bowl, cover with milk, let them soak until soft. Now this must be a rather thick paste; add the yolks of two eggs, and a little salt and grated rind of a lemon. Form into cylinder shaped croquettes; dip first in egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry as ordinary croquettes.—Western Rural.

Pulled Chicken.—Take one or two chickens, cut off the legs, rumps and wings. Egg and bread crumb them, and broil them over a clear fire a light brown. Pull the flesh from the remaining part into little flakes. Have one-half cupful of boiling cream thickened with a little butter and flour, the gravy that came from the chicken when roasted, a seasoning of salt and a little nutmeg. Put in the pulled chicken and toss it over the fire. Then put it into the center of a dish with the back on it and the legs and wings around it. A squeeze of lemon added the last thing, and the peel of one-fourth of a lemon minced fine and added to the pulled chicken is an improvement.—Boston Budget.

Preserved Watermelon Rinds.—Cut the rinds in long pieces two inches wide. Remove the green outside rind, also any of the soft part of the melon. Cut in small squares and let them stand in strong alum water two or three hours, then in fresh water one hour. Make a sirup, using one pound of sugar to every pound of rinds and enough water to moisten it. When it boils put in the rinds and cook them until they look clear, or about one hour. Take out the melon and boil the sirup down thick. Just before it is done add one lemon to every three pounds of sugar you have used. The lemon should be sliced and all the seeds removed. Then return the rinds to the sirup, allow it to boil a minute or two, pour into glass jars and seal.—Farm and Fireside.

A Delicious Russian Dish.—Macedoine a la Russe, a dish fit for the gods, is something like a fruit salad. Peel and slice thinly three oranges and put them in a china mold. Scatter over these a layer of single grapes, wiped thoroughly dry; then a handful of fresh berries, intermixed with finely shredded almonds and small pieces of pineapple; cover these with another layer of grapes, hedged in with slices of oranges, so that the top as at the bottom of the Macedoine, they are the first. Melt two gills of gelatine in a pint of water; add a wineglassful of liquor, a tumbler of sirup of sugar, a liquor glass of anisette and two table-spoons of kummel. Take a small handful of Russian violets (petals) and throw them into this mixture; pour it over the fruit and put the mold in crushed ice until set. When ready to serve garnish with Russian violets.—Detroit Free Press.

MALARIA AND WATER.

Precautions Necessary for the Preservation of Health.

The most recent scientific authorities are of the opinion that malaria is a water-born disease. In vast malarial districts it is not the air which the inhabitants breathe, but the water they drink which brings on the much dreaded malarial fever. That is the case in some sections of the land has been clearly proved by the immunity from such families as depended on filtered rain water and not on the wells of the country. It has also been noted that horses and other animals brought into certain sections of the country thrived well so long as they were housed and drank from the cistern supply of the barns, but sickened and died when left to wander in the fields and drink from brooks and pools. If this should be clearly proven it might be possible to stamp out one of the greatest evils of life in some sections of the country. It is not a difficult matter to collect the rain water in a clean cistern. It should be passed through a filtering medium that is frequently renewed, as it is now known that a filter too long in use becomes one of the most effective means of contaminating the water it is intended to purify. The filter that is clogged up with impurities is far worse than none at all, and this is the condition of a great many cistern filters. As an extra precaution, even the cistern water ought to be boiled, poured in a clean earthen jar and cooled in a pure atmosphere. The ice formed from contaminated water is almost as objectionable as the unfrozen water itself, as a large number of bacteria are undisturbed by frost. Such a jar of boiled water should be daily renewed, as if it is left standing any length of time it will soon take on the same objectionable features as the water of the country.—N. Y. Tribune.

Cleaning Kitchen Woodwork.

A housekeeper with half a century's experience says that cleaning kitchen tables and sinks with soap is a great mistake. It disintegrates the fiber of the wood and turns it yellow. She says that very hot water and borax, or very hot water alone with plenty of strength will give the very best results. This is all very true, provided one uses cheap soaps made of chemicals and all sorts of abominations, but home-made soap, which should abound in every well-regulated kitchen, will not produce this effect; and the work is much more easily and quickly done than with simple hot water and scrubbing. One of the points of grace in women's work is to have learned to do things easily as well as to do them thoroughly. A woman might, with much more profit, occasionally buy a new table than to wear her strength and life out cleaning the old one, when by a little knowledge of science and chemistry she could neutralize the grease and wash off the compound of oil and alkali with a few dashes of boiling water.—N. Y. Ledger.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

The eleven cables now in operation across the Atlantic have cost upward of \$70,000,000.

The trolley freight road (Manufacturers' Street railroad Co.) of New Haven, Ct., have won the approval of the councilmen as well as that of the aldermen of that city, and the mayor is soon expected to sign the ordinance.

In South Dakota they propose to make the telephone connection between the city of Aberdeen and Tacoma Park by means of connection with the rails of the track of the Great Northern road at both places—that is, provided the railway people are agreeable to the arrangement.

M. Benedict, the public printer, intends thoroughly to light the new government printing office by electricity, and will also have much of the machinery operated by the same power. Small motors will be applied to the various machines, in order that they may be operated independently.

Italian engineers are making great use of water power to generate electricity. Rome draws its power from the falls of Tivoli; Genoa utilizes the city water supply, which is drawn from the Apennines by letting it fall 375 feet from one reservoir to another; Milan gets its force from the rapids of the Adda at Paderno, below Leonardo da Vinci's Naviglio, the first lock canal constructed.

The United States post office department has, it is reported, agreed upon a miniature pennant, modeled from the pennant used on steamships carrying the United States mails, for street cars carrying the mails. The pennant will be two feet long, red, with a blue border, with the eagle and an inscription, "United States mail," in white letters. The pennant will only fly when the mail is on the car.

Electrical experiments that promise much for the prosperity and development of mining in the west are being made in Nevada county, Cal. A large part of the mining industry of that region has been suspended during recent years because of the great difficulty and cost of securing power to run the machinery. With steam or direct water power the cost is from \$150 to \$300 a horse power a year. The attempt is to be made to generate electricity by water power at a considerable distance from the mines and to transfer the power to the mines by wire. Two 450 horse power generators are being put in at a point on the Yuba river, seven miles above Grass valley, and the power will be transferred this distance to run the mining machinery. The engineers believe power can be supplied in this way for \$100 a horse power at the most. If the scheme is successful very many similar plants will be built to utilize water power now going to waste in that region, and the system will undoubtedly be adopted all over the west.

The electric yacht which has been built for Mr. John Jacob Astor is 47 feet over all, the beam is 7 feet, 4 inches, the draught at the screws is 12 feet and 1 inch, the cabin is 12 feet long; the forward cockpit 11 feet long and the after cockpit 6 feet 6 inches long. The hull is planked with cedar on oak frames, and the decks are finished in natural wood. The cabin has a head room of 6 feet 2 inches and is finished in mahogany. The furnishings of the boat are of an elegant and tasteful character. The electric equipment consists of twin screw apparatus, each motor being direct-connected to separate bronze shafts with ball thrust bearings. The current supply to the motors is from independent groups of batteries, and is regulated by two controllers placed near the steering wheel in the forward cockpit. The batteries of the chloride accumulator type, are located beneath the flooring and under the seats. There are 168 cells of battery, each having a capacity of 150 ampere hours at a 10-hour rate of discharge. The maximum horse power developed in continuous work is 10, while 30 horse power is available for a short spurt.

Love's Prodigality. A Michigan avenue youth was dilating to a friend upon the charms of his adored one. His friend was disposed to distrust somewhat the accuracy of the young man's vision.

"She is beautiful, you say?" "As a star!" "And rich?" "Bah! I know not nor care."

"True, that is a secondary consideration. But is she very wise?" "Wiser than Solomon!"

"Excellent. I suppose she is also of fine family?" "Family, my boy? Family? Why, that girl has a family tree that would shade Lincoln park!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Reckless Kindness.

Out in Ontario county Farmer Stone, being short of help, was obliged to take up with the village "lazy man." The first morning he put his new hand to work the farmer stood watching him toy gently with a spade and a very small section of earth's crust. Finally, when he could stand it no longer, the boss called out, "Say, Hiram, you can lean on that shovel, it's mine, I'll risk its breakin'!"—Judge.

Tracing a Thief.

First Tramp—'I'm lookin' fer me brother, who is a burglar. He robbed a house last night, 'n' forgot to tell me where to meet him to-day.

Second Tramp—Which way did the detectives go?" "Out that direction."

"Then you go the other way an' you'll find him."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Doubtful Female.

Lawyer (to female witness)—Will you please tell this court and jury what your age is?" "Elderly Female—What is the use? They wouldn't believe me if I were to tell them."—Texas Sitings.

Hearsay.

First Bull—Ever been in a china shop?" Second Bull—No such luck! They say it's great sport.—Puck.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Made Her Feel at Home.

There is nothing like making people feel at home. There is one man on our street who prides himself on it. My friend Lucy called at his house long ago and, as everybody urged her to stay for dinner, she stayed. They had breakfast for dinner that night and it was simply ideal beefsteak. The host urged Lucy to a second helping and, after politely demurring, she accepted it. She was eating it when the young son of the family asked for more. "Don't be a pig, Jim," said his father, with the utmost cheerfulness, "there isn't any more for you. You see," turning to Lucy with a smile of kindest hospitality, "we weren't expecting company."—Washington Post.

Afraid of Conscience.

"Smith is walking around to-day as if he were stepping on eggs."

"He needs to."

"What ails him?"

"Why, last night after he had gone to bed he remembered that he should have taken some quinine capsules. He got up in the dark and took 'em. This morning he discovered that he had swallowed three .22-caliber revolver cartridges!"—Chicago Record.

Kleptophotography.

He—See that nice looking chap over there?"

She—Of course I do. Would I miss anything like that?"

"Well, you want to watch him; he'll take anything in sight."

"Gracious. Is he a kleptomaniac?"

"No; he's an amateur photographer."

—Detroit Free Press.

Skinny Sufferers Saved.

Tobacco users as a rule are away below normal weight because tobacco destroys digestion and causes nerve irritation that saps brain power and vitality. You can get a quick, guaranteed relief by the use of No-To-Bac, and then if you don't like your freedom and improved physical condition you can learn the use of tobacco over again, just like the first time. No-To-Bac sold under guarantee to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

ALTHOUGH she had a gift, as people said, A generous gift of song from Nature free, Her dear papa with race fell nearly dead, At finding each short lesson cost a Y.

—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Syndicate of Monsters.

Here are the names of the abominable trio that compose it, hated and abhorred by man and woman kind—dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation. What is the most successful way to attack and quell these united monsters? Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and they will pull up stakes and make tracks for parts unknown, leaving no trace behind. The Bitters also exterminates malaria, rheumatic and kidney trouble and nervous ailment.

She—"It can never be. All I can promise you is a mere acquaintanceship." He—"Then accept my offer of marriage. It will drift into mere acquaintanceship fast enough."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2	
CATTLE—Best steers	4.40 @ 5.25
Stockers	3.00 @ 4.25
Native cows	2.00 @ 2.75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3.50 @ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	62 1/2 @ 63
No. 2 hard	60 @ 60 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	39 1/4 @ 39 3/4
RYE—No. 2 mixed	42 @ 42 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1.05 @ 1.85
Fancy	1.50 @ 1.69
HAY—Choice timothy	9.50 @ 10.50
RYE—Good to choice heavy	5.00 @ 5.40
BRAN—(sacked)	62 @ 63
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream	8 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	10 1/2 @ 11
POTATOES	25 @ 30
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	4.00 @ 5.50
Texas	2.75 @ 4.00
HOGS—Heavy	4.00 @ 4.35
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2.25 @ 3.00
FLOUR—Choice	3.10 @ 3.20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	63 @ 63 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	34 1/2 @ 35
OATS—No. 2 mixed	18 1/2 @ 18 3/4
RYE—No. 2 mixed	39 @ 40
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 23
LARD—Western steam	5.75 @ 5.85
PORK	9.45 @ 9.55
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3.00 @ 3.75
HOGS—Good to choice	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2.00 @ 3.15
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3.01 @ 3.09
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 1/2 @ 62
CORN—No. 2 mixed	35 1/4 @ 35 1/2
RYE—No. 2 mixed	38 1/2 @ 39
BRAN	49 @ 40 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	11 1/4 @ 19
LARD	5.70 @ 5.85
PORK	9.20 @ 9.40
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	4.00 @ 5.40
HOGS—Good to choice	5.15 @ 5.40
FLOUR—Good to choice	3.60 @ 3.70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	62 1/4 @ 63
CORN—No. 2 mixed	42 1/4 @ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 24 1/4
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 15
PORK—Mess	10.50 @ 11.50

The Onward March

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure. Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

The COONROD & SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGES

Lawrence Bus. College, Atchison Bus. College, St. Joseph Bus. University, Lawrence, Kan., Atchison, Kan., St. Joseph, Mo.

Three high schools under one management. Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, English and Penmanship Courses. Practical system of joint business practice between the three colleges. Address either school for free copy of elegantly illustrated 64-page catalogue. These schools are the very best. Mention this paper.

SPACE—'What became of that story you were working on—the one that you said would be immortal?'—(Weekways)—'The editor killed it.'—Indianapolis Journal.

"A fit husband for my daughter! Why, in the first place, she is half a head taller than you." "Well, sir, I don't expect to be so short after I am married."—Life.

Home-seekers' Excursions Via Santa Fe Route. Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be on sale via Santa Fe Route September 10th and 24th to points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona except to points west of Maricopa on the S. P. R. R. and Ash Fork on the A. & P. R. R. Very low rates made for the round trip. Stop-overs allowed on the going trip. This is a splendid opportunity of seeing the enormous crops raised in the Great Southwest.

For particulars, address, Geo. W. HAGENBUCH, P. & T. A., N. E. Cor. 10th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Host—"Never shall I forget the time when I first drew this sword." Chorus—"When was that?" Host—"At a raffie."—Firefly.

Those who for the first time are to become mothers should use "Mother's Friend." Much suffering will be saved. Sold by druggists.

Some men lose their nerve when they go to a dentist's, and others wish that they hadn't any to lose.—Texas Sitings.

AFTER physicians had given me up, I was saved by 'Piso's Cure.'—RALPH ERING, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1883.

JARRING interests of themselves create the according music of a well-mixed state.—Poet.

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

He—"A fellow called me a donkey the other day." She—"Didn't you feel like kicking him?"—Detroit Free Press.

MAN and wife were formerly one. The new idea is to make them two men.—Atchison Globe.

"You're writing a novel with a purpose, I believe?" "Oh, yes." "What is it?" "To sell."—Chicago Record.

FEELING hearts, touch them but rightly, pour a thousand melodies unheard before.—Roger.

IGNORANCE is less removed from the truth than prejudice.—Diderot.

As inference—"Accidents will happen!" "What have you done?"

He—"I'd like a flower in my coat when I go." She—"I'll put it in now."—Life.



PROFIT IN ALFALFA.

A Crop That Will Yield Great Returns with Proper Cultivation.
 In favoring the cultivation of alfalfa, in preference to clover under certain conditions, Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has this to say:

I note by the consular reports from that country that the area in France devoted to alfalfa growing in 1894 was 1,924,564 acres, yielding 2,122,108 tons, valued at the magnificent total of \$51,181,152. Also, that the land devoted to clover was 2,574,675 acres, yielding 1,943,154 tons, valued at \$44,053,825. According to this showing the yield of clover was but 1,474 pounds per acre, while that of the alfalfa was nearly 50 per cent. more, or 2,255 pounds; the clover was valued by them at \$21.15 per ton and the alfalfa at \$24.11, or about 9 per cent. more. Putting it in another way, their acre in clover produces a value of \$16.32 and an acre in alfalfa \$26.07, or almost 60 per cent. more than the clover.

Again: An acre of alfalfa yields them 50 per cent. more hay than an acre in clover; its products is worth 9 per cent. or nearly 82 per cent. more, ton for ton, and nearly \$10, or 60 per cent. more, acre for acre. In 1894 Kansas had 99,825 acres of alfalfa, and this year has, according to official returns, very close to 125,000 acres, which is an increase of 35 per cent. This, together with the fact that five years ago there were but 24,884 acres, suggests that in the half decade since their attention was first sharply attracted to the value and adaptability of the plant the farmers of Kansas have embarked in its culture with much energy, not only on the lower lands where the underflow is within easy reach but on the higher prairies as well. While alfalfa gives sure promise of being a boon to Kansas and contiguous states, there are undoubtedly conditions, soils and conditions to which it is but poorly adapted. To be persuaded of its worth and importance does not necessitate accepting, without qualification, the honestly-made, yet almost incredible statements of yield and profits in all the notable alfalfa growing sections. Discounting fully one-half, they still indicate that, under conditions such as prevail on millions of Kansas acres, alfalfa crops next in grade to butter, with 7,507 acres, Mitchell, 6,300; Cloud, 5,919, and Kearney, 5,022 acres.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

The Staid People of the East Have a Sunday Morning Shake.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 2.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt by the residents of Brooklyn about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. No damage to life or property is reported from any section of the city. The districts of East New York and South Brooklyn received the greatest shock, but the rumblings were distinctly felt in other sections of the city. Contradictory reports are given as to the severity of the shocks. The first shock, which was felt at 6 o'clock, followed a rumbling noise like distant thunder. This was followed by two other slighter shocks, which, according to most of the reports, died away in a low grating tone.

At many hotels the guests were so frightened by the vibrations that they hurried into the hallways to find out the cause of the trouble. The guests at the Pierpont house were very much alarmed and many of them went down stairs and asked the night clerk what had happened. They thought an explosion must have occurred in the hotel.

PHILADELPHIA ALSO STIRRED UP.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—An earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt in this city shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The disturbance by mother earth of the quiet of the Sabbath morning was violent enough while it lasted to create a good deal of consternation and not a little damage. Buildings perceptibly swayed, windows clattered and banged and clocks and pictures toppled from their places.

The shock was most severely felt in the suburban districts and it is said that in one part of George's hill, in Fairmount park, a fissure was opened permitting the entrance of a plummet, which extended down over 100 feet without touching bottom. A large plate glass window in the shade store of Michael Lett, on Germantown avenue, was split from top to bottom. Similar cases are reported from other sections of the city.

At the Zoological gardens the vibration was clearly perceptible, but the excitement which followed among the animals continued for a good while after the seismic disturbances. Head Keeper Manly asserts the trumpeting of the elephants, the roar of the lions and the screeching of the birds was simply terrific.

THOUGHT IT WAS AN EXPLOSION.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 2.—On Saturday night a heavy thunder and rain storm passed over Sandy Hook. Clearing off the wind shifted, coming from the north, and the temperature fell considerably. People living on Sandy Hook used an extra blanket of covering during the night. The sleepers were aroused yesterday morning by a rumbling sound. Shaking of buildings, rattling of windows and dishes followed. It was thought that a slight accident had happened to some of the explosives stored here, and it was not at first supposed that an earthquake caused the commotion. But reports of the effects of the shock at other points being received convinced all that it was an earthquake that caused all of the trouble here.

The operator on duty at the time in the marine observatory felt the quake quite distinctly, the tower shaking considerably. It was between seven and eight minutes after 6 o'clock that the trouble was first observed and the duration of the shock was estimated from three to fifteen seconds.

WHAT THE WEATHER MAN SAYS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—According to the Weather Forecaster Dunn the earthquake reached this city at 6:11 o'clock yesterday morning. The shock was slight and lasted ten seconds. It traveled from south to north, but comparatively few persons in the city noticed the disturbance.

The shocks were also felt at Jersey City, N. J., and at Chester, Pa., loud rumbling sounds being heard and the houses trembled and pictures fell from their fastenings.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

Catholics Throughout the World to Hold Religious Services on September 20 for His Restoration.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—Twenty-five years ago the 20th of September the church of Rome was shorn of its temporal power. In commemoration of the event a celebration will be held in Italy September 20 this year. To offset this celebration the Catholic church throughout the world will on the same date hold religious services in which it will offer prayers to the Almighty for the peace and final triumph of the church and for the liberty of the holy see. To this end bishops and archbishops of various dioceses have promulgated orders for special services in all the churches in the diocese, and Archbishop Kain says, in addition, that should Catholic societies and sodalities think fit to embody their sentiments of sympathy and affection for the holy father in the form of resolutions, he will forward the resolutions to the sovereign pontiff.

A SWEEPING REFORM.

All Fourth-Class Postmasters May Soon Be Under Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The movement to bring the scores of thousands of fourth-class postmasters under the civil service begins to assume definite proportions. In a few days a paper will be established here having the accomplishment of that purpose as its motive power. It is known that the president looks with favor upon the proposition, and that the conditions under which it could be brought about have been seriously considered. It is proposed now to educate the fourth-class postmasters as to the benefits and desirability of civil service and incidentally organize them into a compact body which will eventually take action expressing the conviction that they should be included in the classified service. The number of employes involved is far in excess of those affected by any order heretofore issued.

MANY PEOPLE DROWNED.

Steamer Catterthun Wrecked on the Seal Rocks Off Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Australian advices bought by the steamship Monowai are to the effect that on the 31st the steamer Catterthun struck on the seal rocks off Sydney at 2:30 in the morning and sank in fifteen minutes. The boats which landed at Foster contained three Chinese, including sixteen of the crew and four white men, among whom was Capt. Frazer, the pilot. The other boats, containing the captain of the steamer and other officers, are missing. The steamer had eighty-one on board, all told. Accounts are conflicting as to the number saved, which are variously stated at twenty-two or twenty-five, but the latter is certainly the limit. There was \$10,800 in specie on board, \$5,000 being shipped to Adelaide and the rest belonging to the Chinese passengers.

NATIONAL TREASURY.

The Deficit for August Will Be a Little Over \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The treasury statement shows that the excess of expenditures over receipts for this month was but \$3,000,000, as against a deficit last month of \$9,500,000. The customs receipts are steadily growing, reaching this month \$15,650,047, with total treasury receipts of \$28,352,696. The average expenditures of the treasury are about \$30,000,000, and treasury officials believe that for the month of September the receipts will equal if they do not slightly exceed the expenditures. Still, the best informed treasury officials do not believe the receipts for the year will reach the expenditures by \$20,000,000. Last year the deficit was \$13,000,000 and the year before \$70,000,000.

A COOL MURDERER.

A Man Kills His Step-Daughter and Wounds His Wife, Then Lights His Pipe.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 2.—George P. Allen yesterday morning shot his wife and step-daughter. The latter's wound is fatal. The wife will recover. Allen sat on the porch after the shooting and with a revolver in his hand. Finally he called for tobacco and a match. They were taken to him, and as he lighted his pipe he was overpowered. He is now in jail. He refuses to say why he tried to kill the women. Friends who know him and who say he is industrious and peaceable, say he is overheat last week. They think he is now insane. He moved from East St. Louis six months ago.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, Said to Have Been Behind the Debs Tie-Up.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—George W. Howard, ex-vice president and director of the American railway union, declares that Mr. Hopkins, then mayor of Chicago, advised the great railroad strike of 1894, which ended in such disastrous loss of property and life, and Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, corroborates it.

Howard affirms that Hopkins consulted with the officers of the Railway union and advised the tie-up in order to bring Pullman to time.

His Downfall Complete.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Alonzo J. Whitman, formerly mayor of Duluth, Minn., ex-member of the Minnesota legislature, ex-banker and ex-millionaire, who has dissipated a fortune in a few years, was sentenced yesterday to nine years' imprisonment for forgery.

Steers Fed for the Market.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 2.—A Texas cattle firm has received reports from all over Texas and the Indian territory of the number of steers now being fed for the market. The total number reported ranged from 100 to 10,000 by individuals and the total number is 199,023 head.

New Irish Movement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The official call for the convention of the new Irish movement to be held in Chicago September 25, 26 and 27, has been issued from the headquarters of the executive committee of the new Irish movement.

FOR DEEP WATER.

The Governor of Kansas Calls a Conference to Meet at Topeka October 1.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 31.—Gov. Morrill has issued a proclamation calling a conference of delegates from trans-Mississippi states to meet at Topeka, October 1, in accordance with the request of Gov. Caberton, of Texas, who asks the co-operation of the people of the west in establishing a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico.

After reciting the request of the governor of Texas Gov. Morrill's proclamation concludes:

Now, therefore, I, E. N. Morrill, governor of the state of Kansas, in compliance with the foregoing request made by the governor of Texas, do hereby call a Western States conference to convene at Topeka, Kan., at 4 o'clock p. m. on the first day of October, A. D. 1895, for the purpose of securing the united action of the people of the great west in a movement to utilize the deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico in the state of Texas, and to arrange the best plan for holding an inter-American exposition, to display what the great west can profitably produce for export, as well as what it will be to her advantage to import.

The following are hereby designated as delegates to this convention. The governor of each state and territory west of the Mississippi river shall be a delegate ex-officio, and he is hereby authorized to select twelve delegates at large, two of whom shall be his United States senators, and four delegates at large from each congressional district, one of whom shall be the member of congress or territorial delegate elect. The president of each chamber of commerce, or board of trade, or other commercial bodies, is hereby made a delegate, with authority to appoint an alternate, if such president is unable to attend. All members of the permanent interstate deep harbor committee are hereby made delegates. The mayor of each city west of the Mississippi river is a delegate, and is empowered to appoint one additional delegate for each 10,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof of his city, and the said mayor is authorized to appoint an alternate. In the event he is not able to attend, if the governor of any state or territory has selected delegates previous to the issuance of this call, under a request emanating from Galveston, then all such delegates are hereby made delegates, with all the rights and privileges thereof, the same as if appointed under this call.

The importance of this movement cannot be over-estimated, and I most earnestly request all officials or organizations in whom the call, authority is vested to appoint delegates, to act promptly, to the end that the representatives in said convention may, by investigation, be thoroughly prepared for intelligent discussion, deliberation and action.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state. Done at the city of Topeka, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1895.

(Signed) E. N. MORRILL.

FILIBUSTERS ARRESTED.

A Cuban Expedition Comes to Sudden Grief at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 31.—Twenty men were brought yesterday from Penn's Grove, N. J., and lodged in jail, charged with violating the neutrality laws in having organized a hostile expedition to Cuba. The men are from Philadelphia and New York and were arrested under orders issued by the treasury department. It was known beforehand by the authorities that the alleged filibustering party was to wait at Penn's Grove for a steamer to come from Philadelphia to take them to Cuba. The pursuing party therefore permitted the men they were watching to load their freight and embark their passengers without molestation and saw them sail in the direction of Penn's Grove, where some of the detectives had been sent to await developments.

Yesterday afternoon Marshal Lannan, with several assistants, Detective Gaylord and two of his associates and a squad of police under Capt. Kane, boarded the tug Media, and went to Penn's Grove. There they found the party who had chartered the Taurus lounging about the railroad station and put them under arrest. When they overhauled the freight in the hull of the Taurus they found that it consisted of twenty-seven cases of arms, a large quantity of ammunition, provisions, clothing, etc. All of this was seized and the party returned to Wilmington.

HARDIE SNUBBED.

American Labor Organizations Have No Sympathy for Foreign Agitators.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—James Keir Hardie is in Chicago. He came in last night, was warmly greeted by a committee and taken to the Great Northern hotel. There, in a banquet hall filled with chairs, he talked for an hour to twenty persons, two of whom wore scarlet ribbon bows in their coats, and one of whom gave the agitator a big bunch of red roses tied with scarlet ribbon. He said nothing, either in his speech or interviews, in any way different from what has already been published.

M. J. Carroll, editor of the Eight Hour Herald, the official organ of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, says the trades unions of this city are not in sympathy with Mr. Hardie or his teachings, nor are they co-operating with the socialist element here who propose receiving and entertaining him.

CABANNE A WONDER.

The St. Louis Bicyclist Broke a World's Record at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—The bicycle races opened at Fairmount park yesterday with a big crowd and ideal racing weather. L. D. Cabanne rode a mile against time with a flying start and broke the world's record for a quarter mile track, covering the distance in 2:02 2-5.

F. J. Titus won the big race of the day, the mile open, class B, with Cabanne second, in the last time of 2:10.

The class A honors were divided between Joe Hoekler, Kansas City; J. A. Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.; W. F. Eberhardt, Salina, Kan., and Ernest Stads, of St. Louis, each of whom won a first.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

Many Excursionists Injured in a Catastrophe at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The steamers Christopher Columbus, the whaleback, and the John A. Dix, both heavily loaded with passengers, collided at the mouth of the river here at 11 o'clock last night. A panic ensued, in which many were more or less injured. The John A. Dix had her side broken in, and every passenger on board was thrown from his feet. A general commotion resulted, and it was in the aftermath that the most serious injury was done to those on board.

TRADE CONDITIONS BETTER.

Faint Hopes for Good Prices Give Way to Surprises at the Activity Manifested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trades says: Improvement in markets and prices continues, and whereas a few months ago everybody was nursing the faintest hopes of recovery it has now come to be the only question in which branches, if any, the rise in prices and the increase of business may go too far. A strong conservative feeling is finding expression, not as yet controlling the markets or industries, but warning against too rapid expansion and rise. In some directions the advance in prices clearly checks volume business. But encouraging features have great power. Expectations of gold continue, but are met by syndicate deposits and expected to wane soon. Anxieties about the monetary future no longer hinder. Crop prospects, except for cotton, have somewhat improved during the week.

Important steps toward reorganization of great railroads give hope to investors. Labor troubles are for the moment less threatening and some of importance have been definitely settled. The industries are not only doing better than anybody expected, but are counting upon a great business for the rest of the year.

Wool has been speculatively hoisted, so that sales have fallen below last year's, in August 23,200,400 pounds, of which 10,902,900 were foreign, against 25,748,850 last year, of which only 4,539,200 were foreign. The demand for dress goods is still large, and some cancellation of orders for men's foreign cloth is reported, because goods do not come up to samples. At the same time the receipts from abroad continue heavy, and the outcome is so far in doubt that manufacturers are not buying beyond their actual needs.

The prospect for wheat has hardly improved this week, although the price has fallen 1/2 cent. Western receipts have decidedly increased, but are only 3,905,905 bushels, against 6,428,294 last year, and Atlantic exports are only 1,374,356 for the week, four included, against 3,271,128 last year. Failures for the week have been 186 in the United States, against 156 last year, and 42 in Canada, against 49 last year.

PAID FRANCE FIRST.

China Gives Up \$4,000,000 Franco as Indemnity on Account of Anti-Missionary Riots.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—State department officials say China's agreement to pay France \$4,000,000 franco indemnity on account of the anti-missionary riots at Szechuan is due to the fact that France decided to prosecute her claim alone and independently of the United States and Great Britain. The French had large property interests in that section, and the sum agreed upon is considered as entirely reasonable compensation for the loss sustained. The authorities here are satisfied with the progress making in the settlement of the claims of this country and of England, which are being pressed jointly, but say the point has not yet been reached in those negotiations where the amount of indemnity could be suggested.

EASTERN STAR OFFICERS.

The Woman's Branch of Masonry Chooses Leaders for the ensuing Year.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The forenoon session of the eighth triennial meeting of the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was devoted to committee reports. In the afternoon the board of officers were elected for three years, as appended: Most worthy grand matron of the general grand chapter, Mrs. Mary E. Partridge, Oakland, Cal.; most worthy grand patron, Henry H. Hinds, of Stanton, Mich.; most worthy associate grand matron, Mrs. Hattie Ewing, of Massachusetts; right worthy assistant grand patron, N. E. Gearhart, of Minnesota; right worthy secretary, Mrs. Lorraine, of Pickin, Ill.; right worthy grand treasurer, Mrs. Harriet A. Branback, of Iowa; worthy grand conductress, Edna I. Hedges, of Montana; associate conductress, Laura R. Hart, of Texas.

CHOLERA IN HAWAII.

Natives and Chinese Stricken by the Dread Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The steamer Monowai, which arrived last night from Australian points, did not stop at Honolulu, as usual. When off that port the steamer was hailed by the American consul, in a small boat, who announced that cholera had broken out in Honolulu. Among the natives and Chinese the cholera broke out soon after the steamer Helgie left on her last trip. It is presumed the disease was brought by that vessel. The Monowai did not enter Honolulu harbor, but steamed direct to San Francisco. Her passengers for Hawaii were brought here.

There had been eight deaths from the disease among the natives and Chinese.

Taylor Must Go to Prison.

PERRINE, S. D., Aug. 31.—The supreme court has handed down a decision remanding ex-State Treasurer Taylor to the sheriff, who will leave with him for the penitentiary immediately. The court held that the lower court, in giving sentence in excess of the general embezzlement penalty, did not exceed its jurisdiction, but that after Taylor shall have served two years he can test the validity of the five years' sentence.

Nikolai Active in Russia.

COLOGNE, Aug. 31.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from its correspondents in St. Petersburg asserting that nihilism is now more active throughout Russia than at any time since the death of Czar Alexander II. The nihilists have gradually grown bolder since the accession of the new czar to the throne.

Judge Thomas Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Judge C. M. Thomas, of Deadwood, S. D., who was elevated to the bench of the First district of South Dakota by President Cleveland in 1887, died here yesterday.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT, K. T.

The Officers Elected—Pittsburgh, Pa., the Next Meeting Place.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The grand encampment of Knights Templars yesterday decided to vote for officers by roll call. The first ballot, which was for grand commander, resulted as follows: Right Eminent Sir Warren Larue Thomas, of Marysville, Ky., 297; Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan, 2; Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, of Boston, 1; Very Eminent Sir Reuben H. Lloyd, of San Francisco, 1. As but 153 votes were necessary, Thomas was declared elected. Mr. Thomas feelingly thanked the camp for the honor conferred on him.

It was announced that the committee on time and place of the next convocation had reported in favor of Pittsburgh, Pa. Their action was unanimously ratified and the time agreed upon is the second Tuesday in October, 1894.

The following officers were then elected: Deputy grand commander, Very Eminent Sir Reuben H. Lloyd, of San Francisco; grand generalissimo, Very Eminent Sir Henry D. Stoddard, of Texas; grand captain-general, Very Eminent Sir George M. Moulton, of Illinois; grand senior warden, Very Eminent Sir Henry W. Rugg, of Rhode Island; grand junior warden, Very Eminent Sir W. B. Melish, of Cincinnati, O.; Very Eminent Sir H. Wales Lines, of Meriden Conn., was re-elected grand treasurer. There was a contest for the grand receivership, and four ballots were necessary. Eminent Sir W. H. May secured the coveted position. Sir Knight May is grand recorder of the grand commandery of Missouri and resides in St. Louis. The appointment of the grand prelate, grand standard bearer, grand warden and grand captain of the guard will be to-day after the installation of the officers elect. The election of officers ended, the encampment took up the question of revising the code.

SEIZED BY GERMANY.

An American Citizen Thrown into Prison at Hamburg.

DECATUR, Ind., Aug. 30.—R. M. Romberg, a prominent lawyer man of this city, left here about two months ago to visit his old home at Hamburg, Germany. Word has just been received here that he has been taken by the German officials and sent to prison for twelve years. The crime with which he is charged is that of whipping an official in the army prior to his coming to this country. Romberg came here about twelve years ago, and has during his stay here accumulated quite a fortune. He is a prominent member of the democratic county central committee. He has a wife and five small children here, who are wild over the news.

JEFFREY FOR PRESIDENT.

General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Chosen for the Santa Fe.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Edward T. Jeffrey, president and general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, is to be president of the reorganized Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Co. Mr. Jeffrey was considered as a successor to J. W. Reinhart when he resigned the presidency and senior receivership of the Santa Fe a year ago. The directors, however, finally decided that, as the road was in the hands of the court, there was no immediate need for a president, as the organization of the corporation practically ceased during the receivership.

For Republicans.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The National Republican league issued a proclamation to all state leagues yesterday, league clubs and the republican party at large. The proclamation says that in view of the probable shortening of the next presidential campaign, it is important that all work of organization shall be started at once and pushed in the most energetic manner. It is further stated that danger threatens the republic from within, and it cites what it calls the un-American blunders of the present administration as an incentive to active work on the part of the republican party. The document is signed by E. A. McAlpin, president of the National Republican league.

Crop Conditions.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Price Current summarizes the corn condition for the past week as follows: Rain has improved the situation of the corn crop, which will be much shorter of earlier calculations in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, portions of Iowa, Nebraska, etc. The total crop is unlikely to exceed 2,000,000,000 bushels. Other crop conditions are without noticeable change. The grain movement is retarded by moisture in various western regions. The week's packing of hogs amounted to 180,000 against 220,000 last year.

The Certificate Good.

PERRINE, Ok., Aug. 30.—The commissioner of the general land office has decided that the booth certificates issued at Arkansas City before the opening of the Cherokee strip were good. Three thousand of these were issued the day before the opening of the strip. The case decided was the contest of Lon Osborne, of Carthage, Mo., against A. M. Wainwright for the claim on which Ponce City is partly located. The local land office turned down Osborne because he held one of the Arkansas City certificates.

Forest Fires.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 30.—Through the united efforts of the citizens and the Wallace fire department, who labored nearly all night, the mining town of Osborne was saved from destruction by the forest fires that threatened on all sides. The danger is not entirely over, however, as the forests are still ablaze. The special train bearing the Wallace firemen passed through a fierce fiery ordeal on their way to Osborne. Flames from the burning forests lapped over the track and for a time those on board feared that they would be cremated.

Two Kansas Appointments.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Gov. Morrill has announced the following appointments: Lair Dean, of Smith Center, to be a member of the board of penitentiary directors, vice J. J. Barnes, of Pratt, removed; Dr. S. Lanning, of Kingman, to be a member of the state board of health, vice Dr. J. S. Benepe, of Kingman, resigned.

Two Sets of Policemen.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Wichita has two sets of patrolmen. One set is prohibition and the other set is anti-prohibition. The old policemen who were removed demanded their back pay and the police commissioners not having the money, the police said they would not quit work until a settlement was made with them.

Died from Eating Toadstools.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Otis L. Capron, the 3-year-old son of A. C. Capron, died last night from the effect of poison contracted by eating toadstools. The child was ill only a few hours.