

# Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.

NO. 47.

## AUGUST—1895.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

It has been decided at Washington to institute suit at once to collect from Oklahoma allotments to Indians in Oklahoma the amounts due the Indians.

The United States commissioner of labor has forwarded to the secretary of the interior his report on the operations of the eleventh census during the fiscal year 1894-5. Seven volumes of the report, giving the names of the veterans of the war, their rank, service and present address, have been turned over to the pension office. These returns will be of great value to soldiers wishing to complete their claims.

The United States civil service commission will hold another special examination at Washington on August 23 to secure eligibles for the position of compositor, pressman, bookbinder, stereotypist and electrotypist in the government printing office.

The state department at Washington received a cablegram from the United States consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, that Mrs. Waller, wife of the ex-consul now in prison in France, will be sent by him on a steamer to France in accordance with the department's instructions.

It was said that President Cleveland would not appoint a successor to Justice Jackson, the recently deceased member of the federal supreme bench, until congress meets. A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., stated that Senator Lindsay would be pressed for the vacant justiceship and that Secretary Carlisle would then be re-elected to the senate.

The interior department has decided that parties making runs into Oklahoma from Indian reservations are not entitled to hold their claims.

The United States surgeon-general has received a report that yellow fever was spreading in Cuba and also was advised that in nearly all the cities of importance on the Pacific coast in South America the disease was prevalent.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The bridge over Paint creek, near Bainbridge, O., gave way on the 11th and let ten loaded freight cars and the engine into the creek. Three train men were killed.

GEN. MASO has been elected head of the provisional government formed in Cuba. All the other men selected were said to be capable and brilliant and Cuban patriots all over the country regard their election as significant of a glorious epoch.

On the 8th Urban Eis, at Baltimore, Md., shot his brother-in-law, Charles A. Pfeffer, in the right arm, then shot Mrs. Margaret Pfeffer in the left breast and finally shot himself in the forehead. The wounds of Mr. and Mrs. Pfeffer are slight, but his is probably fatal. It was thought Eis was temporarily demented.

JACOB GIOGAN, a retired banker who had been suffering from illness and was so weak he could barely walk, tottered to the depot of the Cincinnati & Muskingum railroad at Zanesville, O., on the 9th and got down on his knees beside the track as a train started and placed his head on the rail, and before anyone could reach him the wheels had passed over his head, crushing it and severing it from the body.

At Ogdensburg, N. Y., early on the 9th, fire started in the lumber piles of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Co., in the eastern part of that town. The loss was put at \$130,000 to \$150,000; insurance, \$95,000.

The works of the Tuscarora Advertising Co. at Coshocton, O., were badly damaged by fire recently. Loss, about \$20,000.

A crowd at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 8th witnessed the struggle between Joe Patchen and Robert J. for the supremacy. Patchen repeated his Cleveland victory on Robert's own stamping ground, but was forced to put in four faster heats than he did before. The four heats averaged 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$ . The purse was \$5,000.

The school census of Nashville, Tenn., shows the population to be 82,374, of which 37,654 are negroes, an increase in one year of 3,268. This increase was causing much comment.

The white miners at Spring Valley, Ill., held a mass meeting on the 7th and passed resolutions declaring peace with the negroes, although there was a feeling that if the Italian who was shot should die there would be trouble.

The house of W. M. Brown, of Columbia, Ok., was burned to the ground by vigilantes who found stolen horses in his barn and suspected his horse stealing. The family was notified to leave the country in twenty-four hours. The county attorney has ordered a full investigation.

THREE tramps attempted to rob three stonecutters in a box car between Erie, Pa., and Ashtabula, O., and a desperate fight ensued. One of the tramps was seriously hurt.

At Cincinnati two electric cars collided, three seriously.

The United States warship Detroit has gone to China to protect such missionaries as may flee to the coast and to enforce such demands as may be made.

The Central Stamping Co.'s plant at Newark, N. J., which covered ten city lots, was destroyed by fire on the 11th. Many of the firemen had narrow escapes from falling walls. Loss, \$500,000; insurance, \$250,000.

A MOB of forty men went to the Springfield, Ky., jail to lynch two negro brutes confined therein. After getting the keys from the jailer the mob could not open the doors. They then tried to batter them down, but they were too strong. Finally they gave up the job and said they would be back again. The sheriff afterwards spirited the two negroes to Louisville.

BEN CRAVENS and Bill Crittenden, two of the most desperate men of the territory, who were jailed at Perry, Ok., for cattle stealing, broke out on the 11th and made their escape. A posse of twenty men went in pursuit of them and Ben Cravens was killed in the fight. "Big Susan," a sweetheart of Crittenden, has been arrested for aiding the desperadoes to escape.

The failures for the week ended August 9 (Dun's report) were 235 in the United States against 264 last year, and 43 in Canada against 54 last year.

DEPUTY marshals, who have been following the Christian gang of outlaws since their escape from the South End jail, came upon their camp about 30 miles east of South McAlester, I. T., and managed to shoot one of the outlaws dead, whom they claim to be Bob Christian. The rest escaped.

At San Quentin prison, California, Fremont Smith was hanged on the 9th for the murder of two fishing companions.

A DISPATCH from New York on the 9th stated that Jim Hall and Joe Choynski have been matched for a glove contest to a finish for the light heavyweight championship of the world to take place between October 26 and November 5.

At the Catholic Total Abstinence union convention in New York on the 8th St. Louis was selected as the next place and the first Wednesday of August the time for next year's meeting. Father Cleary, of Minneapolis, was unanimously re-elected president.

JUSTICE HOWELL E. JACKSON, of the United States supreme court, died on the 8th at his home near Nashville, Tenn. He had long been ill of consumption but in the spring was able to sit on the rehearing of the income tax cases and assist in overthrowing that law. He was appointed by President Harrison to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the supreme bench.

FIRE destroyed the Transfer hotel at Pendleton, Ore. There were twenty-nine guests in the hotel at the time. Four bodies have been recovered from the ruins and one was missing. The fire was caused by a man dropping a lighted match near gasoline.

The Perry, Ok., land office has decided the contest involving the title to the city of Cross, 30 miles north of there, between 2,500 townsites settlers and Meegen, Jewett, Henry, Waggoner, Harris and Clapp, who claimed as homesteaders, in favor of the townsites settlers. The people of Cross can now get deeds to their town lots.

At the state democratic convention at Marshalltown, Ia., on the 7th the white metal men were defeated by a vote of 651 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 420 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The following state ticket was nominated: For governor, Judge W. I. Babby; lieutenant-governor, ex-Gov. S. L. Bestow; superintendent of public instruction, Lyman B. Parshall; railroad commissioner, Col. George James; supreme judge, Senator Thomas G. Harper. It is understood that Bestow will not accept the lieutenant-governorship nomination, he being a strong free coinage man.

At Big Stone Gap, Va., Ell Hix came home drunk and built a fire in the kitchen which in some way set the house on fire. He and four children perished. Mrs. Hix rescued one of her five children.

CHOLERA was reported raging in Russian Podolia. The inhabitants resisted the erection of temporary hospitals for the sufferers and troops had to be called out to quell the disturbance.

The prosecuting attorney and chief of police of San Francisco were considerably worked up on the 6th over rumors that the jury to try Durrant for the Emanuel church murders had been tampered with.

The "cannon ball express" train smashed into a special freight train below Plymouth, N. H., on the 5th. The engineer and firemen were instantly killed. Several passengers were also seriously injured and fourteen new freight cars just from the shops were broken into pieces, as were the locomotives.

WILMINGTON, Del., was reported as being flooded with counterfeit silver dollars.

S. T. WARD, Philadelphia agent for a number of paper mills, said recently that a trust of mills supplying newspapers was assured and it would have a capital stock of \$35,000,000.

JUDGE WILLIAM STRONG, retired justice of the United States supreme court, was reported critically ill on the 8th at Lake Minne-waska, N. Y.

The steamer Gypsy was run into and sunk in Long bay, an arm of Lake Winnepesaukee, in New Hampshire, by the steamer Mineola. The passengers were rescued. The pilot of the Mineola claimed there were no lights showing on the Gypsy.

CLAMPSON CORBETT and Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilists, met in a cafe in Philadelphia on the night of the 10th and there was a rough and tumble fight between the two for about three minutes. When the fight ended the restaurant was in a demoralized condition, broken chairs and glasses lying all around.

The company putting in the three big coal shafts at Hilton, Ia., struck a vein of coal at a depth of 207 feet. The vein is 5 feet and 3 inches in thickness. Coal experts predict the Hilton mines will become the largest in the state.

An extensive cave of ground occurred at the Chapin mine near Iron Mountain, Mich., on the 9th in a room in which Charles Faust and John Johnson were working. Faust was instantly killed and Johnson escaped in a badly bruised condition.

At Indianapolis, Ind., two heavily loaded electric trains on the Broad Ripple Suburban street car line collided and at least a dozen persons were more or less injured. The accident was caused by a motorman's failure to throw a switch.

A FREIGHT train on the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul railroad ran off the safety switch at Curran, Ill., on the 9th. The engine and four cars turned over and were badly demolished, as was also a Wabash car on an adjacent track, which was struck. The fireman and engineer were injured.

The important announcement was made by President T. H. Sherry, of the citizens' organization of Louisville, Ky., that the application for free quarters during the encampment will not be received from Grand Army posts after August 15. There was an abundance of room, but it was necessary that applications close at the time specified so that all assignments may be made and proper accommodations provided.

The steamer Catterthun, from China to Australia, was wrecked on the Seal rocks off Cape Hawk during a gale. The passengers, who numbered seventy persons, of whom fifty-five were Chinese, were asleep when the ship grounded. A tug which went to the wreck saved those who had not gone in the boats. It was thought that sixty-six were drowned, of whom forty-six were Chinese.

A number of field laborers on a German estate in Argona became dissatisfied with their condition and set fire to the buildings and all the horses and cattle were burned to death. The authorities attempted to arrest the rioters and a fight ensued and five persons were killed and six wounded.

The erecting and tin departments of the Cheapeake & Ohio shops were burned at Huntington, W. Va., on the 8th and the whole plant was at the time threatened. The machine shop was badly damaged. The storage department was burned and with it fifty freight cars.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

GEORGE GLASS, of Pittsburgh, Pa., discovered a negro burglar at work in his house and he opened fire on the thief and then a desperate battle followed in which nearly all the parlor furniture was broken. Assistance arrived and the thief jumped through a window. Just as Mr. Glass fired at him again, and fell into the back yard dead.

The new British house of commons opened on the 12th and Speaker Gully was re-elected without opposition. The house then adjourned until the 13th.

OWING to the recent death of his wife, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage did not preach Sunday, the first time he has failed to do so in many years, so there was no sermon sent out by the Association.

It was given out in the colored churches on the 11th at Winston, N. C., that an attempt was to be made to lynch Arthur Tuttle, a negro on trial for the murder of Policeman Vickers in May, and 150 negroes organized and marched to the jail. They were notified that they were violating the law. Many of the mob refused to go away. Sheriff McArthur then ordered out the Forsyth riflemen. The mob began firing on the officers and the riflemen fired several volleys in return, causing the negroes to disperse. Fourteen of the rioters were arrested and put in jail.

A FIRE started in the folding paper box factory of Brown & Bailey, at 412 Franklin street, Philadelphia, on the 12th and threatened to destroy the whole block at one time. The flames originated in the basement, presumably from spontaneous combustion. About 100 girl employes on the upper floors rushed to the fire escape, but were driven back by the flames. They were finally rescued, however. Portions of the walls fell down and several firemen were hurt. At least twenty-five families had to remove their effects and the majority of them have been made homeless. Loss, about \$250,000.

The five outlaws and horse thieves—Charles Wilson, Roy Defenbaugh, Joe Beck, Charlie Moore and Coy Sheehan—who escaped from the Stillwater, Ok., jail recently, were tracked by a posse of Oklahoma deputy sheriffs and captured. All were taken to Fort Smith to answer to grave charges.

The annual session of the All Protestant convention commenced at Cincinnati on the 12th.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Two prisoners escaped from jail at Wichita the other day while the guard was deeply absorbed in a novel.

Fire at Neodesha the other night destroyed the Occidental hotel and other property to the value of \$15,000.

Bishop-elect Millsbaugh, who has been chosen bishop of the diocese of Kansas (Episcopal church) to succeed the late Bishop Thomas, deceased, will be consecrated at Topeka September 13.

A. K. Berkman and W. B. Clark, Kansas City, Kan., policemen, got frolicsome the other day, when Berkman struck Clark on the hip discharging Clark's pistol and wounding him in the leg.

Clay Coburn, son of Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, was slightly wounded in the leg by the accidental discharge of a pistol while recently "roughing it" in the mountains of Colorado.

At the late encampment at Parsons it is stated that ex-Senator John J. Ingalls and Senator W. F. Peffer for the first time in their lives sat side by side and addressed the same multitude from the same rostrum.

Expert cracksmen made a profitable haul the other night in Armourdale. The safe in the Armourdale office of the National Oil Co. was blown open and a little over \$100 in cash was secured by the robbers, besides indorsed checks for about \$50.

Col. Learned, president of the Kansas commission appointed for the Atlanta exposition, has announced that there will be no exhibit from Kansas as a state, owing to the inability of the exposition management to give room necessary for a Kansas display.

A mass meeting of citizens at Leavenworth was held the other evening to protest against the imprisonment of John L. Waller, in France. Resolutions were adopted rectifying Waller's wrongs and requesting the American government to take action at once.

Pensions were recently granted to Charles E. Reemford, of St. John's; John Henderson, Burlingame; George W. Lawrence, Thayer; George W. Skinner, Eskridge; Edwin H. Folger, National Military Home; Thurman S. Elbert, Emporia; Thomas Gelding, Kansas City.

George F. Weher, a veteran of the Mexican war and the late civil war, who lived near Topeka, went to Kansas City the other day where he suicided by taking poison. Before dying he gave as his reason that he could not get along with his family. He had eleven children, the youngest being 17 years of age.

Harry, the 6-year-old son of J. H. Purdy, traveling auditor of the Texas & Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Fort Worth, was recently missing from his home at Wichita. A few days later his body was found in the Arkansas river. It was supposed he went to the river to see the flood and that the bank caved in under him.

On the 3d Gov. Morrill called for the immediate resignation of the police commissioners of Wichita, assigning as a reason that the man he had selected to act as assistant attorney-general for Wichita did not want to serve with the present board. The commissioners declined and the Gov. promptly removed them, and appointed a new board.

A Bonner Springs constable recently took to the Wyandotte county jail an insane young man, who had been living in the woods near that place for several days, terrorizing the inhabitants. The man was captured at a farm near where he had gone to announce himself as the second Christ. He gave the name of C. A. Brightendall, of Brookfield.

The governor has appointed delegates to the meeting of the farmers' national congress at Chicago as follows: A. W. Smith, McPherson; A. P. Forsythe, Liberty; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; Col. C. D. Perry, Englewood; George M. Munger, Eureka; T. A. Hubbard, Rome; H. V. Grinstead, Dighton; Maj. Frank Holsinger, Rosedale; James Shearer, Frankfort; and Martin Mohler, Osborne.

B. F. Coswell, a farmer, was called from his bed a few miles northwest of Salina the other night by a stranger who claimed to have a sick horse. Coswell started with the man, when two other men soon confronted him. He attempted to escape when one of the men shot and wounded him. The party then beat, bound and gagged and left him to get home the best he could. He clew to the perpetrators.

It is stated that the Grand Army of Kansas will send a train load of products to the Louisville encampment. It will be called the "foraging train." It will be elaborately decorated with corn, wheat, oats and other grains and grasses, ballasted with big potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables, and adorned with stuffed chickens and other fowls, and there will be a car load of fruits of every variety.

While two men were attempting to board a train at Topeka the other day for the purpose of stealing a ride one fell and was killed by the cars. The next day a young man who gave his name as La Blanche appeared and asked to see the dead man. When he saw him he recognized the body as that of his dead brother and his grief seemed great. The mysterious action and things found upon the parties led to the belief that they were crooks.

## SOLOIN O. THACHER DEAD.

The Noted Kansan Passes Away at His Home in Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 12.—The death of Judge Solon O. Thacher took place at his home in this city at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, surrounded by his family. He was conscious to the last and had known during the past week all that had been going on in his time, and thus the report got out that he was unconscious. Judge Thacher was sick a little over two weeks. He had gone to Colorado for his health, but soon returned. On the way home the train was delayed for thirty-six hours by high water, and during that time it was impossible to get anything to eat. This aggravated his case, and since coming home he sank rapidly.

Judge Thacher was born in Hornellsville, N. Y., in 1830 and in 1856 graduated with high honors from the Albany law school. Soon after the Fremont campaign in 1856 he moved to Kansas, locating in Lawrence, where he took an active part in the free state contest then raging. He was temporary presiding officer of the Wyandotte constitutional convention in 1859, and in 1864 was the republican union candidate for governor but was defeated by Samuel J. Crawford. Judge Thacher filled many local offices, both by appointment and election. He served as district judge from 1859 to 1864, when he resigned. At the time of his death he was serving as state senator from the district composed of Douglass and Jefferson counties.

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## TWO DROWNED.

A Man Tried to Save His Coachman and Is Dragged Under Water.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Moser T. Green, president of the Chicago Lumber Co., was drowned last night with his coachman, Soren Sorenson, at Highland Park, a suburban summer resort. The two men had rowed out 400 feet in the lake and had taken a large Newfoundland dog along for the purpose of giving him a bath. After fifteen minutes of the sport Mr. Green called to the dog and it swam toward the boat. Both men leaned over to help the animal in. Whether one of them slipped or whether the dog proved fractious those on shore could not plainly see, for darkness was setting in. But they saw the boat turn over and a moment later heard cries for help. Mr. Green could swim and began making his way towards shore. He had not gone 10 feet when he turned to look for his coachman. The unfortunate man was floundering around and it was apparent he could not swim. Mr. Green went to his assistance and in trying to save the servant's life yielded up his own. The horrified onlookers watched the struggles of the two men. Mr. Green strove to keep the man afloat, but he struggled so desperately that he dragged his would-be rescuer down. They came to the surface once more, but soon sank from sight. The bodies were recovered an hour later.

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ELEANOR'S ROMANCE.

BY MAUD RITTENHOUSE.

Harlowe Graham, crushing that white sheet beneath a heavy hand, rose from his chair with an ejaculation that made the very pens in their tray dance tinklingly.

"By Jove! this is hard luck," he repeated, and he strode the length of his office frowningly. "Coming this week! And to play the deuce with—" but he did not finish the sentence. There are thoughts that a man hesitates to form into cold-blooded English; and the man who paced that office floor and kicked defenseless rugs and chairs from his path found it easier to recognize in thought than in speech the state of affairs that so irritated him.

Old Mrs. Post, who dusted his office, and just as vigilantly whisked all such frantically covering from the private affairs of Millport, would have been less squeamish. Indeed, that very morning she had been heard to say to her be-capped and be-frilled neighbor, Mrs. Peppyacker, that there would be "the old gentleman" to pay when Miss Eleanor came home; which "old gentleman," to judge from her expression, was a creditor in not too high repute for his leniency.

"An' wether 'ell break w' her an' marry Miss Celia, 'e can't do it graceful, nor to break w' Miss Celia an' marry her, no more;" at which lucid statement of the affair the cap and frills of Mrs. Peppyacker nodded sagaciously.

Harlowe Graham would probably have twisted his blonde mustache with many degrees of added fierceness had he dreamed that gossiping cronies dared consider thus officiously matters that to him were as grave as they were unmentionable.

His engagement to pretty Eleanor Field had been of too long standing to be ignored by any save the very one whom he chose to have ignore it, handsome Celia Chichester. This charming young woman, having lived all her life abroad, had returned with accomplishments that included a knowledge of all the affairs on two continents, save, perhaps, the one very insignificant affair of Mr. Graham's engagement, which affair that gentleman, in the triumph of his friendship with her lofty self, was quite willing to relegate to the dim and cobwebby past.

Harlowe Graham's care not to admit to his own mind the bare truth concerning his contemplated course was due to the fact that he considered himself a man of such fine and sterling honor that this quality of his could be only equaled by the rare mental and social elements that went to make up his somewhat exceptional character.

Alas! that plans projected with real skill and diplomacy must fall so short of fulfillment. In the Chichester drawing-room that evening, he found a party of friends from a distance entertaining Miss Celia in so lively a manner as to utterly preclude anything in the nature of the quiet tete-a-tete so desired. In the entire woe of their visit he was no more fortunate; and before the end of that time Eleanor had returned.

Graham knew of her arrival almost at once; but he considered that he had most excellent reasons for not going near their home until several days later. When, finally, he stood at the threshold of the little house inquiring for her, he was informed that Eleanor, feeling indisposed, could not see him; and he never knew that the little girl herself, at her window above the fragrant rose vines, watched him out of sight, with throbbing head and eyes that were red from weeping.

The Carters are home again in their lovely place on the Pettulant," he exclaimed, "and the dear madam has written me to bring up a party for the Fourth. It'll be no end of fun—and of course I thought of you right away. In fact, Mrs. Carter made a special request for you; and Mrs. Carter, you know, takes no denials."

"I want you to go," Mrs. Field said, with gentle authority. "It will be a most delightful rest for you as well as a pleasant visit. You haven't seen the Carters for three years."

"I know," Eleanor answered slowly; then, with sudden resolve: "Thank you very much, Tom; I will go gladly."

strikingly handsome face and distinguished bearing would have attracted notice anywhere; and Graham, watching him with involuntary admiration, saw him reach forth a cordial hand and exclaim in a tone compounded of amazement and delight:

"Miss Eleanor! Here!" And Eleanor, her sweet face alight, was saying softly as he helped her out:

"Lieut. Thorne! How did it happen? I thought you were well on your way toward Spain."

Graham heard no more; but he felt something like resentment mixed with his wonder that Eleanor could possibly, without his knowledge and consent, count among her acquaintances so commanding and attractive a person as this unexplained Lieut. Thorne.

His mind was so busy with the problem that at first he did not hear Miss Celia's laughing comment:

"Your little friend seems to have found a desideratum in brass buttons!"

He shrugged his shoulders with an answering laugh that was not wholly mirthful. "They'll hear you," he returned, shortly, by way of warning, for Eleanor and the blue uniform were but a step ahead.

But Miss Celia was not to be warned. "I will console you if I can," she said, gayly, "though you have not honored me with an account of your little romance;" and then, more softly: "I have only waited for your confidences before burdening you with my own. You remember Mr. Burnap, whom you met at the house last week? He is the fortunate man, and he thought an explanation rather due to you before now; but I was hardly so egotistical as to acknowledge the necessity."

Lieut. Thorne saw none of it, nor had he heard the mocking laugh behind him. He was conscious of but one fact in all the glowing universe, and that fact walked beside him in a modest gray gown.

"To think that all a man's aspirations, his very life and strength, should be bound up in a little parcel five feet two!" he suddenly exclaimed; and, though the voice was playful, when Eleanor looked up there was a strange mistiness about the kindly eyes.

A sudden glow and warmth suffused her face. How tall and powerful he looked, towering above her, and yet how kind and good! And she had been so blind to it all before, blind because—but she would not think of that. There should be no more blindness, she decided, though eye-openings were not always the pleasantest things in the world. He saw the flare of color on her rounded cheek and the slight paleness that followed.

"I have annoyed you," he said, "and I promised to be good. But the days have been long since you left, and how am I to remember promises or any other things, when all my energies have been used of late in trying to forget? There! I will not spoil your visit. I'm in mortal terror lest you may be spirited off as mysteriously as you came."

He was laughing lightly now, with the evident desire to set her at ease, and he launched swiftly into a description of the various providential happenings that had gained him his furlough, and of the further good fortune of his meeting with Mrs. Carter at Cleveland, of her invitation, and his half-indifferent acceptance.

It was really a beautiful day for so tardy a dawning; and Eleanor, feeling the cordial gladness in her hostess' welcome, smiled the more gladly when that astute soul remarked, with a tap of her fan upon his shoulder:

"You, Lieut. Thorne, are to take Miss Field to dinner. My dear, I send you out with the only lion I have captured for this happy occasion."

Eleanor laughed gayly. Somehow it began to be natural to laugh.

"I'm afraid of lions," she said, somewhat shyly, as she took his arm.

"You needn't be," was his mischievous reply, "they never eat sweets." He, too, had forgotten that only last night he had paced the walk in the white starlight and fancied himself a worn old man, so tired and lifeless he had grown. There were threads of white in his hair, that he knew; but to-day he felt boy-like, exuberant.

What a merry dinner it was! Eleanor never had seemed so bright.

"Girls are funny things!" Tom Chandler thought. "Only last week that child was looking the picture of despair; and now she's like sunshine itself."

Harlowe Graham was thinking so, too. The sunshine had not fallen on him with any very brilliant effect. The world looked rather gray, indeed, and life a good deal of a bore. He took himself off after dinner, and walked along the river bank, sullenly throwing in stones and watching the water as it broke into fluttering ripples. The reflections thus shivered and marred were no more disturbed than his own. One thing he knew; Celia Chichester should never guess what chagrin she had caused him. He would impress it upon her that his devoirs to herself were the merest whiling away of a weary tedium, and that the "little romance" to which she had so ironically referred was the very light of his life. And Eleanor? Well, Eleanor was a soft, sweet, yielding little thing, not so large or imposing or handsome as Miss Celia, but not unintelligent, after all, and really very pretty.

word she spoke. He remembered how actual, happy tears trembled upon her dark lashes when he solemnly told her how impossible it would be for his love and loyalty ever to wane. And now it lay within his power to make her quite as happy again. He began to feel almost magnanimous in the thought of what he was giving up and how he meant to rejoice her tender heart. He found his step growing quicker as it turned back along the path toward the great house.

On the lawn he found them gathered, watching a game of tennis; and, alert and swift and rosy, Eleanor darted here and there across the court or sent the balls swift and straight into her opponent's field.

"Gad! she plays a good game!" young Carter called out, admiringly.

"She hadn't a peer in our little club in New York," Lieut. Thorne said, with enthusiasm.

Gray turned away somewhat disquieted. He would have preferred her in sadder mood. He would wait until the end of the game and take her a stroll along the bluffs. But at the end of the game, by some preconceived plan, she and her naval friend repaired to the cool drawing-room for a special little visit with Mrs. Carter. Graham could hear the quiet conversation and the occasional soft little peals of laughter, from where he sat upon the wide veranda. By the time they sauntered out he had reached that hypercritical state where everything about this handsome officer with his fine figure, his soft manners, and his rare smile, struck him disagreeably.

He was quite sure he didn't care to see Eleanor now, or to talk with her. It was just as well; for dinner was presently announced, and as they were assigned their dinner-seats and Miss Field was cozily ensconced between her friend Tom and the lieutenant, there would have been small chance for him.

In the meantime, that obnoxious person, usually the most reserved of men, was detailing to the little girl in gray all the long, long thoughts that had haunted him since an evening, weeks before, when she had put a sudden end to the hopes burning high within him.

"And this fortunate fellow whom I can't help wanting to bayonet, Miss Eleanor, where is he?"

"Here," said Eleanor, with a pathetic little gesture, and then, in answer to his look of amazement: "I think it was all a mistake. He—did not care; and now, I believe—I do not care, myself." The man was looking at her in a kind of stupefaction, and she went on hurriedly: "I don't understand it—or myself. How can I tell you? I think I must be very shallow and very feeble; for at first I thought it would break my heart, but now—"

"Now," he interrupted, and his eyes sought her own as if to read the very soul in them—"now, Eleanor, it is possible there is hope for a great old ruffian who has tormented you so long because his life was so intolerable a thing without you?"

She did not speak at once, but her trembling little fingers touched his own with a sudden impulse of gratitude and fervor. "You are so good, so good!" she said, her sweet voice choking. "There is no one like you—no, not one—so grand, so strong, so worthy the best love—and the first!"

He held the little fingers close. "Eleanor, sweet," he said, "if I win your love, however tardy, I pray heaven I shall be made worthy so unspeakably precious a gift."

The deep voice rang with earnestness; and when she lifted her tear-wet eyes to his face there was shining in their limpid depths a light he had never seen there before.

The rest of that evening was like a dream. The pyrotechnics over, Eleanor sang for them; and standing off across the room, his eyes feasting upon her sweet and radiant face, as did all his sense of sound and melody upon her liquid notes, Lieut. Thorne felt that a kindly providence had united all its best girls in this one adorable maiden, and that in her, indeed, was nothing more to be desired.

From the dimness of the cool veranda another man looked on, amazed past all expression at the power and sweetness of that voice as it set his pulses tingling. What an easy, graceful, self-possessed little lady it was, too; and what perfect control she had of every tone ringing clear and bird-like on the air! He tried to remember the simplicity and shyness which he had always thought characterized her. There seemed to be not a trace of it left. Her very gown, that soft, gray affair, silvery in the white lamp-light, had a certain tone and elegance about it that struck him oddly. Evidently, to this self-possessed and accomplished young woman he must apply other arguments and persuasions than those he had planned so easily a few hours before. He waited in a sort of frenzy of impatience for the time of their leaving.

When at last they were gathered in the soft moonlight, ready to clamber into the noisy little tug, he reached forth an eager, impetuous hand to Eleanor, still lingering on the dock.

She shook her head with an unconscious little smile of thanks, and took a step backward toward the tall fellow waiting near her.

"We are to keep Miss Eleanor," that young commander said, buoyantly. "Tom has a note for her mother." Miss Carter explained. "We couldn't let her go so soon. It will be all right, I'm sure."

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE CUCUMBER BEETLE.

Vegetable Gardeners Have Reason to Wage War Against This Insect.

A very troublesome creature is this little insect, which has inflicted heavy damage on the vegetable gardener by its depredations. It confines its attacks principally to the cucumber, melon and squash. The beetles make their appearance in the spring from the middle of April to early in June, according to the latitude. It is nearly quarter of an inch long and half as wide; of a bright or pale yellow ground color; the head is usually black, but not always, as it is sometimes yellow; the wing cases have rather a broad black stripe along the middle of each, and a narrow black border entirely around each.

The adult insect is represented in Fig. 1. It feeds voraciously on the leaves of the young, tender plant, and will ruin whole patches in a few hours. They seem to delight in gathering on the stem near the surface of the



CUCUMBER BEETLE AND EGGS.

ground and then gnaw the plant off. The female deposits her eggs in the ground near the roots of the plant, and this accounts for their being in the ground about a hill.

The young grub which hatches from the egg is very slender, and when full grown is about one-third of an inch long and not thicker than an ordinary darning-needle. The young worm commences to work upon the stem as soon as it is hatched. It eats the bark and perforates and hollows out in the lower portion of the stem which is in the ground, sometimes even working above the surface. The young completes its growth in about a month; they then enter the earth and form little cells, where they transform, and emerge as adult beetles in about a fortnight. The full-grown worms are represented in Fig. 2, the hair line at the side showing the natural length. There are several broods each year. It passes the winter in the adult state, usually under leaves, logs, or any rubbish that will afford shelter and protection.

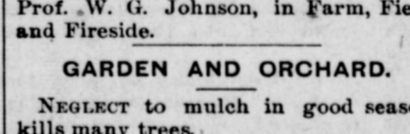
Among the older remedies may be mentioned the following: Treating the vines with a solution of tobacco water, infusion of elder, walnut leaves, etc.; applications of ground plaster of Paris, powdered soot, sulphur, snuff, aloes, etc.; placing burning torches among the vines. But at present there are but two remedial agencies which are considered worthy of trial. One is to cover the vines with a screen, thus keeping the beetles from the leaves. Wires or half barrel hoops thrust into the ground so as to form two crossing arches, like a "basket" on an erouquet ground, and covered with cheese cloth or netting, do well. The most effective and satisfactory remedy I have found is the use of paris green prepared and applied as follows: Take a teaspoon level full of paris green and add to this two heaping spoonfuls of dry flour, stir the mixture well and sprinkle over the leaves, and especially about the stem at the surface of the ground. A baking powder can with holes punched in the head will do very well as a sifter for a small patch.

Prof. W. G. Johnson, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

APPLYING PARIS GREEN.

Homemade Machine That Does the Work Well and Is Cheap.

I see a great many articles on the potato crop, but none on how to apply paris green. We have built a homemade machine that does the work well, and costs but little. It is simply a cart with a barrel on it, in which is a force pump. The plan shows how the frame is built. The wheels and shafts be-



A. Kerosene Barrel; B, B, Shafts; C, C, Wheels.

longed to an old horse rake. The frame was made of 2x4 elm, left from a horse fork track. The space in the center is for the barrel, and is 25 inches square. This will let a kerosene barrel drop through about a foot, where it should be hung with irons passing under the bottom. The wheels should track six feet apart. An old mowing machine seat should be mounted on the right hand side. The pump should be mounted, so as to be easily removed from the barrel. We use a pump with 1 1/2-inch cylinder and 4-inch stroke; 15 feet of hose, and a Bordeaux spray nozzle. With one man to drive the horse, and pump, and one man on the ground with the hose, they will go over a large piece in a short time. The entire cost, exclusive of wheels, need not be over \$10, if one does the work himself.—F. H. Bump, in Country Gentleman.

CAUSES OF ORCHARD FAILURES.

Of late years so much has been said and written about spraying that some people imagine that attention to this alone is all that is requisite to obtain a good crop. To all such the latest bulletin of the Cornell station will prove a revelation for it lays emphasis upon the importance of feeding as well as spraying the orchard. Either is insufficient; it is only by their union that failure of the fruit crop may be averted. Spraying will protect from the ravages of insects and fungi, but like other medicines, it will fail to do much good unless the patient is fortified by an ample supply of wholesome and nutritious food. Feed and spray your orchards.

ENOUGH FOR THE TERRITORY COVERED.

Connecticut has fallen into line with a "good roads" law. It has a commission of three members, and the appropriation for the outlay is only \$75,000. The work is experimental, however, and \$75,000 will go a good ways in a little patch of country like Connecticut.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

IN SAVING SEED GOOD CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SELECT OUT ONLY THE BEST PLANTS IN ORDER TO GET SEED OF THE BEST QUALITY.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Draught of Agricultural Implements as Recorded by the Dynamometer.

Bulletins No. 4 and No. 7 of the Utah Experiment station contain interesting results from tests of draught of farm wagons, plows, mowing machines and harrows, as measured by a self-recording dynamometer.

The conclusions, as stated in these bulletins, are as follows: That colters add to draught of plows by some 15 per cent. That trucks or wheels under the end of the plow beam decrease draught by about 14 per cent., add uniformity to the furrow and lessen the work of the plowman.

When the traces are not in line with the draught of the plow the draught is increased. Lengthening the hitch slightly decreased the draught. A share badly sharpened increased the draught 30 per cent over a new share. A dull share drew harder than a sharp one, but not as hard as a badly-sharpened share. Draught decreases with the depth and with the width per square inch of soil.

Walking plows gave slightly less draught than sulky plows with rider. Sulky plows drew easier down hill, but much harder up hill than walking plows. A share straight on its land side and bottom took land well and gave a slight increase of draught. A loss of draught was found on a sulky plow when its adjustment to take land was made from the pole.

A wagon with felloes 1 1/2 inches wide drew on moist, but close, blue grass sward 41.6 per cent. harder than wheels with felloes 3 inches wide. On a dirt road, slightly moist, the narrow tires drew 12.7 per cent. heavier than the wide tires.

Draught on plank road is 1.50 of the load, and not 1.7 of the draught on a dirt road in its ordinary condition after a rain.

A load over the hind wheels drew 10 per cent easier than over the front wheels.

Lowering the reach, or the coupling pole, on the hind wheels decreased draught; wagons draw easier when the traction has an upward incline, and harder when horses are hitched to the end of the pole.

Loose burrs reduced draught 4.5 per cent.

An old mowing machine repaired drew easier than a new one.

The draught was 8.7 per cent. greater for a well sharpened sickle than for one more nicely sharpened.

A pitman box set tight gave less draught than one set quite loosely.

When cutter bar is not near right line with pitman rod the draught is increased.

When guards are out of line the draught is increased.

When cutter bar inclines upward draught is decreased.

When the sections of the sickle do not strike in the center of the guards the draught is increased.

The draught was decreased ten pounds by the driver walking.

A loss of force was observed when the wheel at the end of the cutter bar failed to work well.

GRASS IS KING! 6 TONS PER ACRE.

Sow Grass, that is the foundation of all successful farming. Sow this fall! Did you ever hear of six tons per acre? Salzer's seeds produce such yields; Wheat 80 to 85 bushels! Rye 60 bushels! Cut this out and send for free-sample Winter Wheat and Grass and Fall catalogue to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. [K]

"When you are coming out with me, Mummy!" "Not this morning, darling. I've too much to do!" "Oh, but you must, Mummy. I've already put it in my new diary that you did!"

THE SWORN TORTURERS.

Of the Spanish Inquisition never inflicted tortures more dreadful than those endured by the victim of inflammatory rheumatism. The chronic form of this obstinate malady is sufficiently painful. Arrest it at the start with Hosiester's Stomach Bitters and avoid becoming a lifelong martyr. The Bitters will remove malaria and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and neuralgia, remedy debility and hasten convalescence.

"In view of the extraordinary high price of coal oil, Laura," said George, "don't you think I'd better—aw—turn the gas a little lower?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE MOST PLEASANT WAY.

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

Don't go into ecstasies, my son, over a young woman who "has a secret charm about her." She won't keep it any more than any other secret.—Boston Transcript.

HALF-CURED eruptions will return. Radiate them with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

His tongue dropped manna, and could make the worse appear the better reason to perplex and dash maturest counsels.—Milton.

Makes the Weak Strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens the digestive organs, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills.

The after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS. Has discovered in one of our common-pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

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

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

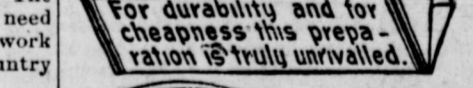
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

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

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.

BEST IN THE WORLD.



THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is the best 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.

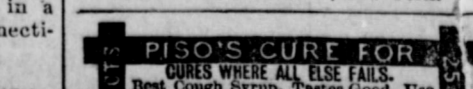
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM.

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR

Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.



PISCO'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Do not stop. Use in time. Sold by druggists.







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 COURT, 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.

The silver convention at Perle Springs was made up of Missouri Democrats, but it did not stand for the Missouri Democracy. There is an important distinction here which the general reader will please be so kind as to recognize.

The Missouri Democratic convention that adopted free silver resolutions, consisted of 534 delegates, while the Iowa Democratic convention that passed sound money resolutions, consisted of 1079 delegates—more than twice the number in the Missouri convention.

The time of year is at hand when it is well enough to commence to prepare for winter. Lay up a few dollars to help yourself when it is bad weather and you can get no work, haul up a big lot of wood.

Drive a nail through a silver dollar and it is only worth a little over fifty cents. Drive a nail through a gold dollar and it is still worth 100 cents.

Now that the Louisiana sugar men know that they cannot in future rely upon the government for bounties, instead of confessing ruin and going out of business as they said they would have to do, they are preparing to improve their machinery and increase their product by more effective processes of extracting, evaporating, etc.

When Harrison went out of office, March 4, 1893, there were just \$114,119,000 less gold in the treasury than when he entered upon his four years' reign of extravagance and misgovernment.

The Lawrence Journal knows more than a dozen prominent men who are very zealous about the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and who insist that its violation is very demoralizing to the state.

Perhaps the oddest pavement ever laid is one just completed at Chino, Cal. It is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all the success claimed for it, it may point a way for the sugar planters of the South to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand.

When Julius Caesar reformed the calendar and devised what we call leap year, he found that the year was 365 days, five hours, forty-nine minutes long, or eleven minutes short of 365 1/4 days.

The protest by some narrow-minded individuals against Mrs. Leland Stanford selling off the immense stock of brandy and wine on her big ranch to raise funds to carry on the Stanford University seems ridiculous in this day. These very holy men are horrified at the idea that young men should receive an education furnished by such means.

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.

There is not a free coinage country in the world that is not on a silver basis. There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver for money along with gold.

There is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver.

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.

There is more regard for the personal liberty of citizens and for the rights of the poor in monarchical England than there is in Democratic New York.

England has a State church. Religion there is institutional. The observance of the Sabbath is in general more strict than it is in this country.

Leavenworth County Clerk Niehaus, of has been informed by the quartermaster-general of the army that, under the act approved March 3, 1893, all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged and buried in a private cemetery are entitled to a headstone.

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MAN HEREAFTER.
BY A. Z. LUDY.
The June bug has the wings of gauze.
The lightning bug of flame:
The woman says the bloomers, now,
Will get there just the same.

THE RIGHT KENTUCKY BRAND.
Several years ago down in Barren county a good man died and all the people round about Bear Wallow turned out to attend the burial.

HOW THEY LOVE US.
The old love of the Republicans for Democrats is still made manifest. It is this love for us that makes Democrats feel like going in with any other party for the purpose of defeating Republican candidates.

THE RIGHTS OF THE POOR.
There is more regard for the personal liberty of citizens and for the rights of the poor in monarchical England than there is in Democratic New York.

THE WOODS ARE FULL OF THEM.
Last week, in answer to the oft-repeated inquiry of the Populists: "Supposing the Democrats of Chase County should conclude to nominate a county ticket, where would they get their timber, because their is not a corporal guard of them?"

HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS.
Leavenworth County Clerk Niehaus, of has been informed by the quartermaster-general of the army that, under the act approved March 3, 1893, all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged and buried in a private cemetery are entitled to a headstone.

WHY 1896 IS NOT A LEAP YEAR.
When Julius Caesar reformed the calendar and devised what we call leap year, he found that the year was 365 days, five hours, forty-nine minutes long, or eleven minutes short of 365 1/4 days.

Delinquent Tax List of 1894.
STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
CHASE COUNTY, } ss.
I, David Griffiths, County Treasurer in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1895, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction at my office, in the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, so much of north side of each tract of land and town lot hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1894.

T. Prichard, F. I. Beach, T. L. Upton, Eugene Patterson, Maurice Joice, R. H. Randall, P. T. Lawlers, Warren Peck, P. A. Mead, John Steward, Chas. Scherffs, Wm. Farris, Herman Piper, A. D. Rayer, Tom Baker, Chas. W. LaCoss, J. J. Holmes, Jack Ricker, Wm. Bauerle, Arthur Lawrence, J. T. Patton, Wm. Powers, C. F. Gandy, E. F. Bauerle, John Miller, A. F. Foreman, Jos. Plumberg, R. Teat, Frank Oberst, J. B. Capwell, Wm. Walters, Chas. Klusmann, Albert Ryan, M. M. Mitchell, W. G. Hait, Hugh O'Donnell, Jacob Schimpff, Jas. Lawless, T. C. Rayer, L. B. Brees, Ben W. Dodge, Patrick Rogan, Wm. Teat, Ed. Bielmann, Frank Foxworth, Wm. P. Pugh, John Keevan, B. Holmquist, N. Bjorkman, Oscar Herlet, H. D. Lane, D. J. Lambert, J. H. Rhoades, J. C. Townsend, A. Leffingwell, M. Plummer, N. J. Avery, Wm. Avery, John Bratton, Thos. Bratton, M. J. Messer, Jed Scarborough, Cliff Wady, Wm. Kohn, C. A. Daniel, E. L. Smith, W. W. Brett, Geo. Kern, T. S. Anderson, Frank Upton, E. Gavany, F. L. Montgomery, Chas. O. Parker, D. C. Lynch, Frank Parker, J. D. Kelley, M. Stubenhofer, Sam. Marshall, S. C. Moore, Wm. Downing, P. H. Snodgrass, Robert Robinson, John O'Donnell, John Stubenhofer, John Kelley, Vie. Kniburg, T. H. Haslam, Jos. Stubenhofer, Chas. Kniburg, A. M. Thornburg, Dick Keevan, S. M. Talking, A. F. Foreman, C. C. Massey, Boyd Swainhart, Joe J. McDowell, W. T. Foreman, Ed. Sullivan, R. E. Maloney, Pat Tracey, G. G. King, N. M. Patton, Dick Hawkins, Ed. Fiest, B. Fiest, Wm. N. Fowler, Ed. Fowler, John Bennett, John Browning, Wm. Browning, Matt Stemberg, Ed. Kraft, Dan Kerwin, L. M. Williams, W. W. Harvey, W. J. Martin, E. P. Hickman, J. J. Murray, W. S. Ramsey, John Budd, Ed. Fithian, Wm. Hubert, Karl Hubert, Harman Triemer, Earnest Triemer, Frank Schade, Paul Schmidt, Julius Walley, W. S. Perkins, Eli Frost, F. M. Field, S. H. Snodgrass, Wm. Hillman, P. J. Riley, J. D. Zahrt, M. W. Hunt, K. W. Valley, J. Schmitz, Phil O. Phillips, Isaac Coats, W. S. Jacobs, Ed. Hix, Wm. Smalley, Wm. Schroder, Matt Smith, Cole Smith, J. D. Lee, Phil Harrington, Manus O'Donnell, L. M. Bielmann, J. W. Small, L. E. White, S. M. Lewis, F. M. Cook, Sam'l Clark, Virgil Brown, Wm. Clark, Peter Clark, N. A. Brown, Wm. Cross, G. D. Camply, C. B. Sewell, C. A. Camp, Andrew Oleson, Odel Roberts, A. B. Wilson, Pete Smith, Wm. Martin jr., L. W. Miller, W. B. Wolfram, C. Harrington, Albert Howell, Chas. Howell, R. F. Patterson, H. Prater, E. N. Goodwin, Wiley Shirley, J. D. Tompkins, Jos. Featherby, Sim Farley, Ed. Dover, J. D. Helmick, M. W. Chapman, J. W. Dover, F. Helmick, Nat. Hogan, E. S. Watkins, N. Watkins, Ed. Mallory, Wm. Mallory, Jim Featherby, Ed. Hopkins, C. Hopkins, Wm. Hegwer, Ed. Burnett, Ned Swift, A. Rawlings, A. Metcalf, M. Byers, Owen Jones, H. Denn, Jim Roach, Fred Wall, C. R. Osborne, D. H. Roberts, J. P. Holman, Matt Bledsoe, John Hornsby, Jack Mitchell, A. J. Houghton, F. O. Phillips, Albert Powell, S. D. Ritchey, Mart Ritchey, P. H. Lamb, W. E. Thompson, J. Thompson, Chas. Foster, Henry Truitt, E. E. Doane, Henry Foster, E. B. Lacy, John Brecht.

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TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.
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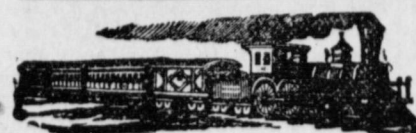
The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for station names (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Ellinor, Saffordville, etc.) and train times for various routes.

Table with columns for station names (Hymor, Evans, Strong, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar, etc.) and train times for various routes.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Ice cream at Bauerle's. E. A. Buroh is again at home. Cream puffs at the City Bakery every Saturday. County Clerk M. K. Harman was quite sick yesterday. Mrs. A. M. Breese, of Elmdale, is very ill with malaria. The school-house roof is being painted by Geo. W. Estes. The city tax levy in Strong City, for all purposes, is 7 mills. Mrs. James George is improving, as is also Mrs. Fredrika Holz. Miss Maud Kelley, of Marion, visited friends in this city, last week. Miss Vay Johnson went to Emporia, yesterday morning, for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Swope have gone on a ten days' visit at Manitou, Col. Miss Mary E. Moore, of Emporia, is visiting at her brother's, Chas. Moore. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th. Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City. Ben Makin returned, Tuesday, from Kansas City, where he had been with cattle. A. J. Crooker, having rented his farm to John Bell, Sr., will move to Emporia. Miss Harriet Beatty, of Mannington, W. Va., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. R. Blackshere. Don't fail to take your best girl to Bauerle's and treat her to some delicious ice cream. Most excellent rains fell in these parts, yesterday afternoon, last night and this morning. On and after July 1st you can get forty 1-pound loaves of bread for \$1.00 from Frank Oberst. There were seventy-five excursion tickets to Kansas City sold, last Sunday, at Strong City. The Rev. H. E. Mills, of Strong City, will leave to-day, for Chicago, to complete his theological studies. Miss Maggie McCabe, of Bazaar, returned home, Monday afternoon, from a few days' visit at Emporia. Mrs. C. E. Pierce went to Burlington, Sunday, to attend the funeral of her sister who died, Saturday. J. O. and Harry Silverwood of Mulvane, who were visiting at F. P. Cochran's, returned home, Monday. Willis E. Brace has bought of J. H. Perry the old John Loy property, west of Ed. Sullivan's livery stable. \$13.50 will be the fare from Kansas City to Louisville and return during the national G. A. R. encampment. There is always a variety at the bakery and confectionary store of E. F. Bauerle, from which you can select. Henry Bonewell went to Kansas City, Monday night, accompanying a lot of cattle shipped by J. C. Farrington. If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction. As we go to press we learn that the mother of J. C. Nichol died, at his home, at Thurman, day before yesterday. You want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Wm. M. Harris, of Diamond creek, has rented the Remy residence, and he and his family will live here during the winter. In answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father, Joe E. Duchanov, left, Monday morning, for Meadville, Pa. Mrs. Wright, of Kansas City, who was here visiting her sisters, Mrs. L. A. Hemphill and Mrs. M. E. Doshler, returned home, Sunday. Miss Mamie White went home, last week, with her uncle, Robert White, of Allen county, who was here visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary A. White. Evan D. Jones went to Kansas City, Saturday, to visit a daughter and receive medical treatment, and he took his two younger daughters with him.

The Rev. Thos. Lidzy and Mr. A. M. Clark left, Tuesday morning, to attend the District Conference of the M. E. Church, now being held at Eureka. W. H. Spencer and family left, Monday morning, by wagon, for a visit to A. F. Wells and family at Junction City. Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Wells being sisters. Martin's Gray Colts will play a match game of base ball, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, on the grounds east of the Court-house, with Elmdale and Clements. While assisting in making hay, the fore part of the week, H. C. Stevenson, of Clements, was stricken blind; but we are pleased to announce he is beginning to see some again. One of Mrs. Potts' nickle plated sad irons given away with every pound can of baking powder at the MODEL grocery. Ed. S. Clark and family will soon move to this place, from Osage City, to make Cottonwood Falls their future home. Mr. Clark is one of the proprietors of th Model grocery. 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. Mrs. F. M. Copeland and Mrs. Robert Selvis have returned home from their visit at their old home in Missouri. While they were there a sister of theirs was taken sick and died. 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. I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs. E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan. Geo. G. King, of this city, and Alf York, of Kansas City, experienced dry goods men, will open a well stocked dry goods store in the room just vacated by the Co-operative Co., on Broadway, opposite the postoffice. The Republicans of this county must not be so hopeful of electing their candidates this fall as they have been in times past, or there would be more aspirants seeking nominations than there are. Democrats, take a note of this. 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. During the rain and thunder storm yesterday afternoon the residence of Mrs. R. M. Pugh was struck by lightning, near the back chimney, and a lot of winter clothing, near the chimney, was set on fire, the fire alarm was sounded, and men went through the rain to the fire, but, aside from the clothing, and there was a large quantity of it, there was little damage done. Five of Strong City's young people were out for a little pleasure ride, last Monday evening, and as the "bludy blasted driver" drove across the street car track between this city and Strong, there was a slight breaking away in one of the wheels. As the crash came, one of the gentler sex made a flying leap out of the rig. As there was no one seriously injured, they proceeded homeward. ANNOUNCEMENT. I announce to the people of Chase county that I have purchased the Furniture and Undertaking stock of 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. L. R. HOLMES. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 14, 1895: Mr. Crosby (teacher), Derane H. Carlton, D. H. Carlton, Rev. D. H. Carlton, Nute Hodgens. All the above remaining uncalled for, August 28, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. PROGRAM. The following is the program of the Cedar Township Sunday-school convention to be held at Lookout, Aug. 23, 1895: 10:00. Devotional exercises led by Rev. S. R. Sayre. 10:20. What should we profit from this convention, Rev. Geo. Swainhart. 10:45. Incentives to increase interest in the S. S., H. H. Twining. 11:10. The missionary spirit in the S. S., Rev. N. Perry. 11:30. The preparation of the lesson by superintendent R. F. Riggs and by teacher, J. B. Cooley. 12:00. Adjournment for dinner. 2:00. Hints on song service in the S. S., W. G. Patten. 2:25. My idea of a good primary teacher, Mrs. Nellie Thompson. 2:45. The need of consecrated teachers, Mrs. Hattie Twining. 3:05. The elevating influence of the S. S., J. N. Sanford. 3:25. Spirituality in the S. S., Rev. J. B. Mackenzie. 4:00. Question box conducted by R. Gause. 4:15. Reports and general business. All are cordially invited to attend and assist in making this one of the best conventions of the year. FRANCES DAY, Pres Pro Tem. EDITH WESTON, Secy.

QUARTERLY MEETING NOTICE. The second quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, of Cottonwood Falls, charge for this conference year, will be held in the M. E. church at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 17 and 18. On Saturday at 3 p. m., business meeting. A full attendance of the officers with their reports is requested. At 7:30 p. m., preaching by Rev. A. McBrine. On Sabbath at 10 a. m., love feast. At 11 a. m., preaching by Presiding Elder, followed by sacramental services. At 7 p. m., preaching by the pastor. All are cordially invited to attend these services. THOS. LIDZY, Pastor. AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY FOR ASSISTANCE, NOT FOR MYSELF BUT FOR THE FAIR ASSOCIATION. I want to make an special effort to get a large and nice assortment of all kinds of farm products such as milk, alfalfa, orchard grass, cane, kafir, 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. THE BOOK OF THE FAIR. Part eighteen of "The Book of the Fair" now lies before us, and, as we look over its handsomely illustrated and beautifully printed pages, our heart is filled with pleasure and our eyes with rapture to feel and know that we are looking on most excellent-ly well executed pictures of the buildings and various exhibits to be seen at the late World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and can, at the same time, read of the many marvels of that greatest of Fairs' grandeur, comprehensiveness, picturesque, and feel the plenteous of the world's exhibition of good will towards our own Columbia—the greatest republic that ever existed; and among the marvels of the outgrowth of this Fair is the book now before us, which, complete, consists of twenty-five parts, of forty 12x16 inch pages each, printed on heavy-enameled paper, which makes the illustrations look like photographs. It is a book that should be in every library in the land, both public and private, and in the home of every American citizen who can afford to secure a copy of it; and almost every family can afford to have a copy of this book by economizing in some other direction. The price of it is \$1.00 per part and it is published by The Bancroft Company, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Illinois. 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 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Belleville, Ills., Aug. 19 and 20, Interstate meeting, Mexican War Veterans, 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Fulton, Mo., Sept. 5 to 6, 2nd Reunion, Missouri Association of the Deaf, 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 3 to 6, Knights of St. John and Malta, Chapter General of America, 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Kingfisher, O. T., Aug. 29, Oklahoma Baptist Association, 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 28 to Sept. 4, Annual Conference, M. E. Church, 1 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 1/2 fare certificate plan. Denver, Colo., Sept. 2 to 8, Annual Meeting National Wholesale Druggist Association, 1 1/2 fare certificate plan. Denver, Colo., Sept. 14 to 19, Annual Meeting National Prison Association of the U. S., 1 1/2 fare certificate plan. 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 Woneuse 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 is 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, bringing 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. THIS PAPER may be found on the Geo. F. Howell & Co's Newspaper Ad. Contracting through the Express Co., where advertising notices may be made for 15c per word.

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. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 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. BOOKS & FREE. For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps. POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS. We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you may make your own selection. Address DeLAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y. 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 every body wants to read about the achievements of the great soldiers in the line of duty. These stories are written especially for this series, are copyrighted, and handsomely bound in illustrated 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 MARLAND. A Narrative of Pickett's Last Charge at Gettysburg. By G. Waldo Brown. No. 3. THE RAID OF NEW ULM. An Historical Tale of the Indian Uprising and Massacre in Minnesota 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 Indian Uprising in the Northwest. By T. C. Warburg. No. 6. THE SHATTERED OAK. A Story of the Murfreesboro Campaign. By James A. Valantine. The series is published semi-monthly at the following price: 1 year (20 numbers) \$5.00; six months (13 numbers), \$2.50; three months (6 numbers), \$1.25; six copies gratis. For sale by all book and newsdealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, NEWELLS PUBLISHING CO., 10 and 12 Vandewater St., New York. Notice to the Public. I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNOLD, Warden. Strong City, Kansas. First published in the Courant, July 11, 1895. Notice of 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 21, 1895, viz: Robert L. Lowe, H. E. No. 11,029, S. 1/2 for the NW 1/4 of sec. 6, Twp 21 S., Range 7 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Dawson, Herbert Taylor, Joseph Robinson and Joseph Winters, all of Clements, Kansas. JNO. I. LEE, Register. [First published in the Courant Aug. 1, 1895] 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. Bielem, 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 23rd day of August, A. D. 1895, for a full and final settlement of said estate. her MALINDA A. X BIELEM, Administratrix. GRISHAM & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. [First published in the Courant, July 25, 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 cited 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, and 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. GRISHAM & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Attest: J. E. PERRY, Clerk of Court. IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas Coast country lies with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1892 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hilsbeck, Tex., who raised nearly 50,000 worth of peaches from 15 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. E. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

Take Your Home Paper AND THE GREAT... Farm and Family Paper OF KANSAS. ...THE... SEMI-WEEKLY --CAPITAL-- It's just the paper for those who do not take a daily from the State capital. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and each issue will contain all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press, for the cost of an ordinary weekly paper. EACH PAGE EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER... 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. MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 100 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charmingly illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Tra-la-ra Bou-a-ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. It will be delivered, free of charge, by AMERICAN NATION, 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. 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, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$100. Another \$100.00. 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, M'NALLY & 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 these 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. A \$1.00 BOOK FOR 25 CENTS. THE GREAT WAR SERIES. SHENANDOAH. A STORY OF SHERIDAN'S GREAT RIDE. BY J. P. TRACY. This is one of the most fascinating stories ever emanating from the pen of an American author, and is so full of interest to all who have read it. It is rapidly becoming very popular and is creating a furor wherever introduced. It is a love story pure and simple, but it is preserved in the crypt of the late civil war, and the descriptions of the battle of Winchester and of Sheridan's Great Ride are here given as seen by an eye-witness. This is truly a wonderful book. The next number will be still better and more good subjects are to follow. All old soldiers, their wives and children will read this great book and enjoy it. The book contains 224 pages, printed on fine paper, handsomely illustrated, and bound in a gilded cover. Published by the Novelty Publishing Co., 61 Beckman St., New York City, and sold throughout the United States and Canada for the low price of 25 cents. All newsdealers handle it. 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.

Advertisement for Climax Plug featuring an illustration of a man's face and the text: 'It's Out of Sight—Climax Plug'. Below this is an advertisement for 'ATTORNEYS AT LAW' listing Joseph G. Waters, F. P. Cochran, and others. Further down is an advertisement for 'Greatest Retail Store in the West' listing Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co. and Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co. The main advertisement is for 'REVIVO' French Remedy, which 'RESTORES VITALITY' and 'MADE A WELL MAN OF ME'. It claims to produce results in 30 days and is available for \$4.00 a year, \$2.00 for six months, and \$1.00 for three months.



## RECALL OF FLATHERS.

BY CHARLES DUDLEY RHODES.



The little army post in Arizona all was excitement. A telegram had just been received from department headquarters that the inspector general, Col. Huling, would visit the post forthwith, arriving, in fact, on the afternoon train the following day. He was known to be a martyr of the severest type—not only thoroughly conversant with all the little technicalities of the tactics, but, what was still worse, insisting on the minutest requirements of the "blue book." With an eye like a hawk, nothing escaped him; and he never hesitated from either courtesy or diffidence to call attention to any irregularities that he might happen upon.

His visit at this time was totally unexpected, as it was not the season when he usually started out on a trip of this character; but with Col. Huling it was the unexpected that happened. Although the post in general was in very good condition, the officers, knowing his peculiarities as they did, took advantage of the short time intervening to correct any little shortcomings to which the inspector might take exception. Troop commanders repaired to their barracks and stables to see that everything was according to regulations; down at the corral the quartermaster was flying about, putting an inviting look on things in general; while the post commander, Capt. Riverton, rode hither and thither, a fatigue party under the plebe lieutenant doing such policing to the post as he considered necessary. Such was the startling effect of the inspector's telegram.

The expected train arrived the following day in due time, bringing with it the dreaded inspector, who was immediately driven to Capt. Riverton's quarters, where he was to be entertained. To the little knot of officers in the trader's store, who watched him alight from the ambulance and disappear in the house, he seemed to warrant the reputation given him by the world. Nor were their feelings relieved, five minutes later, by an exclamation of the plebe lieutenant, who, with bulging eyes, was staring out of the window:

"Great guns! he's beginning his inspection already!" Sure enough, the inspector emerged, booted and spurred; an orderly brought the post commander's two horses around to the door; and, although only an hour and a half of daylight remained, the colonel and the captain rode off together to make a critical inspection of the general condition of the post.

Two hours later they returned, tired, their boots and clothing splashed with mud, and, it goes without saying, very hungry. To both of them the warm and comfortable quarters seemed very inviting. In the colonel's bedroom a cheerful fire was burning, while near at hand he found hot water and slippers awaiting him. A few minutes later the two officers—for Capt. Riverton's family was in the east—sat down to an appetizing supper. And for all these creature comforts Flathers was responsible.

Private Flathers was Capt. Riverton's cook. He had once been cook at one of the well-known New York cafes, but by a strange chain of circumstances had drifted into the army, and had ultimately been assigned to the regiment in Arizona. For a long time he had hidden his talents under a bushel, preferring to do straight soldier's duty; but at last he became known, and, for a consideration which made a handsome addition to his pay, was induced to act as Capt. Riverton's chef. In that western country good cooks were worth their weight in gold. It was next to impossible to retain a female cook. Even though brought out from the east at considerable expense they became matrimonially inclined after a few weeks' stay, and were married, generally surreptitiously, with provoking regularity. With this frontier course



"REPORT TO YOUR FIRST SERGEANT FOR DUTY AT ONCE, SIR!"

of true love neither age nor homeliness cut any figure at all; anything feminine was to be wooed and won.

No wonder, then, that the captain congratulated himself on the acquisition of Flathers, who, besides acting as cook, made himself in other ways invaluable about the house. But, be it added as an important codicil to all that has been said of Flathers, an iron army regulation forbade the employment of the soldier in any so-called menial capacity, and, no matter how gladly Flathers undertook his extra duties, and however impossible it was to secure a civilian substitute, it was nevertheless contrary to orders.

But to return to the supper. Flathers had excelled himself in its preparation. The post and vicinity had been ransacked for luxuries; the menu, which closed with a glorious plum-pudding, was made especially tempting. The colonel, judging from the zest with which he attacked the good

things, seemed thoroughly to enjoy himself. But the post commander, who on this occasion was more than ordinarily observant, could see that the colonel would ever and anon glance keenly at Flathers' blue uniform from the corners of his eyes.

Supper finished the two officers lingered over their cigars in the best of spirits. But as the conversation dragged a little, the colonel seemed to have something on his mind.

"By the way, captain, you have an excellent cook—an excellent cook, sir."

"Yes, I consider myself extremely fortunate, colonel, in securing such a man," replied the captain, with a tinge of embarrassment.

"Ahem. Yes, yes. However, I observe, captain, that your cook wears the national uniform. He cannot, of course, be one of our soldiers," continued the inspector.

"He is a soldier from my troop, colonel; but with cooks as scarce as they have been about here I could hardly do otherwise than utilize him."

"What! Is it possible? A soldier employed in this menial capacity, contrary to the army regulations? This will never do. Be kind enough, captain, to send for your man." And then, turning to Flathers, who had just entered the room, the colonel said, sternly: "Report to your first sergeant for duty at once, sir."

An amused look came over the post commander's face, but he said nothing, and took the inspector's order as a matter of course. The remainder of the evening passed pleasantly enough, a number of the officers of the post calling to pay their respects to the visitor; and when the captain and the colonel parted at bedtime, they were apparently on the best of terms.

The next morning the colonel awoke later than he had intended. His bedroom was as cold as Greenland, and as he tossed the covers aside with a shiver, his muddy boots and clothing met his eye. But as he hurriedly donned his uniform, another unpleasant surprise awaited him; when about to perform his ablutions, he found, to his disgust, that there was ice an inch thick in his pitcher. However, with thoughts of a warm fire and a hot breakfast awaiting him below, he finally finished his dressing and descended to the library. Not a soul was to be seen, and the house was as cold as the bedroom he had just left. Not a fire, not a sign of breakfast was visible, as the colonel, his hands in his pockets for warmth, sauntered from room to room.

Before long the front door opened, and Capt. Riverton entered, clad in overcoat, fur cap, and gloves. Nothing could be more hearty than his greeting to his superior as he asked him how he had rested, and, courteously inviting him to be seated, handed him the paper, just arrived in the morning's mail. The colonel, with a gleam of hope, complied, and the captain, without removing overcoat and gloves, sank into an easy-chair and casually picked up a magazine. As his guest did not seem particularly interested in the paper, the post commander laid the magazine down and strove to be agreeable; but to the guest it seemed as though his host talked about everything in the world except the subjects which were uppermost in his mind, his cold and hunger.

Finally the colonel could stand it no longer. He was chilled to the bone, and as ravenous as a bear.

"Well, captain, how about breakfast?" he began, mildly.

"Breakfast?" answered the post commander, absent-mindedly, as if the thing had just occurred to him. "Oh, I had mine at the trader's hours ago. Not very elaborate—crackers and sardines; but then, you know, we soldiers should not complain."

The colonel mused in gloomy silence.

"What's the matter with a fire this morning, anyhow?" he finally asked.

"Well," replied the captain, cheerfully, "I hardly had time to build the fires myself this morning; but, I declare, the exercise of walking in the open air has quite warmed me up." And he slowly removed his gloves.

Again the inspector relapsed into gloomy silence. Then, with a start, he jumped up impulsively and gazed out of the window at the bleak landscape. Finally he turned about.

"I say, captain, don't you think, under the circumstances, you had better recall Private Flathers?"

"But, colonel, the regulations—"

"Oh, hang the regulations!" the colonel ripped out.

And Flathers was recalled.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Giving Him a Pointer.

He was a lively fellow and fond of her, but it didn't occur to him that a girl expected something else besides going to places and having fun all the time.

"Anything on hand this evening?" he asked, coming breezily in, for the sixth time that week.

"Well, no," she replied, hesitatingly, as she looked down at her empty fingers.—Detroit Free Press.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HERE'S A GOOD IDEA.

Get Farmers to Ride Wheels and the Road Question Is Settled.

It is a typical American scene: The harvest time that is now under full headway in most of the states of the union has its spare moments for the thrifty farmer, though it is a very busy season. But even in these spare moments the agriculturist is busy with his thoughts. The roadmaking is over "for now." On one side of this primitive highway great, rough ridges of sod and clay have been plowed out of the bottom of the roadside ditch and scraped up to make the road. The farmer's cattle often coming home that way know better than to walk in these heaps while the other side of the road is smooth. So does the country swain riding home from meeting or country-side dance with his best girl. So does everybody. How, then, are those rough ways to be made plain?

But just wait. The farmer looks innocent enough; and to judge by his roadmaking, you wouldn't think he knew much. These teamsters and the general public may think they can travel these highways for nothing, and that they have what city folks call a "cinch" on the down-trodden sod of the soil. As soon as harvest time is over that other side of the road will be heaped up



"WE NEED AN AFTERSHOCK OR SUTHIN' FEEL THEM ROADS."

so much higher and rougher than the wayfarer, or he who's a-horseback or in a vehicle, will be glad to take the side he now despises. The teamster with a thousand of brick will help to make one of these sides smooth before fall. If not, the comminuting and pulverizing qualities of Jack Frost, or a good covering of snow, may fix things before next spring.

Now such horrid slipshod business is not at all characteristic of this farmer on the farm. If you go and look, you will find that he has all the latest improved farm machinery, good horses, blooded cattle and sheep, and is in general a rather go-ahead sort of a man—always excepting that awful road in front of his place. When he "gets around to it" I am sure he will see that this cry for good roads is not all in the interest of those bicycle people. Anyhow, what is the matter with the agriculturist getting a wheel for himself?—Once a Week.

### LOOKS BEFORE MERIT.

Importance of Care in Sorting and Marketing Garden Crops.

It costs no more to raise good fruits and vegetables than it does poor. The expenses of gathering, packing and shipping and marketing are precisely the same on the different grades. But the returns are wonderfully different, and, we take it, the farmer is in the business for these very returns. Why not then get the most out of them? The only thing which makes the difference between the good and the poor is care, but this selfsame care must be scrupulously exercised from beginning to end. From the proper preparation of the ground for the plants right through to the shipping of the crop, every detail must be attended to; the neglect of a single one may render all the others futile. It will not pay to expend all the energy on raising good crops only to gather and ship them in a slipshod fashion. Of the two evils it is better to err in the other direction, for careful sorting and neat packing will do much toward selling an indifferent article, all things being judged first by their appearance and then by their taste. Looks come before merit in all cases.

When these are combined, as they always should be, then the big profits come in, for fancy articles bring fancy prices. Too many farmers fail to realize this. They save their labor by failing to assort their crops according to size and quality, or economize in the wrong direction, as when they use an old soiled package, thereby disgusting a would-be purchaser and rendering him suspicious of the fruit which a clean new package would have set off and rendered tempting and attractive. All such saving, whether of labor or money, is false economy, and results in loss to the seller.—N. Y. World.

### The Marketing of Fruit.

The producer is a great loser by marketing his fruit in a haphazard way. The fruit houses in the cities send out into the country drummers and solicitors and they succeed in getting the fruit consigned to certain houses that may be utterly unknown to the grower, and his fruit may or may not be sacrificed. In every section where fruit growing is a prominent industry, there should be an organization with an agent to attend to the marketing. It would pay a large profit. The selling of farm products to traveling solicitors is not business.—Farmers' Voice.

### Scab Unknown in Australia.

In Australia the scab in sheep has been absolutely wiped out by the persistent use of hot baths of sulphur and tobacco, followed by one of sulphur and quinine at a temperature of 110 degrees. However sound the apparent condition of any imported sheep, down it must go into this bath. There is no more scab in that country.

## IMPROVED RATIONS.

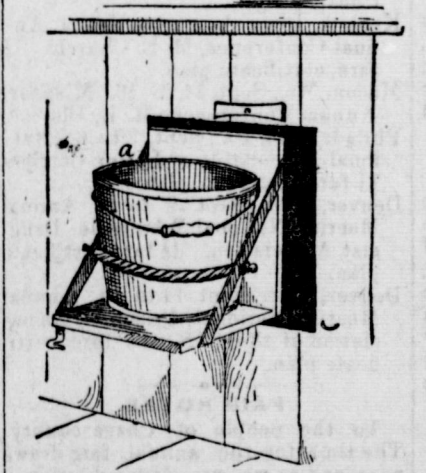
Result of Valuable Experiments at the Massachusetts Station.

The American Dairyman summarizes experiments of the Massachusetts station in regard to dairy rations. It says that the ration fed by many Massachusetts farmers as given by the report consists of 4.50 pounds of wheat bran, the same quantity of corn meal, four pounds corn stover and 43.50 pounds corn ensilage. The nutritive ratio of such a ration is 1.10 and its cost 14.99 cents, while 5.81 cents is accorded to it as its material value, making the net cost 9.18 cents. The total milk yield of six cows for 14 days on this ration was 756.51 quarts, at a total cost of 1.06 cents per quart, while the net cost per quart was 1.02 cents. The amount of butter fat in this quantity of milk was 67.31 pounds and its cost per pound was 18.67 cents. The ration recommended by the station to take the place of the one just noted, which it may be stated contains only 1.30 pounds of digestible protein, consists of three pounds of wheat bran, three pounds of Buffalo gluten feed, three pounds cottonseed meal, four pounds corn stover and 42.75 pounds ensilage. This ration contains 2.60 pounds of digestible protein, and its nutritive ratio is 1.48. Its total cost is 15.95 cents, which is reduced to 7.46 cents as the net cost, because it gives a richer manure, and this is credited at 8.46 cents. In the returns of six cows fed this ration for 14 days, they are credited with 837.56 quarts of milk at a gross cost of 1.60 cents per quart, and the net cost 0.77 cent per quart. The quantity of butter fat obtained from the milk in this instance was 82.17 pounds at a cost of 16.30 cents per pound. The point about this experiment is that the same cows were used in both trials for corresponding periods of time, and it is within the limits of reasonable conjecture that the result of the second ration would have been greater if some part of it was not diverted to repair the physical waste due to the poor nourishment present in the first ration. Some of the things gained in using the second ration was an increase of 81 quarts of milk over the quantity obtainable by the first one and the aggregate yield was produced at less cost. Again, the increase of butter fat with the better ration is 14.80 pounds and the cost of production is decreased 2.37 cents per pound as contrasted with the same item in the account of the first ration. Another point that should not be overlooked is that the ration that furnished the best returns actually cost less to feed. In other words, decreased cost of production furnished a richer ration that produced a larger yield of milk, that was of higher quality.

### FOR FEEDING CALVES.

A Contrivance That Saves Considerable Time as Well as Feed.

A trough fastened into a pen is not desirable for feeding calves, as it cannot be as thoroughly scalded out as it should be. Moreover, pouring milk into any receptacle in a pen in which there is a calf is a hazardous business, the operation usually resulting in spilled milk. An arrangement with a feeding pail is shown in the illustration. The back board is hinged to the front of the pen on the side marked a. The pail can thus be set into the holder on the outside of the pen and the holder swung a quarter of the way round and hooked, thus bringing the pail inside the pen. When removed a button keeps the calf from getting his



head out through the opening. Such a contrivance can easily be made by anyone handy with tools and will be found a considerable saving of time as well as feed.—American Agriculturist.

### A Word About Straining Milk.

Straining should begin before commencing to milk, by brushing off all the dirt, hair, straw, etc., from the udder, teats and body of the cow. Let it be the duty of some one person to go over all the cows with a soft brush or a damp cloth before the cows are milked. An ordinary wire sieve strainer does very well, but we add to this by doubling cheesecloth or thin cotton so as to have it four thicknesses. Lay the cloth across the bottom of the strainer and then fasten it on by means of a tin ring which slips over the cloth and bottom part of the strainer. For quickness we use a strainer that a pail of milk may be put into at once. This sets in a wooden frame over the can. Some use a woolen cloth to strain with. Cloth of some kind is necessary to catch hairs and fine dirt. This cloth must be kept clean. Scald it thoroughly each time after using.—Ontario Experimental Farm.

### Potatoes as Food for Cattle.

M. Aime Girard, of Falsandrie, France, has communicated another memoir to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on his experiments with potatoes as forage for cattle, from which it appears that the tubers are first-rate food, whether from the point of view of fattening or the yield of milk and butter. Sheep and oxen thrive much better on potatoes and hay than on their ordinary food, and their flesh was found to be superior in quality. His paper is worthy the attention of agriculturists, especially those of granite lands, where forage is poor.

## IMPORTS AND THE REVIVAL.

A Natural Result of Returning Commercial Prosperity.

The republican press continues to groan daily over the increase of imports. Catching at every straw which they think may serve to keep them and their McKinley tariff issue above water, our republican friends point to the difference between the imports of the last few months and those of the corresponding months last year. They refuse to compare the recent figures with those of the corresponding period in the fiscal year 1893, but persist in telling their readers that the country is going to ruin because we are importing more goods now than were imported in the depths of the panic.

It is true that the imports during the months which have elapsed since the enactment of the new tariff have been larger than the imports during the corresponding months of last year. It is encouraging that this increase has taken place. Our republican friends should bear in mind the fact that at the same time the country has been experiencing a remarkable revival of business activity and confidence. Has the increase of imports paralyzed domestic industry? Let the great and growing demand for consumption, the extraordinary list of increase of wages, the resumption of work in hundreds of idle factories, the advance of prices, and the many other proofs of returning prosperity, answer this question. It was inevitable that recovery from panic depression should be accompanied by an increase of imports, and this increase would have taken place even under rates like those of the McKinley act. Republicans know, or ought to know, that the imports of dutiable goods were considerably larger in the fiscal year 1893, when the McKinley duties were in force, than they have been in the fiscal year just ended, although raw sugar was free from duty then and has been dutiable since August 25 last. The following table shows the value of the imports during the eleven months ending on May 31 for the last three years, the last three figures of each number having been omitted:

	TOTAL IMPORTS.		
	11 Months, 1895.	11 Months, 1894.	11 Months, 1893.
Dutiable.....	\$37,316	\$23,819	\$39,654
Free.....	32,486	340,391	407,755
Total.....	\$70,802	\$638,210	\$747,409

It will be observed that the imports for the eleven months in the last fiscal year were less by 15 1/2 per cent, than those of the eleven months of 1893, under the McKinley duties, although the free imports in 1893 were swollen by \$105,000,000 worth of raw sugar, while the dutiable imports of 1895 included about \$40,000,000 for raw sugar transferred to the dutiable list. It is encouraging, and it is a sign of returning confidence and prosperity, that the imports of 1895 are larger than those of 1894. The McKinley rates did not prevent the purchase of foreign goods by the people of this country, who shipped to foreign lands last year \$550,000,000 worth of the products of agriculture, with other exports amounting to about \$250,000,000. During the panic, however, their foreign purchases were abnormally small; now they are increasing again.

But the increase has not brought the totals up to the level of 1893, and to this fact—so carefully avoided or ignored by them—we direct the attention of republicans and republican journals. The following table will enable them to compare the imports under the leading schedules during the eleven months ending on May 31 of this year with those of the corresponding months in the fiscal years 1894 and 1893. They always stop with 1894, because the figures for 1893 (a year during which the McKinley tariff was in full force) make their partisan pleas and arguments ridiculous. For convenience in tabulation we have cut off the last three figures of each number:

	IMPORTS COMPARED.		
	11 Mos. 1895.	11 Mos. 1894.	11 Mos. 1893.
Woolen goods.....	\$32,750	\$18,482	\$85,200
Iron and steel.....	21,273	19,401	21,800
Silk goods.....	19,200	22,254	21,222
Cotton goods.....	31,443	21,244	31,709
Glass and glassware.....	6,989	4,795	7,249
Crochets.....	8,158	6,446	8,414
Animals.....	2,588	2,381	4,367
Books, engravings, etc.....	3,065	3,229	3,540
Ceramics.....	3,029	2,925	3,276
Chemicals.....	40,458	34,298	48,860
Fruit and nuts.....	15,673	16,726	21,251
Hides and skins.....	22,290	15,482	26,229
Leather.....	5,900	4,109	7,018
Manufactures of leather.....	6,587	4,745	7,584
Paper and manufactures.....	2,628	2,401	3,527
Spices.....	2,825	1,903	3,109
Textile crasses.....	12,334	11,157	20,121
Manufactures of the same.....	24,385	17,870	26,270
Wines.....	6,598	6,110	9,214

During nine of the eleven months of the fiscal year 1895 the new tariff was in force; during the entire period of eleven months in the fiscal year 1893 the tariff law in operation was that of McKinley. As in the case of the totals in our first table, so with respect to every one of these items, the value of the imports has been less in 1895 than it was in 1893. We have repeatedly urged our republican contemporaries to admit the existence of this difference, and to comment upon it, but we have urged in vain.—N. Y. Times.

### The Lesson of Free Wool.

The coming congress, we venture to predict, will not put a tax on imports of wool. It is mighty hard to reinslave an article once set free. McKinley tried to do it with hides and failed. Free wool adds another to the object lessons taught by quinine and hides. Had a republican congressman put all sugars on the free list, instead of taxing refined in order to shelter and maintain the sugar trust, the last congress would not have been able to tax imports even for revenue. The farmers who yet imagine they were hurt by free wool might as well give up and join the rest of us now in an effort to get free wools. Fifty per cent. protection on them is absurd as well as outrageous.—St. Paul Globe.

Besides being a public robber, the McKinley bill was destructive to American industry. Besides being a relief to the masses, the present tariff has had a stimulating effect on all lines of industry.—Florida Times-Union.

## BLOODY FRUIT.

Dire Consequences of a High Protective Tariff.

No strife is so bitter and relentless as that engendered by racial prejudice or by national jealousies. Nineteen hundred years of Christianity have not been so potent for the inculcation among the peoples of the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man as to counteract the continued impachment in favor of so-called patriotism, which often is argument in favor of national hatreds and racial bitterness.

This land has often been the scene of bloody encounters between persons of alien birth, who, unmindful of the hospitality shown them by these shores, have carried their old country feuds across the water and have disturbed the peace and order of parts of the republic for the gratification of their own deadly hatred. The orange and the green have become one red at times, fighting like fanatics over occurrences of bygone ages. Such savagery as extended itself among various aliens has been promoted by native Americans in their own fanatic patriotism, their own demand that whoever has come from beyond the seas shall conform in the waving of flags, in the observance of a New England Sabbath, in regulating their personal habits to a fanatical American standard. This situation has been deepened and intensified by the utter dishonesty of the republican party in maintaining high protective tariff laws exclusively for the benefit of the manufacturer.

That policy has maintained free trade in labor while making a closed market for American products. It has resulted in driving distinctively American labor from all the paths of industry and has supplied its place systematically with aliens who have been coaxed hither by the promise of high wages to be given them by protected manufacturers, who wish to have the benefit of free trade in labor. All the while Americans were told by preachers of tariff legislation that the one purpose was to dignify, enrich and enable the American laborer, and all the while the real beneficiaries were bringing the cheapest labor of the world into this market—labor with all its racial prejudices, all its savage promptings and all its willingness to underbid native labor.

The Hun and the Slav have taken the place of the American laborer at mines. Tumult and disorder have arisen in various places as the result of lockouts and of strikes and of encounters between contending savages. The real responsibility for such exhibition of barbarism in America lies at the door of the republican protective policy, that has steadily sought to discourage or forbid importations of fabrics, but has opened wide the ports of America to the least enlightened peoples of the earth and has brought them here for no other purpose than to drive out intelligent American labor as being too high-priced for the greedy corporations that would have a tariff law benefit them in both ways by giving them cheap labor and a monopoly market.

The inevitable fruit of McKinleyism ripened in bloodshed at Spring Valley. Everywhere in the land it has repeatedly borne bloody fruit.—Chicago Chronicle.

### PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—If Gen. Harrison isn't a candidate, Gen. John C. New and the rest of his machine workers don't know it.—N. Y. World.

—In these improving democratic times even Pike's peak has grown a thousand feet taller.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The notice of an increase of wages posted in all the cotton mills of Lowell the other day was not intended as a free trade document, but Ohio Napoleons of calamity will feel just as much insulted by it as if it were.—N. Y. World.

—It was during the era of McKinleyism that millionaires at one extreme of the population and tramps at the other became strikingly distinct classes. That was the result of a system of taxation devised to more desperately impoverish the poor and to more munificently enrich the wealthy.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Tom Reed's new plan to bring the republican party into prominence as an anti-monopoly organization, friendly to labor, will be taken with a great deal of salt along the Pacific slope, where they have not forgotten that a republican president vetoed a bill to prohibit Chinese immigration, and will be greeted with bitter derision at Homestead, where under a republican administration good American workmen were compelled to repel an alien invasion of Pinkerton detectives.—Detroit Free Press.

—Republican "thunder" is nearly exhausted. Campaign ammunition—the ammunition for an intelligent, earnest, patriotic campaign—is conspicuous largely for its absence. The force bill has been shelved. Henry Cabot Lodge, its author, says it would be political folly to make a federal election law an issue in another campaign. The Sherman law of 1890 is no longer regarded as the embodiment of republican financial wisdom; McKinleyism is dead beyond the hope of resurrection, and the cry of the jingo receives attention in inverse ratio to the constancy, earnestness and volume of the howl.—Philadelphia Record.

—Under the operations of the McKinley law the Ohio governor put considerable money into a manufacturing enterprise at Youngstown by backing the company with endorsements and otherwise. The result was a failure that threw Gov. McKinley into bankruptcy, very much to the regret of everybody. Under the operations of the Wilson law the Youngstown stamping works, in which Gov. McKinley was interested, and which were suspended under the McKinley tariff law, has secured a new lease of life. As announced in a dispatch from Youngstown the works have been purchased by a new company, and the plant will be remodeled and new machinery put in, which will greatly increase the output.—Pittsburgh Post.



THE POTOMAC BEACH.

It is at Least Becoming a Really Popular Resort.

The District Officials Provide Life-Savers and Other Necessary Conveniences—As Fine a Bathing Place as There is in America.

Special Washington Letter. Our boys are not being drowned in such numbers nowadays as they have been in summers past at the Potomac bathing beach.

When the tide comes in the Potomac water is brackish, so that our poor people who cannot go to the coast resorts and buffet the breakers of the relentless mighty ocean can nevertheless



"I AIN'T BEEN IN THE WATER THIS YEAR." have salt water baths. This bathing beach has been open to the public for several years, but it would seem that the youths and men and even ladies of Washington have just this season begun to learn that there is an excellent opportunity offered to everyone on these warm summer evenings to take a fine plunge in the Potomac on a beach that is now as safe as it can be made.

There is no muddy bottom at this point in the river. It is as smooth and fine a sandy bed as nature ever graded and rolled. Cape May has a loamy strata just beneath the sand. Atlantic City has a dirty sand. Chesapeake beach and Bay Ridge become mud puddles within half an hour after a crowd enters the water.

The bath houses are more commodious and comfortable than the coops and cubby holes at seaside resorts, where a man has no room, even for an idea, but must do all of his thinking before getting inside. On the Potomac beach each boat house will hold four persons without the necessity of any of them going outside when they wish to put on their hats; but should the width of the brim of the straw hats this summer increase, it may be necessary to allow but one person at a time to occupy a bath house.

Some of the most venturesome of our swimmers are young ladies who have recently learned how to keep themselves afloat. It is a weakness of our sisters that, where there is a man in sight to be captivated, they will take great risks to demonstrate their bravery, which is another name for foolhardiness.

If the Washington monument should ever topple and fall towards the river, it might hurt some of our bathers; for it stands very near the beach, where the shore is lined with a number of benches for the spectators, besides a space allotted to carriages, of which there are always a number.

At an early hour in Kansas John J. Ingalls sat in his office at Topeka reading his paper very intently. A newsboy ran up and was just opening his mouth to cry: "Here's your morning paper!" when his eyes rested on a skeleton hung up in the end of the hallway.

this work and must do it. The boys are regular water rats and it is only by the greatest diligence that I am able to keep them from being in the water all the time. They will stay in until they are blue in the face, hurriedly yank on their clothes while they are wet and run over to the monument, where some one is always playing baseball.

To a man who either can't swim or don't want to swim, it is very interesting to look at the motley sizes and shapes of humanity parading the beach, going down into the water and coming up out of the water. There are fat men and fat women, and lean men, but no lanky women.

The men and women who can swim have many games to play in the water. There are two airtight barrels anchored a short distance from the shore which afford the most amusement. Two or three people will get on them and then with the kindly assistance of some one will be turned over so that a somersault is made.

For twelve long years I was thus a sufferer, in constant agony without respite, abscesses formed on my body in rapid succession and the world indeed looked very dark to me. About this time when I was gone and nothing seemed left but to resign myself to my most bitter fate my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

ter and now it there a couple of minutes. But there was a drowning case last year, the result of such "sport," and the young people are carefully watched now to prevent further trouble of that kind.

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TWO EXQUISITE LEATHERS.

One from the Elephant, the Other from the Water Snake. Two new exquisite sorts of leather have recently appeared. Both are studies in color and both are costly in the extreme, yet they are wholly unlike. One, elephant hide, is undyed—only tanned—and it takes a most beautiful brown tone.

The new leathers are valuable additions to the leather supply beyond doubt. Whether or not they will ever become popular—that is, whether or not the supply will ever sufficiently increase—is a question impossible to answer at the present time.—Montreal Star.

A SLAVE FROM BOYHOOD.

(From the Red Wing, Minn., Republican.) "I am now twenty-four years old," said Edwin Swanson, of White Rock, Goodhue county, Minn., to a Republican representative, "and as you can see I am not very large of stature. When I was eleven years old I became afflicted with a sickness which baffled the skill and knowledge of the physician. I was not taken suddenly ill, but on the contrary I can hardly state the exact time when it began.

"Do I hesitate to let you publish what I have said? No. Why should I? It is the truth and I am only too glad to let other sufferers know my experience. It may help those whose cup of misery is as full to-day as mine was in the past."

He Played by Ear. They had asked the leader of the church choir to officiate as umpire, but in the very first inning he called the game. The captain, who had promptly waltzed in from the field to object to the decision, whichever way it went, wanted to know what was the matter.

"That's your nocturne," he said, court-cously.—N. Y. Herald.

Good Cause for Delay. Nell—it was an awfully exciting wedding! The ceremony was delayed an hour. "Less—Why, what was the matter?" "Nell—the bride punctured her bicycle-tire a mile from the church and she had to walk the rest of the way.—Truth.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Rose Flavoring.—Fill a jar with fresh blown rose petals (the old-fashioned best) and fill up with good whiskey and seal. Put a little bit in cake or pudding for flavoring. It will bear filling with whisky two or three times.—City and Country.

—Yorkshire Mince.—Prepare the batter as in the preceding recipe; bake it in two shallow pans. Have ready a mince of veal, mutton, beef or ham, nicely seasoned and moistened with a good gravy. When the cakes are removed from the oven spread the mince on one and cover it with the other. Cut in squares with a sharp knife or serve whole.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Elizabeth—I hear that Gladys broke off her engagement with Mr. Jimkins because he attempted to restrict her liberties.

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FEMININE FASHIONS.

Odd Notes on the Latest in Women's Costumes. A stylish dress of pale-green crepon has a round skirt, very wide at the hem, and a trimming of velvet ribbon set in at the waist-line and drawn down over the skirt about one-half the distance, where it meets very large bows with loops and ends.

A dress of India mull, with stripes of embroidery, has a corselet belt made of five bands of ribbon. These are gathered into a series of loops at the back, and from this belt fall five ends of ribbon, spreading over the back of the skirt. The sleeves are finished with very large bows, and there is a ribbon collar with a bow at the back of the neck.

Black satin and moire skirts will be worn with velvet waists as soon as the wrap can be discarded. One of the favorite waists is of black velvet with satin sleeves. Another is of dark blue velvet with velvet sleeves and a profusion of jet garniture.

The latest rumor in regard to hair-dressing is that the waterfall or chignon is about to return and render the heads of woman-kind the monstrosities they were a generation ago. Even the accompanying net is threatened. The only comfort is that this is a "go as you please" era, and it is not at all likely that a fashion so ugly will prevail to any great extent.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Her Suspicion Aroused. She got off the Indiana train with a big bundle that she could hardly manage, and as I had nothing to do I took pity on her and offered to carry it to the ferry dock, in which direction she seemed to be going.

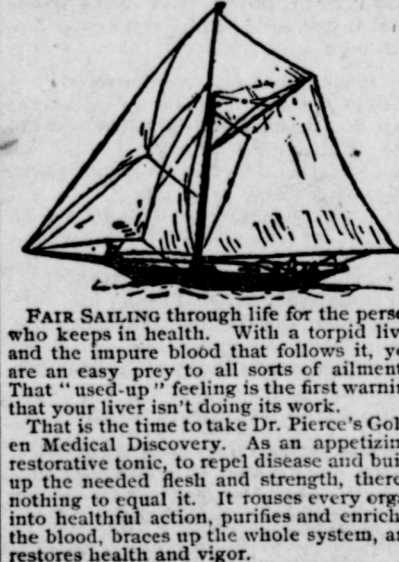
"Oh, I thought to do you a favor," I replied. "That's natural, 'tall,' she replied. "Well, I can't take your money," said I.

She studied a minute and said: "I can't make out whether you intend to pick my pocket or steal my bundle. Young fellow, you'd better stop your bad ways or you'll go to the bad place."

Elizabeth—I hear that Gladys broke off her engagement with Mr. Jimkins because he attempted to restrict her liberties.

THE GENERAL MARKET. KANSAS CITY, AUG. 12. CATTLE—Best heaves, \$4 15 @ 5 41. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, 4 45 @ 4 85.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping, 4 00 @ 5 50. HOGS—Heavy, 4 15 @ 4 25. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 1 50 @ 2 75.



FAIR SAILING through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work.

CRIMSONBEAK (at dinner)—"My dear, it is all very well for you to have a fondness for feathers, but I wish you had not carried your fondness so far as to put them in the chicken soup."—Yonkers Statesman.

On September 8th to 11th, inclusive, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad ("Air Line") will sell tickets, good returning until October 30th, 1888. The rate via the "Air Line" barely amounts to one cent per mile.

Do You Chew or Smoke? If so, it is only a question of time when bright eyes grow dim, manly steps lose firmness, and the vigor and vitality so enjoyable now will be destroyed forever.

Elizabeth—I hear that Gladys broke off her engagement with Mr. Jimkins because he attempted to restrict her liberties.

Elizabeth—I hear that Gladys broke off her engagement with Mr. Jimkins because he attempted to restrict her liberties.

Hot Springs. Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try S.S.S. The effect was truly wonderful.

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK. Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances. Cream Separator you are and better the skimmed milk feed.

DRUG STORE IN CHICAGO FOR SALE OR MIGHT TRADE FOR GOOD FARM. STORE IS IN GOOD LOCATION AND HAS FAVORABLE LEASE AND TRADE CAN BE STEADILY INCREASED.

THE COONROD & SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGE. Lawrence Bus, College, St. Joseph Bus, University, Kan. Business, shorthand and Typewriting, English and Penmanship Courses.



## GOLD WITHDRAWN.

The Treasury Reserve Rapidly Dwindling Through Exports.

WANT TO PROTECT THE MISSIONS.

The State Department Gathering Information Concerning American Missions in Foreign Lands—Ute Reservation to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The treasury yesterday lost \$1,650,000 in gold for export to Europe, leaving the reserve only about \$1,300,000 above the hundred million point. The telegram which announced the withdrawal reached the department just as it was closing at 4 o'clock, and gave no information as to name of exporter or the exact destination of the shipment. Mr. Curtis, the acting secretary, said he had nothing to say in regard to the matter. He had no specific information and could not say whether the syndicate would allow the \$100,000,000 to be encroached upon or not. None of the other officials would talk in the absence of Secretary Carlisle. This heavy withdrawal has given rise to the report that another bond issue is impending, but there is no one in Washington who can speak authoritatively on the subject, or who has information not shared by the public. The best public opinion is that the syndicate will not allow the reserve to be encroached upon until after October 1, when as generally understood, their obligation ceases. But in the event of still further withdrawals, it is believed that both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle would see the reserve reach a point below that it has yet touched before they would take any steps to recoup it by another sale of bonds or purchase of gold. It is argued that the meeting of congress is now only fourteen weeks off, and that without any reasonable doubt the treasury, with an available cash balance of nearly \$184,000,000, and the revenues slightly increasing, can meet its obligations and have a comfortable balance at the close of the calendar year. The best judgment obtainable here is that there will be no bond issue or extra session of congress except in the event of continued heavy withdrawals, which are not looked for.

Secretary Carlisle, who is at Duluth, Minn., when shown the dispatch from Washington relating to the treasury gold reserve by a reporter of the press, refused to talk further than to say: "The people need have no apprehension as to the gold reserve. The treasury department will take care of that. Everything in that regard is all right."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The state department has received from the secretary of the Presbyterian missions a reply to a request that the department be furnished a list of its foreign missions, its stations and names of the persons who are at each mission. Since the late riots the department has endeavored to obtain such information concerning every organization which has a mission in foreign lands. It will enable the department to ascertain just where all such American citizens are located and to afford them better protection.

**UTE RESERVATION TO BE OPENED.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The acting secretary of the interior has approved an agreement made with the Southern Ute Indians of Colorado whereby the majority of them will take lands in severalty and the rest be settled on the western third of the present reservation. After the severalty allotments have been made the lands remaining will be thrown open to settlement. The reservation contains over a million acres, much of it arid and broken.

**THE OMAHA TROUBLE.**  
**A Conflict Almost Inevitable Between the Police Force and A. P. A. Faction.**  
OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—It now looks as if a conflict is inevitable between the Omaha police force and the A. P. A. faction, which claims authority under a recent law to appoint a new police force. Sunday night indications were that a compromise was probable, but the efforts of citizens who deplore the present strife to persuade the A. P. A. board to yet submit the controversy to the supreme court were of no avail. The A. P. A. board was appointing its men last night and asserted they would take possession of the city property by force to-morrow. It was stated unofficially yesterday morning that those of the present policemen and firemen who did not notify the new board by Wednesday morning that they would hold themselves subject to the orders of the new board would receive little consideration when the new board commenced to discharge the duties of the office.

**Justice Jackson's Funeral.**  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The funeral of Justice Howell Edmunds Jackson occurred yesterday at Bellemeade, the famous home of his brother, Gen. Jackson, 6 miles west of this city, in the presence of many distinguished men from a distance and a very large concourse of personal friends. The services were conducted by Rev. J. H. McNeilly, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. R. T. Lincove, of the Christian church.

**Silver Knights for California.**  
OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 13.—Senator Perkins, Congressman Hilborn and a number of other leading politicians have sent to the recording secretary of the Silver Knights at Washington for a charter with a view to establishing a branch of the order in this city. It is said that these branches will also be formed in San Francisco and other cities throughout the state.

**Campus Has Resigned.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Special correspondence of the World, dated Havana, Cuba, August 8, says: Gen. Campos has resigned the captain-generalship of Cuba. It is generally believed he strongly urges the home government to grant the island self-government.

## REASSURING MESSAGES.

The State Department Has Received Late News from Missionaries in China.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Apprehension at the state and navy departments over the safety of American missionaries in China has been greatly allayed through the receipt of several official dispatches containing reassuring information leading to the belief among those officially concerned that native outbreaks against foreigners have ceased for the present at least. Minister Denby has secured a promise of redress for outrages in the past and future protection of American missionaries and Rear Adm. Carpenter, commanding the United States naval forces in China has taken action, looking to the relief of the Americans in the Chinese seaports, by providing adequate means of suppressing any further outbreak.

## ENTHUSIASM FOR MISSIONS.

**The Largest Single Day's Subscription Ever Made Raised at Old Orchard, Me.**  
OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 13.—At Dr. A. B. Simpson's Christian Alliance meeting yesterday \$65,000 were pledged for missionary work. This is the largest collection ever taken in the world in a single day for missionary purposes. Nearly 9,000 people attended the morning meeting and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. In five minutes forty watches and other pieces of jewelry were given by people in the audience. The largest individual offering was by Rev. J. F. Holden, of Texas, who gave real estate in California valued at \$10,000.

**The Wheat Crop.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The government crop report indicates a crop of 170,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, which, added to the 224,000,000 bushels of winter wheat indicated by the July report, makes a total crop of 394,000,000 bushels. The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin estimates the winter wheat crop at 243,000,000 bushels and the total crop at 425,000,000 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current estimate is 425,000,000 bushels.

**Escaped Desperados Captured.**  
EUFAULA, I. T., Aug. 13.—The five outlaws and horse thieves, Charles Wilson, Roy Defenbaugh, Joe Beck, Charlie Moore and Coy Sheehan, who escaped from Stilwater, Ok., jail last Monday, were tracked to within a few miles of here by a posse of Oklahoma deputy sheriffs and rode into town today. All will be taken to Fort Smith to answer to grave charges.

**Big Wheat Acreage for Oklahoma.**  
PERRY, Ok., Aug. 13.—The wheat acreage will be very large in the Cherokee strip this fall. Men in Kansas are making very liberal propositions to furnish wheat to farmers and the Santa Fe railroad has offered to transport seed wheat free of charge. In many places farmers will sow their entire lands in wheat.

**British Parliament Opens.**  
LONDON, Aug. 13.—The new British house of commons opened at 2:15 today. Speaker Gully was re-elected without opposition. The house then adjourned until Tuesday. The opening of the house of lords was attended with very little interest. The queen's speech will be read Tuesday.

**The All Protestant Convention.**  
CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The forty-fifth annual session of the All Protestant convention at Germania hall this morning and to-morrow will be devoted to the visiting brethren and their friends. The grand session begins Wednesday and continues throughout Thursday and Friday.

**Ezeta Issues a Proclamation.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Gen. Antonio Ezeta has issued another proclamation to the citizens of San Salvador, in which he says he will soon return to the country to lead a revolt against the government. The army is discontented, he says, and will welcome him back as its leader.

**Brothers Fight to the Death.**  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 13.—At Willow Grove, a mining town near here, Patrick and Dennis Morgan, brothers, quarreled while intoxicated and attacked each other with penknives. Patrick was killed and Dennis is dying. Both men were frightfully cut.

**Republican Committee to Meet.**  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—The republican state central committee will meet here Tuesday to determine whether Chief Justice Martin shall be nominated by petition or by a state convention. The committee is said to be about evenly divided on the two plans.

**The Bannock Scare All Over.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—At the war department the Bannock Indian scare is considered an episode of the past. Gen. Vincent said that nothing further was expected from Gen. Coppinger until the final report was received.

**Mayor Strong's gubernatorial Plans.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Morning Advertiser declares that Mayor Strong is laying plans to secure the gubernatorial nomination in 1896, in accordance with an understanding between himself and Gov. McKinley, of Ohio.

**Cherokee Bill Sentenced to Death.**  
FT. SMITH, Ark., Aug. 13.—Cherokee Bill was sentenced to-day to be hanged September 10 for the murder of Larry Keating, his jail guard who refused to hold up the hands.

**Steamer Catterthun's Boats Found.**  
SPYDEN, N. S. W., Aug. 13.—Two more boats of the British steamer Catterthun, which ran on the Seal rocks between Sydney and Brisbane, have been found bottom upwards.

**Earthquake Shocks in Mexico.**  
CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 13.—A sharp earthquake shock was experienced at 8 o'clock this morning, and a second shock of considerable severity at 10 o'clock.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, as reported by the Chicago board of trade, is 37,339,000 bushels, a decrease last week of 678,000 bushels; corn, 4,613,000 bushels, decrease 51,000 bushels; oats, 3,923,000 bushels, increase 170,000 bushels.

## THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

**Secretary Coburn Calls the Attention of Kansas Farmers to the Destructive Weed.**  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has made the following statement:

I hope no Kansas will be unmindful of the possibility that the greatly-to-be-dreaded Russian thistle, or "thistle" may, unknown to him, be growing on his farm or in his garden and likely to do not only himself but all his neighbors injury beyond estimate; also that one plant produces enough seed to stock a township, and by being a "thistle" possesses in itself a perfect means of distribution over many miles of territory. The plants are now generally coming into bloom or forming their seeds, and should be sought out and exterminated before any have time to ripen. A majority of the people seem to suppose that because the plant is called a "thistle" (which it is not) that it is akin to the Canada thistle, with roots that live through the winter and only destroyed by digging, salting, burning, etc., which is all a mistake; this Russian importation is an annual, producing only from the seed each season, and needs but to be pulled up or cut off at the ground before the seeds mature, to prevent its spread. There is, to be sure, a law requiring the destruction of such noxious weeds, under direction of the county commissioners, but no right-minded citizen should wait to be commanded by public officials before beginning a persistent war of extermination on such enemies.

Our people are likely to find that it is never too early in the morning or late in the evening to smite this new enemy, and that their best energies are essential in supplanting the law as well as promoting its enforcement.

**KANSAS UNIVERSITY FUNDS.**  
**Clerks of Several Counties Refuse to Enroll the Needed Levy.**  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—The clerks of Smith, Franklin Sedgwick and other counties have refused to place on the tax rolls the state university levy, on the ground that there is no law for it. Attorney-General Dawes held a short time ago, when the question was presented to him, that the legislature made the levy when it granted the appropriation of \$100,000, but during the same session it made specific levies in mills and fractions for other purposes. This has been the custom since 1889, but this year clerks, refusing to accept the opinion of the attorney-general, write to the auditor of state asking why the university levy is not certified as other levies. It is expected that the technicality raised will tie up large amounts of taxes in litigation.

## BLACK RUST REPORTED.

**Hundreds of Fields of Spring Wheat Ruined in Northwestern Kansas—Nebraska Drought.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—Dispatches received here from Logan, Thomas, Trego and other counties in northwestern Kansas say that black rust is ruining hundreds of fields of spring wheat, especially in Logan and Thomas counties. The crop will be ready to harvest in about ten days if the rust does not entirely destroy it. The drought in counties of north central Kansas and south central Nebraska continues. There has not been more than a sprinkle of rain there since May 30, although the counties round about have been deluged frequently. There was no wheat whatever, and corn will not amount to a bushel an acre.

## KANSAS NATIONAL BANKS.

**Their Condition at the Close of Business July 11 as the Comptroller Reports.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The report made to the comptroller of the currency by the 123 national banks of Kansas at the close of business July 11, shows: Loans and discounts, \$18,686,357; overdrafts, \$256,711; due from national banks not reserve agents, \$97,594; due from state banks and bankers, \$172,986; due from approved reserve agents, \$3,497,631; gold coin, \$1,206,282; total specie, \$1,580,402; total resources, \$32,871,579; surplus fund, \$1,487,773; due to other national banks, \$481,486; due to state banks and bankers, \$610,968; individual deposits, \$16,730,984; average reserve held, 35.14.

## NOMINATED A WOMAN.

**Republicans at Fort Scott, Kan., Introduce an Innovation into Their Politics.**  
FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 8.—The republicans of this county introduced an innovation in county politics by nominating Miss Stella Strait for register of deeds. It is the first time in the history of the county that a woman has been nominated for any principal county office. Judge W. L. Simons was indorsed for judge of the Sixth judicial district. The county ticket nominated is: For treasurer, H. D. Smith; sheriff, Allen Wheeler; register of deeds, Miss Stella Strait; county clerk, H. Frankenburger; surveyor, J. W. Reagan; coroner, B. A. McLemore.

## BICYCLE WAR AT EMPORIA.

**The City Council Passes Another Ordinance.**  
EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 8.—A couple of weeks ago the city council of this place passed a bicycle ordinance impossible of compliance with, and a number were arrested for its violation. The bicyclists fought the case and the ordinance was declared unconstitutional by Judge J. F. Culver. Last night the city council passed a new ordinance, with nearly all the objectionable features of the old one. The wheelmen will fight it to the bitter end, and, if necessary, carry it to the supreme court. The matter is creating a great stir in the city and much ill feeling is being engendered.

**Cracked a Depot Safe.**  
BEELEVILLE, Kan., Aug. 9.—Burglars entered the Union depot at this place last night and secured \$50. The safe was blown up with powder and is a complete wreck.

**An Historical Document.**  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—The State Historical society has been presented with the first commission issued by Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, of Kansas, to a justice of the peace. The commission was issued to Judge James S. Emery, of Lawrence, and bears the date of November 8, 1854.

**Bicycle Meet at Salina.**  
SALINA, Kan., Aug. 8.—A big bicycle meet commenced yesterday upon the track of the Salina Bicycle club, crack wheelmen from several states being here to contest for valuable prizes. The track was fine.

## KANSAS G. A. R.

**Instructions to the Veterans Regarding the Great Louisville Encampment.**  
OTTAWA, Kan., Aug. 7.—Department Commander J. P. Harris, of the G. A. R., issued general orders No. 5 to the various posts yesterday in regard to the coming national reunion at Louisville. The order reads: "The headquarters of the department of Kansas will be in Willard's hotel, Louisville, Ky. Free quarters, cots and mattresses for 320 men have been secured for Kansas veterans at public school building No. 22, corner Seventeenth and Duncan streets. Comrades must furnish their own blankets. Posts wishing free quarters will make application at once to the assistant adjutant-general of this department, stating number desiring free quarters."

After giving information in regard to railroad transportation, etc., it urges the comrades to attend and advertise their state in the following paragraph: "This year we have been blessed with bountiful crops; the largest perhaps in years, and let us show our comrades, north, south and east that Kansas is all right. Where comrades are going to Louisville in sufficient numbers to procure a car from a given point, by all means have it decorated, not only with our Kansas sunflowers, but with corn, wheat, oats, and apples, or any product that would be of interest. The department is corresponding with the committee at Louisville to get a room to make a display of that kind."

## MISSOURI SILVERITES.

**The Democratic Silver Convention Passes Resolutions Favoring Free Coinage at 16 to 1.**  
PERLE SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 7.—The democratic free silver convention met in the Tabernacle yesterday at noon. Hon. R. P. Bland was made temporary and permanent chairman. Congressman DeArmond reported the resolutions, the preamble to which declared it to be a duty to the people that "the party of the people continue the battle for bimetalism until efforts are crowned with success." The resolutions declare for the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation; oppose a "panic breeding" currency based on a single metal that can be cornered; oppose the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and especially oppose the placing of the treasury under the control of a syndicate of bankers. The state central committee had nineteen new members added to it, which places the control of the party in the hands of the free coinage wing.

## KANSAS CORN CROP.

**Reported in Excellent Condition Except in a Few Counties—Vegetation Fine.**  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—The Kansas state weather bulletin says: Corn is in excellent condition except in Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Riley, Chase and western part of Morris and Greenwood counties. A large part of the early has matured sufficiently to be out of danger. The late corn is rapidly nearing maturity and another favorable week will place it out of danger. Northeast counties have been unfortunate and the corn is being cut to save the fodder. All vegetation is growing with great luxuriance.

## W. C. DONNELSON ARRESTED.

GIRARD, Kan., Aug. 7.—Post Office Inspector Cochran yesterday caused the arrest of W. C. Donnellson, absconding assistant postmaster from Caldwell. Donnellson disappeared in December, 1895, with about \$4,000 post office funds and money taken from registered letters. He traveled through the southern states and finally settled in Garnett, Kan., but he discovered that government officials had him located there, and since then he has been working in a newspaper office at McCune, Kan.

## Asylum Officials Exonerated.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—The state board of charities concluded the investigation into the cause of the death of Gust Maurer at the Topeka asylum July 4, and will issue a report exonerating all officials and employes at the asylum from any connection with the death of the man was concealed from his relatives at the time of his death.

## Raising Money for Mrs. Waller.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—Gov. Morrill started the fund for the relief of Mrs. John L. Waller, who is reported to be in destitution at the port of Mavericks, with a goodly sized check of his own, and this has been added to by other charitably inclined people of Topeka. The money so raised will be forwarded to the state department at Washington.

## Jerry Simpson Talks to Soldiers.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 7.—The fourth day of the big reunion has ended. It is conclusively proven that the affair is an immense success. Hon. Jerry Simpson addressed 3,500 people yesterday afternoon, his subject being, "The Soldier and His Government."

## An Old Soldier Hangs Himself.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Aug. 7.—F. McRae, an old soldier of this city, committed suicide by hanging yesterday morning. He had just received his pension, and, after spending it for drink, he became despondent and hung himself.

## The Guard Was Reading a Novel.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 7.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Bill Masse and Harry Dunneville broke jail and escaped. They dug through 2 feet of brick wall while the guard was reading a novel.

## A Savings Bank Fails.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—The Rocky Mountain Savings bank closed its doors yesterday, an assignment being made to Earl M. Cranston for the benefit of creditors. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been made. Last week a demand was made upon the bank for \$28,000 county funds on deposit in it and the bank was unable to make the payment. This bank was closed during the panic in 1893, but was subsequently reopened, certificates being issued to depositors. The president is Frank Woodbury.

## OUR STOCK OF SILVER.

**Misleading Statements by Free Coinage Agitators.**

The question of the coinage of silver before 1873 has been greatly confused by the methods of statement adopted by the disputants. It is known that only a little over eight millions of silver dollars were coined, but Mr. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," states that the whole amount of silver coined was \$143,000,000, and he seeks to make the impression that it was all full legal tender. He also assumes that it was all in circulation at one time.

It is not disputed that subsidiary silver coins—halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes—were legal tender to any amount up to 1853. But it is not true that \$143,000,000 of silver were coined before 1853, or that so much legal tender silver was ever coined before 1873. Here is a statement of the coinage of gold and full legal tender silver, by periods, prior to 1873:

PERIOD	Gold	Silver, full legal tender
1837-1869.....	\$ 11,828,899	\$50,275,078
1838-1853.....	224,953,729	42,938,304
1854-1873.....	544,854,921	5,338,948
Totals.....	\$781,637,549	\$98,552,330

Between 1853 and 1873, in addition to the above, there were coined \$57,443,769 in subsidiary silver, which was a limited legal tender only. But all of the silver mentioned was never in circulation at any one time. Even during Jefferson's administration our silver dollars began to go abroad, and the coinage of dollars was stopped. After the change of the ratio in 1834, by which silver was undervalued, both dollars and subsidiary coins rapidly vanished from circulation because there was a profit in exporting them. Finally in 1853 the weight of the subsidiary coins was reduced, and free coinage of them stopped. The fifty-seven millions coined from that time till 1873 were not coined on private account, but were coined from bullion purchased by the government at the market price.

The whole amount of silver coined under our free-coinage laws was less than \$85,000,000. The greater part of this was exported, and doubtless much subsidiary silver was exported during the irredeemable greenback era, when it was out of circulation. Our estimated stock of subsidiary silver coin is but little more than the quantity coined since 1873.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## PANICS AND BAD MONEY.

**Failure of Cheap Money Parties in Hard Times.**

In his excellent speech at Gainesville, Ga., Secretary Hoke Smith stated that "every panic has developed a party in favor of bad money, but with returning prosperity the party has died." It is certainly true that the panic of 1893 developed a party in favor of bad money. It is just as certainly true that the panic of 1873 developed such a party, and that the party died after resumption in good money and the return of prosperity in 1879.

It is interesting to recall the fact that the bad money party developed by the panic of 1872 fairly stampeded both the old parties and procured the passage of a bad money bill through both houses of congress in 1874. That bill did not become a law because President Grant was not quite stampeded and stopped the measure with a veto.

The bad money party developed by the panic of 1893 has not succeeded in accomplishing anything like as much as its predecessor did in 1874. It completely failed in its attempt to prevent the repeal of the silver purchase provisions of the Sherman law, and it has not succeeded in getting any kind of bad money bill through either house of congress. These are encouraging facts. They indicate that the present bad money party is not so dangerous as its predecessor was, and that it will die shortly as its predecessor did.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Views of Two College Presidents.

"It seems to me that the whole complex question would be greatly simplified by our bearing in mind the definition of money. Money is not a value primarily, but a standard; a measure of value; money is not a value primarily, but a means of exchange. The free coinage of silver could not but instantly and seriously affect the standard, the measure; and also no less instantly and seriously affect money as a means of exchange. This effect would be as serious as making either eighteen or seventy-two inches constitute a yard.

## PRESIDENT C. F. TWINING.

"Western Reserve University."

"The immediate effect of free coinage of silver in this country would be the unloading of vast quantities of the metal upon our mints by European nations, and the United States would be driven to a silver standard. I do not see how it can be contended by any person familiar with the facts of economic and financial history that the United States alone could maintain a parity between gold and silver at any fixed ratio. Under existing conditions, therefore, free coinage of silver means silver monometallism; and as between silver monometallism and gold monometallism I take my stand in favor of gold.

## "J. G. SCHURMAN.

"President Cornell University."

## Sound Money Means Sound Morals.

When the government first stamped silver and gold into money in 1792 the intention was to give a full dollar's worth of silver and ten full dollars' worth of gold. There was no suggestion of an artificial quality being given to the legal tender coins of the country. The endeavor was simply to follow the commercial ratio as near as possible and avoid anything of a fiat or fictitious nature. Neither Jefferson nor Hamilton would have for a moment considered the proposition to put the dollar stamp on fifty cents' worth of silver or make ten of such "dollars" exchangeable for an eagle. Our fathers believed that the Gospel plan of "good measure" was worthy of practice by the government and that it formed the basis of sound money as well as sound morals.

## SOME SURE SIGNS.

**Testimony Which Shows the Trend of Opinion Regarding Free Silver.**

President Suyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central railroad, recently returned to New York from a business trip to the south and west, in which he paid particular attention to the crop outlook as well as the general business situation. Mr. Fish is very conservative in his views as well as careful in his observations. Therefore, what he has to say carries a great deal of weight. The fact that he is president of a big trunk line, reaching from Chicago to the Dakotas on the one hand, and to the Gulf on the other, would be sufficient in itself to give his words considerable weight; but his added position of bank director coupled with his interest in a number of leading financial institutions in Wall Street give his interview the rank of first importance.

Mr. Fish's concluding paragraph regarding state bank notes is particularly significant at this time, and is somewhat surprising in view of the general trend of opinion in New York against the repeal of the state bank issues.

"The signs of the subsidence of the silver craze as a political factor are multiplying," said President Fish. "During a recent trip through the south, I talked with many prominent democrats in congress and out of it, and happened to be in Louisville at the time of the recent democratic state convention. So far as I am able to judge, the 16 to 1 movement in the south is merely a political makeshift for the purpose of suppressing the tariff issue. The people will take up not one political topic at a time, and the southern leaders seem to have brought forward the unlimited coinage of silver in order to avoid discussing the tariff. I doubt if many of them are sincere in their advocacy of free silver, and have reason to believe that they have thrown this tub to the popular and populist whale for its amusement."

"The general business outlook continues to improve, and we shall undoubtedly hear less and less about free silver and other heresies. There has at all times been a cheap money party, having its nucleus in the dissatisfied elements of society. Hard times increase and good times decrease the number of this faction. As prosperity becomes better assured, the agitation for fiat money will undoubtedly subside as it has in the past, and those who are chronically 'agin the government' will ere long find employment in gainful occupations, and disappear as factors in the political world.

"Another very large corn crop is assured in the lower Mississippi valley, and the indications for corn all over the country are most cheering. We are now to a season where it is scarcely possible that general disaster can overtake that crop, even in the northern part of the corn belt, where there is always danger from frost, although we will undoubtedly hear of losses from various causes in different parts of the country. The winter wheat crop was rather less than half the usual average, and the prospects are not flattering for a large yield of wheat, even including the much better outlook for spring wheat. Of oats and other small grain, and fruits of all kinds, there is an abundance.

"Cotton in Mississippi and Tennessee, although backward owing to excessive rains, bids fair to be a good crop, although not up to the phenomenal figure of last year.

"Too much credit cannot be given to President Cleveland for having, so early a day, opened a campaign of education in regard to silver, or to the chamber of commerce for its able, unselfish and sustained efforts in the same direction. All that seems now necessary is to continue this work of enlightenment, with the view of bringing to the knowledge of our southern friends the fundamental principles underlying a sound currency and the realization of their own interests. As each southern state, except Florida, annually grows agricultural products of a greater value than was the entire product of silver in the United States during 1894, and as the larger part of these products consists of cotton, of which two-thirds is exported and commands gold in every port in Europe, I cannot believe that there is, or will continue to be, any strong feeling in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver in the south.

"Our southern friends have, however, a grievance in that their local rates for money are so high in proportion to those prevailing in New York and other money centers, and it may be that this could be corrected by repealing the tax on circulation of state banks. The experience of New York, and other states, before the war, demonstrates that notes of state banks can, under proper safeguards, be kept in circulation locally at par, without loss to anyone. For one, I fail to see why this should not be again permitted now that the main object of the 'war measure' has been accomplished. If, as many believe, it will bring a closer parity of rates of interest in all parts of our common country, this prohibitive tax should be repealed forthwith."

"It is the plea of the free silverites that they want more money. England is now commenting on the fact that the hundreds of millions which Britishers are wont to invest in the United States are at present kept at home in the bank vaults on account of the agitation for a change in our monetary system. The free silverites are clamoring for more money—bad money—and are keeping out of the country millions of more money—as good as the best money.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

....The chamber of commerce of the state of New York has determined to force the fight against free silver by means of sound money literature. They are persuaded that the silver craze is on the wane, and all that is necessary now in order to stamp it out completely is a campaign of education and enlightenment.