

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

NO. 48.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.
UNITED STATES SENATOR JACOB H. GALLINGER has written an open letter in which he stated, in emphatic terms, that he was in favor of international bimetalism, and inflexibly opposed to the plan of silver monometallism.

The Washington official returns for August showed that the fruit crop of the country, taken as a whole, was much heavier than for several years. The general average of condition of the apple crop was 71.2 against 44 last year. The average condition of peaches August 1 was 83.3 against 23.3 in 1894.

LEADING democrats in favor of the free coinage of silver met at Washington on the 14th to exchange views on the best policy to be pursued to attain their ends. Representatives from twenty-two states were present, including fourteen delegates from Missouri. The committee on resolutions was appointed but had not reported. The address will be brief and declare unequivocally in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A LETTER has been received at the department at Washington from Ambassador Eustis to the effect that the French government still refused to allow him to see John L. Waller or to give him a copy of the evidence upon which Waller was convicted.

CHIEF MOORE, of the weather bureau at Washington, has issued instructions calling for reports on the conditions and qualification of all subordinate employes, and stating that in order to improve the present standard of the service, rigid inspection as to morals as well as the official character of employes is imperative.

THE printers at Washington were reported as being dissatisfied with the results of the classified service as extended to the government printing office and the typographical union of that city will make an attempt to get the civil service commission to change its methods to agree with the ideas of the compositors or do away with the examinations altogether.

At the national silver conference at Washington the committee on resolutions made their report, which was adopted, on the 15th. It was divided into two sections—an address and a plan of organization. The address said the democratic party should demand free coinage at 16 to 1 independently of any other nation and should declare its opposition to the issue of interest bearing bonds in time of peace.

THE August government crop report indicates a yield of 22,339,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas, 1,710,000 bushels in Oklahoma and 12,640,000 bushels in Nebraska, a total of 36,589,000 bushels for the three states. The government estimate last year was 46,000,000 bushels for the three.

THE interior department has as yet taken no steps to secure punishment of the murderers of the Bannock Indians.

THE extension of the classified civil service to practically the entire force of the agricultural department has been formally announced in a circular issued by Secretary Morton.

GENERAL NEWS.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended August 16 show an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 13.0; in New York the increase was 21.3; outside New York, 3.3.

THE impression prevailed in both the state and navy departments at Washington that the revolution in Ecuador would be quite a serious affair before the international troubles there were settled.

FIRE in the lumber mills at Fairfield, Me., on the 14th destroyed property to the amount of \$100,000.

THE international conference on peace arbitration at Brussels on the 16th adopted a resolution declaring that when a state had proclaimed permanent neutrality such neutrality should be recognized by the powers. The conference also adopted a resolution authorizing the president of the conference to ascertain whether two or more governments were prepared to take the initiative in the establishment of an international court for the settlement of disputes by pacific methods. The conference then adjourned to meet again at Buda Pesth.

A MEETING of the members of the British parliament favorable to currency reform was held in the house of commons on the 16th. It was resolved to form a parliamentary committee, its members being pledged to promote an international conference for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to remove or mitigate the evils resulting from the fluctuations growing out of the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver.

ADVICES from Vladivostok showed that the outbreak of cholera in China, Korea and Formosa was becoming serious.

A WAR was in progress on the 14th among laundrymen on the north side of Chicago, and as a result the price of laundering a shirt, plain, fancy or negligee, was cut from 10 and 15 cents to 4 cents. Collars, cuffs and underwear took a corresponding drop.

EX-MAYOR M. D. VAN HORN, of Denver, Col., was killed on the 14th by falling from a third story window of the Grand Central hotel, of which he was proprietor. He had been mayor of the city from 1893 to 1895 and was a veteran of the late war.

At Algotquin, a small village near Elgin, Ill., fire destroyed Frank Kazer's house. Kazer managed to get his wife and two children out safely, but before he could rescue another daughter the roof fell in, carrying the child down. Crazed with grief Kazer resisted the efforts of neighbors to drag him from the burning structure and his life was lost with that of his daughter.

A CHICAGO newspaper recently published interviews with national committeemen of both the republican and democratic parties, which indicated that each were in favor of a short presidential campaign in 1896.

THE eighth biennial session of the supreme lodge of the colored Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa convened in Chicago on the 19th and will continue in session four days. Aside from the regular routine business there was the important branch of unification of the various branches of the order among colored men to be considered.

A GANG of Creek Indians and negroes, with several white outlaws, raided Samuel Norford's store, near Arbeca, I. T., and, after gutting the place, assaulted and otherwise mistreated five women in the neighborhood, several of whom were likely to die.

THE schooner Ellen, a British vessel, was recently fired upon by a Venezuelan gunboat in the Caribbean sea and although the captain sent the British flag to his mizzenmast head, the gunboat ignored it and continued firing until the schooner hoisted to and the Venezuelans searched the vessel and then allowed her to continue her voyage. The matter has been reported to London.

GREAT excitement prevailed at Lexington, Ky., on the 16th and a lynching was highly probable. Mrs. Mary Hudson, wife of a prominent farmer, was assaulted by a negro named Henry Smith, who was captured and placed in jail. A large mob of angry people surrounded the jail and it was said hundreds of others were on the way there to do violence to the negro.

IN the presence of 5,000 persons at Dublin, Ireland, Peter Maher, the Irish champion, knocked out Johnson, of London, in a half minute, and the London Sporting Life said that Maher deserved to go in the first rank of boxers.

A DISPATCH from Clearfield, Pa., on the 16th said that eight men were killed and ten seriously hurt by the premature explosion of a blast near Mehappy on the Pittsburgh & Eastern railway.

J. C. THOMPSON, the fugitive cashier of the defunct First national bank of Sedalia, Mo., has taken out naturalization papers and has become a citizen of the republic of Mexico.

ONE person was killed and a score of others injured in a rear end collision at Camden, N. J., on the 15th. An accommodation train crashed into an excursion train carrying a lot of colored Sunday school children and the latter train caught fire and a young colored boy was burned to death.

At Asbury Park, N. J., on the 15th, Jessie Taylor, of Omaha, Neb., the bride was known by the name of Vera Stanwood and was named as correspondent in the recent divorce case of Mrs. Corbett against her husband.

THE Maryland republican state convention assembled at Cambridge on the 15th and nominated Lloyd Lownders for governor, Harry M. Clabaugh for attorney-general, and L. E. P. Dennis for comptroller. The platform has twelve planks, the two principal ones favoring a protective tariff and opposing any legislation to create a different standard than that of the gold dollar. The other planks were on state issues.

A BENZINE tank exploded at the Peerless foundry at Findlay, O., on the 15th and in an instant the building was wrapped in flames. Two men, William Adams and William Bemis, were probably fatally burned. Ten oil stills caught next, and one after the other exploded. Next two tanks of crude, containing 12,000 gallons, took fire, sending up red columns of flame 200 feet into the air. A mammoth tank of 30,000 barrels was fired into with a cannon, letting the oil run out.

At the Yankton Indian agency in South Dakota, on the 15th, Agent Smith distributed \$20 gold pieces, struck off for the occasion, as souvenirs of the signing of the treaty ceding the land to the United States, which recently went into effect. About 450 Indians received souvenirs. They are now full-fledged citizens.

At Pierre, S. D., ex-Treasurer W. W. Taylor, who stole \$34,000 from the state, was arraigned by Judge Gaffney in court on the 14th. He had pleaded guilty and the judge gave him the limit of the law, five years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

At Morgantown, W. Va., the boiler of a threshing engine exploded, killing three men and injuring four others. One man was literally torn to pieces.

A WAR was in progress on the 14th among laundrymen on the north side of Chicago, and as a result the price of laundering a shirt, plain, fancy or negligee, was cut from 10 and 15 cents to 4 cents. Collars, cuffs and underwear took a corresponding drop.

EX-MAYOR M. D. VAN HORN, of Denver, Col., was killed on the 14th by falling from a third story window of the Grand Central hotel, of which he was proprietor. He had been mayor of the city from 1893 to 1895 and was a veteran of the late war.

THE Gummy hotel at Denver, Col., was blown to pieces by an explosion early on the morning of the 19th, and it was feared that from forty to sixty people had lost their lives. It was supposed that the battery of boilers had exploded in the basement. Fire added to the horror of the situation, the firemen having to abandon several victims to their fate just as they had been almost rescued.

PRESIDENT W. W. KENT, of the Western Baseball association, has transferred the Jacksonville franchise to Springfield, Ill. Poor patronage at Jacksonville was the reason given for the transfer.

TO AVOID further complications over the Mexican mission, Minister Ransom is to be reappointed.

THE wife and little son of Arthur France, of Englewood, Ill., were accidentally drowned in Spring lake, Michigan. The child was in bathing and got beyond his depth, when the mother went to his rescue and both were drowned.

BY the overloading of a small pleasure boat near Oceanide, Md., on the 15th seven persons were drowned.

At Chicago Saturday Patrick Quinlan, the Holmes "castle" janitor, and his wife were released from custody, and the last semblance of a chance to prosecute H. H. Holmes in Chicago for any of his alleged crimes probably vanished with them.

At the populist rally at Guthrie, Ok., recently J. S. Coxe, of commonwealth army fame, for president.

JAPAN was visited by terrible storms recently, inundations adding their devastating effects to the havoc wrought by the wind! It was calculated that over 1,000 people lost their lives, many being drowned.

At Spring Valley Sheriff Clarke, of Princeton, arrested over thirty of the men who ran the negroes out of Location. He was assisted in the work by fifteen armed deputies.

THE queen's speech was read to the lords and commons on the 15th by the lord chancellor. It was very brief and said that no international complications threatened the peace of Europe; that representations had been made to the Chinese government concerning the recent massacre of missionaries in that country and the perpetrators would be punished; that the atrocities committed in Armenia had been viewed with horror and certain reforms had been suggested to the sultan and were being considered.

A BLOODY battle occurred in British Honduras near Belize August 2 between 2,000 Caribs and about 4,000 Jamaica negroes. Between 500 and 600 negroes were killed and the Caribs had 300 killed and twice as many wounded.

THE failures in the United States for the week ended the 16th (Dun's report) were 196, against 229 last year.

THE American Protestant association, in national convention at Cincinnati, elected E. G. Schriber, master; F. G. Cruger, of St. Louis, secretary; and F. Dickroger, of St. Louis, treasurer.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE steamer City of Sheffield, from St. Louis to the Tennessee river, struck an obstruction in the Mississippi river below Cairo, Ill., on the 15th and sank. The water barely covered the boiler deck and she can be raised without trouble. Several hundred barrels of flour in the hold were damaged. No lives were lost and the passengers were taken off by the Margaret.

EX-ASSOCIATE JUSTICE STONG, of the United States supreme court, died at Lake Minnevaska, New York, on the 19th from catarrh of the stomach. Aged 87 years.

THE National Tobacco Workers' union has announced that, in accordance with a decision of a recent meeting at St. Louis, it would boycott every brand of tobacco produced by the American Tobacco Co., and that the American Federation of Labor would probably also endorse the boycott, and an appeal be made to every tobacco user to follow their example.

A MOTOR boat on the river Elbe, near Hamburg, sank and seventeen people were drowned.

LEONARD W. VOLK, the eminent sculptor, died in Chicago on the 19th.

THE Trade and Labor assembly and the Labor congress at Chicago have each arranged for a parade on Labor day, but so serious has the feeling grown between the two factions that Chief of Police Badenoch has insisted on laying out the line of march to be followed by the two hostile camps to keep them from a collision.

JUDGE BREWER, of the Fourth judicial district, has dissolved the injunction restraining the county treasurer from collecting taxes on town lots before the towns board received the patent for the townsite. He holds that taxes can be collected on town property after the towns board made application to prove up on the townsite.

THE non-partisan California silver convention, called by the American Bimetallic league, met at San Francisco on the 19th. The object was to sound California on the silver question. The convention was to continue in session three days.

MANY farmers in South Dakota that had grain furnished to them for seed by their counties have completed their threshing and were reported as having left for parts unknown without paying for the seed. Printed lists of the delinquents were being secured and they may be arrested if found.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A new populist paper will be started at Topeka about September 1.

All central Kansas was drenched by a heavy rain on the night of the 9th.

The independent American party is the latest organized in Kansas. It is for free silver.

Judge W. C. Webb, of Topeka, is out for chief justice of the supreme court, as a populist.

A waterspout near Eldorado the other night precipitated about 8 inches of water in forty minutes.

Recently 127 insane women were removed from the asylum at Topeka to the women's ward at the Osawatimie asylum.

Bert Hackett, of Olathe, won the championship at the recent bicycle contest at Topeka, riding a mile in 2:06 1-5.

During a late storm at Eldorado the standpipe of the water works was blown down and broken. The loss was about \$6,000.

During a recent storm at Arkansas City ten buildings were struck by lightning and yet only one person was injured—a lady slightly.

At Pittsburgh several days ago a telephone wire broke and fell over a trolley wire, one end striking a team of horses, instantly killing both.

At the recent meeting of the wheelmen of Kansas at Topeka, the proceedings were inaugurated with a procession in which 500 wheelmen were in line.

It is stated that W. H. Barnes, secretary of the state horticultural society, will make a tour of the state for the purpose of reviving a number of local horticultural societies.

THE coroner's jury at Eureka has charged Mrs. Ella Amick with the murder of her former husband, James Amick. She has been arrested and committed to jail without bail to await trial.

THE large sugar factory (old glucose plant) at Leavenworth that had just been fitted up with new machinery as a distillery was burned the other night. Loss, about \$110,000. Origin of the fire not known.

William Barkus, a bachelor farmer residing near Atchison, was viciously attacked by a tramp the other night and badly beaten. The object was robbery. Barkus was found in an unconscious condition.

THE other afternoon Jesse, Mays dropped dead in a grocery store at Lawrence. He had just listened to a story and with a hearty laugh at its close, fell back in his chair, gasped a few times and fell over dead. He was about 70 years of age.

Judge Solon O. Thacher, who had been a prominent citizen since the early settlement of Kansas, died in Lawrence on the 12th at the age of 65 years. He had filled many positions of honor and trust, and was a state senator at the time of his death.

THE McPherson district Epworth league convention, lately in session at Larned, elected the following officers: President, Miss Frances A. Wells; Kinsley, vice president, F. H. Russell, Great Bend; secretary, Frank Johnson, Larned; treasurer, Isaac Runyon, Marion.

JOHN Guess, a prisoner in the government penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, escaped the other day but was soon after captured. He was sent up from the Indian territory for selling liquor to Indians. He had only a few weeks to serve and had just been made a "trusty."

W. I. McClure, who had been for several years employed at Christ's hospital at Topeka, but had been discharged, committed suicide in the woods north of the Rock Island tracks in that city a day or two after his discharge. The body was not found for several days and was badly decomposed.

Pensions lately granted to Kansas veterans: Original—William R. Thompson, Red Bud; Michael Rogers, Baldwin; William H. Ayres, Farlinville; Charles G. Moberg, Saronberg; Jacob Arnold, Atchison. Additional—Thomas J. Newport, Tadenia. Increase—H. L. Smith, Stockton; John C. Northrup, Lawrence. Reissue—David W. Tilford, Winfield; Justin O. Hottenstein, Humboldt. Original Widows, etc.—Rose Fitzsimmons, Oskaloosa. Reissue—Mary I. Kerr, Kansas City.

THE controversy over the current university fund will, it is said, go to the supreme court. The attorney-general having held that it is the duty of county clerks to compute the rate of taxation for levy, State Auditor Cole sent out notices to the county clerks that unless they make the rate and place it upon the tax rolls, mandamus proceedings will be commenced. As many of the county clerks have refused to act in accord with the attorney-general's ruling, a suit is thought to be inevitable. One case will settle the controversy.

A case involving the constitutionality of one section of the prohibitory law has been filed in the supreme court. It has been the custom of Kansas officers to enter any place which they suspected of being a joint and arrest the keeper without a warrant. This was done in the case of a suspected Topeka jointkeeper, one day recently, and his attorneys have taken the matter to the higher courts for a constitutional interpretation of the law under which the officers do this thing, alleging that it is a violation of the personal liberty clause.

DENVER'S DISASTER.

Wreck of the Gummy Hotel by an Explosion.

At Least Forty Persons Buried in the Ruins—Fire Adds Its Horrors to the Scene—List of Registered Guests.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 19.—The Gummy hotel, 1725 to 1733 Lawrence street, was wrecked by a terrific explosion at 12:10 this morning, the rear half of the building, a five-story brick and stone structure, going down with a crash. The hotel was crowded with guests and many of them must have been killed, as well as the entire force of hotel employes, who were sleeping in the portion of the building at the time. On both sides of Lawrence from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, and on Larimer, directly back of the Gummy, the plate glass windows of the business houses were blown in and a number of pedestrians were injured by falling glass. The fronts of many buildings in the vicinity were badly wrecked.

The hotel structure, for 100 feet along the alley and extending for 75 feet toward the front, is merely a mass of debris. Brick and plaster are piled in a heap 20 feet high, and from this mass of wreckage can be heard the moans of the injured and dying.

At 12:35 o'clock five injured persons had been taken out. They were all inmates of the upper story and sank down with the floors, escaping more fortunately than those below, who are still buried in the ruins. By some estimates forty people were in the portion of the hotel destroyed, nearly all of whom must be dead. The cause of the explosion is uncertain, but it is supposed that the battery of boilers in the hotel basement must have exploded. Two injured women had been almost extracted from the ruins when the flames approached so close that the rescuers had to abandon them for their own safety. Both voices have now been silenced, fire completing the work commenced by the explosion. The bodies of three women are to be seen in the back part of the building, but cannot be reached.

At 1:30 o'clock the flames were still keeping the firemen back from the work of rescue, except just at the line of the alley wall. Thus far six persons have been taken from the ruins, all badly injured. In addition four were severely out by glass falling into the street. Among the dead are Peter Gummy and R. G. Greniera, the proprietor of the hotel, the day clerk and the night clerk, none of whom have been found.

The firemen made a brave effort to save a woman caught in the debris of the north corner of the hotel, but were forced to abandon the attempt. The spot where she lay is now the hottest part of the fire. None of the six persons thus far taken out are conscious and identification is impossible.

The force of the explosion carried away a large portion of the rear of the building adjoining the hotel and occupied by A. Lillyblade, wholesale and retail furniture. The walls of the Gummy on the side toward Eighteenth street crushed a stable and a small frame house, but no one was injured.

No meals were served in the hotel and every guest entered on the register occupied a room in the hotel last night. Twenty-two people registered yesterday, most of them late at night, the list being as follows: Mrs. O. H. Knight, Lake City; Mrs. Knight's sons; J. L. Kirk, Omaha; J. C. Brown, Omaha; Bud Buren, Colorado Springs; J. W. Roberts and wife, Colorado Springs; Miss Jennie Howard, Boston; Mrs. C. W. Williams, Boulder; Miss Hattie H. Williams, Boulder; W. C. McClain, Huron, Kan.; Mrs. McClain and child, Huron, Kan.; Henry Sloan, Huron, Kan.; George Eurt, Colorado Springs, Col.; E. T. McCloskey, Cripple Creek, Col.; F. French, Central City, Col.; M. E. Letson, Denver; W. J. Corson, Pueblo, Col.

Thus far only fifteen people who are known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion are accounted for. This leaves sixty supposed to be dead.

Henry Sloan and wife, Huron, Kan., and W. C. McClain, cashier of the Huron state bank, arrived at the hotel last night from Manitou and occupied the front and south rooms. They are among those taken down by ladders. All are more or less injured. Mr. McClain states that he thinks there were sixty guests in the hotel, which, with the employes, would bring the number of people in the building at the time of the disaster up to seventy-five.

DIED WITH HIS CHILD.

A Frantic Father, Unable to Rescue His Girl from Fire, Died with Her.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 19.—Frank Kazer and his 4-year-old daughter Sylvia were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their residence and several other buildings at Algonquin, a small village near here, early yesterday morning. The fire started in Kazer's house. When aroused Kazer managed to get his wife and two children out safely, but before he could reach Sylvia, a portion of the floor fell in, carrying the child down. Kazer was crazed with grief and resisted the efforts of neighbors to drag him from the burning structure, clinging to the door frame until the roof fell in, burying him in the blazing mass.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

Interesting Statistics from the Last Report of the Currency Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The comptroller of the currency has compiled an aggregate statement of the condition of the 3,715 national banks in the United States as a result of replies made to his call for a statement of conditions of the banks on the 11th day of July last. The statement issued shows more than anything else mid-summer inactivity. There is less money out of the banks and more money lying idle in their coffers.

The individual deposits on hand amount to \$100,000,000 more than was shown by the statement of May 7. It is interesting to note also that the gold coin on hand in July was only \$117,000,000, as against \$128,000,000 in May. This shows that some of the national bank gold has gone abroad and some has probably gone to the bond syndicate to replenish the treasury gold reserve. As many of the leading national banks throughout the country are members of the bond syndicate the fact that these banks still have \$117,000,000 gold on hand is in a small way indicative of the ability of the syndicate to obtain gold. As is usually the case the silver stock on hand is absolutely immovable. Nobody wants it, nobody will take it and banks keep it stored away. In May the amount of silver in the banks was \$12,000,000, and it was still \$12,000,000 in July.

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

The Chinese Minister at London Inclined to Blame the Missionaries.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Kung Tsjen, Chinese minister plenipotentiary to the courts of London, Brussels, Paris and Rome, said of the recent massacre of the missionaries in China that they were on this as other previous occasions mainly the work of ruffians who had availed themselves of exceptional circumstances in order to work mischief and loot property in the confusion which ensued. For instance, at Cheng Fu some boys had thrown little stones at a missionary, and when remonstrated with, had persisted. The missionary seized one of the boys, dragged him through the streets and locked him in the church or chapel. A crowd stormed the building, and in the fight which followed murdered the missionary. The authorities were promptly apprised of what was going on and hurried to the scene, but instead of being assisted by the missionaries the latter upbraided the mandarins, and even laid hands on one of them. This caused a new outbreak. The emperor of China had a perfect horror of every kind of outrage and had launched three energetic decrees calling upon the foreign office—the Tsung Li Yamen—to meet out the severest punishment to the guilty, and he (the Chinese minister) felt perfectly sure that these outrages would not occur again.

AWFUL DEATH LIST.

Bulgarians Burn and Pillage the Mohammedan Town of Dospal.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times prints a dispatch from Sofia confirming the report of the attack by 500 Bulgarians on the Mohammedan village of Dospal, across the Turkish frontier. The later reports received show that 300 houses were burned and 1,400 persons killed. A dynamite bomb was thrown from a mosque into a crowd of refugees. The village lies in the wildest recesses of the Rhodope mountains, southeast of Batak. It is inhabited by Mohammedan Bulgarians, brave and warlike fanatics, who hate the Christian Bulgarians more than the Turks, and are therefore likely to take a terrible revenge. It is believed that the attack was arranged by the Macedonian committee in order to provoke fresh atrocities and thus incense Europe against Turkey.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.

A Small Pleasure Boat Overturned by Frightened Women.

OCEANSIDE, Md., Aug. 19.—By the overloading of a small pleasure boat yesterday an entire family was drowned and two other families are mourning. A party of farmers from the neighborhood of Frankford and Selbyville, Del., had a fish fry on Gray's creek, a branch of the Isle of Wight bay, with bathing, fishing and other amusements. William Hudson carried a party of nine out sailing and as the boat was about to come back the women of the party jumped screaming on the high side, capsizing the little craft, which was hardly large enough to carry five persons.

The dead are: William Storr, his wife and two daughters, Myrtle Stevens and Lina and Lulu Hall.

THE HEARNES INDICTED.

Grand Jury at Hannibal Says They Are the Murderers of Millionaire Stillwell.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 19.—When the Marion county grand jury made its final report Saturday it returned an indictment marked private and it was not known until after 4 o'clock what it was. Then Sheriff Pratt, armed with the proper papers, went to the home of W. T. Perkins, where Dr. Joseph C. Hearne and his wife, formerly Mrs. Amos J. Stillwell, have been staying, and placed the two under arrest for the murder of the millionaire packer, Amos J. Stillwell, December 28, 1888. They were placed in jail without bail.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

THE DEAR LITTLE PATH.

There's a dear little path at the end of the road.
And where do you think it goes?
It wanders away at its own sweet will,
Of through the woods and over the hill,
And down where the river flows.
The prim old road lies paved and curbed
While the lamps at either side
March out in a line by night and day
To the noisy town so far away.
Where never a flower can hide.
Two at the end stand quite amazed
At the little path's careless ways:
But, waiting beyond is the marguerite,
The bluebird's nest and the springing wheat,
And it never stops nor stays.
Oh, the dear little path! I like it best,
Springtime, summer and fall,
Though it runs through the brambles or into
the swamp.
It is dearer to me than the stately pomp
Of the road with its sentinels tall.
—G. P. Du Bois, in Chicago Record.

LASSOING A LOVER.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.



WITHIN a very short space of time—so short that few have noticed its disappearance—there stood a brick building in the suburbs of the city of Alameda, which was a wagon shop and a smithy combined. The place had more than a local reputation, on account of the excellence of its work, the smith being especially proficient in his department, employing the art of a veterinary surgeon in a rude but successful way. Nor had he his equal in the country for putting a shoe on a horse, the most fractious animal submitting itself to his skilled hand without demonstration. Indeed, his sibilant "P-s-t!" whistled through his teeth in an indescribable manner, acted like a charm on the most unruly equine spirit.

So Steve Damer's forge was glowing when others were dark and silent, and his rivals expressed their dislike for him and his successes in many ways. They sneered at him for a half-breed and attributed his luck to the arts of savagery. The smith did not care. There was only one thing on earth for which he did care—that was his beautiful daughter Pauline, the stately girl who would have graced the most refined home in the state, but who had returned from school with no higher ambition than to serve in her father's kitchen. There was little else to the whole abode save the loft above, but it was as neat and dainty as loving hands could make it. None of the neighboring houses had such quaint decorations. The wings of bright-plumaged birds crossed on the walls. Bows and arrows tied with strings of wampum. Moccasins of soft skins, embroidered in rare patterns with many-colored beads, unlike any work done by skilled American hands. For why? Pauline Damer was the daughter of an Indian princess, and inherited her right to do such work, for her instincts were those of her mother's picturesque people, the Tulucas, whose name means "art" and who are neither nomads nor idolaters, but a people who are pastmasters in all the arts and industries.

When the dark-skinned young wife of Steve Damer died, he went back to civilization to find himself an alien and his bright-eyed baby squaw, his little woman, an object of impertinent curiosity.

"A marriage with a squaw is no marriage at all in the eyes of white law," said the good people who sustain missions for Christianizing the Indians, and they then signified their willingness to receive the child-barbarian as a ward of the nation.

But Steve Damer was loyal to the memory of his dead wife and her people, and refused to part with his Pauline, or give her over even temporarily to the despisers of her mother's race. He did, however, send her to school, where she was trained well, even to the extent of being admired and petted, for two reasons. One was that she was considered a sprig of nobility, however rough and rude the branch from which she came; the other because phenomenal sums were paid for her expenses, and her father kept



himself out of sight. The money was her mother's, a heritage her father used to make her a scholar and a lady, which last she was by birthright.
Damer was busy in his shop, for it was race week, and the horses needed careful preparation for the event on which so many thousands of dollars were staked. Bendemeer had been brought over from San Francisco to have his shoes refitted, and Nankipoo was being shod anew on all fours, while Son-of-a-Gun waited his turn. Jockeys and hostlers and a few owners accompanied the horses. All the talent

was on hand and there was the usual acrobatic betting, the stakes being of unusual importance. Little Tough had won a five furlong race in one minute and one second, the fastest time made by a two-year-old, and Jordan had been fouled at the head of the stretch. So the talk went on until all had taken their turn and gone, with the exception of one man, an owner who sent his jockey away and lingered to have a confidential talk with the smith.

"Why doesn't Harlow Lincoln bring his chestnut here to be shod?" was the first question when they were alone.
"Ask him," answered the smith curtly; he knew his man and did not feel it was necessary to be civil.

"Have a swallow," said the other with a disagreeable smile, extending a handsome silver-mounted flask toward the smith.

"How do I know it ain't fixed?" asked Damer suspiciously.
"Great Caesar's ghost, man, have you no common sense? I want you to have all your wits about you if—Lincoln's Delight is to lose the race to-morrow. I should think you would want to be even with him for all his snubs and slights."

Damer took a long draught from the flask before answering. The subtlety of the liquor entered into his heart and brain. As long as he let liquor alone—and he knew it for a fact—he was a decent man. When he drank he became ugly and morose, and easily offended. It was long since his last spree. He had promised Pauline—last Pauline, the thought of her accelerated the work of liquor. Harlow Lincoln had slighted Pauline in some way. Damer did not know how, but on her coming there the young ranchman had shown her much attention, and she had almost admitted to her father that she looked upon him as a king among men, and then he had staid away, and ever since Pauline had lost her lightheartedness.

Damer heard too often the taunting couplet of his own people:
"The fobbs may pour from mora till night,
Nor wash the pretty Indian white."
He hated Lincoln for not returning his daughter's love, and this scheme to get even appealed to his worst nature. Put into speech, it meant that the smith should get access to Delight, the famous running chestnut booked for the morning's race, and cripple the animal so as to prevent him from going on the track. To the little honor he had left, he refused money for the crime. He was willing, in his cups, to do the dastardly deed solely for revenge.

Neither of the conspirators saw a shadow cross the door-sill and speed away into the gathering night. It was Pauline, who had gone to the smithy to walk home with her father, as she often did, leaving the supper ready to eat on the table.

Now, she did not go home, but straight as an arrow flies, she sought the home of Harlow Lincoln. No blush of maiden delicacy stained her olive cheek. She thought not of herself, but of the two men she loved, her father and Harlow Lincoln, who had stolen the sweet possession of her young heart from her. She knew how much he cherished the chestnut Delight, and that a fortune awaited him should he win—and she would save her father from being a criminal.

But Lincoln was away from home. The bachelor menage was closed and no one about but the man who took care of Delight and the small jockey who on the morrow was to ride him, as he confidently believed, to victory.
The little jockey had heard of the Indian princess, but had never seen her, and he was so pleased with her beauty that he at once took her for his mascot, and begged a bit of ribbon to wear as his colors.

Together they visited the stable and Pauline took a look around.
"Does some one watch here all night?" she asked.
"I do," said the jockey proudly; "I have my bed 'longside of Delight, and look up, and I has pistols, and know how to shoot."

The girl stood by the favorite, who had been watched and admired every hour of the day and was as nervous as a woman. Pauline touched the silky skin that shone in a hundred golden lights in the glare of the lantern which the jockey lighted. It was beautiful, but she belonged to a people that do not love the horse, except as an article of diet. But she loved the horse's master.
Not that she admitted it to herself. I, as a relater of facts, may state what I know. The native delicacy of her Indian nature was tempered by the reserve of her white blood. Not for worlds would she have given Harlow Lincoln a foretaste of that love which could have made his heaven.

She went, leaving no message, and much troubled about the course she should pursue. Her father was not at the house, nor did he come later, and at last she could stand the suspense no longer. She determined to go back to the stable and warn the young man if he had returned, and, if he was still absent, to caution the little jockey.
She waited long after coming to this decision, then taking down from the wall the coil of rawhide that hung there, she hid it under the serape she wore, and sped away, light of foot but heavy of heart, to the rescue of Delight and her father.

There all was dark and still, except an occasional snuff of the impatient animal, or a low whinny, and Pauline called in vain for the boy or any attendant, and at last finding a window high up in the stable open, she scaled the wall, and groped her way through the gloom, to a place where she could see the floor below and Delight in his stall, with the jockey sleeping heavily beside him. The little fellow had been drugged, and would not awaken for some hours. Pauline was stricken with a horrible fear of the consequences to her father. She was afraid of him, too, when he had been drinking, and knew he would not listen to reason.

What should she do? Seating herself on a bale of alfalfa she tried to think, when she heard a noise at a side entrance to the building. All the possi-

bilities of the occasion rushed into her mind like a torrent. What if her father did not come, and Harlow Lincoln did? It might not be necessary for her to incriminate her father, but how then could she account for her own presence there? And the condition of the boy? And then the door opened and the outline of a man appeared. It was her father!

He crept in stealthily—so unlike his usual free step—and quieted the excited horse with the familiar "p-s-t!" Then he dropped on one knee and took up the left hind foot. But he had no time to wreak his will on the poor brute. Something whizzed through the air in a black, snaky circle, and descending with unerring certainty drew taut around the neck of Steve Damer, stretching him out on the floor where he writhed black in the face. At the same moment the frightened horse plunged and snorted, and, screaming with fear, tried to break his halter. There was a moment's commotion at the door in the front of the stable which was broken from its hinges, and Harlow Lincoln, followed by several excited men, burst into the place.

It took but a moment to realize the true meaning of the scene, and then each man caught hold of the lasso, and gave it a twist. But like a spirit, a form glided between them and cut the noose at the neck of the prostrate and unconscious man.

"I saved your horse—give me my father's life," said the girl, confronting the angry owner of Delight.

"You saved my horse?" he asked in scornful incredulity.
"Yes. You do not know how to care for precious things. The boy has been drugged, and your enemy—not my father—is at your door. My father was the tool of another man. Give me his life for your Delight and win the race to-morrow. We will go where you can never hear of us again."

Damer had recovered his consciousness and was on his feet, but being sobered could not recall his part in the affair.

"Take him," said Lincoln, not unkindly, "and if you saved my horse I thank you, Pauline."

She looked like a young queen as she led the bewildered man away, and one of the men made a slighting remark about her "Injun blood," giving her a good gait, and measured his length on the floor before the speech was well out of his mouth.

"You will please speak respectfully of Delight's friends—and mine," said Lincoln, with a fierce gleam in his eye.

The next day the little jockey was all right and figured to win. He wore



"I SAVED YOUR HORSE."

the ribbon of the Indian princess, and Delight ran from start to wire in the good time of 1:13, distancing all competitors.
When the owner of the winning horse counted up his gains he was satisfied to keep that which he had won and retire to his ranch a rich man. He thought much of Pauline in those days, as he had at another and earlier phase of their acquaintance. Her beauty, her maidenly modesty, her many graces of mind and character, had made an impression upon him, and he believed those very graces were derived from her heroic lineage. He felt it to be an imperative duty to call on her and thank her again for the good luck she had brought him. Perhaps she would be his mascot for life.

He rode Delight, who was proudly conscious of a new outfit, and pranced accordingly, setting off the figure of his young master to its best advantage. There was no sign of life about the cabin, the smithy was closed, but the owner of the wagon-making portion of the building said that the smith had taken his daughter and gone back to her mother's people on Big river.

To be foiled in his desire is the strongest incentive to a man to gain the object of his hope. Delight felt his master's spurs that day as never before.
Harlow Lincoln could hear that soft low voice saying: "You do not know how to care for precious things," and he realized, as most of us do at some period of our lives, that blessings brighten as they take their flight. But he is a young man of enterprise, and the tightening of the lasso of love around his affections may yet lead him to the rancher on Big river, which is not quite at the end of the world.—Detroit Free Press.

Nature's Beverage.

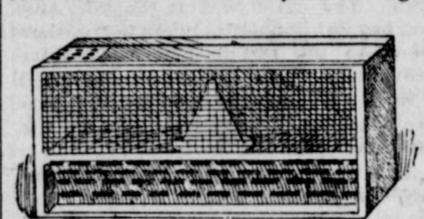
The weary teetotaler riding along a dusty, white-hot turnpike in Kentucky came to a farmhouse with a well-sweep in the front yard and a man sitting in the shade by the gate.
"Good day," saluted the traveler.
"Can I be accommodated with a drink here? I am very thirsty."
"Certainly," was the hospitable response. "What would you like to have?"
"Nature's beverage, of course," replied the teetotaler, somewhat shocked.
"All right," said the native, taking a bottle of corn juice from his pocket and handing it over. "There's about a pint in there and plenty more in the house. Help yourself."—N. Y. Sun.

THE FARMING WORLD.

TRAPS FOR DRONES.

An Easy Way of Getting Rid of Useless Honey Consumers.
Almost any warm afternoon one may see numerous large black bees buzzing about the hives with a noise equal to more than twice their number of workers. These are the drones who toil not, and are useful only to fertilize the queen. As this is necessary but once in her lifetime, it is evident that by far the greater part of a drone's life is spent in useless consumption of stores. Nor is this all; as soon as honey becomes scarce in the field the attention of many of these idlers, and the working force depleted to that extent. It is no uncommon thing to see two or more workers hauling out a drone, and either executing him or driving him into exile.

It is important to save the bees as much work as possible, and thus economize their time. That is just what drone traps are for, and the one here illustrated is regarded almost universally as the drone trap for all aparies. A close examination of the cut will explain the method of its use, I think, appearing as the trap does to the observer, when in place across the hive entrance. The back is open sufficiently to admit the bees readily, but the front is closed with a strip of perforated zinc, the perforations of which allow the worker bees to pass through



ALLEY TRAP.

reely, but not the larger drones. The latter, trying to escape to the outer air, crawl about in search of an exit, and finally find it through the apex of the wire cone shown in the center of the trap. (The latest patterns contain three cones.) This leads them into an upper chamber or apartment entirely inclosed with perforated strips, and from which there is no exit for them, except through the one by which they entered, a route they are very seldom able to retrace. In this way in the course of one or two warm afternoons about all the drones in the hive may be captured and destroyed at leisure. Or, if one does not care to kill them, an opening from the end of this chamber to the outer air, closed by a sliding tin, may be left open and the drones allowed to pass out this way. As they cannot return by this route, they are effectually debarred from reentering the hive. If this method is adopted, however, care should be taken that they do not simply go into another hive. If they are killed while caged see that no workers are with them.

So much for this "alley trap," as it is called, as a drone excluder. As a queen catcher it is also valuable. The queen is also larger than the workers, hence unable to pass through the perforated zinc. To prevent the issuing and departure of a swarm during the absence of the apiarist, place the trap before the entrance as for drones, taking care to see that the entrance at the end is closed. If a swarm attempts to issue the queen will either be forced back into the hive or caught in the drone chamber, and held till the return or convenience of the apiarist. Of course the swarm is not likely to go without her.

Formerly it was considered sufficient to catch her, and prevent the departure of a swarm to parts unknown. Now a new feature is being successfully introduced—a self-hiver. The top of the trap is perforated or removed for this, and a box made with the ends fitting tightly over the ends of the trap, the back consisting of the front of the hive, and the front a sloping board, not too smooth, extending upwards; all forming a second chamber above the trap, bee-tight, but with open top, which should be exactly on a level with the top of the hive. On top of this, place the hive into which you wish to introduce the new swarm. The large chamber of the self-hiver then will open at the top, directly into the empty hive, and the swarm following their queen up through the trap, will presently find themselves in their new hive. By placing a trap across the entrance to this to retain the queen, one can save the swarm will stay here, and at the same time allow the workers free passage out of and into their new home. By this method one may leave the apiary to look after itself for the day, without fear of losing a swarm of bees, and find them on his return at night already hived and settled in their new quarters.—American Gardening.

Green Food for Poultry.

The feeding of green food to poultry in summer demands some attention, says the Farmers' Home Journal, especially if the fowls are confined in the yards. It is usually the custom to chop green food to a fine condition and place it where the fowls can reach it. Such a practice is the best for the winter, but in summer it is a saving of labor to use a spade and take a large sod to the fowls. They can thus pick at it to advantage, and will be better satisfied, not ceasing until they have eaten tops, leaves, stems and roots, as well as scratching the earth to pieces. Even clover is given in this manner, and vegetables need not be cut if they are acceptable. One thing connected with feeding green food is that the hens do not bite the grass, but pull, consequently when they receive green food they can supply themselves much more easily when the sod is given. A stock of clover would simply be pulled about the yard and be eaten with difficulty, but if the earth is attached to the roots, the fowls will easily manage it.

The proper age to begin to feed fowls for fattening is just as soon as they have reached maturity. They will not fatten well or rapidly until matured.

WHEN TO SELL HOGS.

In September and October the Pig Supply Usually Short.
While prices for hogs fluctuate much, sometimes when it is difficult to see a sufficient reason for a change, it has generally been true that prices have been relatively higher a few weeks in September and the early part of October. At this time the supply of fat hogs is usually small. The spring pigs are not yet ready for the market. Comparatively few fall pigs are dropped. Most farmers prefer to wait until they can feed the new crop of corn before beginning full feeding.

If we may judge of the past, it will be good policy to have any small fall pigs and brood sows, which it is not desired to retain for breeding purposes, ready for the market at this time. For years past we have thought the common practice of allowing sows to become quite thin in flesh while suckling their litters a mistake. If they are kept in fair flesh they can be fattened in a short time after the pigs are weaned. In several recent years such sows would have been sold for as much by the first of October as could have been obtained for them at any date notwithstanding their increase in weight.

The evidence is strong that the supply of good, fairly heavy hogs is now small. It is quite probable they will be in good demand as cool weather comes on. With present indications as to prices for corn it would seem good economy to feed with reference to prompt fattening instead of with the desire simply of keeping the hogs in moderate flesh—a plan of doubtful economy most generally, except for breeding animals.—Prairie Farmer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

TRY to improve your stock every year, and thus add to your profits and skill.

Don't let the young pigs get ravenously hungry, but do not overfeed them.

If a calf is half fed when young it will never be the most profitable animal to keep.

Give the horses the best feed you can get. They work hard and should be well treated.

Use pure bred sires always. Pick the best females for breeders, and never breed to scrub stock.

EVERY man who practices mixed farming has just as good a reason for keeping a variety of live stock.

Do you ever give the horses a drink in the morning before feeding them grain? If not try your own breakfast that way once.

A YEARLING sheep that has been carefully attended to will sell in the market with as much profit as any other animal that is kept on the farm.

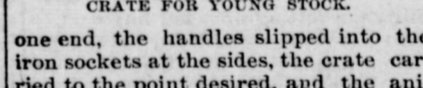
STOCK that is allowed to fall off in condition is always kept at more or less loss, for it costs as much or more than it originally did to put them back to the weight they have fallen from.

IS YOUR horse well shod and does his harness fit him? If not put on a pair of boots one size too large or small and let down one suspender and find out for yourself how he feels.—Farm News.

CONVENIENT CRATE.

Said to Be Especially Valuable in the Handling of Calves.

The illustration shows a very convenient crate for handling sheep, calves and pigs. Each end is hinged, so that the animal can be driven in at one end, the handles slipped into the iron sockets at the sides, the crate carried to the point desired, and the animal driven out at the other end. Such a contrivance is especially valuable in handling calves, which in many cases can neither be led, driven or coaxed along. The crate should be made light but strong, spruce being the very best wood for such constructions, as it is light but exceedingly tough.—American Agriculturist.



CRATE FOR YOUNG STOCK.

Keep the Ducklings Dry.
It is claimed that the Pekin duck will thrive well without ponds. It is true that the ducklings can be more easily raised away from ponds or streams than when allowed to have access thereto, but this is due to the fact that most ducklings are hatched with incubators during the winter season, when the cold waters of the pond would chill them and cause loss. Young ducks will thrive better if they are kept away from the ponds until they are well feathered; but despite all claims in favor of the Pekin duck as being adapted to dry locations, my experience is that the adult ducks are more contented when they have a pond. Like all aquatic birds, they enjoy the water, and though they will thrive on an open field away from water (except for drinking), yet they give the best results when they have the privileges of a pond.—Farm and Fireside.

Spading the Poultry Yard.

The yard should be spaded as often in the season as possible, in order to turn under the filth, and also to have the surface clean and free from weeds, in order that less dampness may exist in winter. When the ground is frozen over in winter or baked in summer, the droppings will accumulate in the yard; but if they are carefully spaded and raked until the surface is smooth, the cleaning can be done more easily. On sandy soils the spading of the yards loosens the top soil and permits the rains to carry down much of the filth that would otherwise remain. A thorough cleaning up late in the season, before cold weather sets in, and good drainage afforded, will greatly aid in preventing disease in the flock.—Farm and Fireside.

Imparting Knowledge.

It is hard to tell just how much knowledge remains in a child's mind, since sometimes, after the most careful instruction, they do not seem to have any clearer idea of a matter than they might have managed to obtain themselves without any teaching at all. A teacher in one of the public schools was giving her pupils a lecture concerning the various kinds of spices from which various kinds of spices, and exact explanations of the manner of preparing mace, nutmegs, cloves, black and white pepper, etc. Pleased at the interested looks of her scholars, and rather pluming herself upon her little lecture, she ended by asking: "Now, can any of you children tell me what makes the difference between black and white pepper?" One little girl held up her hand. "Well, Laura, you may tell us the difference between black and white pepper. Attention, children!" Laura drew up her small figure with an imposing air, and began, solemnly: "The difference between black and white pepper is—is—that one is stronger than the other!"—Harper's Bazar.

Weak and Weary

Because of a depleted condition of the blood. The remedy is to be found in purified, enriched and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It will tone the stomach, create an appetite and give renewed strength. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

LOOK FOR THIS

LOCK

THE BEST SCHOOL SHOE MADE.



PRICES FOR CASH

5 to 7 1/2 - \$1.25 11 to 13 1/2 - \$1.75
8 to 10 1/2 - 1.50 1 to 3 - 2.00

IF YOU CAN'T GET THEM FROM YOUR DEALER WRITE TO

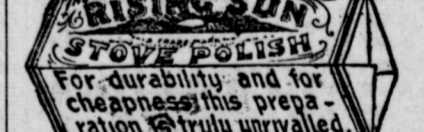
HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.

Corticelli

Lace Embroidery.

The materials for this work are Corticelli Lace Embroidery Silk, size No. 500 and Hamilton brand; these are applied to fine-bleached linen in simple but pretty designs, which give the work popularity. "Florence Home Needlework" for 1895, which is now ready, explains the subject fully. The other subjects are Mosaic Embroidery (new designs), Crochet and Correct Colors for Flowers, embroidered with Corticelli Wash Silk. Send 6 cents, mentioning year, and we will mail you the book: 50 pages, 60 illustrations. NONOTUCK SILK CO., FLORENCE, MASS.

BEST IN THE WORLD.



THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH makes for general cleaning of a stove. THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

Beecham's pills

are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10c and 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York. Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED. (PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it is made in a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning: waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALES DEPOT: Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR

COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

FORCED ADMISSIONS.

Protectionist Organs Compelled to Acknowledge Better Times Under the Wilson Bill.

The most belated of republican organs have been compelled to admit that times are getting better and that wages have advanced in some industries. The unfair and false statements accompanying these admissions, in many protectionist organs, both discredit and disgrace them. Thus these organs of monopoly tariffs appear to be in a league to deceive the voters as to the actual effects of free wool. Wool being by far the most important item upon the free list, the republicans are (as well they might be) greatly concerned about the industrial and political outcome of free wool. The industrial effects are already manifest in the rising prices of raw wools, the building of hundreds of new mills and the advanced wages in scores of old mills. The republican organs hope to prevent the logical political results by misrepresenting facts and by deceiving voters. They are conspiring to give the general public the impression that the free wool experiment has been a failure.

The Manufacturer, organ of the Manufacturers' club, of Philadelphia, is one of the meanest of the many mean high tariff organs. In its issue of July 15, it says that "substantially all of the increase in wages that have occurred have been in iron industries and those grouped with them." It concludes its calumny howl by saying: "This is so far the rule that it emphasizes the simple fact that other manufacturing industries have shown practically no recovery from the sharp competition and depressed conditions prevailing since the early months of 1893. In the textile departments there has been little restoration of the severe reductions which generally had to be made, and none is now in sight. The reduction of the import duties was made by the Wilson bill in face of the knowledge that it would depress wages, and there can be no general recovery of these until its mischiefs are remedied."

What now are some of the facts well known to the editor of the Manufacturer, and to most other republican editors who persist in howling and in misrepresenting?

1. During the first six weeks after the Wilson tariff became law the Wool and Cotton Reporter contained seventy mentions of "new mills," 123 of "enlargements and improvements," 142 of "mills starting up" and only five (or possibly nine) legitimate shut downs. This is a record never equaled during the four years of McKinleyism or during the whole thirty years of high protection. The benefits of free wool were manifest at once and the good effects spread immediately to other textile industries.

2. During the first six months of 1895 the Wool and Cotton Reporter records 201 new textile mills, divided as follows: Woolen, thirty eight; cotton, seventy-three; knitting, fifty-seven; silk, sixteen; miscellaneous, seventeen.

3. The chronological list of wage advances from September, 1894, to June 30, 1895, recently published and widely circulated by the tariff committee of the Reform club, mentions twenty-three firms that advanced wages from September 1 to December 22, 1894; thirteen of these were textile mills, a large proportion being woolen mills. By April 30, 1895, ninety-nine advances had been reported, fifty-nine being in textile mills. More than one-third of these were woolen mills. By June 30, 1895, 322 advances were reported, at least 109 of which were in textile, about fifty of which were woolen, mills.

4. Some of the mentions on this Reform club list include whole groups of mills. Thus one mention includes six woolen mills in Philadelphia; another all of the cotton manufacturers in New Bedford, Mass.; another all those in Fall River, Mass. Altogether about 100,000 workers in textile mills had their wages increased between September 1, 1894, and April 30, 1895. This number has increased considerably since.

5. Strikes for increased wages are on in many mills, the textile workers in the great Olneyville (R. I.) district have been out for months; advances have been granted or offered in many cases. Right in Philadelphia, under the nose of the Manufacturer, a strike for a 7 1/2 per cent. increase of wages has been on for some time by the 3,000 Ingrain carpet weavers in sixty-one mills. The Manufacturer of July 20 notes that the manufacturers have offered to grant the advance on December 1. It was not, however, mentioned (as to the Philadelphia mills) that sixteen firms have already signed the strikers' schedule, and that over 1,000 hands have returned to work in them at increased wages.

These are some of the stone-wall facts against which the howling protectionist derishes are constantly butting their pates. Millions of voters are watching this butting process and admiring the hard pates of the protectionist editors and their still harder consciences which permit them to deny facts published in their own columns.

BYRON W. HOLZ.

He Will Speak When It is Too Late.
Even republicans are poking fun at Gov. William McKinley, candidate for republican nomination to the presidency. He will cross half a dozen states to speak for protection as to which everybody is now indifferent, but he is as dumb as an oyster on the silver question as to which every republican would like to hear him. When the occasion arrives on which he shall think it safe to speak on this subject, no one will care to hear him.—Staunton (Va.) News.

Reached the Pacific Coast.
The revival in business in the east is reaching the Pacific coast. The daily increases in wages in manufacturing establishments beyond the Rockies have just been followed by a voluntary advance of 10 per cent. in the steel department of the Pacific rolling mills. Almost all of the leaders in the local iron trade recognize the improvement in the condition of the industry here.—San Francisco Examiner.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

The Predictions That the Wilson Bill Would Ruin the Business Proven False.

The glass industry was one for which the tears of good protectionists were earnestly desired when the Wilson bill reduced the tariff on imported glass. Under the enormous duties, reaching in some cases 120 per cent., imposed on glass by the McKinley tariff, a large number of factories were shut down during the usual working season, and wages were reduced in Detroit and other cities. It was claimed by the protectionists that the Wilson tariff would ruin the glass industry, but the results have been just the reverse of those predicted. In a recent editorial the Nation Glass Budget says:

"The situation remains encouraging in that promised future business will continue the general improvement which has been in progress for several months past. The closing down of factories seems to have been generally delayed this year, indicating that there is a demand being made upon all branches of industry exceeding that of former years. Concerns which last year ceased operations in May and early in June are now still in active operation, and in many instances the announcement has been made that vacations will not commence until July and August, and some have even announced that the factories will not be closed at all. Institutions that have been idle for months and years are daily being put in operation, many being and having been re-equipped with new and modern machinery, and while the remainder of the summer there is every reason to believe that the fall will bring one of the most vigorous and general resurrections ever known in the history of the country. On every hand preparation for such is being made."

"This proof of the condition of the glass industry under tariff reform is from a non-partisan trade paper. Among the idle factories to which the Budget refers as about to resume work is the Windsor glass works at Homestead, Pa., which was closed shortly after the McKinley tariff went into operation. The three or four hundred glass workers who will be employed in it, and the thousands who will get steadier work and higher wages in the various other factories, will vote in 1896 for the party of low tariffs and prosperity.—Exchange.

SMACKS OF THE DEMAGOGUE.

An Old Chestnut Brought to the Surface as a "Blind" Leader.

The American monopolist revives the high tariff chestnut that in twenty-six republican states wages in 1890 averaged \$1.33 per day, while in eighteen democratic states wages averaged only 87 cents per day, and claims that this is evidence of the beneficent effects of protection. The fact that the alleged statistics are untrustworthy is not of much importance, for cooked figures are the principal stock in trade of the high tariff jugglers. But the monopolist's statement is in itself the clearest proof of the falsity of the claim that high tariffs make high wages. For it is certain that the great and glorious McKinley tariff was the same all over this country. The workmen in Alabama and Vermont were protected just as much as those of Massachusetts or Illinois. There was no difference between the burdens of taxation laid on California and New York. Yet the rate of wages varied in every state of the union, though not according to their political complexion, as stated by the monopolist. Why? The protectionists who pretend that wages depend on tariffs, has never tried to explain how it comes about that the same high tariff policy produces such varying results in different states. Not only that, but in the same states, for wages in various parts of New York state, for instance, differ as widely as they do in Georgia and Pennsylvania. Will not some protectionist come forward and clear up this mystery? If not, the natural inference will be that protection does not and cannot raise wages, and that the pretence that it does is a piece of demagoguery by which the working people were deluded into voting for the high taxation policy.

FREEZING.

A Republican Daily Giving McKinleyism the Cold Shoulder.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the leading republican organs of the west, refuses to join with its high tariff contemporaries in their claim for the restoration of McKinleyism. In a recent editorial that paper shows that it realizes that the drift of public sentiment is against returning to protection, and advocates an increase in internal revenue taxation to meet any deficit in the public revenues. The Tribune's conversion to sound economic doctrines is further emphasized by its statement that there is no way in which the revenues can be so easily increased as through direct taxes.

This change of position on the part of a republican paper is important as evidence that the logic of good times is convincing the people that any further agitation for high tariffs and trade restriction would be injurious to the business interests of the country. Newspapers reflect the sentiments of their readers and patrons, and if a prominent Chicago daily finds it expedient to oppose the republican tariff tinkering, it shows that the business men of that city are satisfied to let well enough alone. Of course the narrow partisan papers, which are paid to spread lies by the monopolists who were benefited by McKinleyism, will continue to publish what their owners dictate. But the independent press is finding that the tide of commercial prosperity is running too strong to check it by demands for the high taxes and commerce restriction which caused the panic of 1893-94, and therefore avoids the tariff question or favors tariff reform. In either case these papers furnish proof of the wisdom of the tariff reform policy.

The Howler.

The man who is continually howling about hard times is the most strenuous advocate of laws to hamper capital and throttle prosperity.

THE TREASURY IMPROVEMENT.

Democratic Success Exasperating the Republicans.

A great part of the stuff that is published from day to day as Washington dispatches in newspapers that regard it as a solemn duty to discover "juggling" of figures and "distortion" of facts in the daily reports of the condition of the United States debt is very plainly intended to be taken without reference to the ascertainable proofs to the contrary.

Some apparently juvenile writers take up the daily reports, and, evidently suffering uncontrollable exasperation because the receipts of the government persist in keeping pace with, and even exceeding, expenditures, these zealous but unreflecting critics at Washington straightway make a hullabaloo about the wrongs that are being inflicted upon all manner of persons because, as it is alleged, payments that are due from the treasury are withheld to enable the treasury to make a report that will discredit partisan predictions.

If the readers of these rash and persistently wrong reports will take the trouble to examine the daily reports of the state of the treasury and compare the expenditures with the appropriations, it will become apparent at once, that the pensioners, for instance, are not being deprived of a penny application for pensions for the year beginning July 1 was \$141,138,360. That would be at the rate of \$11,781,780 per month. According to the report made by the treasury, there had been paid out on July 18 on account of pensions \$11,237,000, or at the rate of about \$18,000,000 for the month.

Take the war department, which appears to have drawn \$3,394,000 in 18 days. The figures do not suggest that appropriations have been withheld from that branch of the service, for the amount appropriated for the army is about \$23,250,000, or at the rate of less than \$2,000,000 a month. The treasury has honored requisitions in a little more than half the month far in excess of the monthly average of the yearly appropriation for war. The navy is entitled to an average expenditure of \$2,801,000. It has received \$1,881,000 in 18 days of July, or at the rate of about \$100,000 daily. Should the rate of payments on navy account be maintained, the navy will have exceeded by July 31 the average to which it appears to be entitled.

Has the secretary of the treasury withheld appropriations from the Indians? The allowance for Indian expenditures for the year was \$8,000,000, or \$741,666 per month. During the 18 days of July there was drawn from the treasury on account of Indian expenses \$476,000. If the treasury had cared to withhold money and to issue it only upon a schedule arranged to restrict the outgo it might have saved \$32,000 in the 18 days. If the rate of payment for the first half of the month is maintained until July 31 the average to which the Indians are apparently entitled will have been considerably exceeded.

The criticisms which have provoked these illustrations of their falsity do not really deserve further explanation. It is absurd to imagine that they are believed by anybody except possibly the men who talk so glibly and foolishly and ignorantly about the "misrepresentation" that is practiced to furnish a good showing. No one who has a valid demand upon the treasury is likely to hold it beyond the time it can be presented with reasonable expectation that it will be honored. The disposition of rejected applicants for payment to make a fuss about delays would speedily advertise any general tendency to delay on the part of the treasury officers. If delays have occurred, if they have been common, in large number and for large amounts of money due, who has prevailed upon the postponed creditors to keep so profound a silence? Why do not the praters about the government postponements of pay give some particulars to make plausible the charge that payments are not met with reasonable and customary promptness?—N. Y. Times.

PROTECTION WAGES.

What the McKinley Law Did for the Workingman.

The Springfield Register stated some days ago that wages in the rolling mills at that place are ten per cent. higher now than the average rate under the McKinley tariff act. The Springfield Journal, a republican protection paper, makes a curious comment on this statement; but does not deny its truth.

The Journal says: "The wages of the men at the rolling mills are now one hundred per cent. less than they were ten years ago under protection and union rules." This is evidently a slip of the pen. "One hundred per cent. less" means nothing. The organ probably meant fifty per cent. less, or one-half the amount ten years ago.

There is also obscurity in the reference to "union rules" ten years ago. It required not only ironclad protection for the mill owners, but union rules by the mill men to keep wages up. Probably protection had very little to do with it, and the compulsion of union rules by which the mill owners were held caused the high rate of wages.

But the republican organ dodges the question. It speaks about wages ten years ago. That was five years before the McKinley tariff law was enacted. The statement of the democratic paper at Springfield is that wages are higher now than under the McKinley tariff five years ago. That fact is not denied. But it is said that wages are only half as high as ten years ago. It must have been, then, that wages were reduced one-half under the McKinley tariff.

This is apparently trivial, but it is really important. It amounts to a confession from an organ that McKinley wages were less than the wages that prevailed under the previous tariff. It shows that present wages are higher than the McKinley scale. It is a complete argument against a revival of McKinley principles in revenue legislation.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN.

What the Issue of the High Protectionists is Likely to Be.

Through reports from all along the line it is made plain that republican leaders intend to force the tariff question to the front as the overshadowing issue of the next national campaign. There are signs unmistakable that some kind of a truce has been patched up between the silver millionaires and the tariff barons the latter to become the direct beneficiaries of a high protective system should their party gain control in the country, and the former to be rewarded for the repression of financial agitation within their own ranks by having the government resume the purchase of silver bullion for storage in the treasury. Not only have McKinley, Harrison, Allison and even Morton indicated with greater or less emphasis that the republican war cry of '90 and '92 will be revived, but prominent spell-binders of the party in almost every section are giving utterance to the same sentiment.

Among the latest echoes of the republican campaign keynote was Senator Cullom, of Illinois. To the assemblage of his partisans at Springfield he said: "When the republican party gets control again, as it will next year, with some republican for president, we will take up the tariff act and go over it item by item and make such amendments to it as will give reasonable protection to American labor and American industries against foreign labor and foreign industries. The people of this country never knew they wanted that sort of protection; they were never certain of it until the democrats, by mistake, got possession of this country two years ago."

In this brief statement the senator virtually tells the people of the United States that they are fools; for it was they who committed the "mistake" which he seeks to pervert into a widespread calamity. Not only were they guilty of this "mistake" in 1890 when their repudiation of high protection and of its representatives was the most emphatic on record, but two years later they gave an overwhelming confirmation of the original judgment rendered. During the interval they had ample time and opportunity to test the practical workings of the system against which they had pronounced within a month of the time when it became operative. They studied it with an acuteness and an earnestness begotten of self-interest, and, with full knowledge of its bearing upon the welfare of the country, they again placed upon it the seal of their disapproval. They saw that the McKinley law was framed in the interest of a special few, that it exacted extortionate tribute from the masses to the classes, that was responsible for the worst political corruption the country has ever known and that it was rapidly building up a moneyed autocracy that would in the end usurp from the people their right of self government.

But it is to be hoped that the republican leaders will continue to regard their most memorable defeats as a "mistake" on the part of the voters. Democracy accepts the challenge. It waives the charges of hypocrisy, inconsistency and broken faith to which those of the opposition throw themselves open, for when they were only an obstructive minority they never ceased to condemn tariff agitation as disastrous to the country, causing uncertainty, destroying confidence and paralyzing trade. The issue will be fought upon its merits. It will be found that the fatal mistake was made when the unscrupulous managers of the g. o. p. tried to place the democratic administration in a false position. An era of reviving trade and prosperity is more eloquent than words can be in vindicating the wisdom of democracy and convincing the people that they made no mistake. Actual results constitute evidence so conclusive that even republican trickery cannot evade or republican cunning dissipate it.—Detroit Free Press.

PRESS OPINIONS.

—Your uncle, Benjamin Harrison, to the next nomination: "You can't lose me, Charlie!"—Detroit Free Press.

—Republican candidates must expect to be largely knifed this fall, especially since the new tariff is showing the quality and excellence of its make as a revenue raiser.—Albany Argus.

—McKinley is doing mere running for president than any of the other candidates, and it remains to be seen if his wind is equal to the long stretch that lies before him.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

—Liverpool orders more American pig-iron. From Ohio, too, Beware, McKinley, beware! The Cobden club, with its English gold, is in a new conspiracy to undo you in your own bailiwick.—N. Y. World.

—The cinch McKinley has on the presidency hinges on three contingencies—the session of the Ohio legislature, the nomination and the election. The days of foregone political conclusions are past.—Fostoria (O.) Times.

—There never was a time in the history of this country when a man that tolls was paid so many dollars for it, and when those dollars bought so many of the necessities of life. This is under a democratic tariff.—Illinois State Register.

—The republican calamities are howling because the bond syndicate is keeping its contract and paying into the treasury for greenbacks as much gold as is drawn out for foreign shipment. The bellyache syndicate appears to be having a great deal more trouble than the bond syndicate.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Would-be Boss Magee is for McKinley because he thinks "the people of Pennsylvania seem to want him." The protected monopolists of Pennsylvania who used to "make large fortunes every year" out of McKinley duties would no doubt like to see the Napoleon of calamity elected president. But they never will. He has become the illogical candidate. General prosperity blighted his prospects.—N. Y. World.

SILVER AND THE WORKINGMAN.

Free Coinage Would Be an Outrage on the Producing Classes.

One of the most formidable arguments used by the silver men is that the United States and all gold-standard countries are at a great disadvantage in competition with silver-standard countries. We call this argument formidable because it is almost the only one on that side that has the air of being scientific, and because it gives what appears a broad basis for a policy essentially narrow. We have from time to time pointed out that at best this assertion of the silver men was too vague to be verified with certainty, and that, even were it true, it had no bearing on the currency policy of the United States, which has not sufficient commerce with silver-standard countries to make their competition a serious element in deciding our course. We are glad to see that in Rhodes' Journal of Banking Mr. Worthington C. Ford has taken up the general question and treated it with his usual clearness and thoroughness. We shall not undertake to offer even a summary of his article, but there is one point that he brings out with great definiteness that every sensible American should keep in mind—the atrocious wrong done to the wage-earning classes by a depreciated standard such as silver.

He says: "The partisans of silver assert that the fall in the market or commercial value of silver has resulted as a bounty on exports, because it has enabled those countries using silver to produce more cheaply. This assertion can be true only on one condition, that the purchasing power of silver has remained unchanged in domestic markets. If the domestic manufacturer can hire labor or turn out his manufactures for the same weight of silver in 1894 that he could in 1873, it would stand to reason that his labor and products are costing him now fifty cents against a dollar in 1873. But what does this mean except to assert that the wage earner has been practically defrauded?"

He gives an account of the development of the cotton-spinning industry in Japan, the main facts of which we reproduce in tabular form:

Year	Produce, lbs.	Cost, per lb.	Wages, Men, per lb.	Wages, Women, per lb.
1880	27,708,846	40.3	17.1	8.1
1892	82,476,905	0.187	17.4	8.9

Here it will be seen that the total product has increased threefold in three years, the cost of manufacture has decreased by eighteen per cent., and wages have remained almost stationary. The equivalent of the wages above quoted in "sen" is nine cents for men and four cents for women for a working day of eleven and a half hours, including the time allowed for meals. It is, of course, absurd to claim that the reduction in the cost of manufacture or the increase in the product can be ascribed solely to the depreciation of silver. But, whatever proportion was due to this source, the working people got no advantage from it. Such depreciation would tend, on the other hand, to advance the prices of the necessities of life. Mr. Ford cites government tables of prices in Tokio which show the following changes in the prices of food in "sen":

Year	Rice, per bushel	Wheat, per bushel	Ten, per bushel
1880	6.05	3.97	27.78
1892	7.47	3.21	28.77

It will be seen by this table that a day's wages in 1892 would buy only a little more than four-fifths as much rice in Tokio in 1892 as in 1889. In other words, while the cost of manufacture had fallen eighteen per cent., the cost of rice had advanced eighteen per cent., and the wages had remained almost exactly the same. The unfortunate workman comes out worse in every way.

This would inevitably be the result in our own country of adopting the silver standard or in any way depreciating or debasing the currency. The silver men urge that silver is the "people's money" and gold the rich man's money. It is exactly the reverse. Capitalists can make a profit from fluctuating and depreciating currency which must bring loss and nothing but loss to the great body of the people.

Manufacturers in all industries can best serve their own interests by using their influence with their party to repress the mischief of such legislators during the coming year and a half.—N. Y. Times.

COLORADO RECOVERING.

Prosperity and Good Crops Deal Death to the Silver Craze.

Colorado has recovered from its attack of the free silver malady. Politicians maintain the delegates to both national conventions will stand for honest money, and the state will only insist that all reasonable effort be made by the government to secure some practical international agreement between the powers of the world on the monetary question.

This is the remarkable news lately brought from the west by Franklin H. Head. He had just returned from a business trip in mining and corn raising countries. He was in touch with leading men of affairs. He secured his verdict from manufacturers and bankers, from personal talk with men who till the soil and from people who make politics a profession. It took two weeks to find an accurate estimate of public sentiment, and a tour from Omaha to Denver to get among all the factions. An epitome of the conclusion is that the miners and the populists have come to their senses. The big danger which threatened has proved to be nothing but a bubble.

"It is probable that the season of good crops has done more to change the convictions of the people of the west than anything else," said Mr. Head. "It was natural for the silver men to jump to the conclusion that the bad times of last year were the result of the demonetization of silver. It is a common fallacy for the masses to conclude that one existing circumstance may be the cause of another which happens with it. There was a panic about the time the mines were closed, and the populists and other calamity men of Colorado at once insisted the entire trouble was due to the attack of the gold men upon silver."

They would not listen to reason, and for a time the entire state was wild with the fury of the folly. "There has been a radical change in the public sentiment. It is now the prevailing opinion that this country alone can do nothing with the free silver proposition, and the only fight the delegates from that state will make will be to insist that all possible endeavor be made to bring all the countries to a common basis on this matter. It was told to me that the people are coming to see the error of their first conviction, and the thousands who cheered the populist governor and all his vagaries have now taken places with those who seoff at his doctrines. "Colorado has also gradually adapted itself to the new conditions which the demonetization of silver produced, and this fact has also aided in bringing the people back to safe grounds. The men who earned their wages in the silver mines have gone to work in the gold fields. The owners have closed the silver diggings and started new holes in the gold regions, or have commenced to work over the old mines. "This has resulted in the good news that more gold has been taken to the mint for coinage the first six months of this year than for all of the twelve of last. Miners declare there is no reason why this increase should not continue and in a short time make the value of the gold output equal to the aggregate of the silver of the boom days. "One does not hear the amount of free silver talk and sensational threats in Colorado with which the leaders have credited it. It may have been louder a year ago, when the mines were closed. It has exhausted itself now, with the masses busy in other lines of industry. Cattle-raising and grazing have been revived on large scales, and farming is receiving a new impetus. All the crops have been good, and, unfortunately for the cause of free silver, there have been copious rains, even in sections which have usually been missed by the showers. There is now in Colorado a good condition of affairs, and commercial confidence is returning in all quarters."—Chicago Times-Herald.

NASBY ON SILVER.

A Letter Written After the Passage of the Inland Bill.

Confidit X Roads, March 2, 1878.

The silver bill is passed but the Corners hezn't ez yit experienced the relief that it expected. Bascom sed promptly that he wuz 'a law abidin citizen, and shoed take silver. Uv course he hed watered his whiskey to meet the depreciated currency he wuz to be paid in, but he felt tolerable well after all. Silver wuz better than nothin, and he felt that times cood not but help improve with silver made a legle-tender.

"Gentlemen," he sed, "silver is now money and I shell take it. Come up with yoor silver and wipe yoor indebtedness, or yoo git nothin more at this bar!"

Wat wuz he to do? We didn't none uv us hev any silver any more than we hed green-bax. We coodent any uv us pay, and the people ar murmurin. All that we hed got out uv it so fur, is a depreciated article uv likker, wich of our promises is good for anything, gives Bascom just that much more profit. The dettor class ain't profitid at all, for it can't git no silver to pay with.

Ef the government hez any mercy onto us at all, and ef it hez louds uv silver to wunst, to be distribbitid prouta among the citizens, that would give us relief. Unless the government does this silver bill is a mockery, a delusion and a snare. Uv wat good is it to say to me: "You can pay off your debts at a discount with silver?" If I hain't got no silver and can't git it? Ef I had any sekoorties to put up, I cood pay my debts in paper money or gold; for the collaterals I kin borry all I want uv that now.

To give us the relief we want, either the government hez got to supply us silver, or let me carry out my proyeck uv munissippal bankin. Either will do. But to leave it where it is, is holler mockery; it's givin us a stun when we asked for bread. It's givin us hope uv suthin when the relizashun uv it is ez fur from us ez ever. Wat good ez it to me to make silver legle-tender, unless yoo pervide me with silver to tender? I ain't got no silver, and can't see how I am to git any. I want either a carload uv silver distribbitid in the Corners, or I want unlimited munissippal bankin. One or the other is necessary to meet the wants uv men like myself, for wich all finanshel proyecks are made. Men who hev the faculty uv workin, and to whom likker at stated and rapid intervals ain't a necessity, manage to git along without finansser. Ef they are a goin to finansser for me, I want em to do suthin practical.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Finansser.

—Toledo Blade.

SOUND MONEY SCRAPS.

...Worshippers of the white metal calf in Kansas are strangely inconsistent. They shout for free coinage in one breath and in the next demand that their pensions be paid in gold.—Chicago Post.

...Even the perverted vision of Senator Peffer detects that the silver agitation is dying out. It would be a glorious thing if the senator's political zeal were sympathetically affected.—Detroit Free Press.

...Peffer is right for once. The silver agitation is dying out in the west, as he says; and demagogues of his type are dying with it, so far as their political future is concerned.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

...Heke Smith says that "Georgia is swinging into line for sound money." The indications point that way. The same is true of nearly every state which has not already swung into line. Even in Missouri silverites next year at this time will be scarce enough to be curiosities.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

CARLISLE'S PROPOSITIONS.

Secretary Carlisle in his speeches for sound money presents five propositions which are hard nuts to crack for the advocates of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and independent of all other commercial nations. They are as follows:

- 1. There is not a free coinage country in the world that is not on a silver basis.
2. There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver for money along with gold.
3. There is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver.
4. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita of the United States.
5. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day where laboring men receive fair pay for their day's work.

A CALL

For a Democratic County Central Committee Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Chase County Democratic Central Committee will be held at the office of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, at 2 p. m., on Tuesday, September 3, 1895, for the purpose of calling a county convention and for the transaction of other important business that may come before the meeting.

C. W. WHITE, Chairman
A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

FUNDAMENTAL LAW.

Every lawyer in the land, including the aspirants for County Attorney of Chase county, Kansas, will admit that the foundation law or law of laws of a Government, State, municipality, society or other organization is the constitution or charter of that Government, State, municipality, society or organization, whether it is so expressed in that instrument or not; but the constitution to which we wish to draw attention just now expresses the fact that it is the supreme law of the Government for which it was made, in these words:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.—Art. VI, Sec. 1, ¶ 2, Constitution of the United States.

And every soldier on the Union side in the war of the rebellion will tell you he fought to have the Federal Union and the Constitution thereof remain intact, and that victory perched on the banner of the boys in blue.

Article IV, Sec. 3, ¶ 1, of this same Constitution reads: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Now then, if the citizens of one or more States are allowed any privileges or immunities under this Constitution, the citizens of all the other States are, by virtue of this law of laws, entitled to the same privileges and immunities, the Constitution and laws of the State in which they are living to the contrary notwithstanding.

Another part—Article I, section 8, ¶ 1—of this same instrument reads: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Now then, in pursuance of the last mentioned clause of the Constitution, Congress has passed a tariff law, and under it Revenue Collectors have been stationed at different points all over this broad land, one of the duties of which Collectors is to issue a license, for a certain sum of money, to any one who may wish to engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and this is done under and by virtue of the supreme law of the land, which says "the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Now then, if the citizens of one State or more can sell intoxicating liquors because of the permit from a Collector, why are not the citizens of the other States entitled to the same privileges and immunities? But it may be said, "for police regulations, the several States are allowed to have prohibition laws or not as they may choose." Now then, supposing every State in the Union should pass a prohibition law, and put at defiance the law made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, viz: The Revenue Law, how long would it take the Federal Court to decide it unconstitutional? One trouble with many people in this county is, they will fight to the death to suppress States' rights ideas in one direction and they will also fight to the death to sustain States' rights ideas in another direction. You see, "it depends on whose ox is gored."

Every one in this country knows that silver bullion is now worth only about fifty cents for the amount of it that is in a standard dollar; and every one also knows that the bullion in this country—excepting some very small quantities—is owned by Capitalists and syndicates or stock companies, and that the major part of the capital invested in silver mining in this country is owned by foreigners. Now then, the question comes up: Who would be most benefitted by the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, the general public or the foreign stockholders of American silver mining property? Now, if these owners of silver bullion had only the desire of having that bullion coined into money so as to get a greater circulation per capita, and the further wish of lessening the burden of taxation to the people, why would it not be a good idea for them to advocate a law compelling the government to buy that bullion at its market value and then coin it into standard or legal tender dollars? No; that is not their idea. Their sole aim, desire and purpose in this struggle is to have fifty cents' worth of silver coined into a legal tender dollar, at government expense, for them. In other words, if free and unlimited coinage prevails, the owner of silver bullion can take fifty cents' worth of it to the mint and get it coined into a silver dollar or get a silver dollar certificate for it; and who is most benefitted by this operation, the general public or this individual? The answer is easy: The man who gets a silver dollar or its equivalent, a silver certificate, for fifty cents' worth of silver, and this is what is meant by the expression, "a fifty cent dollar."

From the Paola Spirit we learn that two big sluggers, representing an Iowa buggy concern, went into the Spirit office for the purpose of licking the editor, Barney Sheridan, but Barney, not liking to have his face figured or his frame battered, very conveniently got on to a revolver, and restored peace. It is remarkable how a mild-mannered man can quell a mob.

CIRCULAR TO OLD SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1895.

It appears from numerous letters received by this Commission that its previous circular in regard to furnishing quarters in camp barracks has been construed to mean that such barracks will be erected without regard to the orders received, and that those desiring these quarters can obtain them upon their arrival at Chattanooga. This, however, is not the case.

As Congress made no appropriation for free quarters, a plan was devised by which barracks accommodations could be provided by the Citizens' Committee of Chattanooga, at a very low rate, for all who might order such a sufficient time in advance. It is the intention to extend barracks as orders for accommodations are received. Such accommodations can not be provided under applications received after August 30, 1895.

Those who send two dollars to Captain Charles F. Muller, Chattanooga, Tennessee, will receive in return a ticket which will entitle the holder to a comfortable barrack bunk for the entire time of his stay at Chattanooga, including safe storage for hand baggage and toilet accommodations. It will not be possible to furnish ladies with quarters in these barracks, or to supply meals or lunches in connection with them. It will be necessary for each person to bring his own blankets and towels. The barracks will be constructed upon the plan adopted at the last Grand Army Encampment at Washington City, where a very large number of veterans were housed. Such structures will be erected in Chattanooga where, within convenient distances, meals and lunches may be obtained at reasonable prices.

Communications in regard to barracks addressed to Captain Muller, who was selected by the Citizens' Committee to take charge of this work, will receive prompt and reliable attention. The indications of a very large attendance at the dedication are such as to lead this Commission to urge that all contemplating attendance make arrangements in advance for quarters. A Citizens' Executive Committee, of which Captain H. S. Chamberlain is Chairman, is now canvassing the city of Chattanooga to find quarters in private families for those who desire such accommodations. Full information may be obtained by addressing that Committee, and assurances have been given that rates will be reasonable. J. S. FULLERTON, Chairman of Com.

BROCKETT-SHAFFNER.

Last Wednesday evening a pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett, when their daughter, Miss Mabel Brockett, was joined in marriage to Mr. John H. Shaffner of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Rev. Stavelly, pastor of Martin's chapel and a particular friend of the groom, performed the ceremony, as the bride and groom stood on a white fur rug before a mantle banked with flowers and foliage. Miss Mabel Martin played the wedding march.

The bride wore a gown of white silk trimmed with lace and pearl passementerie and carried a bouquet of white roses. After congratulations the bride and groom led the way to the dining room which was decorated with ferns and sweet peas, and elegant refreshments were served. A punch bowl was in charge of Miss Ella Howell of Leavenworth.

Mrs. Shaffner is well known in Topeka and has been for several years a teacher in the Baker University. Mr. Shaffner is a graduate of Baker University of the class of '93, and since that time has been taking a course at the University of Michigan, where during the last year he has been assistant instructor in botany.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaffner left Wednesday night for the home of the groom's parents and they will be at home after September 18, at the Dakota university, Mitchell county, S. D., where the former has a class in natural science.

The out of town guests were: Miss Anna Hoffman of Morganville, Miss Ella Howell of Leavenworth, Prof. H. S. Byers of Cherryvale, Misses Florence and Pearl Hancock of Emporia and Mrs. Rose Smith of Indianapolis, Ind. Many handsome presents were received.—Topeka Capital, Aug. 11.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

- Dis. No. 1 Elmdale, H.A. Rose, Maud Thomas.
2 Clements, J.W. Brown, principal; Ida Schampf, primary.
3 Silver Creek, C. T. Harrison.
4 Cedar Point, Mrs. M. C. Arnold
5 Hymer, Ethel Miles.
6 Pringle, B. S. Reed.
7 Cottonwood Falls, L. A. Lowther, J. S. Stanley, H. A. Clark, Carrie Breese, Frances Day, Anna Rockwood, Minnie Ellis.
8 Bazars, Josephine Makemson.
9 Dunlap, John S. Park.
10 Toledo, Lucy Miner, principal; Lena Maoy, primary.
11 Rookland, Anna Hackett.
12 Vernon, Marie Marden.
13 Brandley, Ruby Brandley.
14 Wonsevu, Walter W. Austin.
15 Lower Fox Creek, Ainee Dougherty.
16 East Buckeye, Angie Stout.
17 Roth, T. J. Perry.
18 Elk, H. C. Stephenson.
19 Cedar Creek, Josie Paris.
20 Blackshere, Nellie Sanders.
21 Sharps Creek, A. D. Martin.
22 Evans, Chas. C. Henry.
23 Woodhull, Mattie Upton.
24 Upper Fox Creek, Nellie Bishop.
25 Elinor, Mrs. Jennie Houghton.
26 Canaan, Ina Montgomery.
27 Thompson.
28 Rook Creek, Frank Yeager.
29 Morris.
30 Prairie Hill, Hattie E. Gray.
31 Patten, J. M. Stone.
32 Fairview, A. A. Stevens.
33 Saffordville, Maud Brown.
34 Hillside, Lizzie Brandley.
35 Simmons, Mayme Simmons.
36 Jackson, F. E. Austin.
37 Coyne Valley, E. A. Sayre.
38 Lee, Alva Byram.
39 Pleasant Hill, Mrs. Luella N. Winne.
40 Norton.
41 Strong City, N. A. Wyatt, O. S. Wylie, Cora M. Stone, Bridget Quinn, Josie Fish.
42 Cahola, C. L. Keizer.
43 Matfield, W. E. Miller, Jennie Upton.
44 Coon Creek, Laura Cooke.
45 Pleasant Valley, S. H. Ferguson.
46 Marble Hill, Alta M. Stout.
47 Pipper, Nellie Campbell.
48 Chase County, Dollie North.
49 Upton, Katie Kerwin.
50 Homestead, B. F. Martin.
51 Baker, Grace Hays.
52 Rocky Glenn, Mrs. Della Beck.
53 Schwilling, Rachel Powers.
54 Forest Hill, W. B. Gibson.
55 High Prairie, Isabelle Gordon.
56 Lone Star, Fannie Powers.
57 Howe, Eva L. Jacobs.
58 Banks, E. Cameron.
59 Lookout, W. L. Kelly.
60 Montgomery, Frank Hackett.
61 Stribby Creek, F. W. Riggs.
62 Bloody Creek, Lincoln G. Proeger.
63 Thurman, W. C. Orrill.
64 Stotler, C. H. Lyon.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 125 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Station, The Rag Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, O Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

A NEW STORE IN TOWN.

We will open a complete line of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Notions and Furnishings, about September 1st. Watch our ad. in next week's issue.

KING & YORK, OPPOSITE P. O., COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

RAZOR GRINDING & HONING on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect. NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES. I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Stropps, 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.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, July 8, 1895. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August 24, 1895, viz: Robert L. Lowe, D. E. No. 11,019, L. S. for the NW 1/4 of sec. 6, Twp 21 S., Range 7 E.

Notice of Final Settlement. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Joseph M. Bielman, Deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court House in Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1895, for a full and final settlement of said estate. MALINDA A. X BIELMAN, Administratrix mark of the estate of Joseph M. Bielman, deceased, July 30th, A. D. 1895.

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 will take notice that you have been sued by the plaintiff, Amanda E. Kendall, in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, that the title of said cause is Amanda E. Kendall, plaintiff, vs. John A. Kendall, defendant. That the petition of plaintiff is now on file 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. GIBSHAM & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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, to-wit: Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 section 5, Township 22, Range 9, valued at \$1.00 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.

SWEET PEAS. Only 40c. A POUND! VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE. SEEDS contain the germ of life. JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

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, Wardmaster, may 2 6mos strong City, Kansas. Take Your Home Paper AND THE GREAT..... Farm and 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 a 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 NEWS PAPER... FOR KANSAS FARMERS... Eighty Pages, Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News, Choicest 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. SUBSCRIBE NOW. Address THE COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

THE GREAT WAR SERIES OF Popular Stories. This series of books are attracting attention all over the country by catering to 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. SHENANDOAH. A Story of Sheridan's Great ride. By J. P. Tracy. No. 2. A DAUGHTER OF MARYLAND. A Narrative of Fickler'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 Weird Tale of the Insurrection in Chili, South America. By T. C. Harbaugh. No. 6. THE SHATTERED OAK. A Story of the Murfreesboro Campaign. By James A. Valentine. The series is published semi-monthly at the following price: 1 year (24 numbers) \$5.00; six months (12 numbers), \$2.50; three months (6 numbers), \$1.25; single copies 25c. 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. This is not a campaign rate, but a permanent thing. THE SUNDAY TIMES enlarged to 24 pages. Think of it! About 1 cent a day for a first-class metropolitan newspaper. Every one can now afford to take a daily paper. Subscribe at once. The Times always leads. Address THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

PATENTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to 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 catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, and for the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world, \$2 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Builders and Editors, monthly \$1.00. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., New York, 361 Broadway.

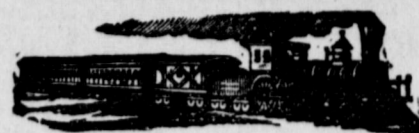
The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 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, \$1.90. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for station names and times for various routes including Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, and Saffordville.

Table with columns for station names and times for routes between Emporia and Strong City.

Table with columns for station names and times for routes between Emporia and Strong City.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, R. H. Chandler; Treasurer, David Griffiths; Clerk, M. K. Harman; Sheriff, J. H. Murdock; Register, J. H. Murdock; Commissioners, J. C. Mauls, N. E. Siders.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80; K. of C., No. 63; W. M. C. C., No. 294; I. O. O. F., No. 58; G. A. R., No. 294.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Ice cream at Bauerle's. Quite cool Monday morning. Cream puffs at the City Bakery every Saturday. John Madden, of Emporia, visited in this city, last week. Wm. Deshler, of Bazaar, was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mrs. A. B. Dothard is visiting her parents at Carbondale. Mrs. Albert Matti is suffering with neuralgia of the stomach. G. H. Simmons, and son, of Abilene, were in town, yesterday. J. S. Stanley is at North Branch visiting his father who is seriously ill. Misses Bessie Howard and Jennie Baker went to Emporia, this morning. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Lantry, of Topeka, was visiting home folks at Strong City, this week. Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City. Jonh Fluker and son, of Emporia, were drowned in the Neosho river, Tuesday. C. W. White, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, Sunday and Monday. Henry C. Johnson has gone on a visit to his son, William, in the Indian Territory. Miss Sarah Stigler, of Brazil, Indiana, is here visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. T. Butler. The new firm of King & York have an ad. in another column. Be sure and read it. Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, Peyton creek, was a visitor at Emporia, Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Wm. Gruwell and children, of Kansas City, are visiting at Mayor T. M. Gruwell's. Born, on Wednesday, August 14, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Al. Lewis, of Strong City, a son. On and after July 1st you can get forty 1-pound loaves of bread for \$1.00 from Frank Oberst. Born, on Wednesday, August 14, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Maloney, of Strong City, a son. Another very heavy rain fell in those parts, Monday night, and it has been cloudy ever since. Mrs. James Dittmars and children, of Cameron, Mo., is visiting her daughter, Miss Lizzie Dittmars. Herbert A. Clark attended the Epworth League meeting at Madison, last week, as a delegate. Judge Matt. McDonald is making preparations to build an addition to his residence in Strong City. Mrs. M. E. Hains, of Augusta, visited the family of B. F. Talkington, at Matfield Green, last week. N. A. Ferlet returned home, yesterday evening, from a visit to his son, Edward, in Greenwood county. Mrs. C. E. Pierce has returned home from Burlington, where she went to attend the funeral of her sister. \$13.50 will be the fare from Kansas City to Louisville and return during the national G. A. R. encampment.

Alex. Russell started for Colorado, Sunday, on a receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his brother. There is always a variety at the bakery and confectionary store of E. F. Bauerle, from which you can select. Mesdames W. R. Richards, G. K. Hagans and M. E. Myers, of Strong City, visited at Emporia, last week. If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction. ap18 Mrs. Martha Hinote and son, Freddie went to Osage City, Sunday, for a few days' visit with her brother, Dr. T. M. Zane. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. ap20t Hon. R. H. Chandler, of Bazaar, has gone on a visit to his old New England home, where he has not been for eighteen years. J. E. Duchanois returned home, Monday night, from Meadville, Pa. He thinks his father cannot live much longer. Wm. P. Rettiger and Alf. Ryan, of Strong City, attended a meeting of the Stone Cutters' Union, at Emporia, last Thursday. The Populist County Central Committee will meet at Cottonwood Falls, on Tuesday, September 3d, for a general conference. Chase county's share of the semi-annual dividend, now being distributed, is \$1,187.12, about 42 cents for each person of school age. H. S. Fritz has moved his tin shop into the store room on the west side of Broadway, next door north of John Doering's barber shop. The kindergarten school, Miss Ivy Loar, teacher, closed its exercises last Friday. Miss Jessie Loar, of Emporia was at the closing exercises. Mrs. Rachel Powers has gone on a two months' visit to relatives at Muskegon, Michigan, where she will meet her mother, from New York. News has been received here by the relatives of Wm. McDowell, of Monmouth, Ill., that his two-year-old and only child, died a few days ago. Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Conaway, Dr. J. M. Hamme, Earl M. Blackshear and P. J. Norton will leave, to-day, for the Knight Templars' convocate at Boston. Roll Hinckley, son of E. E. Hinckley, has enlisted in the United States navy, and is serving on the steamship Mohican, of the North Pacific squadron. Miss Ophelia Romigh went to Emporia, Monday, to assist in taking care of her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Waite, who underwent a surgical operation for a tumor, Saturday. Mrs. Judge T. S. Jones and son, Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, who were here visiting Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, Mrs. Jones' daughter, returned home, Saturday. We were in error when we mentioned our genial fellow citizen J. S. Petford as the postmaster at Toledo. James Albin is the gentlemanly postmaster at that place. Mrs. J. B. Clark and children were visiting with her mother, Mrs. Asa Taylor, at Emporia, while Mr. Clark was attending the Christian Endeavor meeting at Burlington. Dr. Eric Watkins, Dentist, of Council Grove, will be in this city, at Madden's office, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 26, 27 and 28. All work guaranteed satisfactory. W. H. Holsinger, the hardware man whose store is opposite the postoffice, has just completed putting together a corn cutting machine, in front of his store, which is a daisy. See it. Mrs. N. E. Siders, of Wasevu, has our thanks for some of the finest peaches we have seen this year, four of which weighed seven ounces, each; and the rest were nearly as large. Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 21t J. P. Kuhl, Secretary of the Fair Association, informs us that there will most positively be a balloon ascension and parachute leap at the Fair grounds on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of the Fair. Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson and baby, Robert, of Coats, Pratt county, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr. Dr. Hutcheson intends locating at Topeka, and Mrs. Hutcheson will go from here to Topeka. Henry Praeger of Jacobs creek, who has one of the best orchards and vineyards in Chase county left at the COURANT office, last Monday, a water-bucket-full of very fine large grapes for which he has our thanks. George Birdsall, of Albany, N. Y., who was here visiting his sisters, Mesdames Gauvey and McClelland, and looking up a location, left, Monday, for his home. He intends returning here and going into business in this city. Miss Hattie Pinkston is at the home place, near Cedar Point, for a few days, preparing to go east. Her mother, Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, will represent the Ladies' Circle, at Louisville, next month and from there she will visit in Ohio. Joe Mauls, accompanied by his mother, and Mrs. Jas. O'Bryne and daughter Sadie, all of Strong City, were visitors at Dunlap, last week. Miss Chioh, of Dunlap, who had been visiting Mrs. O'Bryne, returned home with them. Mrs. J. O. Silverwood and baby boy left, Tuesday afternoon, for their home at Mulvane, Sumner county. They were accompanied by Mrs. Silverwood's father, F. P. Cochran, who returned home, last night, accompanied by Harry Silverwood. We desire to impress upon our subscribers that we are not a millionaire, and need money, and need it very badly just now, and would be more than pleased if every one of our delinquent subscribers would pay us a part at least, of what he owes us. A. F. Foreman's son, William, fell down at the quarry east of town, one day last week and cut one of his legs, which was not thought to be serious until Saturday, when the leg began to swell up and became very painful, and it is feared blood poison has set in.

Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full and up to date directions for preparing and applying the most approved insecticides and fungicides, by sending a two-cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, to the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 1895, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same. John Brown (colored), of Strong City, was arrested, last Tuesday, charged with having killed a hog belonging to Ed. Small (colored), and taken before "Squire M. C. Newton, where he was bound over for trial at the next term of the District Court, and in default of bail, remanded to jail. John Doering's nine beat the Maroons, last Monday, by a score of 13 to 9, with the assistance of some of Martin's gray colts. Young Wishehr did some good work, striking out 21 of the Jays; but before he took a hand the Jays had made such a headway the Maroons could not overcome them. A delegate convention of the Republicans of Chase county will be held in Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, August 31st, 1895, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, the primaries for the election of delegates to the same to be held on the Thursday preceding, between 8 and 9 o'clock, p. m. P. C. Jeffrey and S. B. Wood of Elm Dale; Jephtha Stout, Wm. Hansen and Miss Carrie Hansen, of Marble Hill; Miss Maude Jones, of Peyton creek, and the Rev. J. A. Sankey, J. B. Clark and Misses Merriam Tuttle, Louise Patten and Anna Rookwood, of this city, were in attendance at the Christian Endeavor meeting at Burlington, August 15 and 16. Robert Cannon who was arrested at Independence, Mo., on suspicion of having burglarized the stores of Holmes Bros. and Mr. Smith, at Cedar Point, and brought back to this city by Constable L. W. Heck, was taken before "Squire M. C. Newton, who held him for trial at the next term of the District Court, and, in default of bail, he was remanded to jail. B. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, last Thursday, from a month's tour through the Central States. He visited all the principal cities on the Mississippi river, down which he made a trip. Mr. Lantry took this vacation in order to be away from business cares and as a means of recuperation, and we are pleased to know he has greatly improved in health. Dr. Ralph Denn, formerly of this city, whose office is now over the postoffice in Emporia, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, yesterday afternoon. He makes a specialty of women's and children's diseases; also of cancers and scrofulous diseases; and effectually removes pimples from the face. The doctor tells us he has just turned off some cancer cases completely cured. 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. The annual Christian Endeavor Convention of the district composed of Osage, Morris, Chase, Lyon and Coffey counties, was held at Burlington, Coffey county, last Friday and Saturday, August 15 and 16, with a very large attendance, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Ella Scott, of Burlington, President; J. B. Clark, of Cottonwood Falls, Treasurer; Rev. A. Litherland, Secretary; and P. C. Jeffrey, Elm Dale, was re-elected Vice President for Chase county. Died, at the residence of her son, John C. Nichol, Aug. 13, 1895, Mrs. Manerva Nichol, aged 79 years, 10 months and 3 days. She was born in Virginia, October 10, 1816, and was married to Calvin Nichol in 1830. To them were born six children, three of whom survive her, namely: John C., Mary A. and Elizabeth C. In 1895 she moved, with her husband, to Illinois, and in 1872 they moved to Chase county, Kansas, where she lived until the time of her death. Being one of the oldest residents of Chase county, she had a wide circle of friends by whom she was highly respected, and who will mourn her death. 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. july 18 L. R. HOLMES. TAX LEVIES OF 1895. The County Commissioners have made the following levies for 1895: For interest on railroad bonds and county general expenses, on land, 0.11-985 mills, on all property, including town lots, .01275 mills on each one dollar valuation; for county road, 2 mills. All township levies, 3 mills. SCHOOL DISTRICTS. No. Sinking. Int. No. Sinking. Int. 1..... 1..... 1/2..... 1..... 1/2..... 2..... 2..... 1/2..... 2..... 1..... 3..... 3..... 1/2..... 3..... 1..... 4..... 4..... 1/2..... 4..... 1..... 5..... 5..... 1/2..... 5..... 1..... 6..... 6..... 1/2..... 6..... 1..... 7..... 7..... 1/2..... 7..... 1..... 8..... 8..... 1/2..... 8..... 1..... 9..... 9..... 1/2..... 9..... 1..... 10..... 10..... 1/2..... 10..... 1..... STATE LEVY. For all purposes, 4.25 mills on the dollar, to raise \$12,969.08, divided as follows: On land, .005 015 mills, other property, including town lots, .004 25 mills.

FAIR NOTES. To the people of Chase county: The time for the annual fair draws near and as we are favored with a crop of all kinds, with few exceptions, such as we have not had for years, there is no reason why this fair should not eclipse all others. In all parts of the county crops are looking fine, with probably South Fork excepted, and then the prospects are better than has been for several years past, but since the rains of last Friday, even the late corn will make a fair crop. From Wasevu down Cedar the crop is simply immense and so on to Cottonwood Falls, with here and there a field of late corn which needs rain. Farmers take a little time, look over your field and see if you have nothing that you can bring; do not think of the little premiums that you would get, or that it would not pay you because you would not get any thing at all, but remember that you yourself, may come to the fair, and look around and say, as I have heard, so often said, why there is nothing to see, whose fault is it? certainly not the fault of the society. Then bring your horses, cattle, swine and poultry, take a little time and fit them up, bring them in good condition and if some one has a better animal or article and should get the premium do not be discouraged, but try again next year and you may astonish your neighbor by taking the premium from him, but do not think of amount you get, but how much you can bring and contribute to making a grand fair, fill the stables and hall to overflowing, laying all the cares and blues a side, bring your family and enjoy yourself, at least two days, it will do you good, better than medicine and with the many attractions we will have this fall, you will all be satisfied that you have received your money's worth. J. P. KUHLE, Secy.

IN PROBATE COURT. Petition for letters of guardianship of Mrs. Agnes G. McNece for minor heirs of James McNece, deceased, filed, August 9th. Marriage license issued to Charles H. Gottbehut and Anna Crawford, both of Cottonwood Falls, August 9th. Bond of Mrs. Alice Patterson as guardian of estate of Martha Willey, minor, recorded, filed and letters of guardianship issued, August 9th. Bond of Agnes G. McNece, as guardian of estate of minor heirs of James McNece, deceased, approved and filed, and guardian letters issued, August 14. Bond of Harriet L. Raleigh, as guardian of estate of minor heirs of Matilda Perrigo, deceased, approved and filed, and guardian letters issued, August 14th. Petition of Addison Beals, executor for the sale of real estate of the estate of Nathan Beals, deceased, recorded and filed, August 15th. Report of Probate Judge, account of County Treasurer, made and filed with County Clerk, August 16. Inventory of Alice Patterson, in estate of Martha Willey, minor heir of Fredrick Willey, deceased, approved, recorded and filed, August 16. Inventory of W. W. Wright, in estate of Rebecca Pierce, deceased, approved and recorded, filed, August 17th. Marriage license issued to John M. Knowles and Catherine Edmonson both of Wasevu August 20.

SUICIDE. Soon after eating his breakfast, last Tuesday morning, Jack Ricker went to his room in the residence of Chas. Fish, in Strong City, where he was boarding, and shot himself through the head, with a 38-calibre revolver, the ball entering on the right side, back of the ear and coming out on the left, near the ear, descending, it is supposed, being the cause thereof. He left no note to tell why he did it. He was about thirty years of age, well known in the county, had been a freeman on the Santa Fe railroad; had been in different businesses in this city and Strong, but had been out of employment for about a month. His wife and brother, who live at St. Louis, Mo. were notified, and by their directions, he was buried at Strong City, yesterday afternoon.

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY FOR ASSISTANCE, NOT FOR MYSELF BUT FOR THE FAIR ASSOCIATION. I want to make an especial effort to get a large and nice assortment of all kinds of farm products, such as millet, alfalfa, orchard grass, cane, Kaffir corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, corn stalks, etc., and all kinds of wild grasses to make a display at our coming fair, a small bundle of each, in corn stalks no more than four. I will put sender's name on each lot and after our fair I will send all such as are nice to the Cotton Exposition at Dallas, Texas, as a collection from Chase county. So let every person try and gather something and either bring or send it to me at my office. aug-8-31 J. P. KUHLE, Secy.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 21, 1895: E. F. Sooden, Mrs. Winterhood. All the above remaining uncalled for, September 4, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

CARD OF THANKS. The undersigned desire to express to all the friends and neighbors, who so kindly assisted them in the late sickness and death of one who was very dear to them, their warmest expressions of gratitude, and assure them that their kindness will not soon be forgotten. J. C. NICHOL AND FAMILY.

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 8, 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. Derelict parents, Rev. Cramer. 2:00. What is the Sunday-school doing for the home, J. C. F. 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, Mrs. Dr. 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. 10 and 11. 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. Keokuk, 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 Drug-gist 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. (First published in the Courant, Aug. 22, '95)

Ordinance No. 219. Being an ordinance relating to the levying of taxes for the year A. D. 1895. Be it ordained by the Mayor and councilmen of the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas: SEC. 1. That a levy of two mills city tax, on the dollar valuation for general revenue purposes, be and the same is hereby levied upon all real, mixed and personal property within the corporate limits of said city of Cottonwood Falls, for the year 1895. SEC. 2. That a levy of two mills city tax, on the dollar valuation, for opening, widening and grading streets and avenues, improvement of streets and areas formed by the crossing of streets and for building of bridges over streets and foot walks across streets, be and the same is hereby levied upon all real estate within the corporate limits of said city of Cottonwood Falls, for the year 1895. SEC. 3. That a specific tax be and the same is hereby made and levied upon the lots and blocks hereinafter named in the amount following each description, respectively, for making and repairing and renewing sidewalks and gutters done by the city or under the supervision of the street commissioner and the city council as provided by the ordinance of said city: On lot 1 of block 8, North Cottonwood Falls, \$12.95; on lots 3, 5, 6 and 25 feet off of the north side of lot 2 of North Cottonwood Falls, \$15.95; on the south 15 feet of lot 2 of block 8 North Cottonwood Falls, \$19.01; on the south half of the north half of lots 1, 2 and 3 of block 8 North Cottonwood Falls, \$29.39; on north half of block 4, North Cottonwood Falls, \$33.00; on the south half of lot 3 and the north half of lot 4, block 5, North Cottonwood Falls, \$60.37; on south half of lots 1 and 10 of block 16, North Cottonwood Falls, \$60.00; north half of north half of lots 1, 2 and 3, block 15, North Cottonwood Falls, \$23.01. SEC. 4. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Chase County Courant. Passed the Council, August 14, 1895. T. M. GARWALD, Mayor. W. W. SANDERS, City Clerk.

J. W. McWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.—AND LOANS MONEY.—COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap27-11

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 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11 THOS. H. GRISMAN. J. T. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City. STARDARD LIQUOR CO., OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson 1868. 611 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, - - - MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon. Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum. Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge F. O. B. Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

WANTED.—A Representative for the Family Treasury, our 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, on everyone purchase. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. 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.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER'S AUTHOR. Many interesting things about Francis Scott Key—the author of the Star Spangled Banner—are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained free, from the Key Monument Association of Frederick City, Maryland, by sending one-cent stamp for postage. This Association is raising funds for a suitable monument to the poet, and they suggest, that in the schools and every where, upon or before Flag Day (June 14th), this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however small, are asked for. Every one who loves the Flag, ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.

Greatest Retail Store in the West. 105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candies—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here—The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out completely. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 12-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail. Come to the Big Store if you can, You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullard, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

REVIVO 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.

THE OLD-TIME DARKY.

Even in the South There Are Only a Few Left.

Graphic Description of an Ante-Bellum Slave Mart—The Uncivilized Social Position of the Trader in Human Flesh.

Special Shreveport (La.) Letter.

The present generation knows very little of the old slavery days in the south. With a great many people it is a mere tradition. The importation of slaves being prohibited by law, and furthermore, as the savage negro did not understand agriculture, he was of little value until he was tamed and taught to work. Consequently there arose in the southern border states, such as Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, a class of men known as "slave traders." The slave trader was a distinct type; he "made money" rapidly,



A SOUTHERN NEGRO'S HOME.

but, notwithstanding his great wealth, he was never admitted into first-class society.

The planter who purchased the slave never considered the "dealer" as his equal. The "profession" required a cold, heartless, calculating man, who would separate a child from its mother, if to his interest.

As the lands of these older states became unfit for tillage, owing to long use, the masters shipped their slaves to the new states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. Sometimes the master formed his "hands" in a caravan, and, with their household effects, tramped through the then wilderness to this new country where the master began anew and soon became wealthy upon their labor.

The demand for slaves increased as the rich country became more thickly settled, and there arose a class known as "negro traders," who purchased slaves from the planters on these worn-out lands, and established "nurseries" for propagating slaves as if they were race horses. An old abandoned farmhouse was selected for this slave "farm," from which the Virginia dealer would send his choicest negroes to Norfolk or Alexandria, for shipment south to New Orleans, Vicksburg or Natchez. At each of these cities he had an agent, to whom they were consigned. An agent also accompanied the shipment, which was usually made in a sailing vessel, and sometimes on foot. When a cargo of 200 or 300 were landed on the levee at New Orleans, a double-line was formed on the wharf, each having his bundle of clothing swung over his shoulder on a hickory stick. The agent marched them to the slave-mart—an old warehouse. The men were dressed in that peculiar costume, only worn when they were to be sold—black fur hat, roundabout and pants of corduroy velvet, with the usual white shirt and red russet shoes. The women and children had no distinctive dress.

The dealer paid from \$800 to \$800 for the "boys," and from \$400 to \$600 for the women—according to age, strength and usefulness. He sold them at an advance of 50 or even 100 per cent.

In a few days, after they had been "fattened up," the planters who had



GOING TO DINNER.

come to the city to buy more "hands" were invited to the mart to inspect the slaves. The agent had been to the hotels seeking out the planters who had arrived, and left his card, which informed the planter that "all kinds of field hands were to be sold at—"

When the planter arrived at the mart, the slaves were all mustered in line, just as a guard of soldiers turns out to present arms to a visiting military upstart. The dealer descended upon the good qualities of the "boys" or women. Men were called "boys" until about fifty years of age, after which they were called "uncle," or "old man." Women were women until about forty years of age, then they were called "aunt."

The planter examined the slave as minutely as he would a horse—opening his mouth to see if his teeth were good; thumping his breast to ascertain if he was strong, and then required him to walk and trot a few rods so as to judge of his activity. The negro seldom knew his age, but the planter was a good guesser. Crowds of planters were in the mart examining the human beings offered for sale, who seemed the most unconcerned

of all. Their greatest concern was that they should not be separated from their families, and the next that they should get a kind master. Some of them took great pride in their value, and were offered highly when a large sum was offered for them. Domestic slaves, or house servants, were more valuable than "field hands," and they held themselves higher in the social scale. When cotton and sugar advanced in price, field hands also became higher priced, and the slave dealer selected the more prosperous seasons for the shipment of his human cargo to market.

When sold he returned to his slave farm in "old Virginia, the mother of presidents," or Maryland, purchased another supply and shipped them to Vicksburg or Natchez to supply Mississippi and north Louisiana. He followed his trade, dealing in human flesh and misery, from season to season and was regarded as little better than a pirate even by those who purchased of him. He was ostracised from society, and when he died no one mourned his death—there was not even a cortege of negroes at the lonely funeral.

Another similar character was the slave hunter or patrol—a self-elected unofficial hunter of runaway slaves for the sake of the reward. He had a pack of bloodhounds always at his command and was constantly scouring the swamps for negroes who ran away from masters, and some, however, from mere desire to escape labor. The usual reward was \$50 for a man and \$25 for a woman. On apprehending a runaway he usually, without any authority whatever, gave him fifty or one hundred lashes. This was the usual custom and so glad was the master to regain his slave that he seldom demurred. Unless it was an aggravated case no further punishment was inflicted. If a slave was caught even going into town without a "pass" from his master, he was liable to apprehension and a flogging by anyone who chanced to meet him.

The slave hunter was ever on the lookout for such absences; for the return of each he received \$5, but was prohibited from receiving them. Usually, when slaves were permitted to attend church in the towns, their time expired at four o'clock, at which hour a bell was rung warning all strange negroes to leave town. If caught in the city after that hour, they were taken to jail, flogged by the jailer, and



OLD PLANTATION NEGROES.

then told to make tracks for home. The jailer's fee was \$1.

On visiting plantations a "pass" in the following form was given: "FLOYD PLANTATION, Dec. 4, 1832.—Anderson has my permission to visit his wife, Lucy, on Mr. B.'s plantation, to be absent not later than eleven o'clock, p. m."

"H. FLOYD, Master."

How strangely this reads in these after-days! The old colored men of to-day, now fast passing away, who were slaves, look back upon the past with amazement, and wonder why they did not question by what right they were made slaves?

But, being born in slavery, they knew no other condition, and deemed it to be their natural state. It must now seem to them as a dream—but a very sad one.

There seems not to be the joyous laughter and merry ring in the song of to-day as in the olden days of slavery. Then the negro had no cares for the morrow. When his day's work was done he spent the night in "frolicking"; and when sickness or old age came he was taken care of for the good service he had done. Now he must himself provide for the future and, as he is a natural spendthrift, he never does, and when too infirm to labor he suffers, starves and dies. As a rule, the plantation negro practices economy only when he has neither money nor credit. His freedom has not inspired him with ambition, and he labors only that he may live, and just enough to meet his immediate necessities. Nearly every neighborhood is oversupplied with doctors and preachers. The doctors practice voodooism and prescribe "charms" or talismans, instead of medicine, which in many instances is more effective, as it inspires faith in the superstitious patient. When a darky becomes too lazy to work, he goes to preaching. Three or four ministers of different denominations, "hold forth" from the same pulpit, on the same day and the same congregation. The collection is generally divided. This mixing of dogmas saves the congregation the trouble of wrangling over mooted points. Being uneducated, they give their crude ideas, and repeat the sermons of the white ministers which they have memorized. J. M. SCANLAND.

Highest Point Reached by Man.

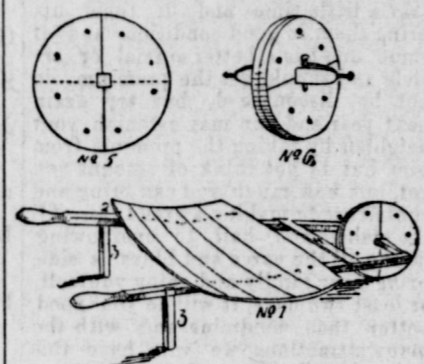
Dr. Berson last year ascended alone to the highest point ever reached by man. The reading of his barometer was 9.1 inches, the lowest ever recorded, and corresponding to an elevation of approximately 80,000 feet. At this height of nearly 80 miles the aspirated thermometer read 54 degrees below zero F., and one exposed to the sun's rays only 11 degrees below zero.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CHEAP WHEELBARROW.

It Can Be Made at Home on Wet Days or in the Evening.

Lay two pieces of white pine or hemlock boards side by side. With a pencil and piece of string draw a circle, using the crack between the boards for the center. Next saw out the circle with a compass saw. Having done this, repeat the operation, using the first for a pattern. The square hole should be sawed out before nailing the wheel together. Nail the four pieces together, taking pains to have the cracks cross each other. Make a square piece to fit the axle hole, securing it in place with wooden pins on either side of the wheel, as shown at No. 6 in cut. The handles may be made of almost any material at hand having sufficient strength, and consist merely of two straight pieces, about 4 1/2 feet in length, smoothed off at the ends to fit the hand. The body of the barrow is



A HOMEMADE WHEELBARROW.

made of barrel staves. In order that the staves may retain their original curve, thus giving the body its proper dish shape, blocks should be nailed to the handles having a gradual curve starting from the inside. Bore a hole in the wheel end of each handle and drive a large wire or wire nail through the hole into each end of the axle. A few blows of the hammer give it a pair of legs, and the barrow is complete. By the application of a little grease on the axle, occasionally the barrow will be found to work more satisfactorily. —Rural New Yorker.

RAISING CALVES.

It Is What Every Wide-Awake Farmer Should Do.

Farmers who sell or ship their milk usually raise few calves, thinking it is cheaper to buy cows than it is to raise them. But are we as apt to get as good cows? If a farmer sells cows it is his poorest ones he wants to dispose of. Whereas, if we raise our own cows we raise the calves from our best cows, and by using a blooded bull we stand a fair chance of improving our daily herd. As to feeding calves, it is not necessary to feed them much milk. We have good success in feeding a porridge made of cornmeal, ground buckwheat, wheat bran and linseed meal, mixed and proportioned as follows: Four quarts corn meal, four quarts wheat bran, two quarts ground buckwheat, and about two handfuls of linseed meal. We begin using about one heaping tablespoonful for each mess; make the porridge with water, add a pinch of salt and one quart of sweet milk. Increase the amount of grain as the calf grows older. Care should be taken not to get the calves too fat. When raising calves for cows they should be fed just enough to keep them growing and in good flesh, but not too fat. Calves kept fat while growing are not as apt to make as good cows as those that are just kept in a good growing condition. —N. Y. Tribune.

The Teeth of the Colt.

In the colt the incisor and the first three molars on each jaw are always temporary and replaced by permanent teeth some time during the animal's life. The last three molars are always permanent and are never replaced. The teeth make their appearance as follows: The two middle incisors and the first three molars make their appearance before or some days after birth; the first laterals four or six weeks after birth, second laterals or corner teeth six or nine months after birth, the fourth molar (first permanent one) is cut at ten to twelve months of age. At two and one-half years the middle incisors and the first and second molars are replaced. At the same time the fifth molar is cut. At three and one-half the first lateral incisors and the third molar are replaced. At four and one-half the corner teeth are replaced, and the sixth molar is cut. In case of a male the canine teeth are also replaced at four and one-half.

Clover Plants and Nitrogen.

The bacteria on the roots of the clover plants which store up nitrogen are more numerous and active when the plant is young than when it is old, and having the plant in the soil, it would be best to let it remain there until it was nearly mature, or until its active period of growth had passed. Soon after crimson clover begins to bloom it ceases to produce nitrogen. With red clover it is different, because it is a biennial; that is, provided the borers and the clover seed midge do not destroy it. In recent years in central New York it is impossible to get more than one crop from it on account of the ravages of the root borer. The second crop of red clover plowed under when in bloom will be at the period when its beneficial influences have measurably ceased. The first crop should be cut for hay. The second crop will be worth nothing for seed on account of the clover seed midge.

A New Food for Cattle.

Cocoa husks have been found to have an agricultural value about equal to that of cotton cake. Trial experiments have shown that as a cattle food they are both palatable and digestible, and contain 35 per cent. of nutritive matter, while the nitrogen, phosphate and potash they contain render them valuable as manure.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

WHOLE wheat is better for growing fowls than corn.

THERE are few kinds of poultry that pay better than guineas.

Do not allow the ducklings to go to the ponds until they are fully feathered.

LIME will kill lice; it is a good disinfectant; it will purify the air; it will make the poultry house clean and free from vermin.

OATS stimulate without enervating or fattening. They form a good ration to reduce the fat of hens that are too fat to lay well.

FEATHER pulling is largely due to idleness. It is most liable to occur in active breeds that are kept confined and have little exercise.

THE only hens that it will pay to keep through the winter are those that can be relied upon for winter layers or that are needed for breeders.

IN raising poultry for market the profit lies in hatching early, pushing the chickens forward as much as possible and marketing them early.

THERE never was a time when careful selection failed to give good results, especially when extra attention is given to the selection of the male.

FEEDING wheat has a tendency to produce a healthy growth, build up the muscular tissues and aid materially to cause the hens to lay plenty of rich eggs.

TRUCKS do not bear confinement well, whether young or old. When shut up they soon mope and droop their wings and begin to fall off in condition.

EGGSHELLS are good for the fowls, but they should be crushed very fine before feeding them. Otherwise you may introduce the egg-eating vice into the poultry yard.

GREENS cost very little if allowed the liberty of the fields, with access to a pond or stream. To attempt to make them profitable without these advantages will result in failure.

ONE great recommendation that the larger breeds of fowls have over the small ones is that the large ones have to stay where they are put, while the small ones go where they please.

DUCKS never have the cholera, romp or gapes; hawks will not touch them; they lay more eggs that will hatch better than hen eggs. With good feeding they can readily be made to weigh five pounds in ten weeks after hatching. —St. Louis Republic.

TESTING THE EGGS.

Too Much Attention Cannot Be Paid to This Operation.

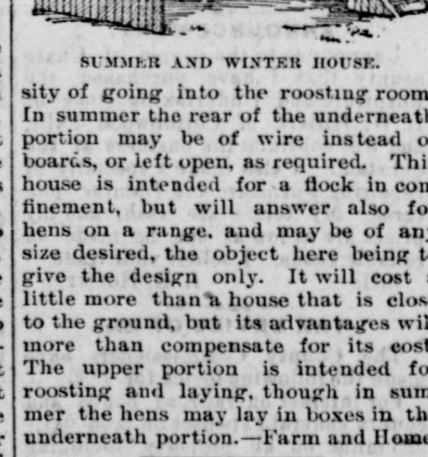
This is a very important process. Contrary to what some people expect, all eggs will not hatch. The percentage of a hatch is the number of chickens from the fertile eggs, not from the number of eggs placed in the machine. It occurs frequently that eggs are fertile but the germ is so weak that it will seldom live after the tenth day. Eggs should be tested on the fourth or fifth day and again on the tenth day. Leghorn, Minorca and Houdan eggs can be tested satisfactorily 26 or 48 hours after placing them in the incubator, but Brahma and other dark-shelled eggs cannot be satisfactorily tested until the seventh day unless one is an expert and a very good egg-tester is used. A strong germ, says a writer, will show a small black spot with red veins radiating in all directions. Added eggs will show cloudy detached black spots floating in the egg without any veins attached. A red circular line will be found in stale eggs. The latter must be removed or foul odors will be the result. An unfertile egg is perfectly clear and will be nearly as good as fresh-laid eggs for cooking purposes. On the tenth or twelfth day the chick begins to move and the eggs become more and more clouded. On the eighteenth day the egg is entirely opaque, except the small space called the air-cell. The latter varies in size according to the larger or smaller amount of moisture used during incubation. By setting eggs under a hen at the same time as eggs are set in incubators, and comparing them every few days, an excellent idea can be obtained of the proper size of this air-cell. —Farmer's Voice.

HOUSE FOR POULTRY.

Arranged So as to Be Comfortable All the Year Round.

The poultry house shown has an underneath run, which serves to keep the hens cool in summer and warm in winter, as well as protecting them from sudden storms without the necessity of going into the roosting room.

In summer the rear of the underneath portion may be of wire instead of boards, or left open, as required. This house is intended for a flock in confinement, but will answer also for hens on a range, and may be of any size desired, the object here being to give the design only. It will cost a little more than a house that is close to the ground, but its advantages will more than compensate for its cost. The upper portion is intended for roosting and laying, though in summer the hens may lay in boxes in the underneath portion. —Farm and Home.



Charcoal in the Poultry Yard.

Charcoal is one of the best disinfectants and purifiers of the animal system we have, or at least that we know of. When fowls are afflicted with such diseases as roup or any other putrid affections, charcoal is of great service, as it helps greatly to purify the digestive organs and acts as a stimulus by purifying the blood and toning up the system in general. It does not need to be crushed up fine, mixed with other food and thus compel them to eat it, but all that is necessary is to break it up in small pieces, convenient for them to swallow. —Farmer's Voice.

MISSIONARY TREES.

BY SIDNEY DAYRE.

"Not a cent to give—not one cent. And, oh, them poor creatures across the sea! If it doesn't break my very heart to think of 'em."

Miss Susan Duff rocked backward in her chair, now and then wiping a tear as in thought she dwelt upon the missionary talk she had heard at a meeting that afternoon. Her soul had been stirred to its depths by the rehearsal of the old-time cry from Macedonia. "Help!—ah, me! Wouldn't I like to help 'em, poor souls! And the Lord don't give me any chance."

If there was a touch of rebellious feeling in the reflection it was put aside with a vigorous hand.

"Susan Duff, what are you, I'd like to know, to be setting yourself up as one the Lord can't get along without? If He needs your help it's like enough He'll give you the ways and means to give it—like that owns cattle on a thousand hills. He knows you're willing enough, without your taking the trouble to make a baby of yourself in tellin' Him of it."

But it is wearing—the rocking went on—to think of me livin' in comfort and plenty, and so fixed I ain't a cent to give. My garden sassa—enough for me and to spare, and the Lord forbid I should have a grasping thought of what I can give to my neighbors; but there's no money to be got by it. Only store pay for my eggs. So with my hops, so with my few potatoes more'n I need to keep for myself."

It was no use. Miss Susan had, time and again, beaten her brains to try and discover some way of raising a little money for the heathen. And she was obliged, as time and time before, to settle back upon the same wise conclusion as to the Lord's needing her help, never realizing, in the depths of her modest self-depreciation, the value of the service brought by her willing hands, in the way of cheer and comfort, to the burdened and the suffering; service given alike in loving earnestness for the scant pay offered, or for no pay at all.

She eked out her frugal living by sewing carpet rags for her country neighbors, knitting coarse hose and mittens without number, acting as nurse in times of sickness, and as general help and comforter in seasons of family upheavals and afflictions. But for all these services she received pay, when pay came, in such everyday comforts as came easiest from those for whom she worked.

"Not a cent to be got out of any of 'em," by which she meant, not her neighbors, but the various shapes in which their pay came. There is no telling how far Miss Susan's perplexed thought might have gone but for the sudden demand upon her attention made by an unusual noise and commotion outside her small house.

"The land! What ails that horse? And a woman and children!" Miss Susan ran out and confronted the danger offered by a frightened horse driven by a woman accompanied by two children, all equally frightened. Something wrong with the harness had disturbed the nerves of a farm animal not given to disturbances, and he was backing in a way which threatened disaster to the occupants of the spring wagon.

With bravery and energy, out of all proportion to her small frame, Miss Susan seized the horse's head.

"Now—whoo—whoo!"

"Jump out, Jimmy—jump out!" cried the woman. A momentary pause in the backward movement gave Jimmy courage. He jumped, and joined in his own efforts to those of Miss Susan. But the horse still backed.

"Jump, mother; he's backing down the bank!" In an agony of doubt to go to her help or hold on to the horse, Jimmy watched while his mother and a small girl contrived to tumble themselves out of the wagon. The next moment it tipped over the steep bank at the roadside.

By this time a man who was passing came to add his strong hand to the weak ones. The horse was quieted, and he looked to see what the damage might be.

"Not much," he pronounced. "If you say so, ma'am, I'll hitch it on to mine and haul it to the blacksmith's. 'Tisn't far. He'll get it fixed so you can have it in the morning."

"In the morning!" Miss Susan saw the look of perplexity overspread the mother's face.

"If you'll stay with me overnight, ma'am," she hastened to say, "I'll be more'n delighted to have you."

The offer was gratefully accepted. Jim accompanied the wagon to the blacksmith's shop for repairs and then took the horse and rode to his home to give news of the detention to those expecting them there.

And now was Miss Susan charmed in this rare opportunity of showing hospitality. She was obliged to sit up in her chair through the night, having only one bed, but her guests did not know that.

On the following morning Jim came with the horse to take his mother and sister home. Miss Susan followed them out to the road with good wishes and good-bys.

"I'm more'n I can tell obliged to you," said the woman heartily. "And here—I want to leave you a remembrance of our visit."

She pointed to a large bunch of young trees in the back of the wagon, the roots of which were carefully wrapped.

"They're apple trees," she explained. "Me and father has for a long time felt we weren't attending enough to raisin' a bit of fruit—such a help in the family. And when Jim came from school the other day he was full of how they was tellin' about the governor havin' appointed a tree-plantin' day. That was—Jim, you can talk it better'n me."

But Jim was bashful; so his mother went on:

"They want folks to plant trees most anywheres. Any kind of trees they like—on their farms or round school-houses or churches. And so when we heard of it, me and father said it would be a good time to do it. It's to morrow. And—the woman's face lighted up—"they has 'em for remembrances of folks—name 'em for folks. The boys at school's goin' to plant some and call 'em Washington and Lincoln and Grant; and me and father's goin' to plant one for each of the children. It'll be named for 'em, and they can tend to 'em and see 'em grow. Don't you think it's a real nice idee?"

"Yes, I do," exclaimed Miss Susan, heartily, her face beaming in sympathy.

"And," went on the mother, in a lowered voice, while a pathetic expression shaded her face, "there was one little one that died—and we're going to plant a tree for her; and I'm goin' to give the fruit to the little children over to the poorhouse that's near our place."

"I think that's just lovely!" whispered Miss Susan, with a hand clasp of earnest feeling. "I do hope all your trees'll grow good. I'm sure they will. Good-by—good-by."

"Stop," said the woman, "I goin' to leave you a couple of trees to remember us by. We got more'n just the count, for fear some of 'em might die. They're good sorts—we picked 'em out careful from the best in the catalogue; for father, he says when you're goin' to give good care you'd better give it where it's worth givin'." Two of them bell-flowers, Jim.

"And say"—with the enthusiasm belonging with a charming new idea—"we'll stay and help you plant 'em. No; 'twon't take long. Jim'll dig, and the rest of us'll look about for the best muck you've got. We'll all take hold for good luck."

They make a little frolic of it, brightened and warmed by the glow of mutual kindly feeling.

"Now, be sure and send us word how they get on when you have a chance." Years later, not very many, Miss Susan went to missionary meetings with a new joy beaming in her face; and it was noticed that the gentle little woman did not sit with a pitiful look and downcast eyes when a collection was made or a subscription paper passed.

"How she ever does it's more than I can tell," said Mrs. Barrows, the minister's wife; "but she always has something to give."

"And gives it with such good will," said Mrs. Deacon Ray. "And won't be passed by. Feels absolutely hurt and slighted if we don't let her know all the objects. Now, here's this call to help out the Bible woman in Japan. In a hurry, too. We can't wait till the next meeting, so I've got to go round."

"And you don't dare to miss Miss Susan."

"No. You'll go out there with me, won't you?" "Yes." "It isn't a very pressing call, you see, Miss Susan," the deacon's wife went on, after stating her business; "and the money's most raised. Only three dollars more to make up. We only come to you because we know you always like to know what's being done—not because we expected anything. It isn't your turn again yet, after all you've given since the year set in."

Miss Susan's face shone. "I have a bit of money that's just come in," she said. "I might just as well make up that three dollars as keep it lying idle."

"Miss Susan! There isn't a woman in the society that gives as you do. One would think the Lord put it right into your hand."

"I guess He does. Come out here and see."

She led them into her little garden. Half a dozen fruit trees were there, two of them almost within reach of the kitchen door.

"Look at them two," she said, pointing to them in pride. "I didn't buy 'em; they come to me unexpected, years ago. And I'm willing to say that the sun shines brighter on 'em than on the others, and that the cold winds ain't as cruel to 'em. For they always blossom earlier'n the others—and look at them apples up there!"

Sure enough the golden fruit was good to look at as it still drank in the mellow rays of the partial sun.

"These two stand sheltered from the north wind"—began Mrs. Barrows.

"And I fancy you give them a little better care than the others," suggested the deacon's wife, noticing the painstaking cultivation about the roots.

"Perhaps that has something to do with it."

"No'm," said Miss Susan, firmly. "That isn't it. It's 'cause they're the Lord's own trees. I promised Him all that should ever grow on 'em. I named 'em Goodness and Mercy—'cause that's what I always pray to have follow them that gets what He sends 'em through these trees. And just after they began to bear," went on Miss Susan, with a triumphant air, "the railroad came through Shelbyville, and now there's men going through the country paying cash, and always glad to get such apples as mine. Mercy's full yet, you see; but Goodness ripens a little earlier, and I sold the apples off it yesterday. I've got what you want, and enough left for the winter calls. Then what Mercy brings will do for my givings next summer till fruit comes again."

Returning to the house she opened her purse, still with the radiant face.

"I guess you're right," Susan, said the minister's wife, gently. "I haven't a doubt the Lord sends His best to your trees." —N. Y. Independent.

—Presently formerly meant instantly, immediately, and is used in this sense in scores of places by Shakespeare and other writers of his time. It is a curious illustration of the dilatoriness of human nature that a word which once meant instantly should come to be universally considered as meaning after a time.

THE BICYCLE DISEASE.

More Virulent at Washington Than Anywhere Else.

Everybody, from the Sedate Statesman Down to the Nasty Messenger Boy, Rides a Wheel—Even Hook, Agents Push the Pedals.

Special Washington Letter. Some day somebody will write a book on the "Development of the Bicycle; or, Every Man His Own Horse." It is just within the memory of men who are now getting gray and bald that a two-wheeled vehicle was introduced and became popular in this country. It was a heavy machine, and both wheels were of the same size. They were made of wood, with iron tires, like the front wheels of a buggy. Everybody wondered that men could sit astride of two wheels and propel them without falling off; and the men who pedaled



EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

them had to exert a great deal of strength in their exercise. In those days they were bent on speed over pedestrianism, and worked hard to push their wheels. To-day, however, the bicycles are very light, and it is really easier to propel them than it is to walk long distances.

When the velocipede came here from France, the capital city was unprepared for it. Our streets were cobble-stoned. They were either muddy when wet, or full of ruts when dry. Hence the velocipede became popular in all other cities before the people here undertook to use them. But, with the development of our beautiful city, with its hundreds of miles of smooth concrete streets, the modern bicycle has become popular. Men and women use the wheel nowadays, and many a family has discarded the old horse and buggy for the silent steed. The introduction of cable and electric cars, supplemented by the popularity of bicycles, have combined to drive horses out of the market, and they are so cheap to-day that almost any man of moderate means could afford one; but the wheel is generally preferred.

We have many visiting clubs of bicyclers from all parts of the country every year, and our city is properly as well as popularly known as "the wheel men's paradise." The smooth asphalt pavements in all parts of the city make the best possible roadways for wheels, while the wide streets give plenty of room, and the usually mild weather makes wheeling a pleasant exercise at almost any season of the year. Rain rolls off our streets so rapidly that within half an hour after a shower they are as dry as ever and glittering as glass. The roadways leading into the country are so carefully macadamized and so heavily rolled that there is never any mud to speak of, and the only time when it is impracticable for bicyclists to be out is during the very brief periods when snow is on the ground. It is easy to wheel to the soldiers' home, and there, amidst the trees, there are miles of hard roadway. Over hill and through dale, past monuments, brooks, lakes and over bridges, the young men and women spin from early morn till dewy eve, without let or hindrance.

This is essentially a city of offices, and one may go into any of the executive departments during business hours and see the clerks and basement walls lined with bicycles belonging to the clerks. Ladies as well as gentlemen use them as horses used to be driven from their homes in the morning to the departments, and back to their suppers when the light labor of each day is over. At almost any hour of the day or evening these flying vehicles will sweep past, like swallows skimming the surface of a pond. Ministers, clerks, letter carriers, business men, messenger boys, all use them, and can make the distance from the capitol to the treasury in three or four minutes, leaving street cars and herds far behind. The district messenger and telegraph boys cannot go to sleep on their errands now, their bicycles keep them awake. Moreover, the managers know exactly how long a boy ought to be gone on an errand covering a given distance; and the boys must push their pedals in order to keep pace with the inexorable clocks.

Some wonderful and daring feats have been performed in this city by expert cyclers. Many of them have been foolhardy, perilous, unnecessary and worthy of condemnation for their hazard; but, having been accomplished, they are noteworthy. For example, the marble steps leading to the east or main entrance of the rotunda of the capitol are eighty in number, and at an angle of forty degrees. H. S. Owens, a cyclist of local note, descended these steps from the bronze doors to the ground on a single wheel. Of course, this might not be regarded as much of an achievement on a safety bicycle with its low wheels, but on a vertical machine it was certainly a very dangerous and difficult performance. Another very hazardous feat was that of riding over the coping of Cabin John's bridge. This was achieved by W. S. Robinson. The coping on the side of the bridge is four feet above the bridge floor, is 800 feet long and 100

feet above the canal. There were two jogs or offsets in the coping, which made the achievement more difficult and dangerous. The bridge is the longest single span of arched masonry in the world, and the height above the ravine is such as to make any man or woman dizzy. A single error in manipulating the handles would have resulted in certain death on the one hand, or a dangerous and crippling tumble on the other. It has never been attempted since; and Mr. Robinson was glad enough to get back upon safe ground without a mishap. He would not try it again.

There are several clubs of wheelmen here, but the Capital Bicycle Club is the oldest of its kind in this country, having been formed in front of the capitol in 1870. Its organization, growth and prosperity are evidences of the great interest in wheeling. Its membership is limited to men, and it has become of late a good deal of a social organization. It has more than one hundred active resident members. These are chiefly young professional men and men of good positions in the various departments. There are also about forty-eight non-resident members, and a number of honorary members. Some men of prominence are attached to this club, and when they have regular outings they are accompanied by lady friends and present a gala spectacle on the streets, avenues and country roads. Quite a number of congressmen take to the wheel when in Washington, and many of them are warm personal friends of the members of the capital club and their lady friends. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, far-famed as the sockless statesman, is one of the most enthusiastic of cyclists. This club of wheel-pushers long since erected a homelike building on Fifteenth street and fitted it up very neatly. The total cost was \$30,000. The building is a three-story structure, of modern architecture, and is entirely occupied by the club. The moving-in took place in September, 1886. On the lower floor are the wheel room, the repair shop and the buffet. On the second floor are the parlor, the room for the club meetings and for smoking, and the library and committee rooms. The club possesses an excellent collection of bicycle literature, including complete files of every leading wheelmen's publication. On the third floor are the billiard room and some living rooms for the use of officers and members. Above this is an attic. The parlor is hung with pictures presented by local artists and with engravings. The building is supplied with bathrooms



AN OUTING.

and closets, and altogether has a very attractive appearance, within and without. It is a popular place, for members have the usual club privilege of bringing their friends as guests, and many happy hours are spent beneath the hospitable roof, and in the cheerful homelike rooms.

The membership is not now composed exclusively of wheelmen, although the large majority of active members are experts at cycling and have their own wheels. They have card parties, dances, musical entertainments and public receptions. Their lady friends assist them upon public occasions with piano recitals, songs, solos, duets, quartettes, and in serving refreshments. Altogether the club is a credit, not only to itself, but to the wheelmen of the entire country.

Bicycles are also used nowadays by a number of newspaper correspondents. One of the pioneers in journalistic wheeling was William Elroy Curtis. He and Perry Heath, now proprietor of a Cincinnati paper, used a tandem cycle, and spent considerable time together in their work. They made a great team, and are both successful business men. J. A. Truesdell, formerly representing a St. Paul daily, and C. P. Austin, founder of the Press News association, were early newspaper wheelers. But to-day fully a score of diligent correspondents of prominent newspapers traverse the city, going from department to department, and ultimately to the capitol, on their fleet flyers.

Insurance agents, and even book agents, use wheels in this city, and many prominent business men have taken to this mode of traveling from their homes to their stores. Apparently the bicycles have come into our civilization to stay, and seem to be becoming as necessary as telegraph wires and telephones. SMITH D. FRY.

Fig-Iron Tramp for Tramps. At a meeting of the Pennsylvania board of prison inspectors in Lancaster steps were taken which, it believes, will put an end to the tramp nuisance. Lancaster county appears to be their favorite resort, as they have hitherto been too well looked after, even in jail. The board directed the prison keeper to purchase two tons of pig iron, and every tramp committed for a longer period than twenty-four hours will be compelled to take five hours active exercise carrying this iron from one end of the prison yard to the other. All refusing to do so will be put upon half rations.

One Advantage Left. "Thank goodness," exclaimed the proprietor of the livery stable, "they can't use bicycles for funerals."—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE ELECTRIC WORLD.

Two or three projects for converting water power into electricity and transmitting the latter to Atlanta over a line seven and a half miles long are now under consideration in that city. One of them would develop fourteen thousand horse power, another twenty thousand, and a third thirty-six thousand. These are all modifications of the same general plan.

The Westinghouse Electric Company has begun the drilling of a well for natural gas on the land in front of its immense works at East Pittsburgh, and the novel experiment of using electricity for power will be made. An ordinary twenty-five-horse-power motor, such as is used in a traction car, is placed in the engine house, instead of a steam engine, and the electricity is supplied from the works. The experiment is understood to be under the special direction of Mr. George Westinghouse, who believes great economy in drilling wells will result in the use of electricity.

The news comes from Springfield, Ill., that final incorporation papers of the Inter Ocean Electric Railway Co., of Chicago, have been granted. The capital stock of the company is \$900,000,000. The object of the corporation is to construct, operate, lease, bond and mortgage electric railways, both surface and elevated, telegraph and telephone lines, to manufacture coaches, sleeping cars, water and electric power machinery, and to issue bonds and mortgages upon all such property. The chief object is to build an elevated electric railway between New York and San Francisco. It is proposed to construct the line first from New York to Buffalo, and thence extend it west as far as possible in intermittent stages.

The constitution of the Independent Telephone Men's association, which has formed in Pittsburgh, Pa., recently, is brief and to the point. The objects of the association are thus defined: "Mutual protection from unjust legal and other attacks by owners of alleged telephone and cognate patents tending to impair the lawful business of this association; to discourage litigation between members of this association by providing means of arbitration." Section nine defines the course of procedure in defense of suits as follows: "Whenever the association shall receive information of the bringing of a suit for infringement of any telephone patents it shall at once examine into the case as far as practicable, and may call a meeting of the board of directors, who shall provide for the means to defray the expenses of such litigation as they shall deem proper under the circumstances."

At the Victoria station, Manchester, Eng., a new departure has been made in electrical application, which has excited great interest. The parcels business at the station has been for some time increasing at a rate which severely tried the constantly augmented facilities of the management. It struck the engineer of the railroad that the whole situation could be simplified by the introduction of electricity, and forthwith a miniature electric line was suspended from the girders of the roof of the latest erected parcel department. Along the rails runs an electric traveler, capable of lifting and conveying a ton weight, although it is not ordinarily used for more than half that weight. When parcels have to be transferred in bulk from one part of the department to another, they are placed in a large hamper, which is lifted up to its place under the motor cab, and run along the rails to the desired point. The device is working so well that the railroad company is putting up a second pair of rails parallel to the first.

When Greek Meets Greek. Breadstuf (the baker)—The expressman left your package at my place by mistake.

Doneup (the laundryman)—So? What did they contain? "Hydrochloric acid and pumice stone."

"Not mine. By the way, three parcels of your stuff were left at my laundry this morning."

"You don't say. What was in 'em?" "Alum, glucose and oleomargarine."

Twenty minutes later they meet face to face at the complaint window of the express company.—Washington News.

Victim of Bad Gas. "What are you doing?" said the clerk in the hotel. "Do you wish to stifle yourself and die on our hands?" "What's the matter with you?" "You've gone and blown out the gas."

"Nothing of the kind. I'm entitled to the use of this gas, aren't I?" "Yes."

"Well, I can't get any satisfaction by lighting it. The only way I can get my money's worth is to sit here and smell it."—Pearson's.

Romance and Reality. Edwin—What do you think I have in this locket, dearest? The postage stamp on your last letter. It has been touched by your lips. It often touches mine.

Angelina—Oh, Edwin, I'm so very sorry. I mistook that horrid postage stamp on Fido's dear, damp nose.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Story of Capt. Kidd. "You remind me of Capt. Kidd's hidden fortune," remarked the young man who was treating his best girl to a plate of strawberries.

"How so?" asked the girl, as she stopped shoveling. "You're a berried treasure."

She went to digging again.—Yonkers Statesman.

He Wouldn't Criticize Her. Six Months After Marriage.—"Weel, weel, Sandy, how d'ye like the little laddy?" "Ah, weel, Alec, I'll nae deny that she has fine conversational powers."—Pottsville Review.

Quite Thoroughly. He—Ah, you will never know me thoroughly. She—Just propose to me and I'll "no" you quickly enough.—Truth.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Popped Corn Pudding.—One pint popped corn; three rolled crackers; one egg; a little salt, and half a cup or more of sugar. The corn should be soaked three hours in one quart of milk, then add the other ingredients, and bake three-quarters of an hour.—City and Country.

Potato and Watercress Salad.—Slice some freshly boiled potatoes while hot, and season them with pepper, salt, oil and vinegar, very slightly, have ready some carefully-picked watercress similarly seasoned, toss them together and serve either with stoned olives forced with anchovy fillets, or spread alternately with egg and anchovy butter.—Farmers' Review.

Rice Cream.—Boil four ounces of rice in a pint of milk until soft, add a quarter of a pound of sugar, an ounce of dissolved gelatine, and a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Take from the fire, stir in half a pint of whipped cream and the beaten white of an egg. Pour in a mold, set on ice until cold, and serve with any fresh fruits in season.—Household News.

Tomato Savory.—Cut some nice, smooth-skinned tomatoes in half, lay each with the cut side upwards in a baking-tin, with a little butter. Bake till tender without allowing them to lose their shape. Scrape out some of the pulp from each piece of tomato, and set on a dish to serve. Scramble two eggs in a small saucupan with a piece of butter and a few chopped mushrooms. Season all highly with pepper and salt. Fill the holes in the tomatoes with the egg, making a little pile on the top of each. Make all very hot and serve.—Leed's Mercury.

Canned Gooseberries (green).—As these are usually canned for pies they are better sealed without sugar, that it may be added fresh at the time of using. Steam, wash and drain the gooseberries, put them in a porcelain-lined kettle, bring quickly to boiling point, and can in glass jars. Ripen gooseberries should be canned as follows: Allow one-half pound of sugar to each pound of gooseberries. Put berries in kettle, cover them with sugar and let them stand one or two hours, then add one-quarter teaspoon powdered alum to each quart fruit. Stand on a moderate fire and bring to a boiling point. Skim and can immediately.—Mrs. Rorer, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Shad for Croquettes.—Put a pair of shad roe into boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt, and let them stand on the fire at barely simmering point for twenty minutes. Drain them carefully in a colander, then put them in a bowl, and with a fork pull out all the fine membrane. Put half a pint of milk over the fire. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour. Stir this into the boiling milk and stir till it thickens. Add the shad roe and the yolks of two eggs. Cook them just a minute. Take from the fire and add one teaspoonful each of onion juice, lemon juice and salt, a dash of red pepper and a grating of nutmeg. Mix and turn out to cool. When cool form into cylinder-shaped croquettes. Dip into egg and then into bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.—Boston Budget.

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

The excessive pleasure we feel in talking of ourselves ought to make us apprehensive that we afford little to our auditors.—Rochefoucauld.

I Use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

IMAGINATION is a mettled horse that will break the rider's neck, when a donkey would have carried him to the end of his journey slow but sure.—Southey.

SAFETY to mother and child and less unpleasantness after confinement, result from use of "Mother's Friend." Sold by druggists.

No FLATTERY, boy! An honest man cannot live by it; it is a little sneaking art, which knives use to cajole and soften fools withal.—Ottway.

He is always a slave who lives beyond his means.—Irrigation.

NEW IN SKIRTS. Great Width Continued, but Trimming Less in Use.

Though a vast majority of skirts are untrimmed not a few of the newest creations show signs of alteration in this respect. Flounces appear on many smartly made gowns brought from Europe, and it is said that when trimmed skirts again prevail, flounces will provide the leading garniture. At present two narrow flounces, hardly more than frills, are used. Three or five rows of satin ribbon, black, white or colored— whichever the gown calls for—always impart a dainty finish to skirts of suitable material.

Black alpaca and black mohair-skirts are immensely popular this year, these elegantly cut and hung, and lined in color matching that of the blouse bodies. Skirts of this kind have in a great degree superseded those of satin or crepon, though these latter are still worn in combination with fancy waists of every known color and description.

Very handsome was a black mohair skirt lined with pale mauve silk, a pleated frill of the same finishing the edge on the inside. A silky surfaced black alpaca skirt was lined with pale rose-colored silk, a glass silk blouse bodice repeating the color, with a blurred design of violets, producing a very stylish effect. The sleeves, immensely full, ended above the elbow, long suede gloves covering the lower arm.

An almost incredible amount of material goes into the fashionable dress skirt, for the large flukes fall close together. It is only when the entire width of the skirt hem is revealed that any idea of the fullness and volume of these flutes is gained. Only an experienced modiste can cut such a skirt properly, which includes hanging it successfully. Occasionally the attempts of a "prentice" hand are only too palpable. The flutes fall away from the back on each side, with a tendency to droop there, those in the immediate back, on the contrary, falling short of proportionate length by some inches. Nothing of the kind looks worse, and the amateur who aspires to dressing well would better limit her ambition or exercise her powers upon any other portion of the gown than the skirt of the season.—N. Y. Post.

A Good Investment. Stern Father—Do you realize, young man, that up to the present time it has cost at least \$200,000 to bring up and educate that girl.

Fond Lover—Yes, sir, and from my point of view I should say, sir, that she is fully worth it.—Somerville Journal.

A Broken Egg. "He was always a bad egg, yet society received him as along as he was rich."

"Yes, he was in good odor until he was broken."—Detroit Tribune.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Merely Synonymous. "I've always said," remarked Mr. Scrubbles, "that too much education just amounted to makin' people furgit all about common sense."

"What's the matter?" "My daughter this mornin' asked me how I felt. I told her I was in purty bad shape. 'Oh papa!' said she, like she was goin' to faint, 'don't you know that bad shape is bad form?' Ez if anybody didn't know that!"—Washington Star.

Forbearance Appreciated. Fig—Have I ever told you the story about what my little boy said when he saw his aunt on a bicycle for the first time?

Briggs—No, old man, you never have. And I wish to say to you that I fully appreciate your forbearance.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Most Sensitive Thing on Earth Is a human nerve. This is a state of health. Let it become overstrained or weakened, and the sensitiveness is increased tenfold. For weak or overworked nerves, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best tonic in existence, since it invigorates and quickens at the same time. It also possesses superlative efficacy in dyspepsia, constipation, neuralgia and kidney complaints, rheumatism and neuritis.

ALEXANDER received more bravery of mind by the pattern of Achilles than by hearing the definition of fortitude.—Sir P. Sidney.

Tobacco-Twisted Nerves. Millions of men keep asking for stimulants because the nervous system is constantly irritated by nicotine poison. Cigarette or smoking destroys manhood and nerve power. It's not a habit, but a disease, and you will find a guaranteed cure in No-To-Bac, sold by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

A HISTORY will live, though written ever so indifferently; and it is generally less suspected than the rhetoric of the muses.—Shenstone.

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

The excessive pleasure we feel in talking of ourselves ought to make us apprehensive that we afford little to our auditors.—Rochefoucauld.

I Use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

IMAGINATION is a mettled horse that will break the rider's neck, when a donkey would have carried him to the end of his journey slow but sure.—Southey.

SAFETY to mother and child and less unpleasantness after confinement, result from use of "Mother's Friend." Sold by druggists.

No FLATTERY, boy! An honest man cannot live by it; it is a little sneaking art, which knives use to cajole and soften fools withal.—Ottway.

He is always a slave who lives beyond his means.—Irrigation.

THE GENERAL MARKET. KANSAS CITY, AUG. 19.

CATTLE—Best beefs..... 3 50 @ 5 40
Stockers..... 3 40 @ 4 00
Wheat—No. 2 choice heavy..... 4 25 @ 4 67 1/2
HOEGS—No. 2 red..... 60 @ 70
No. 2 hard..... 60 @ 60 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 33 1/2 @ 34
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 18 1/2 @ 19
RYE—No. 2..... 42 @ 42 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 75 @ 1 95
Fancy..... 1 50 @ 1 65
HAY—Choice timothy..... 9 50 @ 10 50
Fancy prairie..... 8 50 @ 9 50
BRAN—Sacked..... 58 @ 60
BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream..... 8 @ 11
EGGS—Choice..... 9 1/2 @ 10
POTATOES..... 25 @ 30

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 4 25 @ 5 65
Texas..... 3 25 @ 4 00
HOEGS—Heavy..... 4 30 @ 4 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 60
FLOUR—Choice..... 2 90 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 60 1/2 @ 65 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 33 1/2 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 19 1/2 @ 20
RYE—No. 2..... 40 @ 40 1/2
LARD—Western steam..... 5 90 @ 6 05
PORK..... 10 00 @ 10 15 1/2

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 50 @ 5 90
HOEGS—Packing and shipping..... 4 15 @ 6 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 75 @ 3 40
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 15 @ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 65 1/2 @ 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 30 @ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 39 1/2 @ 39 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 1/2 @ 19
LARD..... 5 95 @ 6 10
PORK..... 9 60 @ 9 62 1/2

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 00 @ 5 40
HOEGS—Good to choice..... 5 00 @ 5 30
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3 65 @ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 25 @ 25 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 12 @ 20
PORK—Mess..... 11 10 @ 11 50

DO YOU EXPECT To Become a Mother? If so, then permit us to say that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed a true "Mother's Friend," FOR IT MAKES Childbirth Easy

by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also shortened, the mother strengthened and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

Send twenty-one (21) cents for The People's Medical Adviser, 1000 pages, over 300 illustrations giving all particulars. Several chapters of this great family doctor book are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women with suggestions as to successful home treatment of same. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

This is the excellent foppery of the world! that, when we are sick in fortune, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars; as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves and treachers by sphericall predominance.—Shakespeare.

He drew the sword, but not, alas! His country's foes to battle, He drew the sword because he held A ticket at a raffle. —Philadelphia Record.

TEACHER—"Who was president of the first French republic?" Scholar—"Napoleon." Teacher—"And who was his wife?" The Class (vociferously)—"Tribby."—Brooklyn Life.

CHEAP RATES To G. A. R. National Encampment, Louisville, Ky., September 11, 12 and 13. On September 8th to 11th, inclusive, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad ("Air Line") will sell tickets, good returning until October 5th, 1895. The rate via the "Air Line" barely amounts to one cent per mile. This line is making special preparations to afford visitors splendid equipment and unexcelled service; besides it is the shortest route, by 53 miles, between St. Louis and Louisville, and makes the quickest time.

See that your tickets read via "Air Line." R. A. CAMPBELL, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

The man who carries a single state is accounted no worth; But in early days old Atlas was The man who carried the earth. —Indianapolis Journal.

Do You Desire to Adopt a Child? Address the International Children's Home Society, 234 La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois, Rev. Dr. Frank M. Gregg, General Manager. Such a child as you may desire, of any age, will be sent you on ninety days' trial.

He—"Do you really think kissing is wicked?" The New Woman—"It is worse than wicked. It is insatiable."—Indianapolis Journal.

DOCTOR—"Madam, I much regret to say that your husband has appendicitis." Wife—"Now I know where all my misas have gone."—Truth.

WHERE IT IS FOOLY TO TRUST.—"Don't you think the man who marries for money is a fool?" "He is, unless he gets it in advance."—Indianapolis Journal.

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

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

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



PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK Can only be accomplished with the best appliances. With a Davis Cream Separator farm you are and better the skimmed milk is a valuable food. Farmers will take to get a Davis. Neat illustrated catalogue Agents wanted MAILED FREE Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co. Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

DRUG STORE IN CHICAGO FOR SALE OR MIGHT TRADE FOR SAFF COOD FARM. STORE IS IN GOOD LOCATION. HAS FAVORABLE LEASE, AND TRADE CAN BE STEADILY INCREASED. Owner is not a druggist and has other business which demands all his time. Small cash payment with good security for balance, 6 per cent. interest, would be accepted. Price of store, \$2750. Address, 24 N. Dearborn, Druggist, Ellis Ave. and 6th Street, Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY Treated free. Powerful利尿 with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases. Send for FREE BOOK of testimonials of numerous cured cases. FREE TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

FREE SAMPLE SURE CURE FOR Piles to any address. RIDER MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. A. N. K.—D 1566

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE HOTEL HORROR.

The Number of Killed Will Probably Not Exceed Twenty.

A DRUNKEN ENGINEER THE CAUSE.

He is Said to Have Turned a Large Quantity of Cold Water into the Hot Boilers Just Ten Minutes Before the Explosion Occurred.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20.—A portion of the Gurney hotel, the scene of Sunday night's frightful disaster, is still standing, gaunt and sinister, constantly threatening to crash down upon those delving in the ruins at any moment. The search for victims has been carried on with the utmost energy constantly since the explosion occurred, and was continued last night with the aid of twenty arc lights. Flames broke out afresh in the wreckage last night and the fire engines again poured forth water, still further impeding the work of rescue. The list of dead and missing now numbers twenty-five, making the disaster the worst that ever occurred in the city. Up to 7:30 last night only seven bodies had been recovered, being those of Manager Greiner and his wife, clasp in each other's arms; Gore, a Rock Island railroad conductor; Mrs. George R. Wolfe and daughter, Fred Hubbard and Will Richards, the elevator operator of the hotel. Among the missing is now included Elmer Pierce, the night engineer, who is said to have re-entered the hotel just before the explosion occurred. It is to this man's carelessness that the disaster is attributed.

The bodies of Peter Gurney and Gen. Adams are still in the ruins. Judge James Glynn, who was at first supposed to have been in his room at the hotel, turns out to be at Holyoke, Col., where he was spending Sunday with friends.

A vast throng surrounds the building on every side, pressing forward as far as the fire ropes will allow. The police are constantly guarding against anyone slipping through the lines on account of the great danger that the front of the building may fall.

At 10:30 p. m., the body of E. F. McCloskey, of Colorado Springs, a wealthy owner of Cripple Creek mines, was taken from the ruins. This, with James Murphy, who died while being taken out, makes eight bodies thus far recovered.

The fire has been almost extinguished, and 100 teams are now making as rapid progress as possible removing the debris, though at best the work is painfully slow. At 11 o'clock one body, which was not identified, had been removed from the ruins and several more were in sight. The number of killed will not exceed twenty.

There is no doubt the disaster was caused by a boiler explosion. Elmer Pierce, the engineer, it is said, was intoxicated, and after turning a large quantity of cold water into the hot boilers, left the building ten minutes before the explosion occurred. The police are looking for him.

No words could portray the scene around the ruins late yesterday afternoon. Women and children, maddened by the terrible suspense, hurried in anxious inquiry concerning loved ones that were missing. Strong men hard at work amid the ruins quaked at the sickening smell of roasting flesh and turned with pallid countenances from the scene. Never before did such absolute wreckage and ruin devastate any portion of the state.

UTAH TOWN ABLAZE.

A fire at Hincham causes a loss of \$200,000 and renders many homeless.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 20.—A special from Bingham, Utah, says the whole town is ablaze and the loss estimated at \$200,000. The fire originated at 2:30 in Butler's livery stable. Roberts' dwelling house, saloon and stable were consumed. Then the fire spread to Chinatown and swept everything on the east side of the street. Among the buildings consumed on the west side of the street were the Griffin house, Quinn building, post office, Mining Record office, United States commissioner's office, and Rocky Mountain Bell telephone office, Catholic church and a number of boarding houses. Many people are homeless.

Fatal Accident Near Fort Scott.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 20.—While returning from a wedding late last night Isaac Emmerson and Bert Pease, young men, who reside here, collided with some tent poles on a wagon, and were seriously if not fatally injured. Emmerson's skull was crushed, his jaw bone broken, and Pease got a terrible wound on the head. Emmerson is not expected to live.

Illegally Holding Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The recent decision of the acting attorney-general that ex-Senator Ransom's appointment as minister to Mexico was unconstitutional because he was appointed while serving as senator in the congress which raised the salary of the Mexican minister, has started reports that various other officials are illegally holding office for the same reason.

A Train Wrecked.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A message to the Journal from Saranac Lake says: Meager particulars have been received here of the wreck of the Adirondack special from New York near Nehalem's park. It is reported that every coach except the Lake Placid sleeper left the track. Nobody was killed.

Gen. Gomez Dead.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 20.—Reports from Cuba last night were that Gen. Gomez died from consumption on July 31. Other reports are that he died from the effects of a wound.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. William King, living at 1818 North Second street, was probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

LABOR FACTIONS.

The Trade Assembly and Labor Congress at Chicago at Oats.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Trade and Labor assembly and the Chicago Labor congress—two rival bodies composed of delegates from local unions—are each arranging for a parade and picnic on Labor day. All efforts toward reconciliation and one general parade, which would fittingly represent organized labor in Chicago, have proved futile. Members of many of the local unions are thoroughly disgusted with the wrangle and the American Boot and Shoemakers' union, which had 1,000 members in the labor parade last year and won second prize, has decided not to take part in any Labor day parades until the difficulties between the rival bodies shall have been amicably adjusted. The bricklayers, carpenters and painters have taken similar action. Many other unions have already declared emphatically that they will not participate in either of the parades.

So serious has the feeling grown between the two factions that Chief of Police Badenoch has insisted on laying out the line of march to be followed by the two hostile camps to keep them from collision.

Railway Earnings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Bradstreet's latest report shows greatly improved net railway earnings. The gross earnings of the 145 railroad companies for the first six months of 1895 aggregate \$349,099,773, a gain of 3.6 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1894, which, in turn, showed a decrease from 1893 of 16.4 per cent. The net earnings of the same roads for this year aggregate \$12,707,768, a gain over last year of 8.1 per cent., and following a decrease in 1894 from 1893 of 18.8 per cent.

Chamberlain, S. D., Aug. 20.

A number of South Dakota counties that furnished grain to farmers last spring are experiencing considerable difficulty in collecting the money due from many of the farmers. In some instances farmers who owe the counties for seed grain have completed their threshing and left for parts unknown, notwithstanding that, if caught, such action would, under the law, be deemed a felony. Now printed lists of delinquents are being secured and they may be arrested.

Killed by a Swallowed Pin.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 20.—James Ellis, aged 65 years, died yesterday of peritonitis. A postmortem was held and a common pin badly corroded was found encased in his intestines, having worked its way through the appendix and caused it to slough in two. The pin may have been swallowed in childhood. Until three days before his death he had hardly known what illness was.

Good Crops in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20.—The News publishes reports from all parts of Colorado showing the condition of crops in this state. Generally the situation is extremely favorable, the only drawback, if any, being too abundant rains. In the San Luis valley, the great grain fields are whitening for the harvest and the crop will be the largest ever gathered.

California Silverites Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—At noon today the non-partisan California silver convention, called by the American Bimetallic league, met in Metropolitan hall. The object is to sound California on the silver question. The convention will continue in session three days.

Secretary Bristol Enters Denial.

SALINA, Kan., Aug. 20.—J. L. Bristol, private secretary of Gov. E. N. Morrill, denied that Gov. Morrill had any aspirations as a vice presidential candidate. He says the governor's trip east has no political significance whatever. Morrill favors Reed, but has no thought of being his running mate.

A Priest Accused of Assault.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 20.—Father Baker, a Catholic priest doing missionary work in northwest Missouri, was arrested here today, charged with a criminal assault in Harrison county last Thursday. He denies the charge and is confident he can clear himself.

Cuban Insurgents Badly Beaten.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—A severe engagement, it is reported in official circles, has been fought at Arillas, in the department of Santa Clara. The insurgents are said to have lost fifty killed and on the government side eight soldiers were killed or wounded.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 20.—Samuel S. Prescott, 27 years of age, attempted to kill his wife and then took his own life about 5 o'clock this morning. He had been despondent for some time, and it is supposed that melancholia resulted.

A Mother Hangs Child and Self.

PARIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Mrs. J. T. Long, living near Madison, this county, hanged herself and 4-year-old child last night. The cause was separation from her husband. She belonged to a highly respectable family.

Father and Son Asphyxiated.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 20.—While digging a well at Burns Valley, near here, John Olson was fatally asphyxiated. His son Charles, aged 16, went down to rescue him and was also suffocated.

Convicted of Murder.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Aug. 20.—In the Ozark county circuit court W. K. Risly was convicted of murdering a school-teacher named Garrett Wright and sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary.

A. C. Sherwood, of St. Louis, a member of the Missouri democratic state central committee, died from the effects of a fall at the fair grounds in that city Sunday night.

Holmes' "castle" at Englewood, Ill., the scene of many alleged crimes, was destroyed by fire early Monday morning.

Leonard W. Volk, the eminent sculptor, died in Chicago on the 19th.

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

Friends of the White Metal Meet at Washington.

Outlining the Policy for Free Coinage—Twenty-two States Represented—Discussing a Proposed Platform.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The corridors of the Metropolitan hotel were crowded yesterday with delegates, who had assembled for the national conference of silver democrats.

Among those who appeared early at the hotel were Senators Jones, of Arkansas; Daniel and Harris and ex-Senators Jarvis of North Carolina, and Wash. of Georgia; Casey Young, of Tennessee, who had conducted the correspondence concerning the conference on behalf of the senatorial committee; Representatives Cox, of Tennessee; Oley, of Virginia; Livingston, of Georgia; McNeill, of Arkansas, and Brookshire, of Indiana; Secretary of State Hinrichsen, of Illinois, and an exceptionally large delegation from Missouri, including Gov. Stone, State Treasurer Stephens, Judge Hill, William Ruby, a bank president, and George Allen, a railroad man. Olney Newell, secretary of the state democratic committee of Colorado, was present from that state.

A little sarcasm was ventured at ex-Congressman Bland's expense for appointing thirty Missouri delegates, when he was desired to appoint but two. Fourteen of them appeared.

When the roll was called representatives answered from twenty-two different states, but names were given to the secretary from only nineteen. Virginia headed the list in point of members with 15 delegates, while Illinois and Missouri reported 14 each. Other states represented were: Alabama, 4; Georgia, 2; Indiana, 1; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 3; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; North Dakota, 1; West Virginia, 2; Arkansas, 3; Colorado, 3; South Carolina, 1; North Carolina, 3; Florida, 4, headed by Senator Call; Tennessee, 4.

Senator Jones made a brief speech on taking the chair, confining himself to thanking the conference for the honor and expressing the hope that the proceedings might be harmonious and productive of good results.

Senator Daniel offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the chair of a committee to prepare a programme and resolutions, which was carried and the committee announced as follows: Senator J. W. Daniel, of Virginia; E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee; J. E. Johnson, of Alabama; ex-Senator Patrick Walsh, of Georgia; A. W. Clark, of Indiana; W. H. Hinrichsen, of Illinois; ex-Senator T. J. Davis, of North Carolina; Gov. W. J. Stone and H. M. Hill, of Missouri; J. S. Beard, of Florida; A. W. Woodson, of Kentucky; Olney Newell, of Colorado; W. Bierley, of North Dakota; S. S. Yoder, of Ohio; J. F. Saulsbury, of Delaware; William Coleman, of Maryland; W. S. Stockdale, of Mississippi; J. E. Trentlin, of South Carolina; J. J. Cornwell, of West Virginia; Silas Hare, of Texas; Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas. After the appointment of this committee the conference adjourned until 4 o'clock.

The conference reassembled at 4 o'clock. Senator Daniel, in accordance with the agreement reached by the committee on programme, reported progress and asked that the conference adjourn to 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time they expected to be able to present the address and resolution. The request met prompt acceptance and the conference adjourned until morning.

WEATHER BUREAU CHANGES.

The Future Policy to Be the Execution of Exclusive Service from Its Employees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Important changes in the weather bureau service throughout the United States were ordered yesterday. They include several removals of observers, a suspension and a dozen or more transfers between various stations. The policy of the bureau, as outlined yesterday, is to exact exclusive service from all its employees. It is officially stated that hereafter all observers must represent the bureau solely, and prompt action will be taken in cases of violation of this rule. The dismissals were ordered on grounds of unsatisfactory work.

BLISS FOR TREASURER.

Republican National League Fills a Vacancy and Adjourns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—By unanimous consent the executive committee of the Republican National league, in session yesterday at the Great Northern hotel, chose Aaron J. Bliss, of Saginaw, Mich., as treasurer of the league and treasurer ex-officio of the executive body. Before adjourning Senator John M. Thurston, Gen. James S. Clarkson, W. W. Tracy and A. B. Humphrey were made advisory members of the executive committee. The matter of locating the headquarters was passed until the regular October session.

FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

Ex-State Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, Receives the Law's Limit.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 15.—Ex-State Treasurer W. W. Taylor, who stole \$54,000 from the state, was arraigned by Judge Gaffney in court today. He had nothing to say and the judge gave him the limit of the law, five years at hard labor in the Sioux Falls penitentiary.

Two Washington Murderers Lynched.

ELLENBURG, Wash., Aug. 15.—Samuel Vinson and his son Charles were taken out of the county jail by a mob early this morning and hanged to a tree. The two men became involved in a saloon row last Sunday night and murdered Michael Kohloph and Joseph N. Bergman.

United Action Urged.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The Novosti recommends that Russia, France and Germany act jointly with Great Britain and the United States to obtain satisfaction for the Chinese outrages on missionaries.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Adopted by the Free Coinage Democrats at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The silver democrats continued their conference at the Metropolitan hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday. The committee on resolutions and programme being unable to report when the meeting was first called to order, it was suggested that the conference should listen to speeches by those present. C. F. Cochran, editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, addressed the conference. He said it seemed anomalous that a meeting such as the present should be called, for he knew of no doctrine of the party which was not in consonance with the purposes of this conference. Representative Neill, of Arkansas; ex-Representative Fithian, of Illinois; Representative Livingston, of Georgia; Col. Casey Young, of Memphis, and ex-Representative Turner, of New York; Senator Call, A. A. Lipscombe, Representative Jones, of Virginia; Mr. Bodine and J. M. Hall, of Missouri, also made addresses.

It was almost 12 o'clock when the committee on resolutions filed into the conference room and Senator Daniel was recognized to make the report of the committee's proceedings. This was divided into two sections, one consisting of an address to democrats and the other of the plan of organization. The address was read by Gov. Stone, of Missouri. It disclaims speaking with party authority, the assembly being a voluntary one, but strongly represents the opinion of the conference, that the party should declare for free coinage of silver. It concludes as follows:

Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bimetallicism until its efforts are crowned with success; therefore be it

Resolved, that the democratic party in national convention assembled, should demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other body.

Resolved, second, that it should declare its irrevocable opposition to the substitution for a metallic money of a paper breeding, corporation created on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America.

Resolved, third, that it should declare its opposition to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law to redeem such obligations either in silver coin or gold coin.

Resolved, fourth, that it should declare its opposition to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and especially to placing the treasury of the government under the control of any syndicate of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometalism.

Resolved, fifth, that it should urge the re-adoption of the democratic financial policy, above set forth by the democratic national convention to be assembled in 1895 and of the nomination of a candidate for the presidency well known to be in hearty sympathy therewith, who hereby pledge our mutual co-operation and

urgently recommend to our democratic brethren in all the states to at once begin an vigorous and systematically prosecute the work of a thorough organization, and to this end the adoption of the plan of organization herewith submitted is recommended.

The part of the report dealing with the plan of organization was read by ex-Senator Jarvis, of North Carolina, as follows:

Believing that a large majority of the democratic voters of the United States are in harmony with the sentiments expressed in the foregoing address, and knowing that a full and free expression of their views can only be attained by the adoption of a thorough organized effort, we recommend the following as a plan of such organization:

First—There shall be a national committee of democrats who are in favor of both silver and gold as money of the constitution, which shall be composed of one democrat from each state and territory and the District of Columbia and the executive committee hereinafter provided for.

Second—That until otherwise ordered by the national committee, Senators Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; James R. Jones, of Arkansas, and David Turpie, of Indiana, and Hon. W. H. Hinrichsen, of Illinois, and Casey Young, of Tennessee, be, and they are hereby constituted, the executive committee, and shall have full power and authority, and it shall be their duty as early as practicable to appoint the members of the national committee herein provided for and to fill vacancies in the same.

Third—That said national committee shall have full and complete authority and power to secure in the next national democratic convention the maintenance of the time-honored principles and policies of the democratic party, and to the national committee herein provided for is not in session the executive committee shall have all the authority and discharge all the duties hereby conferred upon the national committee.

Fourth—It shall be the duty of the members of the national committee from each state immediately after his appointment to take such steps as he may deem best to organize the bimetallic forces of his state, and it is earnestly recommended that in each county and election precinct of each state bimetallic democratic clubs be organized, and for this purpose he may appoint such committees and subcommittees and canvassers as he may deem best.

Fifth—That, fully realizing the fact that this is no other plan of organization cannot be successful without the hearty co-operation of the voters themselves, we urge upon every voter in every state in the union, who is in sympathy with this movement, and who wishes to restore permanent prosperity to his home and country, to lend his aid and influence to the organizing of this organization, and that each of them shall enroll himself in some club.

The report of the committee was adopted without opposition, and, after listening to some speeches, the conference adjourned sine die.

Wheat in Three States.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—The August government crop report indicates a yield of 22,239,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas, 1,710,000 bushels in Oklahoma and 12,640,000 bushels in Nebraska, a total of 36,539,000 bushels for the three states. The government estimate last year was 46,000,000 bushels for the three.

A Fire Caused by Burning Oil.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 16.—An explosion resulting in a fire entirely consumed the plant of the Peersless foundry at Findlay, with \$60,000 loss, half insured. A benzine tank exploded, cause unknown, and in an instant the building was wrapped in seething flames. Two men, William Adams and William Bemis, were probably fatally burned. Ten oil stills caught next, and one after the other exploded, sending flaming oil over the surrounding buildings and ground. Next two tanks of benzine, containing 12,000 gallons, took fire, and fell into the air.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

U. S. & Co. Report the Shrinkage of Exports in August Rather Consistent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—E. G. Dunn & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: It is a belated season; a frost may set everything back. The heavy business which ought to have been done in May and June was pushed in July, so that the midsummer decline due in July comes in August. With this in mind, one is not surprised to find the shrinkage from July to August rather more conspicuous than usual. The disappointing crop reports of a week ago, though evidently distrustful, lessen confidence in regard to the future of trade, even while some speculators gain by them. Back of all doubts is the fact that the industries are doing better than anybody could have expected.

Atlantic exports for the week have been 859,301 bushels, against 2,749,533 bushels last year, flour included, and for three weeks, 2,552,880 bushels, against 8,242,682 bushels last year. The official reports for July show exports of 8,611,000 bushels, flour included, against 10,800,000 bushels last year, but the Pacific exports increased five-fold, at an average of 57 cents per bushel, while Atlantic exports at about 72 cents per bushel were but 6,022,863 bushels, flour included, against 10,265,500 last year.

Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States, against 229 last year.

TO MAKE GOOD FARMERS.

President Steikey, of the Maple Leaf, Figuring on a Unique Project, Encouraging on a Unique Project.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—President Steikey, of the Chicago Great Western road, proposes to open a number of preparatory agricultural academies in which the farmers' boys may secure short courses of instruction in the common branches along lines which will inspire them with ambition to enter agricultural college. Even if the boys never get further than the preparatory school, they will be better farmers, he thinks, than if they had no training. He does not go into the undertaking as a charity, but on purely business principles. If the boys become better farmers, they will do more business, ship more products, have more money and buy more goods and will be correspondingly useful to the road. The price of tuition will be small, but will be made sufficient to pay the expenses of the academies. The managers of the agricultural college encourage the plan, and the probabilities are that a start will be made in the course of another year.

JAPAN STORM SWEEP.

Hurricanes and Floods Cause an Awful Loss of Life and Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Advices have been received from the Orient to the effect that Japan was visited by a terrible storm on July 24 and 25. The hurricane swept across Kiushu, passed along the shores of the island sea, crossed over the central districts of the main island and merged into the Pacific ocean. Its track was everywhere marked by great loss of life and destruction of property, and as the catastrophe was followed by a heavy rainstorm, inundations added their devastating efforts to the havoc wrought by the wind. It is calculated that over 1,000 people were killed or drowned. Ujina, the town that served as a military basis during the recent war, felt the full force of the tempest. The place was completely swamped by the sea, and over 160 boats were smashed. Among these boats were 120 belonging to the army stores department. They were laden with supplies destined for the use of troops in the Liu Tung peninsula.

FAMOUS ARTIST KILLED.

Died in a Heroic Effort to Save the Life of a Little Girl.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Thomas Hovenden, the famous artist, was killed by a Pennsylvania railroad freight train near Norristown Wednesday evening. He met a hero's death trying to save the life of a little girl. The sacrifice of Mr. Hovenden's life was useless, because the child that he attempted to save also met her death beneath the wheels of the engine that ground out the life of the artist.

Thomas Hovenden was one of the leading artists that America has produced. His best known painting, "Breaking Home Ties," has been engraved probably more than the work of any other American artist and is a familiar object on the walls of thousands of homes in the United States. The painting was one of the most able of the groups at the world's fair.

A more recently painted picture of note was his "Bringing Home the Bride," which was exhibited at the world's fair and again in 1894 in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Adjournment Taken After Passing Resolutions—Meet Next Year at Buda Pesth.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.—The international conference on peace arbitration adopted a resolution declaring that when a state had proclaimed permanent neutrality such neutrality should be recognized by the powers. The conference also adopted a resolution authorizing the president of the conference to ascertain whether two or more governments were prepared to take the initiative in the establishment of an international court for the settlement of disputes by pacific methods. The conference then adjourned, after voting to meet next year at Buda Pesth.

UNCLE SAM POPULAR.

The Brazilian People Fast Friends of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A report has been received at the navy department from Adm. Norton, made at Rio de Janeiro before he sailed with the Newark for Cape Town in which he says that the friendliness of the Brazilian people for the United States is very marked. Very frequently the flags of the United States and Brazil are seen on the streets together and the government of the United States is frequently cheered by the people.

KANSAS SCHOOL FUND.

Amount Allotted to Each County by the Last Semi-Annual Apportionment.

Following is the amount set apart to each county at the recent semi-annual apportionment of the interest derived from the school fund:

County	Amount
Allen	\$2,151.10
Anderson	2,288.44
Atchison	2,712.29
Barton	3,016.78
Barstow	2,200.08
Bourbon	4,139.28
Brown	3,082.20
Butler	3,082.96
Chase	1,117.12
Chautauque	1,357.26
Cherokee	4,419.28
Cheyenne	731.80
Clark	235.61
Clay	2,575.29
Clovis	2,981.88
Coffey	2,488.20
Comanche	291.16
Cowley	4,709.80
Crawford	2,517.29
Decatur	1,388.31
Dickinson	2,550.39
Doniphan	2,846.27
Douglas	3,470.72
Edwards	971.86
Ellis	2,846.27
Ellsworth	1,550.56
Ford	781.41
Franklin	2,308.36
Gary	1,142.06
Gove	391.28
Graham	735.88
Grant	1,142.06
Gray	293.11
Greene	1,142.06
Greenwood	2,467.96
Haskell	1,357.26
Harper	1,579.92
Harvey	2,738.89
Haskell	116.00
Hodge	337.48
Jackson	2,339.59
Jefferson	2,846.27
Jewell	3,131.92
Johnson	2,721.16
Kansas	17,049.00
Kearney	1,692.70
Lawrence	412.88
Lathrop	3,844.28
Linn	297.41
Leavenworth	5,496.04
Lincoln	1,357.26
Linn	2,583.00
Total	\$217,332.48

TAKEN FOR A BIGAMIST.

A Kansas Convict Alleges That His Imprisonment Is a Mistake.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—C. W. Church, who is in the Kansas penitentiary for bigamy, claims to be innocent, and has written to his uncle, Alexander Ward, of London, England, asking for assistance in obtaining his liberty. Church says that he is a citizen of England. He says that his name is George A. Ward and that he was arrested by mistake for C. W. Church. The older Ward referred the letter to Moberly Bell, managing editor of the London Times, who referred it to United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard. Mr. Bayard sent the letter to Gov. Morrill. The communication arrived here yesterday, but nothing can be done about it until his excellency returns home. The governor will likely order an investigation.

SUICIDE IN SHALLOW WATER.

An Aged ex-Minister Drowns Himself by Putting His Head in a Pond.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Aug. 15.—J. H. Cook, living about 5 miles northwest of here, talked freely with his wife yesterday, telling her how he wanted to be disposed of when he should die, but did not hint that he had any expectation of taking his own life. When his wife went to call him to his breakfast this morning he was not to be found. A note was found on a table bearing these words: "Look in