

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

In a recent pension case Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior department, decided that where there is a service in the confederate army, such record failing to show whether the service was voluntary or involuntary, it will be presumed that service was voluntary, but such presumption may be rebutted, the burden of proof being on the claimant.

The civil service commission has not succeeded in obtaining as many applicants for positions in the government printing office as it desired, and it was probable that the commission would advertise a special examination for the purpose of increasing the list of eligibles.

The state department at Washington has received official intelligence that ten British missionaries were killed by the Chinese at Ku Cheng. The Americans were reported as being unhurt, although a London dispatch stated that two Americans were wounded. The British and American consuls will have an interview with the viceroy at once.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

At the hurdle racing at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 3d Alchemist fell at a hurdle and broke his neck, dying instantly. Veach, his rider, was pulled out from under the horse, unconscious.

The acting secretary of state has again cabled Ambassador Eustis in Paris to press the request for the record of Waller's trial at Madagascar, and has instructed him at some length as to the position which he should take in presenting it. It is also stated that the instructions to Mr. Eustis direct him to say that a refusal to furnish a complete transcript will be accepted by this government as a denial of justice.

JUDGE GILBERTSLEEVE, of New York, has approved the referee's finding in the Corbett divorce case. This gives Mrs. Corbett an absolute decree, with the right to assume her maiden name, Ollie Lake. She is to receive \$5,200 a year alimony, payable semi-annually. She may marry again, but Corbett is forbidden to do so during the life of his wife.

JACOB S. COXEY, of Massillon, the late leader of the commonwealers, was nominated by the populist state convention for governor of Ohio.

Mrs. E. T. GARDNER, of Arcadia, Neb., who went to Boston as a delegate to the Christian Endeavor convention, has not yet returned to her home and no trace of her can be found anywhere. She was 35 years old.

HENRY G. CLARK, 15 years old, has been arrested at Chelsea, Mass. By his own confession he is one of the most dangerous firebugs in Massachusetts, having caused a loss of over \$50,000 last spring.

A DISPATCH from Denver on the 1st said that Colorado had been visited for two days with the most destructive rains and cloudbursts in the history of the state. At Boulder, 3 inches of rain fell in four hours, damaging crops, irrigation ditches and flumes. At Loveland, the biggest ditch in northern Colorado broke through the sides, flooding the country in the neighborhood. At Golden, the Gulf trains were all tied up because the track up Clear Creek canyon had been washed out in several places and four bridges carried away. In Central City and Blackhawk mining operations were interfered with on account of the washing away of flumes.

A BAD fire occurred at Menominee, Mich., on the 31st. It started in a pile of lath in a lumber yard and a brisk wind fanned the flames. Conservative estimates place the lumber burned at 30,000,000 feet, which, added to the buildings destroyed, makes the loss about \$500,000. For two or three hours the inhabitants of the district were in a state of panic and every available wagon of the town was employed in saving household effects from threatened destruction.

WATER rushed down the eastern slope of the Magdalena mountains late on the 30th through the principal streets of Socorro, N. M. More than fifty houses were destroyed and almost every residence damaged. Six persons in a family named Duran were drowned and many other people were missing. The Santa Fe tracks were washed out in several places, and a branch road was practically destroyed for 10 miles, five bridges being washed away besides the damage to the track.

The Spanish cabinet, at its meeting on the 31st, formally approved the amount of the indemnity to be paid in settlement of the Mora claim.

At Boston on the 31st George Dixon, champion featherweight pugilist, won on a foul in the fourth round in his contest with Tommy Connelly.

By the capsizing of a sloop yacht at Brooklyn on the 4th, John Strand and Arthur Hemmingway were drowned. DURING an electrical storm on the 4th a party of nine persons in a four-horse wagon took refuge under a tree near Hollidaysburg, Pa., and lightning struck the tree, killing one man and injuring several others, two probably fatally.

ALL the business portion of Berlin, Md., was destroyed by fire on the 4th, besides many residences. Loss, \$300,000.

THE Methodist church at Quakertown, Pa., was struck by lightning on the 4th and twenty persons were knocked senseless and it was feared that several deaths would result. A panic followed the stroke. The edifice was almost a wreck.

THE New York World announced on the 4th that Mrs. John Angrell, of Rouse's Point, Wyo., who claims to be the first wife of Jay Gould, and her daughter, said to be the first child of Jay Gould, had collected enough evidence and would begin suit for the possession of the entire estate of the dead millionaire.

THE Chicago police have obtained a partial confession from Pat Quinlan, the janitor of Holmes' "castle," and have, they believe, positive evidence that Benjamin F. Pietzel was murdered in Chicago by Holmes and the corpse sent to Philadelphia.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended August 3 show an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 18.6; in New York the increase was 9.2; outside New York, 11.4.

FOUR children of M. S. Trimble, who lives in Bayou Rapids, La., were poisoned by morphine given them by their mother in mistake for quinine. Two have died.

A FREIGHT train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad broke in two on a heavy grade near Stark's siding, a few miles from Canton, O., on the 2d and four trains were killed and several others badly hurt. The victims were stealing a ride.

ARRANGEMENTS were made on the 1st, whereby Hon. A. J. Warner, president of the National Bimetallist league, and Hon. R. G. Horr, of Michigan, will discuss the silver question at Lakeside, O., on August 7.

A SERIOUS accident happened at Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, on the 1st. A car containing about twenty people was near the top of the chute when the cable broke, and the car went tearing down the slide of 300 feet. A wild panic ensued among the people in the car and many of them in their desperate efforts to escape were spilled out of the car. No fatal injuries were, however, reported.

A DECISION involving a portion of the town of Ponca City, Ok., was rendered in the land office at Perry, giving the land on which are the Santa Fe depot and many of the best buildings of the town to Andrew M. Wauch, a homesteader. During the hearing, it was developed that one of the claimants obtained a booth certificate at Arkansas City, and it was held to be no good and the holder not entitled to hold land in the Cherokee strip. This decision, if sustained, will knock thousands of men out of claims they are now holding in Kay, Pawnee and P county.

THE national officers and directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met at New York on the 1st and passed resolutions as to the future policy of that order in the United States on forwarding the cause of Irish independence. The resolutions are said to mean that the A. O. H. indorses the Irish revolutionary movement which seeks Irish independence by force of arms. The importance of the action lies in the fact that 500,000 men form the society.

WHILE the ship Cairnhill from Calcutta was unloading its cargo of jute and saltpeter at Brooklyn on the 1st an explosion occurred which set fire to the dock. The warehouse, filled with jute, cotton, hemp and saltpeter was destroyed. The Cairnhill, which was burning, was towed to the flats near Liberty island, and it was thought she would have to be sunk. The loss on the warehouse and its contents is estimated at from \$120,000 to \$130,000. Three lighters and a barge, all loaded with cotton, were completely destroyed.

AT a mass meeting of the people of Purcell, I. T., on the 1st it was decided to organize a provisional government. An election will be held on August 13 for the purpose of electing a mayor and two aldermen from each of the four wards of the city.

THE democrats of Maryland in state convention nominated John E. Hurst, a Gorman man, for governor. The resolutions indorsed the national administration and declared in favor of gold as the basis of the monetary system.

AT Cleveland, O., on the 1st Robert J., king of the light harness horses, met more than his match in a race with Joe Patchen, the latter winning easily two out of three heats, the average time being 2:04½. The race was witnessed by 10,000 people.

AT Wells, Minn., three business blocks and a livery stable burned early on the morning of the 31st. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$11,000. A fireman was seriously injured by falling glass and twenty horses were burned.

AT Durham, N. C., fire destroyed the Reams tobacco warehouse with considerable stock. Loss \$100,000.

A MOB of 500 Italians at Spring Valley, Ill., on the 4th cleared out the colored miners at No. 3 shaft and ordered their wives and children to leave town by the next day on peril of being shot down in their tracks. The fuss was precipitated by a white man being held up near the negro settlement, robbed and left for dead. The mob asked the general manager to discharge the negroes, but he refused. They then went to work and cleared them out, wounding some and demolishing their goods.

THE strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors at New York has been declared off.

THE San Francisco Chronicle printed a story on the 4th exposing an alleged plot to restore Queen Liliuokalani to the Hawaiian throne and loot Honolulu. Rudolph Spreckels, youngest son of Claus Spreckels, was said to be backing the scheme.

DICK YEAGER, alias Zip Wyatt, the most daring desperado in the Indian territory, and for years the terror of Oklahoma, was captured near Sheridan, Ok., after one of the most desperate fights recorded in the criminal history of Oklahoma.

A FEARFUL tragedy occurred at Gideon church, Baton Rouge, La., in which Henry and Albert O'Neill, aged respectively 23 and 21 years, lost their lives. The tragedy was the result of a love affair. Albert O'Neill and Hill Picon being rivals for the girl's hand. As the O'Neill boys came out of church they were fired upon by the Picon party and both instantly killed.

C. DUNLAP, general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, died on the 4th in Chicago from injuries received while making the descent on a water toboggan at a bathing resort near Jackson park.

AN organization was partly effected at Chicago for the purpose of reclaiming John Brown's fort and sending it back to Harper's Ferry, where it is proposed it shall occupy its old site. It is probable that the necessary funds will be raised among the colored people.

ADVICES received at Key West, Fla., on the 4th from a trustworthy source in Cuba stated that a great fight had occurred near Baracoa, in which Col. Sandoval was wounded and that the insurgents had burned Jiguani and Baracoa.

A DISPATCH from Cleveland, O., stated that as a result of the legislation adopted some time ago by the League of American Wheelmen, excluding the negro from membership in the league, a national organization of colored wheelmen may soon be organized.

THE biggest victory ever made by organized labor was won in Pittsburgh, Pa., by the miners. Almost every demand was granted and the operators gave a written guarantee for the fulfillment of the contract. The papers were signed on the 2d, which increases the wages of 10,000 miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

THE failures for the week ended August 2 (Dun's report) were 261 in the United States, against 230 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 44 last year.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. RICHARD LEACH was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 5th for the murder of his wife. There were no sensational features connected with the electrocution, which only occupied two minutes, and was completely successful.

A COW on the track of the Pickering Valley railroad near Pemberton, Pa., caused the wreck of a passenger train. The engineer was killed and the fireman fatally and several passengers severely injured.

THE wife of Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage died on the 5th at Dansville, N. Y. The remains were to be taken to Brooklyn for interment.

HEAVY rains throughout Japan have ruined the crops and it was feared that the failure of the rice harvest would cause a famine.

SPRAGUE, Wash., a town of 3,000 inhabitants, has been almost wiped out by fire. The loss will amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

THE new republic proposed to be formed of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras is named Republica Mayor de Centro America, or the Greater Republic of Central America.

THE world's hour bicycle record was lowered at Dijon, France, by Lesna, who covered the remarkable distance of 25 miles, 620 yards, within the time named.

THE steamers Carrollton and Big Sandy were burned to the water's edge at Cincinnati on the 5th. Loss, \$150,000.

Mrs. JENNIE GARFIELD, of New Haven township, near Owosso, Mich., died from starvation. Domestic trouble separated her from her husband and she brooded over it and decided to starve herself to death. She took no nourishment for thirty-three days.

THE Cuban insurgents were reported defeated in a skirmish with government troops in the province of Santa Clara on the 5th. The Spanish troops captured thirty horses laden with provisions and ammunition from the enemy. The insurgents, commanded by Maceo, were also said to have been defeated in Santiago de Cuba. It was reported that Maceo had offered \$5,000 for the capture of Gen. Martinez Campos, the Spanish commander.

THE colored people of Chicago issued a call to arms of all able-bodied men of their race to meet on the morning of the 6th for the purpose of helping the Spring Valley, Ill., miners who were driven out by the Italians on the 4th.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Fire recently destroyed three business houses at Bluff City.

Stephen Losh, a farmer was recently killed by a runaway team at Wichita.

At the close of business July 31 the state treasury contained a balance on hand of \$1,145,468.85.

A call has been issued for an irrigation convention to be held at Garden City, September 24 and 25.

The farm house of William Donnelly in Atchison county was blown up by dynamite a few nights since.

J. C. Potter, a farmer, was recently thrown from his wagon by a runaway team near Fort Scott and killed.

The state military board decided to hold the state encampment of the K. N. G. at Emporia, September 2 to 7, inclusive.

The governor has removed Frank Herald (populist), commissioner of elections in Topeka, upon charges of misconduct in office.

The 7-months-old child of Henry Aekley, a farmer living near Wellsville, choked to death the other night on a bite of apple which lodged in its throat.

Mrs. Amanda Adams, wife of the late Maj. Adams, died at her home in Manhattan the other day from the effects of a cancer. The death of her husband occurred only three months ago.

The Arkansas river at Wichita had reached a point on the 29th which extended the water all over the bottoms. The stage of the flood had been exceeded only once since white settlements commenced in that section of the state.

Attorney-General Dawes has decided that the tax to raise the \$100,000 appropriation for the state university, about which there is a dispute, must be levied by the commissioners of the various counties, the auditor of state certifying to each county its proportion of the amount.

A storm that partook somewhat of the nature of a cloudburst passed over Kansas City, Kan., on Sunday morning the 28th. Houses were flooded in low districts, pavements washed away and much damage done to property. The rainfall was over 4½ inches, the greatest for several years.

A 2-year-old child of a Mr. Miner fell into a cistern at Pittsburg the other day, when the 13-year-old sister jumped in after it and held the child above water until help arrived and both were rescued. The water was so deep that the brave girl could barely keep her mouth above water by standing on her tiptoes.

A few days ago two boys were playing in a pasture, near Frankfort, where a fine young horse was grazing, and covering themselves with a white sheet they made a rush toward the animal. Without moving a step it fell dead. It was examined by experts and pronounced sound in every way except a rupture in the head—a clear case of death from fright.

Elda Sturdivan, the 18-year-old daughter of Steve Sturdivan, of Baldwin, was assaulted the other night by some unknown person. She was reading in the hammock in front of her house just about dark, and an hour later was found unconscious in a hollow near by. When she recovered consciousness she said she thought her assailant was a negro.

Gov. Smith, of the Leavenworth soldiers' home, has finished his report which shows that the general expenditures for the past fiscal year were \$260,591.70 against \$312,601.13 the previous year. The entire cost of maintenance per capita during the year was \$104.37 against \$126.33 the year before. The average number of members present was 2,311 against 2,188 the year before, or a reduction per capita for total maintenance of \$21.95. There have been an increase of 22 pensioners during the year. The amount paid in pensions for the period reached \$199,306.21 or \$29,324.35 more than the preceding year.

According to special newspaper reports from Topeka several bond dealers gave decidedly sensational evidence before the legislative committee investigating the state school fund securities. One witness testified that he had been bled in the way of boodle in negotiating the sale of Wichita county bonds to the state school fund commissioners and another gave similar evidence in regard to Scott county bonds. State officials, in office at the time, and several prominent persons outside, were implicated by the testimony offered, and if true, in the matter of boodle party lines were entirely ignored. The committee will not report until next month, when more light may be thrown on the matter.

The executive committee of the Kansas Republican Silver league met at Topeka the other day and issued a long address to Kansas republicans. The address says: "Shall we have bimetalism, by restoring silver as standard money with gold, to the position it occupied when demonetized by congress in 1873, or shall monometallicism or the single gold standard, be maintained and perpetuated in this country?" "We, as republicans," says the address, "favor the former position and oppose the latter. In our judgment the American system of protection, one of the main tenets of the republican party, is impracticable and cannot be maintained in the absence of bimetallicism. Gold monometallicism and free trade must go together."

## FROM A BURNING BALLOON.

Horrible and Fatal Accident to Two Aeronautes at Jackson, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—A special from Jackson, Mich., says: Two aeronautes were fatally injured in a balloon accident, which occurred at Vandercook's lake, a resort 4 miles south of Jackson, early Saturday morning. The balloon used was one of the largest of the hot air variety, with double trapeze bars. About 6 o'clock it was successfully inflated. Ella Peake, a trapeze performer, took the upper bar and Charles Elliott, the lower. At the moment the retaining ropes were cast off a gust of wind caught the canvas and careened it to one side and it took fire. The monster shot into the air some distance, with both of the horrified aeronautes on the trapeze. Then it collapsed and came crashing down. Miss Peake is a large woman and fell heavily, breaking both legs, besides suffering internal injuries. Elliott struck on his shoulders and is badly crushed. His injuries are said to be fatal.

## AN ANARCHIST'S SWIFT FATE.

Blown to Atoms by His Own Bomb While Attempting Assassination.

DOUAI, France, Aug. 5.—During the fetes in the mining district of Anyche, to celebrate the jubilee of M. Vuillemin, manager of the Anyche Colliery Co., an anarchist named Decoux in the crowd fired five revolver shots at M. Vuillemin while he was leaving the church. Three of them took effect, though the wounds inflicted were not serious. Directly afterward a tremendous explosion was heard and Decoux's body was hurled several hundred yards, while ten of the bystanders were thrown to the floor, injured by the explosion. Decoux had been carrying a bomb beneath his coat, which was prematurely exploded. Decoux was disemboweled and terribly mutilated and expired immediately. He was dismissed from the solliery after a strike in 1893.

## INTERESTING TO WIDOWS.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds Refuses to Pension a Dead Veteran's First Wife.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Susan McLeod was married to Daniel McLeod in Athens county, O. The husband served during the war and shortly after, in 1869, obtained a divorce and married again. He died in 1880. Eleven years after his death, on petition of the first wife, the decree of divorce was set aside by order of the court. The first wife then claimed a pension as a soldier's widow. Assistant Secretary Reynolds reaches the conclusion that the action of the court in undertaking to annul the soldier's divorce from the claimant was illegal and the rejection of the claim on the ground that claimant is not the soldier's legal widow under the law of Ohio is affirmed.

## TEN MISSIONARIES KILLED.

Another Massacre by Chinese Reported from Ku Cheng.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The state department yesterday received later intelligence of the killing of missionaries in Ku Cheng, China. The dispatch was from Consul-General Jernigan, and shows that no Americans suffered, but that the massacre of British subjects was greater than at first reported. The consul-general's dispatch is as follows: "Americans all safe. None hurt. Ten British killed."

Although Mr. Jernigan does not use the word "missionaries" in his dispatch, there is no doubt felt by the officials of the state department that he refers to them, and that his dispatch is intended as supplementary to that of Saturday.

## WOULD STEAL HAWAII.

San Francisco Filibusters Said to Be Anxious to Capture President Dole's Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The Chronicle prints a story exposing an alleged plot to restore Queen Liliuokalani and loot Honolulu. Rudolph Spreckels, youngest son of Claus Spreckels, is said to be backing the scheme. The Chronicle says: One of the best arranged and most dangerous filibustering expeditions ever fitted out on American soil was uncovered in San Francisco Saturday. Its object is—or was—to take the Hawaiian republic by force of arms, restore to the throne ex-Queen Liliuokalani and divide lands, money and goods worth approximately \$27,000,000 among some 200 freebooters picked up by ones and twos in western America.

## TO EXTEND CIVIL SERVICE.

President Cleveland Favors Extending the System to Nearly All the Offices.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Cleveland and the civil service commission are now considering plans for the extension by executive order of the civil service system to practically all of the government offices now outside of the classified service, including the consuls, the postmasters and laborers employed on public works and under the various bureaus of the government, aggregating in number more places than are now under the civil service rules and including classes of public servants which it was supposed could only be brought under the rules by special legislation. There are over 300 consuls, about 70,000 postmasters and about 20,000 laborers on the list.

## EX-GOV. BOIES SAYS NO.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 3.—Ex-Gov. Horace Boies in a letter positively declines to accept the nomination for governor should he be nominated for that office by the democratic convention to be held at Marshalltown next week.

## A MOB'S VIOLENCE.

Early Italians Attack a Negro Colony Near Spring Valley, Ill.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 5.—The location, a patch of some hundred odd company houses near No. 3 shaft, inhabited almost exclusively by negroes, was yesterday morning visited by a vengeful mob of 500 Italian miners and given a taste of mob violence. Saturday night near midnight five colored men held up a white man named Barney Role between this city and the location, and after robbing him of nearly \$100 in money, fired three pistol shots into him and left him for dead. Role is the third man shot at the location in the past few weeks.

When the white miners of this city yesterday morning heard of the outrage they assembled on the public square and decided to march in a body to General Manager Dalzell's house and demand of him the discharge of every colored man in the location. A brass band was secured and the mob repaired to the general manager's house. He refused to grant what the white miners wanted. They then told him that, as he was not disposed to run them out of town, they would take the matter up themselves, and with that they marched toward No. 3.

By the time the mob arrived at the location most of the negroes, having been notified of the wrath of the whites, had fled to the woods. About a dozen were caught and treated to most violent kicks. Stones were hurled at them and shots fired. Two were shot, but not seriously hurt.

By noon yesterday every negro had fled the city. All afternoon a gang of men with pistols and shotguns scoured the woods, hunting for negroes to shoot at. Sheriff Clark, who was telegraphed for, arrived in the afternoon, with a dozen deputies. No more trouble is anticipated, unless the negroes attempt to come back.

## A CHURCH SHATTERED.

Lightning's Awful Work at Quakertown, Pa.—Twenty Persons Prostrated.

QUAKERTOWN, Pa., Aug. 5.—The Methodist church of this place was struck by lightning yesterday, and twenty persons were prostrated. Nearly all of them were knocked senseless by the stroke, and it is feared that deaths will result.

Dr. Bowman, the pastor, had just pronounced the benediction at the morning services when the bolt struck the belfry, running around the edifice under the weatherboard and down under the flooring. The services having been all but concluded, many persons were in the vestibule and aisles of the church. Besides the seriously injured, fourteen persons were maimed and scarred. The houses of the town were turned into emergency hospitals and the victims are being cared for. Sexton Bauman had his coat torn from his back and one of his shoes was stripped as by a knife. Horses broke the tie posts outside the church and many of them ran away. A veritable panic followed the stroke. After the excitement had subsided it was found that the 600 pound bell in the cupola was hanging almost on a thread, while fully 100 persons were directly under it. The church edifice is almost a wreck, as the lightning penetrated from all sides.

## ZIP WYATT IN THE TOILS.

The Noted Desperado and Outlaw Captured Near Sheridan, Ok.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Dick Yeager, alias Zip Wyatt, the most daring desperado in the Indian territory, and for years the terror of Oklahoma, was captured yesterday near Sheridan, Ok., after one of the most desperate fights recorded in the criminal history of Oklahoma. For over an hour he stood out against the officers, who emptied several shots into his body, and not until both arms were rendered useless were the officers able to capture him. Physicians have dressed his wounds and say he will live. He was removed to the Garfield county jail for safe keeping. This breaks up the last gang of bandits in Oklahoma. It has cost the government a mint of money, but it has triumphed. One of the Yeager's recent crimes is the killing of a Baptist minister because he protested when the bandit took from him the horse he was riding.

## NINE PERSONS STRUCK.

Dire Accident to a Party That Took Refuge Under a Tree.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—During the progress of an electrical storm last night, a party of nine persons from Williamsport, Pa., who had been traveling in a four-horse wagon, overland, took refuge under an oak tree, 3 miles west of this city. The tree was struck by lightning, and the members of the party suffered the full shock and effect of the electric fluid. John Miller, aged 19, was killed outright. His sister, Jeanne Miller, and John Fay were severely burned about the face and body, and their recovery is doubtful. The other men and women escaped with lesser injuries. The dead and wounded were removed to Blair almshouse and medical aid summoned.

## May Be Indicted for Perjury.

Under a Tree.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Aug. 5.—Before leaving for home Saturday one of the attorneys for the state in the Taylor case said that the delegation from the upper counties would in all probability return to Carroll county during the next sitting of a grand jury to look into a few more perjury cases. As to the probable indictment of other parties for implication in the murder of the Meeks family he would say nothing.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

## TWO DREAMS.

Two dreams came down to earth one night  
From the realm of mist and dew;  
One was a dream of the old, old days,  
And one was a dream of the new.

One was a dream of the shady lane  
That led to the pickered pond,  
Where the willows and rushes bowed themselves  
To the brown old hills beyond.

And the people that peopled the old-time dream  
Were pleasant and fair to see,  
And the dreamer he walked with them again  
As often of old he walked he.

Oh, cool was the wind in the shady lane  
That tangled his curly hair!  
Oh, sweet was the music the robins made  
To the springtime everywhere!

Was it the dew the dream had brought  
From yonder midnight skies,  
Or was it tears from the dear dead years  
That lay in the dreamer's eyes?

The other dream ran fast and free,  
As the moon benignly shined,  
Her golden grace on the smiling face  
In the little trundle bed.

For 'twas a dream of time to come,  
Of the glorious noon of day,  
Of the summer that follows the careless spring,  
When the child is done with play.

And 'twas a dream of the busy world,  
Where valorous deeds are done;  
Of battles fought in the cause of right,  
And of victories nobly won.

It breathed no breath of the dear old home  
And the quiet joys of youth;  
It gave no glimpse of the good old friends,  
Or the old-time faith and truth.

But 'twas a dream of youthful hopes,  
And fast and free it ran,  
And it told to a little sleeping child  
Of a boy become a man.

These were the dreams that came one night  
To earth from yonder sky;  
These were the dreams two dreamers dreamed,  
My little boy and I.

And in our hearts my boy and I  
Were glad that it was so;  
He loved to dream of days to come,  
And I of long ago.

So from our dreams my boy and I  
Unwillingly awoke,  
But neither of his precious dream  
Unto the other spoke.

Yet of the love we bore, those dreams  
Gave each his tender sign;  
For 'twas a dream in his eyes  
And there were tears in mine.

—Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

## MRS. GALLUP'S TRIBULATIONS

BY M. QUAD.

**A**FTER supper Mr. Gallup took hammer and nails and went out to make some repairs to the pig-pen, leaving Mrs. Gallup singing the doleful ballad of Barbara Allen as she washed the supper dishes. Seven or eight minutes had passed, and Mr. Gallup had just decided that he must drive three nails in the end of one board and two in another, when Mrs. Gallup came running down the path with her face as pale as death and her eyes hanging out as if they would drop on her toes. The "squire" happened to be looking toward the house and saw her advancing, but he spat on his hand and picked up the hammer and prepared to go ahead as if nothing had happened.

"Samuel," she gasped as she reached him and sank down on the grass, "one of 'other of us won't live to hear the clock strike nine this evening! It may be you or it may be me, but the summons is sure to come! Let the pig-pen go while I talk to ye!"

Mr. Gallup straightened up, drew a board toward him and gave an old nail three raps on the head with his hammer, and didn't exhibit the slightest interest in Mrs. Gallup's talk.

"Just as you went out," she continued, blowing her nose on the skirt of her dress as a warning that tears and sobs would follow—"just as you went out I went down cellar to see if them peach pickles was softenin' up any. You know I made them after Mrs. Martin's receipt and never felt quite sure about 'em. I was goin' towards the crock and never thinkin' of any-



"I'LL TELL YOU WHO HAS BORROWED MY FLAT IRONS."

thin' when all at once a black cat spit at me and jumped out the window. Yes, I heard her spit and saw her as plain as I see you, and I tell you, Samuel, that was no cat belongin' to this neighborhood! Indeed, it was no livin' cat at all, but the specter of one sent to beat the summons!"

Mr. Gallup stood and looked down on her for a moment, while his jaws slowly worked at his quid of tobacco, but he hadn't a word to say about the cat. Mrs. Gallup's tears came, and the sleeves of her dress had to answer for a handkerchief.

"As I saw the cat the summons must be for me," she said, as she tried hard to choke back her emotion. "That was the way Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Bebee was both warned, you know. Both went down cellar and saw strange black cats, and within a few hours they were dead. Samuel, you don't

think it could possibly be a black cat from Tarrytown, do you—one which got strayed over here?"

Mr. Gallup wanted a piece of board seven feet long to fit a particular spot. The piece he had at hand was only six feet long, and he was wondering how he could add the other foot, and he didn't appear to have heard her question. She got her eyes clear of tears and moved out of his way and went on.

"Yes, Samuel, I've got to go hence. I did want to live to see how the cow-cumbers and squashes would turn out this year, and to try that new remedy for 'tater-bugs, but when the Lord sends a black cat after me it means that I must spread my wings and fly to that land where cow-cumbers and 'tater-bugs are not. Don't you want to come into the house and kinder pet me afore I go? Mebbe I'll be asked up in Heaven what you was doin' when I expired, and I'd kinder hate to say you was fixin' the hog-pen."

Mr. Gallup decided to try the six-foot board over the seven-foot hole, and trust to luck for shortage. He gave a glance at Mrs. Gallup, noticed that she was using the leaf of a bar-dock to wipe her red nose on, and then began driving the first nail.

"Come to think it over, you needn't pet me," she said, as the hammer ceased to fall. "I've lived for thirty-seven years without pettin', and I like to go to my grave the same way. You'll git married agin, of course, and you'll



"D'YE SPOSE THEY HEV QUILT FRAMES IN HEAVEN?"

go around chuckin' your second wife under the chin and pinchin' her ear and callin' her your daisy, but I shan't be mad about it. I'll be up in Heaven bangin' on a golden harp and singin as hard as I kin, and I shan't know whether you act like a dunce or a justice of the peace. Samuel, d'ye spose they hev quilt-frames in Heaven?"

Mr. Gallup was about to drive another nail, but the question startled him so that he dropped it among the weeds and grass, and got down on his knees to make a search. He was still pawing around when Mrs. Gallup leaned up against the hog-pen and sobbed seven or eight times, and then got the better of her emotions and finished:

"Because, if they hev, I'd rather make bed quilts than to play on a harp. I never tried to play on any 'thin' but an accordion, and I'm afraid the other angels will snicker at me. However, I'll try my best, of course. Let's see? To-day is Thursday. If I expire to-night you kin hev the funeral on Sunday afternoon, and in that way you won't lose any time from bizness. The roads are party dusty, but I can't help that. When the Lord sends fu anyone he's got to go, no matter what the weather is. I was talkin' with Mrs. White yesterday, and she said you'd probably paint the front door steps fur your second wife. Hev you decided on the color, Samuel?"

Mr. Gallup gave over his hunt for the nail and fished up another from his hind pocket and drove it into the board. He was very slow and deliberate about it, but Mrs. Gallup pulled her nose and wiped her eyes and patiently waited for him to finish. Then she said:

"I'd paint 'em sky blue, if I was you. That's a rejoicin' color, and of course you'll be rejoicin' that I hev soared away and that you've got a young wife. Before I go I want to tell you that Mrs. Davison owes me a cup o' white sugar and a nutmeg, and that the spout came off the tea kettle this mornin' and I had to tie it on with a string. You orter put a new hinge on that henhouse door, and you needn't wait till arter the funeral if you don't want to. The hens ought to be looked out fur, whether I'm livin' or dead. Are you listenin' to me, Samuel?"

Mr. Gallup was busy with the fourth nail, and pounding on the board had also loosened a knot and left a hole and it probably didn't occur to him that Mrs. Gallup was within forty miles of the spot.

"Well," she said, as she rose up and looked over into the pen at the spotted pig lying down after his feed. "I'll go into the house and be all ready. If you come in before my mortal speerit flies away I'll tell you who has borrowed my flatirons and who owes me three drawin's of tea. If you don't it will be jest the same, and you kin go ahead with the funeral and git a second wife. Good-by, Samuel—I'm goin' to soar!"

When she had gone Mr. Gallup nailed a three-foot board over the one-foot hole, pulled up a lot of pig-weeds and threw into the pen for a relish, and as he sauntered towards the house in the deepening twilight he heard Mrs. Gallup singing "Golden Gates" and knew that she still lived.—Detroit Free Press.

**In Swedish Criminal Law.**

A curious point in Swedish criminal law is that confession is necessary before a capital sentence can be carried out. If, however, the culprit persists in protesting his innocence in the face of overpowering evidence the prisoner discipline is made extremely severe until the desired confession is obtained.—Chicago Times-Herald.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

## TIMELY BEE NOTES.

The apiary should be kept clean, neat and tidy—clear of high grass, weeds and rubbish.

DAMPNESS in hives is the most damaging thing to bees during the winter that can befall them.

A SUFFICIENT number of drones is necessary, but an overproduction of them should always be prevented.

NATURAL swarming is not to be compared with artificial swarming, or dividing up, in securing numbers, if the proper plan is followed.

THERE is nothing gained on either side by robbing. It is an injury not only to the colony robbed, but also to the one doing the robbery.

DIVIDING may be continued in safety as long as the honey flow lasts, and if afterwards we desire more increase, it may readily be secured by feeding.

ONE of the first steps is to give an abundance of room for storing honey. This will arrest the first cause of swarming to a considerable extent.

ALL surplus boxes should be arranged so that they can be inspected daily and removed as soon as they are completed, occupying the space with empty ones, and in this way giving plenty of room at all times.

MUCH greater success is obtained in securing straight combs by the use of foundations, either by using full sheets or starters of the same. But by proper management success can be secured to some extent, without either.

A COLONY selected for queens should not be the one in which drones are produced, as this will bring them too near akin, which should always be avoided. We should infuse new blood in the apiary every year or two.

EMPTY combs are valuable. They deserve the best of care, and can be made to last several years, doing good service six months out of the year. Combs that are new and bright are not nearly so liable to become infected with worms as those of a dark color.

In managing surplus boxes, use one tier at a time, and after they are about half full of comb add another, but never put on top of the one being filled. Raise the full one out and place the empty one under it. In this way the bees will occupy the whole double tier at once.

CARE must be taken to remove all section boxes as soon as they are completed and add empty ones, always keeping the ones nearest full in the upper tier. If the colony becomes so strong that two tiers of boxes will not accommodate them, add a third, or as many as will give the bees working room.—St. Louis Republic.

## TROUGH FOR POULTRY.

Devices Which Secure Cleanliness and Keep the Birds Healthy.

Soft poultry food thrown on the ground or on a board is quickly trampled and befouled so that it is unfit to eat. Placing it in a shallow pan or trough helps the matter little, if any. The best way of feeding is to use covered pans or troughs which permit poultry to obtain food and at the same time keep them out of it with

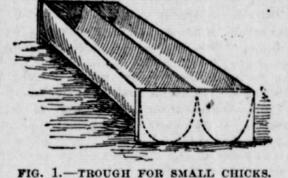


FIG. 1.—TROUGH FOR SMALL CHICKS.

their feet. For small chicks, a double trough is made of tin as shown in Fig. 1. It is 28 inches long and 4 inches wide, each half being 2 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches deep, with square ends soldered on. Tin is best as it is easily washed and kept clean. This trough is set inside of the box, seen in Fig. 2, the same in width and length, inside, and 8 inches high. It has a hinged cover fastened down with a hook and handle to lift by. Each side is open and fitted with wire bars placed 2 inches apart, each end of these wires



FIG. 2.—BOX FOR TROUGHS.

being bent at right angles, driven through the strips of wood and clinched. The food is placed in the trough by raising the cover of the box. A tight cover is necessary to protect the food from their droppings when they jump on the box and make a roost of it, which they are certain to do. Feed at one time only what will be eaten clean and keep the trough well washed out. Nothing is more productive of mouth, throat and bowel diseases in chicks than soured and musty food or a filthy feed trough.—Farm and Home.

## Profit from an Acre of Hens.

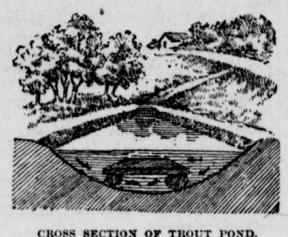
It is a progressive farmer who can succeed in making one acre support a cow, and he is then perfectly satisfied with a profit of \$50 from her. If an acre of land can be made to yield any kind of crop that will pay a profit of \$50, the success attending such a result will be considered worthy of notice. Profit means, of course, all that portion of the gross receipts which remains after the full expenses are paid, and a profit of \$50 an acre is very large. It is easy to figure (on paper) the possibilities of an acre of land, but there are facts abundant to demonstrate that \$50 is but a small sum to derive from one acre of land devoted to poultry. It is rare to find a case where a large flock of poultry has been given the space of one acre that the hens did not pay well, although due credit is not always allowed for the "home" market, which calls for poultry and eggs, accounts not being kept with the family table.—Farm and Fireside.

# BROOK TROUT CULTURE.

A Pond for This Purpose Should Be Constructed on Every Farm.

The culture of brook trout, even on a small scale, is a source of continual delight, and with pure running water at hand anyone who has carefully observed the habits and requirements of trout in their native brooks can successfully raise them. If a stream crosses the farm the pond should not be made directly in line with the course or bed of it, or freshets may wash its embankments away. At least every hard rain will roll the pond, depositing mud to the detriment of the finny prisoners. If a stream is to supply the water make the pond at one side of it, but never on a flat that may be overflowed. The best method is to delve the reservoir out of the side of some slope rising from the stream, and then carry the water to it by an open feeder, high enough up in its source to permit of a gentle, easy flow, as seen in the accompanying sketch. The feeder may be a deep, narrow ditch with sod banks, and protected at both its ingress and egress by finely woven wire screens. The pond itself need not be more than four or five feet deep in the center, sloping to a shallow edge at the circumference. Break up

the ground with a plow, and then use a common road scraper in moving the earth to the lowest side. Repeating this operation, a circular or oblong excavation is made, with strong earth banks. Then place four rocks on the bottom, each as large as a half bushel measure, letting them rest far enough apart to be covered by a large, flat stone, under which the shy fish may hide. One such covert is sufficient for a pond of two or three square rods in extent, while several should be provided in larger ponds. If possible make a cold spring tributary to the pond, or if practicable make the pond around it, utilizing the fountain head for the water supply. Trout will succeed best in cold spring water, but common creek water, if pure, will serve the purpose. Spread sand and gravel over a portion of the pond bed, but leave some of it with earth bottom. The slope surrounding the pond should be kept in grass, so that rains will not wash dirt into the water. A neat gravel walk should encircle the pond, and shade trees planted about it will serve to keep the water cool.



CROSS SECTION OF TROUT POND.

When angling for trout in the brooks it will be noticed that more than one-half of the fish caught are so little injured by the hook that they will live if immediately placed in fresh water. Carry a large pail, and by frequently changing the water two-thirds of the catch may be saved for stocking the fish pond. A slower way is to obtain the young fry from a fish hatchery. Very young trout can be fed on boiled eggs chopped fine, and larger ones on fresh beef cut into small pieces. Other scraps that the fish will eat, and which will not pollute the water, may be given them. They should be fed at least once a day, and in the cool of the evening they will frequently leap from the water to snap gamely at the food that is thrown to them.

Trout spawn in September and October, and it is well to take the screen away from the terminal end of the feeder in the fall, that the female fish may be encouraged to lay their eggs there.—George E. Newell, in Orange Judd Farmer.

## A WORD OF CAUTION.

Tons of Butter Are Spoiled After the Product Leaves the Dairy.

Dairy writers frequently caution against placing butter where it will absorb the odor or flavors from the decaying vegetables. The worst thing about this is the need of it. Butter will absorb odors, not only from stale vegetables, but from sound ones, and they impart to the butter a flavor that destroys or overpowers the true butter flavor. A erse in mind just now. The writer was supplying butter to the former warden of this farm, and one day planned what was intended for a pleasant surprise, so, before the cover was mailed down, some nice apples with a delicious aroma were placed in the package, separated from the butter by a cloth circle and a layer of salt. The surprise was on the other side. Word came back that the butter was fine in looks, and grain and everything but flavor; that was not agreeable.

Now, some butter has an unpleasant flavor that never was near a rosy apple, and there was a possibility that the cause should be sought elsewhere, but in due time came a later report saying that the butter was excellent after the surface layer had been removed.

This suggests another point: Consumers should have a suitable place to keep butter after they get it. If the surface is all the time exposed to the odors of vegetables and kitchen flavors unclassified, the best of butter will soon get off flavor, and the maker will be under suspicion of furnishing butter that will not keep.—Agricultural Epitomist.

## A Three-Crop Rotation.

A three-crop rotation which kills the weeds and does not exhaust the soil as much as some methods is to plow clover under and plant the land in corn for fodder and ensilage, which can be removed in time for wheat, sowing clover again in the spring. It is not advisable to continue such a rotation, however, unless there is also an application of manure or fertilizer, but to vary with potatoes and turnips.

# IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Electric launches are to be operated on the lakes of the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta, Ga., and a concession for running these boats has been awarded to Gen. C. H. Barney, of New York.

When the thermometer registered 92 degrees in the shade one Sunday it was but 73 in the auditorium of the Second Congregational church at Rock Island. A hose is used on the gravel floor in the basement and then the electric fan set to working makes the church delightfully cool.

It is dangerous to inclose the bulb of an electric lamp in any fabric, even as light as mosquito netting, as by this practice many fires are originated. Experiment has shown that an incandescent lamp globe closely wrapped with paper, so that no air can pass between it and the glass, will cause fire in a very few minutes.

A "palace" trolley car is the latest novelty in electric street railroad equipment. Such a car, built on the Pullman plan, with compartments fitted with tables and easy chairs, opening from a center aisle, with an adequate wine and food locker, and with dazzling illuminations and gorgeous furnishings, has just been put in service on one of the Philadelphia trolley roads running far into the suburbs. It is intended for the use of private parties, who can charter it by the trip or the day. Trolley parties, for excursions to suburban resorts, are becoming quite a social function in Philadelphia. San Francisco has a trolley funeral train, with hearse and mourning coaches, appropriately furnished and decorated, which is now being quite generally used between the city and an outlying cemetery.

The electric launch, which for a long time was almost monopolized by the English, is making rapid headway in European countries as well as in America. It has often been suggested that it was especially adapted for ferry service, and its suitability for that purpose has at length been proved in Norway. The city of Bergen is built on two sides of a narrow harbor, surrounded by abruptly rising ground. A line of ferry boats has been started to carry passengers from one side of the city to the other across the harbor, and the service is in every way satisfactory. The boats are worked by storage batteries, thirty-two cells, weighing 5,280 pounds, being employed in each boat. The boats are constructed so as to operate without turning about to go from one station to another, and the work of recharging the batteries is easily effected. Each boat carries on an average 1,800 passengers per day, covering about 37 miles. The cost of the fleet of eight boats and the charging station is put at \$28,000.

The extraordinary extension of electric railway work during the last six months is to be followed by a further most important development—the use of electricity for freight cars. A scheme is now on foot to extend the electric lines to the great grain belts of the northwest, of which Minneapolis is the center, and to establish a regular service of electric cars built especially for the transportation of grain. The cars for this purpose will be lighter than the ordinary freight cars, but more durable, and they will be supplied with chutes for quick loading and unloading. While much smaller than the regular grain cars now in use, they will hold fully as much, as they will be loaded to the top, and through the top. Each car will be provided with a set of buckets that will be operated electrically for loading and unloading, which will be done with much greater celerity than under the old method. It is believed that within two years the greater part of the grain carried into Minneapolis will go by the trolley.

## SHORT LIVES OF PRESIDENTS.

Only Eight Chief Magistrates Have Exceeded Their Expectations of Life.

From some recent life insurance statistics it appears that the presidential office is a fatal one. At Washington's inauguration his expectation of life, according to the insurance tables, was sixteen years, but he lived only ten years. The next seven presidents not only lived out their expectation of life, but the two Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler exceeded it.

But Harrison fell nine years short of his expectation of life, Polk seventeen, Taylor eleven, Pierce seven, Lincoln sixteen, Johnson seven, Grant seven, Hayes three, Garfield twenty-two and Arthur fifteen. It is true that Lincoln and Garfield were assassinated, but the assassination of a president should always be taken into account as a possibility.

Our first eight presidents exceeded their expectation of life forty-five years in the aggregate, while their successors fell one hundred and ten years short. This may seem strange when it is recollected that the length of human life has steadily increased during the century. The compiler of these statistics suggests an explanation. He says:

"The fact seems plain to me that the presidential office is becoming too heavy a burden for any man to assume without almost certain shortening of his life. The responsibility is so great, the tension so destructive, that I never again expect to see a president survive the full period of his natural expectation."

Evidently the presidential office is a dangerous one, but very few of our patriotic statesmen will ever decline it on that account.—Atlanta Constitution.

**Intemperance.**

Everett Wrest—Wot is ticklin' you so?

C. Garrett Butts.—This here tract the old dame handed me at the mission feed. It's on the evils of drinkin' wine. An' wine is five a bottle. Wine!—Cincinnati Tribune.

# WHEAT, 48 BUSHELS; RYE, 60 BU.

Those are good yields, but a lot of farmers have had them this year. You can have them in 1896 by sowing Salzer's Red Cross of the North Winter Wheat, Monster Rye and Grasses. Sow now! John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., send catalogue and samples of above free, if you send this notice to them. [K]

He who would pry behind the scenes often sees a counterfeiter.—Dryden.

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

I quit the country unwillingly because I must part from myself.—Joubert.

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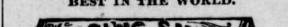
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## THE TRUE ELDORADO.

Cold Hunters Say It Is Located in South Africa.

The Marvelous Development of a Country of Great Possibilities—How the New State of Rhodesia Was Formed.

Special South African Letter.

When the world was new, and human effort and endeavor far less developed and robust than now, the highest civilization to which man had attained had its seat in northeastern Africa. But it fell into decadence, and its final and complete obliteration was hastened by the advent of Mohammedanism with its pernicious slave traffic, savage native powers and devastating wars. And so, in the lapse of centuries, the last



SIR CECIL RHODES, PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY.

vestige of that ancient civilization vanished from the earth, and the place which knew it became the theater of the most grogging and stubborn ignorance and barbarism within the entire domain of the "Dark Continent."

But in the dispensation of human affairs it would seem that a wise and beneficent Providence had fairly compensated for the loss of this early civilization in the north by giving birth to one more modern and vigorous and permanent in the southern extremity of the continent, and which is now making rapid strides northward.

From the establishment of Cape Colony by Great Britain in the early part of this century, modern civilization in Africa may be said to date. The territory of the original Cape Colony was small in area, and many years elapsed before any perceptible progress had been made. But British pluck and enterprise are not easily daunted; and slowly, step by step, these sturdy pioneers penetrated the surrounding wilderness, teeming with savage beasts, and yet more savage tribes of men, and began the task of subduing both. The hand of friendship was ever extended to native rulers which, it is said to say, was less frequently accepted than rejected.

In the latter case the native ruler was summarily thrashed into submission, given a scarlet coat and an annuity of rum and tobacco, which never failed to insure his friendship for life. It was thus, from a small and discouraging beginning, that a large and promising country has been opened to the world, one which will afford happy homes for millions yet unborn.

South Africa proper may be defined as extending from Cape Agulhas and Algoa bay, in the south, to the Zambesi river, in the north, and from Cape Frio, in the west, to the delta of the Zambesi, in the east. This territory embraces an area of over 1,800,000 square miles. While many native tribes still roam in portions of this vast territory, they all acknowledge allegiance to some civilized power, and all the worst types of barbarism have disappeared. The British flag is the emblem of authority over the greater portion of this country. Germany has a strip along the west coast, while for many years Portugal has had a nominal control over a considerable territory along the east coast, including the Zambesi



A SOUTH AFRICAN FARM.

delta. Neither Germany nor Portugal has shown much aptitude in successful African colonization. Neither has made much headway in gaining either the fear or respect of the native tribes—indeed it is asserted that both pay tribute to certain native chieftains for the honor and privilege of airing their colors over designated territories.

On the other hand, wherever the British standard has been planted evidences of civilization have at once become manifest. From Table bay, with his face to the north, the British pioneer has steadily moved onward. Griqualand west, wherein are located the famous Kimberley diamond mines, became his first conquest. Then, one after the other, he absorbed Beetsuanaland, Pandoland, Basstoland, and finally Zululand, the dominions of the fierce and justly-dreaded Ceteyuayo. And his last exploit consists in having created a new state from the two conquered native territories, Matabele and Mashonaland. This infant state has been christened Rhodesia. This name was given it in recognition of the services of Sir Cecil Rhodes, who has been the moving

spirit, the life and soul of all the negotiations, native wars, treaties and traffickings which culminated in its creation.

This man Rhodes affords a living example of what push, perseverance and fair ability, combined with opportunity, may accomplish. The writer knew him not more than ten or twelve years ago, when he was plain Cecil Rhodes, miner and speculator, at the Kimberley diamond fields. His level head and indomitable energy served him well then, and he soon became rich, retired from active commercial life, entered politics and was elected to the Cape parliament. He at once became a leading figure in that body, rose rapidly in favor and public popularity, when about four years ago he was made premier of Cape Colony, which position he still retains.

He has made many expeditions to the far north interior, and since being prime minister he has constantly used his powerful influence in furtherance of British interests in South Africa. Two years ago Queen Victoria bestowed upon him a knighthood in recognition of these services, but the later perpetuation of his name in a state is the most to be envied of all his honors.

Rhodesia, as before stated, is comprised of the two native territories, Matabele and Mashonaland. The former, Matabele, was for many years under the despotic rule of the renowned Lobengula, the most powerful as well as the most cruel of modern African monarchs. With his army of 75,000 thoroughly disciplined troops, he was a veritable African Sitting Bull, and gave the English no small amount of trouble. Had his army been equipped with modern implements of war the birth of Rhodesia would doubtless have been considerably deferred, if not indefinitely postponed. But like the long, dark procession of South African monarchs, including the ill-fated Ceteyuayo, which had gone before him, the haughty Lobengula was overcome, submitted to the pale-face, accepted the scarlet coat and annuity of rum and tobacco, and very soon afterward completed the example by suddenly dying.

Rhodesia lies entirely within the tropical belt, extending north from the tropic of Capricorn to the Zambesi river, bordered on the east by a strip of alleged Portuguese territory, which separates it from the Indian ocean;



GAME ON THE PLAINS OF MASHONALAND.

and on the west it infringes on the possessions of the British South African company.

The capital of Rhodesia is Salisbury, a town already claiming considerable pretensions. It is pleasantly situated near the eastern slope of the Fura mountains and is in touch with the world by means of the telegraph wire. There are other towns and numerous mining camps in the new state. The country is mostly high and undulating, and the climate, though tropical, is much tempered by this circumstance, and no valid reason exists why a white man should not enjoy as perfect health in Rhodesia as in any other part of South Africa. Game in every variety peculiar to Africa may be found in this region.

While South Africa offers rare inducement for farming and stock raising his fact alone could never have led to the phenomenal development of a country so remote and little known to the world.

The discovery of the fabulous diamond deposits in Griqualand west, back in the early '70s, thrilled the world and brought to the scene armies of hardy, adventurous men from every quarter thereof. But when hundreds of square miles of ground had been overturned and searched, and the sparkling gems had been traced to the parent mine, where Kimberley has since sprung up, many disappointed miners organized prospecting parties and moved to the north.

No more diamonds were found, but soon rich discoveries of gold were reported. These were principally located within the territory of the Boer state, the Transvaal republic. Being a long distance from the seaboard, and no other mode of transportation for food supplies or machinery than by the slow ox team, these new gold mines were somewhat slow in development. But capital was soon attracted, and the construction of railroads began. Now these gold fields are reached by rail both from Cape Town and Natal; and Johannesburg, the seat of the principal mining industry, which ten years ago was a desert waste, is now a flourishing city of more than 50,000 inhabitants, and her adjacent mines are yielding an output of about \$3,000,000 worth of gold per month. But the thirst for gold is insatiable; still northward, with rifle and pick, the prospector has pressed, following the enchanted lead through parched desert and across mountain range, into Mashonaland and Matabele, where it is declared the true and original Eldorado has been found. That most marvelous deposits of gold have been located in this region there is no denying; but the actual yielding capacity of these discoveries cannot be estimated until proper mining machinery has been brought to operate upon them. At all events the new discoveries have been the means of giving to the world of nations a new state, Rhodesia.

J. W. SILER.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

### KANSAS CHINCH BUGS.

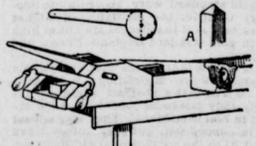
A Simple and Inexpensive Way of Fighting the Pest.

A Kansas agricultural correspondent says that he has just saved 65 acres of splendid corn from the ravages of the chinch bug by a very simple and inexpensive expedient. On the east of his cornfield, and separated from it by a 16-foot lane, was a wheat field of 46 acres. Two or three days before cutting he mixed salt and coal oil in a vessel, putting from one-half pint to one of coal oil to one-half bushel of salt. He then made a line with this salt the whole width of the cornfield (90 rods) through the center of the 16-foot lane. The line of salt was about 3 inches wide at the base. He then bored holes with a post auger about 3 rods apart, to a depth of about 8 inches or a foot. The top of each hole was rimmed with a knife leaving the mouth of the hole funnel-shaped and smooth. As soon as the wheat was cut, about a quart of water was poured into each hole, and topped with a small quantity of coal oil. The holes were on the side next to the wheat field, and close to the salt line. As soon as the bugs meet the salt line they follow it each way until they come to the holes, into which they tumble by the thousand. As the successful experimenter with this simple trap describes it: "They don't crawl in the hole, but as soon as they strike the smooth surface at the top they lose their first hold and roll over; and as there is a constant pressure from the enormous line toward the hole, they look like wheat going into a hopper as they pour over the brink." A boy should be in attendance on the line, to dip out the dead bugs before the hole becomes too full, and to replenish the water and coal oil in the holes when necessary. A little coal oil should be poured on the line once a day, and the line should be remade after each rain. The mouth of the hole should be kept smooth. If it is dry and cracked, a handful of dust should be sprinkled around the edges occasionally. The bugs cannot cling to it, and tumble in as soon as they touch it.

### POINTING PICKETS.

A Homemade Machine Which Does the Work to Perfection.

I once had a job of picket-fence making that required over 5,000 pickets. Our stuff was 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 and a nice point was wanted, as on A shown in the cut. Carpenters worked a whole day marking and trying to cut them with chisels, drawing-knife, pocket jackknife, etc., but those ways were all too slow. I then made the machine shown in the cut. With this machine two men could cut and point over 1,000 pickets a day, true and even. The machine is made in the form of a wooden miter-box. Take a piece of 2-inch plank 4 inches wide and about 4 1/2 feet long for the bottom. Take two pieces of plank 18 inches long and 8 inches wide for the sides. Set the bevel at 45 degrees and mark the two side pieces; then saw them, being very careful to saw exactly on the line, as the drawing-knife is to work against these ends, and they should be cut very smooth and true. The upper corners of the other ends of the side pieces are sawed off for neatness. Spike these side pieces to the bottom, then nail inch boards 5 inches wide for the remainder of the sides where the saw works. For the lever use plank 18 inches long and work it out as shown in the cut. The large end is a 6-inch circle, and should be cut out or sawed perfectly true and smooth. Make a mark 1/2 inch above the center, as shown on the dotted line, and bore a hole. The size of this



PICKET POINTING CUTTER.

hole and the holes in the sides depends on the size of iron you are going to use for a pin. If your pickets are 1 1/2 inches square, the holes in the sides must be 4 1/2 inches from the bottom of the box. Tack a little block 1/2 inch thick on the bottom to butt the picket against, then measure from this block the length you want the pickets and saw down through the boards; then fasten the whole thing on to a work bench. One man uses the knife and lever and another does the sawing and turns the pickets when the lever is raised. Four thrusts of the lever and four jerks of the knife point a picket. The saw should always be left in and the picket kept right up against it until the pointing is done. The machine can be made for any sized square pickets, or for flat pickets, and can be made for any bevel desired.—Farm and Home.

### No Seeds for Congressmen.

The usual general distribution of seeds by the agricultural department will not take place next year. An opinion was given by Attorney General Olney some time ago that as the law provided for furnishing "rare" seeds for scientific purposes Secretary Morton was not compelled to expend the appropriation made in distributing common seeds. Secretary Morton has always opposed the general free-seed distribution, which has become one of the regular duties of the agricultural department and of congressmen, and under the authority of the attorney general's opinion during this fiscal year he will inaugurate a reform and supply no seeds save for scientific purpose.

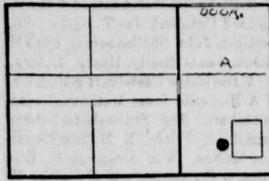
### Forage Crops for Ensilage.

All the protein plants may be made into ensilage. The Maine station in its experiments found that oats, peas and clover gave the best results if from sixty to seventy-five pounds of water were sprinkled over each ton as it was put in the silo. The ensilage fermented properly, and but little molding resulted from this treatment.

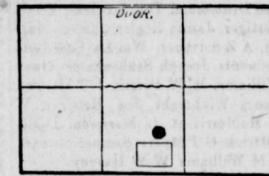
### SMALL HOG HOUSE.

In Most Places One Can Be Built for One Hundred Dollars.

A reader wants a plan for a hog house where he can keep four brood sows and fatten twenty to thirty young hogs in fall and winter. He wants to cook all the food in it and keep the corn in the second story. Also he says: "I want to be able to heat the water here for butchering time and have the fire safe." Such a house may be built for a very little money, \$100 to \$140, according to price of lumber in your locality. The



cheapest will do. This in New England will cost \$16 to \$18 per 1,000; in Iowa not over \$8 to \$10. First dig trenches below floor depth and lay walls for the sills 16x24 and plan for a plain floor 1 foot to 18 inches above the ground. Have the first story only high enough to clear a man's head, as it is warmer in winter. In the northwest corner have a chimney and food cooler, which will also heat the water. Here is a room 8x16 where the cooking, butchering and cutting up of meats may be done. When five pens are needed a movable partition may be put in at A, making another. Over this should be a large trap door in the second floor through which ropes and blocks may be let down from the rafters to raise the pigs when dressed. Thus the water will not need



to be carried far, and the work may proceed even if the day be stormy or severely cold.

Another plan, better because more roomy, but not so easily heated at farrowing time, is the above, the workroom being in the center of the building. This has the further advantage of permitting the operator to feed direct from the workroom. Such a place will be found convenient to do many odd farm jobs like painting, oiling harness, washing wagons, etc. The far end of the workroom has a rolling door large enough to run in a wagon.—Farm Journal.

### CHICKEN CHOLERA.

When Fowls Are Properly Handled This Disease Rarely Appears.

We have no confidence in remedies for chicken cholera, and believe the prevention is the only thing that can be done. When cholera breaks out among the fowls the first thing to be done is to separate the sick from the well fowls. At once give a change of food, which should be of a nourishing character. Many writers believe in giving iron in some form. The old method was to put rusty nails in the drinking water. English poultrymen use what is known as "Douglas Mixture." This can be made by putting eight ounces of sulphate of iron (also called copperas or green vitriol) into a jug (never use a metallic vessel) with two gallons of water, adding one ounce of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). The ingredients can be obtained of any druggist. This medicine is to be put in the drinking water in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint, and is found to be a useful tonic. As soon as the disease breaks out give this to the sick fowls, and also to the well ones to help them to resist the disease.

One writer says that he made a saturated solution of alum, and whenever a bird was attacked gave it two or three teaspoonfuls, repeating the dose next day. He mixed their feed, Indian meal, with alum water for a week. After adopting that course he lost no fowls. Others advocate cayenne pepper, gunpowder and turpentine, feeding a little every day for a week. Fowls that are well fed, well housed and well kept in a dry place will seldom have cholera. In fact we do not know that they ever have it when properly handled.—Rural Life.

### PIG PEN POINTERS.

SWINE need grazing in all seasons of the year, especially in the spring and summer.

A slop barrel and a feed box on wheels lightens the labor of caring for the pigs. Offer the hogs clear, cool water at all times in hot weather. It aids digestion and increases their contentment; besides, it is the principal stay in maintaining good health. Avoid surface water.

FEEDING grounds, if you must feed on the ground, should be on a slope near the top of a hillside, that the impurities in the dust may be washed away by rains. If water is on low grounds by all means arrange to feed and have the hogs sleep on higher ground.

If the pigs sleep in a shed in summer great cleanliness is necessary. Besides removing all dirt with shovel and by thorough drenching with water, abundance of carbolic acid and lime should be sprinkled inside and outside the shed to keep it pure and free from disease germs.

A LUMBER wagon makes a good crib for corn that is to be fed out to the hogs in the ear. It can be readily removed to any part of the feeding lot or pasture, and thus provide fresh, clean feeding grounds. A plain, strong, second-hand wagon will, for this purpose, pay in profits on the herd good interest on its value.—Western Rural.

## THE GREYBANK DIAMONDS.

"My dear aunt," said Mr. Loftus Blackacre to Lady Grissell Greybank, "and if not, why not?" He had recently answered "interrogatories" in an action against the firm which he honored with junior partnership; hence the form of the question which her ladyship appeared unable to answer.

"Of course," she said, with a sigh, "if you will not help me!" The assistance she required was the investment of the funds settled upon her, on her marriage by her husband in the ordinary shares of a gold mine of highly doubtful geographical situation. As her trustee he had declined to accede to her request, and had suggested that if a season in London was a necessity for her daughters she had better introduce a young American lady into society in their company and let her pay the piper. The choice lay between that and letting 400 Eaton square and spending the summer at Bournemouth.

"I could not advertise," sighed her ladyship. "Of course not, and if you did you would only be answered by the newspaper people looking for something to write about. I have the very girl—Miss Loftinia McNease—I know she wants something of the sort."

"What will she say?" asked her ladyship. The commercial instincts of her maternal grandfather, which accounted for her nephew's success in the city, were evidently coming out in her.

"Two thousand for the season and a percentage on marriage into the peerage—that is what I shall suggest. You constitute me your agent; of course I shall take no commission—from you," said Mr. Blackacre.

"Is she very dreadful?" said Lady Grissell. "Well, she's American," said her nephew; "that covers a multitude of sins; and till her father died they lived quite quietly; high tea, you know, and cooked it themselves. Since I met them at Florence I expect she got quite accustomed to a clean plate for each entre, and she's really a very nice sort of girl."

"But is she rich?" "Enormously; old McNease died before he quite realized what a pile he had made, and for years she has had no mother."

"Isn't there some proverb about being born lucky as well as rich?" said Lady Grissell. "You might put us in correspondence, and then we will have an interview; are you sure she is not very bad?"

"She's an American, my dear aunt, of the plain type, with—well, we'll call it an intonation," said her nephew. "The rest you must really find out for yourself."

As the business man of the family, he found his relatives a little irritating.

"What shall you tell her about me?" said his aunt, meekly, as he took up his hat to leave.

"I shall tell her that you combine the blood of the oldest families in England, with the oldest country seat, the oldest plate and the most magnificent diamonds in Berkshire. I know that will fetch her. By the way, I fancy you might, perhaps, get leave of the court of chancery to sell these diamonds, and have the proceeds invested by your trustees; you'd get an income out of them."

"Never," said Lady Grissell Greybank, turning pale at the suggestion. "Noblesse oblige—I should say no noblesse defend, if I thought you understood French, or if the commercial principles of the city would permit you to appreciate the honor of your family."

"Well, it's no good getting shirty, my dear aunt," said her nephew. "Simple faith combined with Norman blood is all very well as long as you haven't daughters to marry."

Her ladyship gave a little sob. "Won't she—won't this young woman interfere with the dear girls' prospects?"

"Of course you'll have to give her the refusal if there's a belted earl on offer," said her nephew. "That's what she wants; she will hardly look at me since I explained to her that I was not the Honourable Loftus Blackacre, and even if I was she need not mention it in introducing me to her friends."

"Good heavens!" said Lady Grissell. "You see, she knew the governor was Lord George, and she had no one but her lady's maid to teach her English customs; she is quite unsophisticated."

"Poor girl!" said Lady Grissell, kissing him on the forehead. "I feel so sorry for her, I am prepared to quite like her."

"Which is about as near thanking me for putting two thou. in her pocket as the old lady is likely to get," reflected her nephew, as he ran downstairs.

Three days later her ladyship was sitting in the drawing-room when the butler announced: "Miss Loftinia McNease." The manner of Lady Grissell Greybank as she rose to greet her visitor was a marvelous combination of aristocratic hauteur with semi-maternal condensation; and the very charming young lady who held out her hand with a diffident smile and a becoming blush of obvious pleasure upon her face evidently appreciated it.

"You need not call me 'your ladyship,'" suggested Lady Grissell Greybank, after a few minutes' conversation, in which she also had been most favorably impressed. "Lady Grissell would be more usual; and I shall call you—"

"Loftinia—Lofty for short," said her visitor.

some one slightly fairer," added her ladyship. "You see I have great experience in such matters."

It might have been suggested that Lady Grissell was unselfish in not lavishing the results of her experience upon herself; her visitor certainly gave rather a critical glance toward her.

"But is there nothing that you would like to say to me?" said Lady Grissell. "I ought to say at once, by the way, how pleased I am that you do not talk like an American at all."

It was an unfortunate suggestion, for it evidently made Miss Loftinia McNease nervous, and produced in the next sentence that she uttered a nasality that was quite alarming. It was only an inquiry about the time at which the meals of the household took place, and it was the only question that she asked during the whole interview; but whether the look of horror that passed into Lady Grissell's eyes as she answered froze her blood—which it was quite calculated to do—or not, at that precise moment Miss Loftinia McNease fainted.

It was not a dead faint; there was nothing undignified or unpleasant about it; it could hardly be said that her features were invaded by an unbecoming pallor; but her expressive dark eyes closed, she held a perfumed lace handkerchief to her rosy lips, and with a low moan sank back in her chair. One of her ladyship's own daughters would not have succumbed to indisposition in a more becoming manner than this unsophisticated daughter of a Yankee mill-owner; it really was one of the most winning incidents of the whole interview, and Lady Grissell Greybank bent over her with the tenderness of a mother and her own smelling bottle in her hand.

"May I lay down?" she murmured faintly. "You shall lie upon the sofa," whispered Lady Grissell, slightly accentuating the "lie."

"But some of your swell friends will come in," murmured the graceful being, dropping in the arm-chair. "I will conduct you to my bedroom, and order the carriage to take you home," said Lady Grissell. "My maid shall help you upstairs."

"If I may be quiet for a quarter of an hour I shall be all right. I think I can get there by myself; please don't ring, your ladyship—Lady Grissell."

So she herself accompanied her up stairs, and with her own hand drew down the blind, while Miss Loftinia, in spite of the gold-topped smelling-bottle in her hand, apparently fainted again, with her head on the lace-bordered pillow, and her ladyship returned to the drawing-room to send a message to her coachman.

Ten minutes later Mr. Loftus Blackacre called, and was duly concerned to learn of what had occurred.

"She is so charming! I am so sorry for her; she looks delicate," said Lady Grissell.

"Does she?" said her nephew. "Well, I'm glad you like her, anyhow."

"She is wonderful," said his aunt. "If she did not call my friends swells and if she always talked with as little accent as she did when she was at her case, I should hardly know that she was not English."

"Women are so wonderfully adaptable," said her nephew. "Excuse me," said his aunt; "I told them to bring in my letters that came. I am expecting an answer to an invitation I only sent out last night."

And she took a couple of letters from a silver salver. "I don't understand," she said. "Dear Lady Greybank, I am sorry not to call on you to-day, but some friends of mine who are going back to America right away insist on my going with them to see the Tower of London. Yours sincerely,

"LOFTINIA MCNEASE."

"But she's here," said her ladyship. "I suppose she changed her mind," said Mr. Blackacre.

"Some women do sometimes. By the way, who was the pretty girl I met on the stairs? I know her face, somehow."

"You met no one on the stairs," said his aunt. "No one has been here but Miss McNease."

"A lovely girl with light blue ribbons all over her hat. Miss McNease has one rather like it," said Mr. Blackacre.

"But that was Miss McNease," said Lady Grissell. "Skittles," said her nephew. "It was not unlike her maid, who is one of the best-looking—"

But his aunt had rushed past him, and was displaying an activity in ascending stairs unsuspected in so dignified a lady.

Five minutes later he was ringing her bell for her maid, while she lay weeping on her bed with an empty jewel case in her hand.

Five days later he feared that the anxiety over the failure of the police to recover the Greybank diamonds was unhinging her mind.

But her maid thought differently. In the privacy of the housekeeper's rooms she confided to the butler: "It ain't the fear of not getting them back that's keeping the old lady awake at nights; it's the fear that if they are got back folks 'll find out she sold them long ago, and they're all past." And the police declared that, called in so late and supplied with such indefinite information, pursuit was useless. And so it was; and the Misses Greybank lost their London season.—Black and White.

Looking Toward the Future. "Terrible hot day," Mr. Taddor puffed as he met the minister. The minister allowed this to be so. "One thing's lucky, though," Mr. Taddor hopefully continued, mopping off his brow, "this hot weather can't last always."

The minister shook his head doubtfully. "I haven't seen you at church for a long time," he said, with grave concern.—N. Y. Recorder.

—Outside of Mexico, Central America and Peru the only permanent structures in this country were mounds.

CARLISLE'S PROPOSITIONS.

Secretary Carlisle in his speeches for sound money presents five propositions which are hard nuts to crack for the advocates of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and independent of all other commercial nations. They are as follows: 1. There is not a free coinage country in the world that is not on a silver basis.

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

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

4. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita of the United States.

5. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day where laboring men receive fair pay for their day's work.

What postoffice does Senator Peffer hold that he has been forced to admit that the fifty-cent dollar sentiment is waning in the west?

Every man ever elected to a county office in this county, as a Democrat, has left the party, and yet some of these fellows will have the audacity to try to dictate to Democrats what to do just to vote.

The Philadelphia sugar refiners have been forced to reduce the prices of sugar because of Scotch competition in the American markets. This is the latest instance where, despite a protective tariff, the world's market, not the home market, sets the price.

Wool flannels at the factories and in the hands of jobbers in the East are sold several months in advance of consumption, and prices are higher for all other woolen fabrics. Is this the kind of "disaster and calamity" which Delano and McKinley and other high protectionists predicted when the wool tariffs were lowered?

Only 300 Democrats of Ray county, Mo., out of a total enrollment of over 3,000, voted for delegates to the State silver convention next Tuesday. It is fully as bad in other counties of the state. What a farce for Bland, Stone and Cockrell to declare that the gathering will represent the sentiments of the Democrats of the state!

The result of the recent parliamentary elections in Great Britain is an overwhelming majority for the Conservative party. As leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, and one of the chief members of the Salisbury cabinet, the Hon. A. J. Balfour now occupies a commanding position in English politics. And as one of the ablest advocates of international bimetalism, special interest in him is now manifested in other countries.

In times past the Democrats of this county have, with the aid of Republicans, elected W. S. Romigh and T. H. Grisham as County Attorneys, W. F. Martin as County Treasurer, E. W. Ellis as District Court Clerk, Miss Mary E. Hunt as County Superintendent, John Frew as County Surveyor, and any number of County Commissioners, and if they have done such things in the past, why can they not do them again, Democrats, keep astir upper lip.

The organization of the commissioners appointed to represent Kansas at the Mexican exposition and their decision to make an exhibit for Kansas is a wise thing. Mexico is our nearest neighbor and should be our most reliable and profitable foreign market. Trade relations should be carefully fostered and a first-class Kansas exhibit will repay the effort. We cannot afford to do business with Mexico or South America via England. The Mexican exhibit will have a home value as well, and Kansas can stand all the kind of advertisement she gets this year, at home or abroad.

Judge Culver of Eporia in his statistics of the Christian population of Leavenworth did a serious injustice to that city and to a large proportion of its population. He said that only 1,600 people were members of the Protestant churches there. He did not give us the membership of the Catholic churches, which is very large. The Catholics are a part of the Christian population, and it is not Christian-like to exclude them. In many great reforms the Catholic Church is as much in the forefront as others, and the Catholic Church in this country is noted for its powerful temperance societies.

Democrats can and will discuss the money question without passion or prejudice and, after the decision by the National Democratic convention, all will loyally go together for the Democratic party. The silver question is a hard problem to solve—a difficult theorem to demonstrate—and a man can be a true Democrat favoring a limited coinage of silver side by side with him who favors the unlimited coinage of silver.

The Democrats of Andrew county, Mo., a purely agriculture county, without even one moderately large town in it, voted not to send any delegates to the State silver convention, and Democrats held themselves aloof from the primaries all over the State, and thus was the just finished State convention made the largest and most enthusiastic State Democratic convention ever held in Missouri.

The A. P. A. has officially announced that its order is not making war upon the Roman Catholic religion, but on its political features. It has also requested its local councils to refrain from allowing ex-priests and ex-nuns to deliver lectures under the auspices of such local councils. The ex-priests and ex-nuns who lecture on the subject are not much of a credit to any kind of an organization, civil or religious, and the A. P. A. is only exercising good judgment in disowning them.

"Let Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton stand up" says the St. Louis Republic. "Why did you take a Spanish dollar, invented by a shameless and oppressive monarchy, and impose it upon the American people, when you could have given them native wampum or continued the continental paper as the measure of contracts? Every one of our grandfathers who was compelled to pay in Spanish dollars what he might have paid in good American paper at 99 per cent. off lost a chance to leave a private pile to his progeny and to us."

A POPULIST WANTS TO KNOW. A leading Populist of Smith county wrote to his home paper last week asking a few questions, but no Populist has been able to answer them. He wanted to know what had become of the plan by which the farmer had to deal directly with the manufacturer. Said his alliance raised money to help send ship to Brazil for a load of coffee, and he would like to know what became of the ship, coffee or the money. And the sub-treasury scheme; what became of it? It was the pet of all their schemes. Then there was "The Mortgage Protective Association" to which he had put up \$10, yet mortgages are foreclosed just as before. And "the office seeking man" business is another dark subject to him. He has found that their officers were just as treedy for the second term as their predecessors had been. He had noticed that his party papers were denouncing the scheme as a base fraud and calling for candidates to come out into the light and put up \$5 for announcement. In concluding his letter he says:

"I would like to know, if all the old landmarks—the sub-treasury, anti-office seeking, paper money, etc.—are to be lost sight of, what is the use of being a Populist? Why not be a Democrat as I was before, and be done with it? Then what is all this talk about silver money? Populists don't want silver money. When Senator Peffer spoke in this county did he say anything about silver money? No. Did Jerry Simpson or Mrs. Lease or Governor Lewelling? No. I am busy on the farm and can't afford to make a trip to Topeka every few days and it is possible that I am behind the times, but I know the Populist party never asked for silver money to my knowledge. What we want is greenbacks."

WHERE IS OUR TIMBER? WHY, JUST LOOK AT IT! Since the last issue of the COURANT we have been asked by some Populists: "Supposing the Democrats should conclude to put a full ticket in the field, where would they get their timber?" and such things as this have also been said to us by Populists: "Why, there is scarcely a corporal's guard of you Democrats; in fact, there are only three or four of you left in the county; but, of course, you might put up a ticket and help elect the Republican ticket," etc., etc., etc. With equal consistency, the Democrats might say to the Populists: "You Populists are not strong enough to elect a ticket of your own, but, of course, you can put a ticket in the field and help to elect the Republican ticket," etc., etc., etc. With equal consistency, the Democrats might say to the Populists: "You Populists are not strong enough to elect a ticket of your own, but, of course, you can put a ticket in the field and help to elect the Republican ticket," etc., etc., etc. With equal consistency, the Democrats might say to the Populists: "You Populists are not strong enough to elect a ticket of your own, but, of course, you can put a ticket in the field and help to elect the Republican ticket," etc., etc., etc.

Who are responsible for these conditions? Consider this question fellow citizens; remember who had control of the national government in 1873 and answer it to yourself. But for the sake of yourselves, wives and prattling babes, for the common welfare of us all, be instrumental to your utmost capacity to bring about relief.

I have went further in the discussion of the silver question than I first intended. My original intention was to point out some inconsistencies of Secretary Carlisle's propositions.

First. There is not a free coinage country in the world that is not on silver basis. Answer: Conceding that this be true it must from the foregoing be remembered that the great balance of trade is not in favor of such a country and consequently the remedy to establish the proper recognition of silver is not within its power and reach. Such countries are at the mercy of England's financial policy and its subjects the so-called American financiers. The only country that has this remedial power, the United States of America, is still imbued with the English doctrine of mono-metallism.

Second. There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day, that does not use silver for money along with gold. Answer: Certainly not! Silver, the money of the people, has forced its way into the commerce of our daily transactions, that even the soulless and conscienceless money-sharks would consider it too dangerous to destroy every right that the people have to the white metal. They know too well that the entire exclusion of silver as a medium of exchange would be an electric spark to bombard their profitable structure of mono-metallism. They will grant us enough to "squeeze through," but not enough to live well. These countries as it is the case in the United States, will adopt the policy to maintain the parity between those metals by issuing silver certificates, promising to pay so many silver dollars and when presented for redemption, (just for the sake of the party) redeem them in gold. How ridiculous! Supposing a farmer and stockman, in order to maintain the parity of his herd, would beef his cows and keep his steers for breeding purposes such a party would soon be disastrous to him and he would immediately become a candidate for the lunatic asylum. This sophistical theory of parity is detrimental to all those countries where silver and gold are used as money. Mr. Carlisle ought have cracked that nut 20 times by this time in all those countries, the laboring masses are clamoring for a wiser conception and a more practical application of this parity policy; that the people are asking for bimetalism.

Third. There is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver. Answer: This third hard nut has been completely cracked for purposes, being nothing else than a reversal of No. 1. No answer to nut No. 1 is also applicable to No. 3. A country that produces no gold would be antagonistic to its own interests and welfare, if, for the sake of the British-American-parity-policy, would also adore the golden calf. In this case it is a self-preservative policy to absorb and utilize the native production, before paying premiums to foreign countries, and upon whose business it is to cover gold, so that under the existing laws and that parity-policy they may extort from their fellow men, what God and nature produces for their comfort and upholding this parity-policy is their religion and veneration their profession.

Fourth. 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. Answer: Not being in possession of statistics relating to the circulation per capita in other countries, I can not crack this nut, but as figures are concerned, and statistics, however, that our circulation per capita is three times larger than that of silver standard countries, we must remember that the average man can transact in one month more business than an average citizen of any other country does in twelve months. The American therefore must have more money to manipulate with than our forefathers we must have a money circulation that cannot be controlled and cornered by national banks and professional parity-policy conspirators. This money is the currency of our daily life, and the totality of all gold standard countries, who also use silver as money under the parity-policy, they are all praying for true bimetalism without this parity-policy, but with a parity-policy.

We citizens of the United States are asking for such legislation to reestablish the proper recognition of silver as honest money under the same authority as English gold, (July 19, 1873) one year ago decreed the gold standard through the Peel or Bank Charter Act of 1844.

Fifth. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day, where laboring men receive fair pay for their day's work. Answer: I cheerfully concede that American wages are higher than those of other countries. This is standard, but a conclusion of the gold standard parity-policy. The development of our vast domains, our great agricultural and industrial agencies create labor. Labor cannot readily be obtained here as in the other countries. The American laborer performs in all branches more labor per day than any other man in the world. It is statistically demonstrated that, while in some localities the man can only produce by his staff for four persons, the American bread-stuff producer puts out enough for more than 200 persons. Without citing any more respective statistics it must be conclusive that our higher wages are the result of our English parity-policy, but more so the natural consequence of our favored situation, if compared with the conditions of over-populated or demoralized countries. If the parity-policy, and the gold standard were, according to Secretary Carlisle, the mediator of higher wages, how is it that wages are not as high also in gold standard England, France and Germany?

It is therefore apparent that the Carlisle propositions are misleading. While they may be true in the abstract sense of the words, they fail to be conclusive when applied to real conditions. They may appear true in conception, but they totter when tested with the balance of trade doctrine. They may be true theoretically but shatter into fragments when submitted to practical application. They may be maintained in the prayers of eastern people, who adore and worship the golden Johnny Bull, of Lombard street, London, and its golden calf, Wall street, New York, but suitors, to those who went west and south to build up this country and thus promote their welfare.

I am therefore a firm believer in free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Should you however produce arguments against this measure, that will stand all tests, I shall concede, because no one is inflexible.

Now then, who will dare look any one of these men in the face and tell him that the Democratic party of Chase county does not amount to a corporal's guard. Why, the bushes are full of them, and on election they will show you the good fruits of their labor, and they are not going to be frightened by a small squad of Populists into sacrificing their principles for the sole purpose of electing a Populist ticket. At the next meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, which will be next Saturday, August 10, the Committee should fix the day for holding a county convention to nominate a county ticket.

Yours Truly,  
A DEMOCRAT.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S PROPOSITION CONCERNING THE SILVER QUESTION.

PART 2. CHASE COUNTY, Mo., August 10, 1894. I, David Grimm, County Treasurer in and for Chase 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 the north side of each tract and town lot heretofore described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1894.

DAVID GRIMM, County Treasurer. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls this 10th day of July, 1895.

clothes and lose its manhood in assisting your party into office, that is continually saying to us: "I am better than thou; get behind me Satan?" Now, as to where the Democrats can get their timber for a full Democratic county ticket please to read the following names, the owner of any one of which is well qualified to fill any position in the gift of the people of Chase county, that he would accept at their hands: A R Lee, J R Holmes, S E Yeoman, George Swainhart, W C Handy, C S Ford, John Doering, S T Slabaugh, Wm Sullivan, Con Harvey, J D Minick, J R Jeffrey, W R Richards, Wit Adare, J P Kuhl, Richard Cuthbert, Jas T Butler, Wm Rettiger, John Shellenbarger, Chas H Wilson, Jas O'Reilly, Henry Lantry, W A Doyle, Joe Costello, H S F Davis, M A Richards, Isaac Mathews, Josiah Swainhart, Geo Stubenhofer, Levi Griffith, C Fritze, E M Blackshere, Geo McNea, Wm Drummonds, E P Allen, J F Campbell, W H Smith, M Quinn, A Bandelin, L M Swope, J B Shipman, B F Beach, S D Brees, Robert Matti, Frank Lee, F Scharpf, J G Faris, Frank Taylor, C E Wilton, J H Martin, J G Atkinson, L T Drake, W W Hotchkiss, A J Robertson, G H Burnett, L C Rogler, B F Talkington, J A Holmes, John Stubenhofer, Arch Miller, H S Foreman, J R Drake, J M Wisner, D M Lansburv, W H Shaft, Jr, W T Glanville, S W Beach, Albert Matti, A Lehnherr, Newton Griffith, E C Holmes, C C McDowell, Frank Blackshere, E F Holmes, Theo Fritze, M M Kuhl, J E Duchanois, Wm Ramsey, L R Holmes, Henry Bonewell, Jos Harrison, Jas Drummond, S T Houston, Geo Drummond, Tom Lawless, David Rettiger, James Rogler, James Martin, A Z Scribner, Wm La Coss, Robt Clements, Joseph Stubenhofer, Owen Williams, W W Perrin, J T Harvey, Henry Wierbrecht, Joe Rettiger, W H McMorris, A L Morrison, D McKittrick, G T Myers, Samuel Stewart, L M Williams, W W Harvey.

Then among the veterans of Democracy of this county, who are capable of serving the people in an official capacity, but who prefer living a quiet, private life, are such men as Geo Ganser, Sr, S F Jones, Wm Hillert, C C Smith, E Campbell, D H McGinley, Wm Martin, Joseph Foxworthy, Adam Tilton, Thos Butler, John McDowell, Edward Ryan, Pat Stapleton, C Schnavely, S H Clyburn and W H Shaft, Sr.

Then, again, we have such men in the Democratic party in Chase county, as B Lantry, late candidate for State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket; M R Diner, present Postmaster at Strong City; J L Cochran, late candidate for Representative to the Democratic ticket; J B Wilcox, editor of the Strong City Derrick; A F Fritze, Secretary of the County Central Committee and City Clerk of Strong City; J S Petford, postmaster at Toledo; L N Lawrence, Postmaster at Cedar Point; C W White, Chairman of the County Central Committee; P J Heeg, Postmaster at Matfield Green; F M Gaddie, Postmaster at Bazaar; William Hampton, Postmaster at Clements; Joseph Martin, Postmaster at Rural; Ed Grogan, City Marshal of Cottonwood Falls, and ye humble servant, Postmaster at Cottonwood Falls and editor of the COURANT.

Now then, who will dare look any one of these men in the face and tell him that the Democratic party of Chase county does not amount to a corporal's guard. Why, the bushes are full of them, and on election they will show you the good fruits of their labor, and they are not going to be frightened by a small squad of Populists into sacrificing their principles for the sole purpose of electing a Populist ticket. At the next meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, which will be next Saturday, August 10, the Committee should fix the day for holding a county convention to nominate a county ticket.

Yours Truly,  
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DELINQUENT TAX LIST OF 1894.

STATE OF KANSAS, 1894. CHASE COUNTY, Mo., August 10, 1894. I, David Grimm, County Treasurer in and for Chase 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 the north side of each tract and town lot heretofore described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1894.

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BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R

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

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

CEDAR TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R

COTTONWOOD FALLS. Bk 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R

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FALLS TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R

FALLS TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, lest 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 (e.g., Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans) and train times for various routes (Mast, Pass, Frt., Mixed).

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Ice cream at Bauerle's. Jed Clark is again home. Geo. G. King was a visitor at Emporia, Sunday. Cream puffs at the City Bakery every Saturday. Dr. Wm. Rich, of Clements, was in town, yesterday. Dan McGinley, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday. E. W. Ellis, of the Topeka Press force, is visiting his old home. Miss Anna Ellsworth is visiting friends in this city and vicinity. Frank Johnson was up to Council Grove the latter part of last week. A new physician has located at Strong City, Dr. Evans, of Emporia. Richard Martin, of Strong City, has returned from his visit in Colorado. S. A. Brees has returned from a trip in the southwest part of the State. Mrs. Barbara Gillett, returned home yesterday, from her visit to Burlington. 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. There were good rains in the southwest part of the county, Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. J. H. Buffalo started, Tuesday morning, for a visit to relatives at Galena, Mo. Born, on Friday morning, August 2, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Warren, a son. Miss May La Coss, of Florence, visited her uncle, Wm. La Coss, of this city, last week. Don't fail to treat your best girl to Bauerle's and take her to some delicious ice cream. Harry Upton came in, to-day, from Grafton, W. Va., where he has been for nearly a year. On and after July 1st you can get forty 1-pound loaves of bread for \$1.00 from Frank Oberst. Born, on Sunday, July 28, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Sheehan, of Matfield Green, a son. C. W. White, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City and Osage City, the fore part of the week. Mrs. Jennie Shipman and children, of Elmdale, returned home, Sunday, from a visit at Kansas City. J. B. Wilcox, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday, and at Council Grove, Monday and Tuesday. \$13.50 will be the fare from Kansas City to Louisville and return during the national G. A. R. encampment. Dr. Dary reports a bouncing boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, born Monday, August 5, 1895. There is always a variety at the bakery and confectionary store of E. F. Bauerle, from which you can select. If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction. Wm. Wagner, of Matfield Green, has gone to Lincoln county to canvass, during August, for the sale of books. G. S. Cooper, of Council Grove, was in town this week for the purpose of selling county rights on a patent olevis. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Dave Rettiger, of Strong City, returned, Wednesday morning, from a business trip to De Soto and Cedar Junction. FARMERS, take your butter and eggs to THE MODEL and get highest market price. Prof. Wyatt, the new principal of the Strong City schools, was up from Emporia, Wednesday. The schools will open September 2. The Catholic church in Strong City has had a new roof put on it, and the interior is being re-arranged and handsomely decorated.

THE MODEL is headquarters for all kinds of country produce. Highest market price paid.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Gregory returned home, Friday, from their visit at Howell, Mich., accompanied by Mr. Gregory's brother, William Gregory. Little Carrie Lambert, daughter of I. B. Lambert, of Emporia, spent a few days in this city, with Miss Mary P. Richter, returning home, Monday. The next regular meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee will be held in the COURANT office at 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, August 10. W. R. and M. A. Richards, of Strong City, left, Monday, for Mt. Vernon, Illinois, in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of their father. Dr. Erie Watkins, Dentist, of Council Grove, will be in this city, at Madden's office, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 12, 13 and 14. All work guaranteed satisfactory. Kansas City vs. Milwaukee. You can see the game, leave Strong City at five a. m., Aug. 11, arriving at Kansas City at 10 a. m., leaving there at 8:15, p. m., fare \$1.75 for the round trip. 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. A. F. Forman, living east of town, made the COURANT editor a present, last Monday, of two very delicious peaches, one of which weighed 5 1/2 ounces and the other 4 1/2, or both 10 ounces. 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. 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. The contract for the new school building at Strong City, on the south side of the track, was let to Rettiger Bros. for \$1,080, and the wood work sublet to Theo. Fritze. The building will be of stone, one story high, and 24x40, and to be completed by September 7. Joe G. McDowell, who was for a number of years a most affable clerk in the dry goods store of Geo. B. Carson, and who recently secured a situation in a dry goods house at Kansas City, left, Monday, for a visit at his old home in Ohio, before assuming his duties in Kansas City. Charley Harden, of Strong City, who was arrested on a charge of violating the prohibitory law and taken before Squire M. C. Newton, demanded a jury trial, and when the jury was empaneled he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to \$100 fine and 30 days in the county jail. Missine 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. Born, on Tuesday, August 6, 1895, a few minutes before midnight, in this city, to Mr. and Mrs. John O. Silverwood, of Mulvane, Sumner county, a son, and "grand-pa" F. P. Cochran is one of the most happy men that was ever in Cottonwood Falls, and was "setting up" the cigars, yesterday; and the child's name is Robert Preston Silverwood. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point, were in town the fore part of the week. They will start for New York, next Saturday, from whence Mrs. Bernard will cross the ocean, for Paris, where she will remain until next spring, when her many friends here will be glad to see her return home. After seeing her on board the ship Mr. Bernard will return home. Just received, one full car load of the best flour ever put on the market in this town. Three brands—Peacock, Golden Belt and I. X. L. We will surprise you on our prices. Come and see. Every sack warranted, try it and be convinced. DENNIS MADDEN ENDORSED. At the Township Sunday-school convention held at Toledo, last Thursday, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by a standing vote, and a copy ordered to be sent to Mr. Madden and to each of the county papers, for publication: Whereas, the county attorney has been faithful to his oath of office and effective in closing the joints and saloons in Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, therefore, Resolved, that we, as a Sunday-school convention, do heartily endorse the action of the said county attorney. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 7, 1895: Fred Sinclair, J. B. Johnson. All the above remaining uncalled for, August 21, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY FOR ASSISTANCE, NOT FOR MYSELF BUT FOR THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

I want to make an especial effort to get a large and nice assortment of all kinds of farm products, such as mill-feed, 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 '95 J. P. KUHLE, Secy.

SEVENTH DISTRICT C. E. CONFERENCE.

Dear Endeavors and all Christian workers: Our Annual District Christian Endeavor Conference will be held at Burlington, Coffey county, on the 15 and 16 of this month, and hope this gathering will surpass, in spiritual power, all our former Conferences. We expect to have as Bev. B. Q. Denham, Ex state Pres. Kelley, Mrs. Kelley and other State workers. The program will include many interesting features to all Christians. Bring your bibles, Gospel Hymns No. 6 and note book and pencil. Each society in the county is requested to send a part of their regular Sunday meeting in prayer for the spiritual success of the Conference. Let all who possibly can attend; plan to do so. The Burlington Endeavorers are arranging to give us a cordial reception. They will provide free entertainment for all who come to the Conference. All Christian workers are cordially invited whether members of a C. E. society or not. Programs will be mailed to each society as soon as ready. For any further information write to Rev. H. E. Mills, Pres. Miss Carrie E. Hanson, Secy, Strong City, or to Your C. E. Servant, P. C. Jeffery, Co. Pres., Elmdale Kans.

FAIR NOTES.

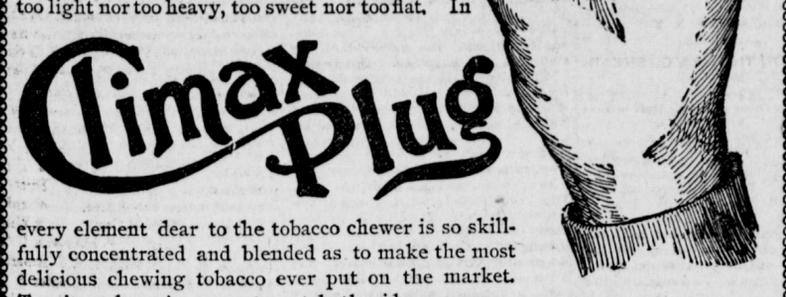
To the people of Chase county: The time for the annual fair draws near, and as we are favored with a crop of all kinds, with few exceptions, such as we have not had for years, there is no reason why this fair should not eclipse all others. In all parts of the county crops are looking fine, and then the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

EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

Denver, Colo., August 14 to 24, Annual Meeting, American Pharmaceutical Association. One fare. Louisville, Ky., September 10 to 14, National Encampment, G. A. R. One fare. Boston, August 19 to 24, return limit, September 15. One fare. Denver, Col., August 11 and 12, final limit, August 25. One fare. Ataka, I. T., August 9 to 17, meeting of Masonic Bodies. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Aurora, Ill., August 12 to 17, Annual meeting, Independent Order of Foresters. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 10 and 11, Annual session, Grand Lodge, Good Templars of Illinois. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Bellevue, Ill., 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. Madison, Kans., Aug. 15 to 17, Epworth League of the Episcopal Church. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. McPherson, Kans., Aug. 14 to 16, Central Kansas Baptist Association meeting. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Macon, Mo., Sept. 11 to 16, Missouri Annual Conference, M. R. Church. Pine Lake, La Port, Ind., Aug. 1 to 11, Pine Lake Baptist Assembly. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2 to 6, National Association of Letter Carriers. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 14 to 15, Reunion 126th Illinois Infantry. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan. Springfield, Ill., 25 to 27, Annual Encampment, Illinois Brigade uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. 1 1/2 fare. Topeka, Kan., 16 and 17, 9th Annual Kansas Division State meeting. L. A. W. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan.

Do You Catch the Idea?

A chewing tobacco made to please a universal taste, must be prepared from the highest grade leaf, with a skill that can only be acquired by the longest experience. It must possess a delicious flavor, and a lasting substance, and must neither be too light nor too heavy, too sweet nor too flat. In every element dear to the tobacco chewer is so skillfully concentrated and blended as to make the most delicious chewing tobacco ever put on the market. Try it and you're sure to catch the idea.



It's Lorillard's.

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.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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 which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNOLD, Warden. Strong City, Kansas.

THE GREAT WAR

SERIES OF Popular Stories.

This series of books are attracting attention all over the country by catering to a popular vein. There is a rapidly growing demand for historical war stories and everybody wants to read about the achievements of the gallant soldiers in the line of duty. These stories are written especially for this series, are copyrighted, and handsomely bound in illuminated paper covers and placed within the reach of all at the popular price of 25 cents. Below is a list of books now ready: No. 1. THE SHENANDOAH. A Story of Sheridan's Campaign. By J. P. Tracy. No. 2. A DAUGHTER OF MARYLAND. A Narrative of Pickens'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 in 1862. By J. M. Merrill. No. 4. MAJOR TOM. A Thrilling Story of the Storming of Petersburg. By Edward S. Brooks. No. 5. THE WHITE SQUADRON. A World Tale of the Insurrection in Chili, South America. By T. C. Harbaugh. No. 6. THE SMATTERED OAK. A Story of the Murders of the Campaign. By James A. Vallentine. The series is published semi-monthly at the following price: 1 year (26 numbers) \$3.00; six months (13 numbers), \$2.50; three months (6 numbers), \$2.00; single copies 25c. For sale by all book and newsdealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, NOVELS PUBLISHING CO., 10 and 12 Vandewater st., New York.

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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. ap27-11

PHYSICIANS.

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

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, July 8, 1895. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August 24, 1895, viz: Robert L. Lowe, H. E. No. 1, 010, L. S., for the NW 1/4 of sec. 4, township 23 S., range 7 E.

Notice of Final Settlement.

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

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. Amanda E. Kendall, Plaintiff, vs. John A. Kendall, Defendant. To John A. Kendall, Defendant in the above entitled cause: You are notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff, Amanda E. Kendall, in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. The title of said cause is Amanda E. Kendall, plaintiff, vs. John A. Kendall, defendant. That the petition of plaintiff in and for said county, charging you with abandonment of the plaintiff, and that you must answer the petition on or before the 20th day of September, 1895, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, on the 25th day of June, 1895, in a cause therein pending between "eter N. Campbell, plaintiff, vs. Ludru R. Wright and W. J. Jones were Defendants. I will, on MONDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JULY, 1895 at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following real property situated in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit, all of the right, title and interest of each and all of the parties above named, in and to: South half of section thirty-five (35), township twenty (20) south, of range nine (9) E of T. M. Growing crops, if any, reserved from sale. The same to be sold without appraisal, pursuant to the judgment and decree rendered in said cause as recited in said order of sale. Witness my hand this 25th day of June, 1895. J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. JOHN C. HALL and N. EVANS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Summons by Publication.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. Francis Brogan, Plaintiff, vs. Nathaniel Gordon, Defendant. The said defendant, Nathaniel Gordon will take notice that he has been sued in the above named court, where plaintiff's petition is now on file; that the names of the parties are as above stated, and you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before the 31st day of August, 1895, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you for the sum of Eight Thousand Two Hundred (\$8,200) Dollars and costs, and ordering sold to pay the same the following described real estate, taken on attachment in the said action, situated in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: Southeast quarter (1/4) of section three (3), east half (1/2) of section ten (10), west half (1/2) of section eleven (11), west half (1/2) of section fourteen (14), east half (1/2) of section fifteen (15), all in township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian. Also, south half (1/2) of southwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-three (23), north half (1/2) of section twenty-five (25), north-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26), north-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), north-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty-nine (29), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty (30), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-one (31), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (32), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-three (33), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-four (34), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-five (35), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-six (36), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-seven (37), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-eight (38), north-west quarter (1/4) of section thirty-nine (39), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty (40), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-one (41), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-two (42), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-three (43), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-four (44), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-five (45), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-six (46), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-seven (47), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-eight (48), north-west quarter (1/4) of section forty-nine (49), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty (50), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-one (51), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-two (52), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-three (53), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-four (54), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-five (55), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-six (56), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-seven (57), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-eight (58), north-west quarter (1/4) of section fifty-nine (59), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty (60), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-one (61), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-two (62), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-three (63), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-four (64), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-five (65), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-six (66), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-seven (67), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-eight (68), north-west quarter (1/4) of section sixty-nine (69), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy (70), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-one (71), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-two (72), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-three (73), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-four (74), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-five (75), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-six (76), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-seven (77), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-eight (78), north-west quarter (1/4) of section seventy-nine (79), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty (80), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-one (81), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-two (82), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-three (83), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-four (84), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-five (85), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-six (86), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-seven (87), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-eight (88), north-west quarter (1/4) of section eighty-nine (89), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety (90), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-one (91), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-two (92), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-three (93), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-four (94), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-five (95), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-six (96), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-seven (97), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-eight (98), north-west quarter (1/4) of section ninety-nine (99), north-west quarter (1/4) of section one hundred (100). MADDEN BROS., Attorneys for Plaintiff. Attest: J. E. PERRY, Clerk Dist. Court Chase Co., Kan.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (622-17) THOS. H. GRISHAM. J. T. BUTLER.

GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

# TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

## An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas he is mistaken.

Articles on any aspect of taxation will always be welcome, if they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or 10 Lock street, Buffalo, N. Y.

## SPEECH OF THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

All Parties in Favor of Home Rule in Taxation.

### INEQUALITY OF TAXATION.

Every one will admit that unequal and irregular taxation is a curse to any state or city. Where the same amount of property of any particular kind is held in equal shares by a thousand citizens, of whom 100 are taxed up to the full value of that property, 200 are taxed up to only half its value, 200 up to only one-tenth of its value, and the other 500 not taxed at all, it is manifest that such taxation is so shockingly unjust as to be little better than robbery of the small number who pay in full. Such a system of taxation ought not to be endured for a single day, unless, indeed, it is absolutely impossible to devise any more equal and impartial system.

### TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The taxation of personal property, everywhere and under all circumstances, operates with precisely this injustice and inequality. There is not now, there never was, and there never will be, any method of taxing personal property in use which does not work with this abominable inequality and oppression. The experiment has been tried in all our forty-four states, and in every county, city and town, and always with the same general result. Five or six different investigations have been made in this state within the last forty years, and in every instance the commissioners have unanimously reported that all methods of taxation of personal property used in this state are utter failures, resulting only in an equal mixture of force and fraud. In every instance, with one exception, the investigators have been warmly in favor of taxing personal property, and have concluded with recommending some more stringent system for that purpose. But they have all agreed upon the general fact that the tax has never been impartially, fairly, or effectually collected, either in this state or anywhere else in the world, so far as they have been able to find out.

### OHIO'S SEVERE METHODS.

In the state of Ohio, where probably the most rigid and severe methods of taxing personal property are enforced, where every citizen is required to make detailed returns of his assets, where the penalties for failure to make such returns are very severe and the penalties for false returns much severer, and where detectives and spies are rewarded with a commission of twenty per cent. on all they can discover, a commission was appointed last year to investigate the subject and to devise some still more stringent method of collection. This commission has just reported, showing that the penalty and spy system of Ohio is, if anything, a worse failure than the more lenient system of our own state. In Ohio the official spies succeeded in reaching much more personal property than did the assessors of New York, but the only result is to make the inequality between different classes of citizens, and especially the inequality between the wealthy and comparative poor, very much greater than it is in New York. The wealthy citizens of Ohio pay a smaller proportion of the personal property tax, as compared with the rest of the state, than do the wealthy citizens of New York; and the commission unanimously reported that in the large cities the taxation of personal property is an utter failure. The spy system, upon which so much expectation was based, is reported to be the dearest failure of all, the amount thus collected being perfectly insignificant, obtained at enormous cost, and resulting in driving a vast amount of valuable property out of the state.

### The Personal Tax Reform.

We are bound to suppose that there are innocent persons in the interior of the state who really believe that they are benefited by the tax on personal property which, by the laws of the state, is still required to be paid. But we can hardly think that such a belief is entertained by any one who has studied the facts as to the amount collected from this tax and as to the class of taxpayers on whom it actually falls. First it falls on the estates of widows, minors and others in the hands of trustees, because these trustees have to render an account to the courts, and the tax collectors can thus reach the personal property in their hands; second, it falls on the small fraction of honest taxpayers who are sufficiently sensitive to their duty to the community to report their personal property and to pay the tax upon it. The tax is practically a tax on honesty, and for the first class it is a tax on misfortune—neither of which is considered in civilized communities a proper or just or decent subject of taxation.

They know that there is a vast mass of personal property in the state, chiefly in cities, and they can not be persuaded to approve or consent to any legislation which seems to exempt the property of others and to leave more for them to pay themselves. The fact that in practice the tax is only very feebly and imperfectly collected at a cost of great injustice to those who pay it does not count. Either our

friends in the interior do not believe this to be a fact or they are unwilling to act upon it. An attempt was made three years ago to meet this curious and unreasonable attitude of the representatives of the interior by a law which should give to the local authorities of each county and state the right to decide whether they should try to tax personal property or not. It is a perfectly reasonable measure. The country districts can not be injured by it. They will, in fact, be benefited by it.

The state tax will still be collected in the various cities and other subdivisions of the state by the same proportionate distribution as in the past. The share of each city will be determined in the same way. The only difference will be that each city will determine for itself in what manner it will raise the money both for state and local purposes. In any part of the state where the authorities prefer the old method it will be adhered to. The country districts will really be benefited by this change, and for this very plain reason: A considerable part of the tax on personal property now falls on bonds and mortgages—that is to say, on loans made on land. This burden has to be met out of the interest, the rate of which is proportionately higher. If the tax were abandoned in the larger cities, whence the greater part of capital comes that is so loaned, money on such loans could be obtained more readily and at lower average rates. All that the country members are really asked to do in voting for this bill is to give the cities the privilege of relieving farm mortgages from taxation and so aiding the borrowers. That does not seem an extravagant request.

### Letter From Abram S. Hewitt to the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club.

The present system of taxation is simply iniquitous. It imposes the full burden of taxation in many cases upon widows and orphans and upon others whose personal property is a matter of public record, while it releases the rich to a very large extent from just contribution to the public expenses. In the state of New York the assessors are compelled to violate the plain obligations of the law in order to get even a moderate amount of taxes from those who would otherwise escape by a change of residence to some more favored locality. It is doubtful whether in this city so much as one-fifth of the personal property is actually subjected to taxation, and yet the persons who escape are those who are best able to bear the burden. In 1888, in the performance of my official duty as mayor, I recommended to the legislature the precise measure of relief which the Brooklyn Reform club now advocates. It is quite certain that if the total amount of taxes now raised from personal property in this city were placed upon real estate, the rise in value of the latter, due to the large accessions of capital which would then come to New York, would actually reduce the taxation upon realty. I can not conceive of any measure which would so rapidly and largely promote the general prosperity of New York and Brooklyn as the immunity from taxation of personal property. The capital of the world would be at our call, and the development of business and the growth of wealth would, it seems to me, be beyond all precedent. I am surprised that this measure of justice has been so long delayed. The justice of New York is to-day behind every other state in its system of taxation, and this is due not to any ignorance of the true principles upon which the state should raise its revenue, but largely to the indifference which, I think, the present state of depression in business is likely to bring to an end, because without some stimulus the recovery will be slow. I can think of no better and quicker remedy than that which proposes to relieve personal property from taxation in any community which of its own free will is willing to place the burden upon real property.

### Tax Shipping or Rent, Which?

London Weekly Dispatch.

One of the coolest proposals we have met for a long time is put forward by a correspondent in Lord Winchelsea's agricultural paper, the "Cable." As a counterblast to the cry for the taxation of land values, it is proposed to tax the water interest, and make every ship pay so much to the revenue. We fear that the gentleman responsible for this proposal never studied logic. To tax shipping is to tax industry. If a real water parallel to the taxation of land values is wanted, one would have to imagine that the ocean was private property, and that the sea lords charged a rent for every keel crossing their waves. If, then, it was proposed to appropriate that rent for public purposes, there would be a complete analogy to the taxation of land values. Nobody proposes to tax the agricultural industry; what is proposed is that the rent tax already levied on agriculture by landlords should be reduced so as to represent the fair value of the land, and diverted from private pockets to the public purse.

### The Justice of Ground Rent.

Now observe how perfectly this natural tribute meets all the requirements of abstract justice, with which our professor friends have so far wrestled in vain. No sane man in any ordinary society pays too much rent. For he pays no more than some other man is willing to pay for the same privileges. Thus he receives full value in exchange for his payment. He receives it; not merely society in general. He receives the whole of it; he is not compelled to divide a dollar's worth of this profit with his neighbors.

Here then, is a tax, just, equal, full, fair, paid for full value received, returning full value for the payment, meeting all the requirements of that ideal tax, which professors and practical men alike have declared to be an impossibility. It is not merely a tax which justice allows, it is one which justice demands.—"Natural Taxation," by Thomas G. Shearman.

## WAGES AND TARIFFS.

### Immense Advantage of the Wilson Law to Workmen.

A contemporary, whose distinction is the number of things it doesn't know, notes the revival in the manufacture of pottery in this country, at East Liverpool, in Ohio. The potteries have been idle since the passage of the Gorman tariff until this week, it says, when three-fourths of them started up on full time, and the rest are forestalling any credit that might be claimed by the democrats that this revival is due to democratic legislation, it informs its readers that it is not, but that that legislation gave it its black eye. The potteries, it says, give as the true reason that, "in order to renew operations at all, and prevent their factories from remaining indefinitely idle, they were compelled to cut prices to the level of those of those of imported goods under the new reduced tariff." This shows, says our contemporary, how friendly the democratic revenue reformers are to the American workman.

We are of one opinion with our contemporary in its last statement. The American workmen, who vastly exceed in numbers the manufacturers of pottery, will certainly not regret the reduction of the cost of their pottery. But the really interesting part of this confused jumble of statement and deduction, is the reason assigned by the potteries for resuming. They have been compelled to reduce the price of their wares to a point where they could compete with the foreign imported ware, increased in cost by the duty imposed. The average ad valorem tariff on their products under McKinleyism was 60 per cent., which was reduced by the present act to 35 per cent., making a reduction of a little over 41 per cent. Under the present law the cost of every \$100 worth of pottery imported is increased \$35 by the tax, making its cost \$135. The potteries, if our contemporary is not giving us another piece of misinformation, admit that, for every \$100 worth of their ware, they add this \$35 of protection so as to bring their price up to the level of that of their competitors; in other words, the potteries manufacturers thus admit that they are taking, as they have taken, to themselves the entire benefit of the protection afforded.

Apogee of this, and illustrating the "paralyzing effect" of the latest tariff act, we have the case of a Trenton, N. J., pottery which, on January 10, 1891, three months after the passage of the McKinley act, proposed to its employees a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent of their wages. The men went on a strike, which lasted until April 30 that year, when a reduction of 22 per cent was accepted, but was followed on May 14 by a further reduction of 7 per cent. On June 16 of this year, the same firm, under this "black-eye" tariff, increased the wages of its employees from 10 to 40 per cent. The effect, then, of the reduction in the tariff is only to reduce the profit of the employers and increase wages, while the effect of the McKinley act was to increase the profits and decrease wages. We agree that the comparison does show "how friendly the democratic tariff reformers are to the American workman."—St. Paul Globe.

### THE TARIFF AS AN ISSUE.

#### An Experiment That Would Bring Disaster to the Country.

As the Times has heretofore indicated, the reopening of the tariff agitation would be a most dangerous experiment at this time, or even next year. The country has gone through a severe strain, the result of the McKinley law folly, and during the months which have elapsed since the repeal of that measure returning prosperity has encountered a good many difficulties. But the work has been finally accomplished.

To reopen the question now or in the near future would instantly spread alarm throughout the country, drive capital back into concealment, de-throne confidence in the safety of investments and minimize industrial operations. To invoke such a condition upon the people of this country would be a crime equal to high treason. It would plunge thousands of industrious people into idleness, despair and ruin.

But, viewing the matter from the standpoint of practical politics, the democrats would not suffer from such a contest. It would be those who aim to restore the excessive taxation, the blighting economic system, that would be smitten hip and thigh. The democrats don't invite a contest on such conditions, but if it comes they will meet the foes of the people with such force and vigor that the folly will never be repeated.—Kansas City Times.

Some of the republican leaders and papers cannot get over their astonishment at the return of good times while a democratic administration is still in power. They have argued out the whole question to their own satisfaction in the past and have shown conclusively that such state of affairs is simply impossible, and now they distrust the evidence of their eyes. But industrial conditions are by no means dependent on political organizations, though they may be more or less affected by these, and we are in for a period of prosperity just now whatever party holds the reins of government at Washington.—Providence Journal.

This country grew rich under the McKinley law for awhile, and the fact deceived those who knew no better. But the people are now beginning to understand that the country increased in wealth not because of protection, but in spite of it. They see that the one billion dollars taken annually from the earnings of the people to enrich the trusts and favorites was a draft upon the bone and sinew of labor. They understand now that this money serves as a fund by which earners may buy comforts for their families, and thus increase the volume of business among tradesmen.—Kansas City Times.

## McKINLEY'S POSITION.

### A Matter of Dense Uncertainty Among Republicans.

McKinley has a good deal of positive strength and also a good deal of positive weakness. The friends of a prohibitive tariff justly look to him as their champion. They know that he and his bill cannot be divorced, that his candidature would mean McKinleyism, and that his election would insure them the support of the executive office for another extremely protective law. But the number who desire this is much smaller than it was in 1888 and 1890. The McKinley bill was a disappointment in several ways. It disappointed the politicians by turning vast numbers of them out of office. It disappointed the workmen because it was followed by general reductions in wages and no increase. It disappointed many of the manufacturers themselves by failure to give them the advantages expected and also by stimulating production to a point that was followed by a break in prices. Finally, it failed to yield revenue enough to support the extravagant scale of expenditure inaugurated by the Fifty-first congress, leaving a deficit of seventy million dollars in the last fiscal year of its operation. For these and other reasons many republicans wish to eliminate the tariff. Besides, however willing others may be to make the tariff the dominant issue, the free silver men are to be reckoned with. They insist that there shall be a free silver platform and a free silver candidate, or they will not remain in the party, but have a candidate of their own. This indifference is in its nature irreconcilable in any other way than the conversion of one's party to the views of the other. Mr. O'Connell's suggestion that a man be nominated pledged not to veto a silver bill will not satisfy either faction.

No one knows where Gov. McKinley stands on the currency. If they knew his present position, they would not know where he would be next year. He has been on all sides of the question. He would not be satisfactory either to silverites or sound money men without much more explicit statements than he has been possible to get from him so far. The chairman of the republican national committee, Mr. Carter, who is a free silver man, is opposed to McKinley. The latter is said to desire an early convention, to be held in May, so as to allow five months' debate on the tariff.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### THE WOOL DUTIES.

#### Barbarous McKinley Taxation Will Not Be Resumed.

The suggestion of Senator Dubois that "the restoration of wool to the dutiable list is the thing in which the west is most interested," and that this should be done likewise as a revenue measure is not received with enthusiasm by the New York Tribune. That journal reminds the western senator that wool duties cannot be restored without a restoration of the McKinley taxes on woolen manufactures, and that this is likely to prove a difficult task.

Not only difficult but impossible for two years to come, with the senate constituted as it will be and with President Cleveland in the white house. The attempt to increase revenue by raising the taxes on the clothing of the people will not be successful at present, if ever again.

There are economic as well as political reasons for this. The short experience we have had with free wool has proved it to be for the advantage alike of the growers of wool, the manufacturers and the people. We are getting more clothing, better clothing and cheaper clothing—with excellence and durability as the test. The price of domestic wool is advancing at the same time with the wages of woolen mill operatives.

This very practical object lesson will not be lost on the people. The political shepherds of Ohio will not be able to "pull the wool over their eyes" again, especially as they remember that the price of wool declined forty per cent. during the four years of the McKinley law.

The McKinley taxes of forty-four per cent. on wools and ninety-eight per cent. upon woolen goods were among the most barbarous taxes ever imposed. They will not be reenacted.—N. Y. World.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Mr. McKinley, as a doctor of laws, should not be called in if the tariff law ever needs another prescription.—St. Louis Republic.

—There is more than a reasonable ground for suspicion that the McKinley boom was overworked by interested parties with sinister objects.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Under a high protective tariff we manufacture for the United States; under a low tariff we manufacture for the world. Which is the better?—Florida Times-Union.

—Is Gov. McKinley of Ohio a Jonah? In his management of the financial affairs of the state of Ohio the treasury has a deficit of two million dollars, and the tax rate is not sufficient to make it good.—Birmingham Herald.

—The price of wool is increasing, but not by the aid of bounties, protection and artificial nourishment. The increase is based on the industrial demand from new woolen mills in all parts of the country. That is the democratic tariff policy, which creates a better demand and a higher price for raw materials by taking off the duty.—Chicago Chronicle.

—The report of general contentment and prosperity comes from the west as well as the east, and yet the New York Tribune persists in having the tariff laws gone over again by McKinley tinkers. It is apparent from this fool policy that Whitelaw Reid does not intend to take chances with another landslide by running for the vice presidency. Secretary Lemont has been seen to see for himself. Mr. Reid sits down and from his prejudices evolves statements to please those prejudices.—Detroit Free Press.

## FARMERS NOT BENEFITED.

### Tariffs of Little or No Value to Agricultural Industries.

Realizing that the old "home market" cry will not again fool the farmer into voting for a restoration of McKinleyism, the protectionist organs are now trying to devise a scheme for a high tariff on farm products. In spite of the fact that our agricultural industries have been established from one hundred to two hundred and fifty years, the professional "friends of the farmer" are working the same old "infant industry" dodge which they used eighty years ago in regard to manufactures. According to those protectionists we have been reading our histories all wrong. Instead of the generally accepted theory that agriculture was the first industry of the country, it appears that the reverse is the case. When the first settlers landed on our shores they found here a number of kind capitalists with factories all ready for operation. Being truly benevolent, as all manufacturers are, these capitalists took pity on the settlers and gave them work. After awhile some of the settlers heard that land had been invented in England, so they sent over for a few ship loads, and spreading it out, proceeded to grow crops on it. The crops grew so well that they decided to make some land for themselves, and being naturally ingenious, succeeded in a short time in manufacturing a large quantity. In the meantime the number of factories having increased, there was a demand for some more land to put them on, and to grow food on to feed the operatives. In this way the farming industry has been gradually built up so that it is believed that a protective tariff on wheat, cotton, corn and beef would lead to the importation and production of large areas of land.

As America already exports great quantities of all these staple products, it may at first sight seem doubtful where the benefit to the farmers will come in. Skeptical free traders, who believe that thirty years of protection nearly ruined our farmers, will very likely sneer and say that to talk of helping agriculture by high tariffs is all humbug. They will claim that in the long run the prosperity of any country depends on the condition of its farmers, and that to attempt to protect an industry which sells its surplus products in foreign markets is the silliest kind of nonsense. And they will also assert that it was the great agricultural industry of this country, established without any government aid, which was the foundation for all our prosperity.

But there is no use in arguing with these theoretical free traders. The facts are all on their side, and, anyway, they never could be brought to see the wisdom of making everybody rich by taxing everybody. Let the good, unselfish protectionists stick to their doctrine that the way to help the farmers is by killing foreign trade, and in the course of time they will be regarded as merely innocent victims of a harmful superstition.

### A CALAMITY.

#### Work for the New England Home Market.

According to the Textile Manufacturer's Review a great misfortune to the cotton industry of this country is impending. This is an invention just completed by Draper & Sons, of Hopedale, Mass., which will nearly double the number of looms that each operative can attend. This improvement in weaving machinery consists of a device which supplies the loom automatically with from fourteen to twenty shuttles at a time, so that whenever the weft breaks a new bobbin is supplied and the thread is connected without stopping the loom. This does away with the necessity for stopping and starting of looms through the breaking of weft or exhaustion of the bobbin, and it is estimated that with the new contrivance weavers can attend to sixteen looms as easily as they can now attend to eight. The result will be that for weaving the same amount of cloth now produced by our cotton mills only one-half as many weavers will be required.

Strange to say, this new machine is the production of a protectionist firm, which, of course, like all high tariff concerns, is firmly opposed to free trade cheapness. But what will be the effect of its general adoption? The price of cotton clothes will fall, and American women will be able to buy clothes cheaper than they do now. Not only that, but thousands of weavers will be thrown out of work. And all through this diabolical device of some Yankee machinist. But it must not be. If such a machine has really been invented it should be at once destroyed by the good protectionists of the Boston Home Market club. That organization has for years been warning the country, and especially New England, against cheap goods. It has also been claiming that protection is a good thing because it makes more work. Yet here is an invention which makes things cheaper and with less work. Smash it, kind protectionists, by all means, lest it convert our people to the evil doctrine of getting goods of all kinds, as well as cotton cloth, as cheap as possible, and with the least possible work. What the country needs is to have things scarce and dear. Then we can all work fifteen hours a day, and not get as much for our labor as we do now. Down with this invention of the evil one.—Cor.

### In a Protected Industry.

Under the heading "Women Tilling in Iron," the New York Press publishes a detailed account of the employment by the Monongahela Tin Plate Co. of a number of women to assist in making tin plate. Had this been in Wales, or England, we should have had from the Press denunciations of the terrible effects of free trade in driving women into such disagreeable occupations. But as it is in Pittsburgh, the chief manufacturing city of Pennsylvania, and as the industry is a pet one of the protectionists, we suppose it is all right. How do American working men like the idea of their wives or daughters "tilling in iron?"

## GOOD RESULTS SEEN.

### The Passage of the Wilson Bill Has Brought a Voluntary Increase of Wages.

Attention was called by this paper recently to Bradstreet's report that more than 1,000,000 industrial workers have received voluntary advances in wages, averaging 10 per cent., within a couple of months. A republican organ correctly says that "nothing like this has ever before been known." It was not known during the four years the McKinley law was in force. Wages were not generally advanced soon after that law took effect, nor at any time before its repeal. Such a thing as a voluntary increase of wages on a large scale was unheard of under that law. Reductions were made in every part of the country, but no advances at all of consequence except a few resulting from strikes.

The Wilson bill was passed last August. Sections of it went into effect soon afterwards and other sections later, some not until the beginning of 1895. It is worthy of note that the upward movement of wages had its beginning in September and has been growing ever since.

It began in the woolen mills, one of the results of the placing of wool on the free list. It spread to other textile industries and then became general. As soon as the winter was over reports of advances in wages were received daily. The list for April includes 67 in which the increase was as much as 5 per cent. In all but six cases the increase was 10 per cent. or over. In 10 it was 15 and in several others from 12 to 20 per cent. In the case of the Cincinnati cloakmakers, where 4,000 persons were employed, an advance of 25 per cent was given. The wages of 10,000 brick manufacturers on the Hudson river were increased from 10 to 25 per cent. One report for April shows a 10 per cent increase in the wages of 25,000 employes and another a similar advance in the pay of 34,000. These were all mill hands in Massachusetts. One of the 15 per cent advances that month affected 10,000 men in Youngstown, O.

None of these employes are included in the 1,000,000 covered by Bradstreet's report, which goes back only a couple of months. The total number whose wages have increased since the Wilson bill took effect is probably not far from 2,000,000. And a conservative estimate places the average advance at 10 per cent. For every dollar received by these 2,000,000 wage-earners under the McKinley bill, \$1.10 is received under the Wilson law. If their aggregate monthly earnings amounted then to \$100,000,000 a month—an average of \$50 per man—their amount now to \$110,000,000—a clear gain of \$10,000,000 a month or \$120,000,000 a year to the wage earners of the country.

If the reduction of the tariff under the Wilson bill has not been a leading factor in this wage-advancing movement, why is it that the advances have been confined in the most part to our protected industries? Will some high-tariff republican answer the question?—St. Louis Republic.

### The Tariff and the Coal Industry.

In spite of the fact that this country exports large quantities of bituminous coal the democratic proposition to put coal on the free list, so as to give New England industries the advantage of getting their coal from near-by mines of Nova Scotia has been vigorously opposed by the protectionists. It was claimed that without the duty of 75 cents per ton the coal industry of this country would be ruined by foreign competition, and that to remove or reduce the tariff would close mines and reduce the wages of miners. The Wilson bill, as finally passed, cut down the duty on coal nearly 50 per cent. Was the result what the protectionists had predicted? On the contrary the output of coal has been increasing during the past six months, and the industry is on a better footing than it has been for years. Under the high tariff wages of coal miners were frequently reduced all over the country during 1891, 1892 and 1893, and numerous mines were shut down, throwing the employes out of work. Now under a tariff which has stimulated manufacturing the increased demand for coal in the iron and other industries has raised wages and given more men employment. Thus have the facts contradicted another pet theory of the high tariffites.

### The South Still Against Protection.

Encouraged by the demand of the sugar growers of Louisiana for either a protective duty or a bounty on their product, the high tariff organs have been claiming that the southern states were becoming converted to protectionist notions. There is absolutely no ground for the claim. Here and there a few men may be found who are willing to sacrifice their principles and the good of the whole country to their selfish interests. But the great mass of the people of the south are still firm free traders, knowing as they well do that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain under a high tariff. The main industries of the south need no protection and the few exotics which cannot exist without public support, ought to be allowed to die. Hatred of paternalism in all its forms is too deep rooted in the south to allow a change at this enlightened day, and there need be no fear that the southern people will ever be found voting for McKinleyism and all its evils.

### An Example.

New Zealand is evidently in earnest in changing her fiscal system to free trade, as it is understood and worked out in England. A bill cutting down the customs duties to five articles, wine, beer, spirits, tobacco and opium—has passed the house. The revenue from these articles will be supplemented by an income tax and a land tax. The new plan reduces taxation, in appearance, to nearly the least possible degree of simplicity. New Zealand will, of course, largely increase her external trade. The success or failure of the experiment will be watched with interest, the effect of it will not be unfeeling in other colonies, especially in those existing under conditions similar to those under which New Zealand is found.—Monetary Times.

"ROW, BROTHERS, ROW!"

Aquatic Sports Are Very Popular with Washingtonians.

Sturdy Men and Beautiful Women by the Score Seek Recreation on the Bosom of the Potomac After Their Day's Work.

Special Washington Letter.

Brown and beauty adorn the bosom of the Potomac every evening, for in the cool of the twilight and dusk the yachtsmen, the oarsmen and the canoeists are boating upon the river for sport and recreation; and every young man has his best girl with him.



JUST BEFORE THE GLOAMING.

clubs. Upon the upper banks of the Potomac, near Georgetown, the club houses of the Columbias, the Potomacs and the Anolostans are beautifully situated; and beyond them, toward the Aqueduct bridge, boating houses for the benefit of the general public are very well patronized.

These boats are fitted with the latest appliances and can be rented by the hour or by the day for practically a nominal sum. The attendants are usually affable and courteous persons who cheerfully give instruction for their pleasure and safety.

Moreover the principal reason for the enjoyment of this sport is that the Americans have invented many varieties of small boats which are absolutely safe and as comfortable as they can possibly be made, while they are at the same time so light and easy of propulsion that even a child can send them racing over the water at a pretty good rate of speed.

Rowing is claimed to be one of the most healthful of sports, because when one rows properly almost every muscle is brought into play. The regular and necessary motions strengthen the back, harden the limbs, and the muscles of the arms are brought into active play and accordingly strengthened.

The general physical condition is thus made more healthy and strong, so that the fatiguing and lassitudinous heat of the summer can be better withstood. There is danger, however, in this climate, when one returns from a row up the river with the skin aglow, as a result of the exercise which has been taken, that, sitting on the cool verandas or bedrooms of our homes, a severe cold may be taken.

Indeed, some of our young men have thus carelessly stepped from robust health and strength into incurable disease. Toweling and massage should always follow a row-boat excursion.

In the early part of every season our brawny young men have blistered hands and well-browned faces; the blistered hands come from the oars, the browned arms and bronzed faces are caused by rays of the sun; but brown and beauty go together, and the blistering and burning are cheerfully endured because of the influence which they may have upon the mind of beauty, by inducing her to believe that her swain is a gallant and hardy young man.

Many a Pyramus and Thisbe learn lessons of Cupid on the river. There is no better place on earth than upon the broad, smooth waters of the Potomac for boating, rowing and sailing. In every way that nature could aid it the Potomac was perfected in the prehistoric days as a resort for lovers of aquatic sports.

persisted in his attentions, and she yielded to his entreaties. They went boating. As they left the little wharf of the boathouse, the senator's son was heard to remark: "We will set the day for our wedding before we get back." She retorted: "Then we will never get back."

They never came back alive. Whether there was a final and irrevocable quarrel or not is only conjectured. As they were coming through the narrow passage between the stone piers of the bridge the boat capsized. He was an excellent swimmer. There was not enough water in the Potomac to drown him, unless he was seized with a cramp and that was not likely, for the water was warm. She sank and so did he, before assistance could reach them.

The distance from the boathouses was such that no rescuer could possibly reach them in time to save them. The little boat went floating down the stream. It was overturned, but would have sustained both with ease, if they had clung to it. One of her wrists was badly bruised, as though it had been wrenched from the boat. Her fingers were also bruised and the skin upon them broken. It is generally supposed that he deliberately capsized the boat, wrenched the fair hand of the woman he loved from its grasp upon the oar, and thus drowned her.

There is an oetete choir here which takes nightly rides on the Potomac. They row far above the Aqueduct bridge, and then float down past the boathouses singing songs which float from hill to hill, in chorus sweet and clear. All of them are young men and members of the choir of one of our leading churches. They sing snatches from operas, popular ballads and Georgian chants. One Saturday evening they gave a rehearsal of all the music which was to be rendered in church on the morrow, and it was indescribably delightful.

Their basso profundo sang the part of the king, in the cantata of Esther, and the tenor sang the songs of Mordecai. The song "More Wine," by the king, was more entertaining, coming as it did over the waters, than any of the organ-like intonations of Whitney or Root.

It is not an uncommon ramble for these young gentlemen and their lady friends to leisurely climb the Georgetown heights, and wander through Lover's Lane, an hour or two before going to the river for their rowing or sailing. The canoeists are having a delightful time with their light and airy craft, and many of the girls fearlessly enter the treacherous tippy boats and paddle as speedily as Pocahontas and the dusky maidens of the forest used to silently skim over these same waters, long before modern airtight canoes were dreamed of or conceived by the inventive genius of man.

The exercise gives a glow and color to their cheeks which cannot be duplicated by artificial applications. It is the real genuine peach-blow bloom of health. But we have sailor lads and lassies as well as manipulators of the oars. There are some magnificent yachts here, and quite a number of little launches which are run by baby engines and infant naphtha generators.

One of them has a whistle which is the wonder of this part of the world. It starts with a heavy, low, basso profundo growl, and gradually traverses the chromatic scale until it ends in a fierce shriek which can be heard for more than a mile. It is rightly named, the Calliope launch, and every time the engineer has enough steam to spare he blows it off through the whistle and hears a chorus of cheers and laughter from every direction. The little boat is not bigger than a common Mississippi river skiff, but its whistle is big enough for an ocean steamer.

Its first notes are like the howlings of a Maine coast fog horn, but before it gets through its shrieks and screams like a wilderness full of catamounts, or a prairie full of coyotes on a summer night. The Calliope launch has been on the river for so many seasons now that it is a part of the programme to have its whistle enliven the hours; it is a fixture almost as much to be expected as the everlasting hills; a part of a summer scene "where every prospect pleases" and happiness reigns supreme.

Used Powder for a Pillow. An old miner of Wellington, B. C., met death in a dramatic way some two weeks ago as a result of an odd, reckless practice. His long familiarity with explosives had made him careless. He always kept his keg of black powder stowed under his bed in the little cabin in which he lived and had a habit of smoking in bed until he fell asleep. This might seem criminally careless to anyone but a miner, but the possibility of disaster probably never occurred to the old man or his neighbors. But what every one else might have expected happened. One night recently a near neighbor was awakened by the crackling of flames and found the old man's cabin was afire. Before any help could be rendered the explosion came and the old miner and his cabin went up.

MATTERS OF DRESS.

Reasonable Suggestions for Women Who Follow the Fashion.

Organdie and mull gowns must have the sleeves either lined or made in some style whose beauty does not depend upon its bouffant effect. A thin sleeve made in one of the enormous puffs prevalent now loses its grace and becomes a limp mass of material after one wearing if it is not held out by a lining of greater "body" than itself.

The woman who does not wish to line her full sleeve may avoid doing so by forming a sort of cascade of ribbons from the shoulder to the elbow which will catch the fullness here and there and will afford the sleeve an opportunity to droop gracefully. After many experiments it has at length entered into the mind of those who provide for the "summer girl" that a union between her skirt and bodice is a possibility. Buttons and buttonholes meant a great deal of labor. A fresh shield pin every day meant the ruining of bands. The jeweled and silver affairs used so frequently on the ribbon belt were after all too conspicuous. Now sets of strong hooks and eyes—giants of strength—may be purchased, each attached to a sturdy pin. The pin attaches the hook to the belt of the waist, and in a corresponding place the eyes to the skirt. Hooks and eyes fasten the ribbon belt goes on, and in serene consciousness of the union the summer girl goes forth.

Charming bodices are made of ribbon and lace insertion without even a scrap of more substantial sewing material. Bands of yellow Valenciennes attach broad pieces of Pompadour or Dresden ribbon to one another and from the airy fabric thus formed dainty waists are made. Sometimes tiny ruffles of Valenciennes edge mark the seams where the insertion and ribbon meet, and when they do the effect is wonderfully fairy like.

The thrifty dame does not buy corset covers trimmed elaborately. Instead she purchases perfectly plain waists of fine material and to them she adds trimmings of lace, embroidery, ribbon and beading, as her fancy dictates. The effect may be as "dainty" as she pleases and the price is decidedly less than she would give for trimmed underwear.

In these days when the outsides of bodices have but little connection with the linings, except in the under-arm seams, it is easy to have beautifully neat insides to dress waists. When the bones have been put in the darts, the fronts may be reversed, the rough side being placed next the dress material, and so with all the parts that are not sewed into the dress goods. This makes a smooth lining without the labor of binding seams.—N. Y. World.

THE RIGHT PHILOSOPHY.

Ambility Helps to Smooth the Paths of Life.

It is worth while for us all, even when suffering pain, to refrain from frowning and wrinkling our faces, and saying impatient words. Every passing thought and feeling write themselves upon the countenance, and the young girl is making day by day not only the woman she will be in character later on, but the woman she will be in looks. Handsome or plain, agreeable or the opposite, the woman of forty is dependent for her looks on the girl of fourteen. You owe an account of thought and consideration to the woman you are going to be, and the friends who will love her, and so you must not let needless lines and furrows come to your pretty brows, but keep your foreheads smooth, and do not draw your lips down at the corners, nor go about looking unhappy. It is possible, even when bearing much pain, to wear a tranquil expression if one will, but remember that the tranquil mind in the end can conquer pain.

Crossing down the other day in haste to catch a train, the horse-car was three times blocked by great vans which stood upon the track. I looked about on my fellow-passengers. Some had flushed and angry faces, some could not sit still, but tapped the floor with their feet, and uttered exclamations, and one or two stepped out with their bags and walked hastily onward. But a dear old lady in the corner of the car was a pattern of sweetness and amiability, and I heard her observe to her neighbor: "We will probably lose our train, but at this time of the day there are trains every half hour, and it's never well to be put out by little accidents of this sort." She had the right philosophy.—Harper's Round Table.

Blackberry Shortcake.

To make blackberry shortcake sift together half a pound of flour, a coffee-spoonful each of salt and sugar and two spoonfuls of baking-powder. Work into this mixture a quarter of a pound of butter; add gradually two gills of cold boiled milk; mix quickly with a knife; dredge flour over the molding board and turn the paste upon it; toss with the knife until it is floured; pat it down to half an inch thickness; put a plate on top of the paste and surround it. Grease a baking tin, put the rounds upon it and bake. When done make an incision round the center of the edge and tear apart. Arrange a layer of the berries on one-half of the cake, dredge with fine sugar; place the other half on the berries; cover the top with the largest berries; add a liberal quantity of sugar and serve. A mixture of whipped white of eggs and sugar is sometimes added to the top layer, and it is placed in the oven a moment to set.—St. Louis Republic.

Too Inquisitive.

Young Rural (in a local hotel, showing off before his girl)—Waiter, bring us a bottle of champagne. Waiter—Yes sir, dry? (Hotly)—It's none of your business whether we are dry or not. Just you bring it.—Tit-Bits.

—William of Orange was an admirer of Seneca and fond of quoting the aphorisms of the great statesman.

DECIDED ON THE THEATER.

But Neither of Them Cared to Say Much Concerning the Compromise.

"I've made quite a pleasant discovery, dear," remarked young Mr. Marigold as he came in. "I'm sure I'm glad to hear it," responded his wife. "I'm so tired that I need cheering up, though the whole flat is at last set in order. Dear me, I hope we shall never move again; I never see a snail without envying him with his home fast to his back, and yet able to move whenever he likes."

"But you haven't asked yet what I have discovered."

"No. But, oh Junius what do you think? An old sweetheart of mine—we had just quarreled when I met you—is living with his wife in this very apartment building. The poor fellow seemed so delighted to see me."

"Humph. Once for all, Evangeline, I insist that you shall not make promiscuous acquaintances in the house."

"I shall do as I like. As if poor Jack's wife would be a promiscuous acquaintance, anyhow! No doubt he has always held me up as a pattern to her and it is my duty to—"

"Stuff and nonsense! I don't imagine he ever did amount to much, anyhow. I insist that you simply decline to know them at all. But I have found a very pleasant new acquaintance for you, and in this very house, too. You remember that lovely girl I—I used to call upon when I first knew you?"

"The young woman who used to fresco her face? Yes, I remember her."

"I think I have already told you that she had a lovely complexion of her own and had to suffer such suspicions in consequence. I told her you would be delighted to call upon her."

"Indeed? Well, you never were a successful mind reader, dear. I have told poor Jack, though, that I will call upon his wife this very evening."

"You shall do nothing of the kind; I do not at all approve. Besides, I promised poor Ida that you would call upon her this evening."

"Well, I shall not go. Poor Jack has evidently not forgotten me, and it is my duty to be kind to his poor little wife."

"Humph. Poor Ida is evidently not very happy, either, and it is much more your duty to be kind to her."

"I don't see it in that light; I don't even know her. As for Jack, he is a splendid fellow, and any woman he would marry, even out of pique, would be worth knowing."

"Ida is one of the noblest women I ever knew. I insist that you call upon her, as I promised, this evening."

"I shall do nothing of the kind. Let me see, Jack says they live on the second floor—"

"That is right across from Ida, then; I shall ask her if they are nice people for you to know. By the by, I don't even know her married name yet—she gave me her card, though. Here it is. 'Mrs. Jack Sweeting.'"

"Junius Marigold, I don't believe you! Why, that is my Jack; I don't believe he would marry that horrid girl!"

"Good heavens! So it is; how did she ever come to be the wife of that condemned idiot. I say, Evangeline, dear, don't let us know anybody living in the building; it is really much pleasanter not. And how should you like to go to the theater this evening?"

And Mrs. Marigold promptly answered: "Indeed, I quite agree with you, Junius, love. Let us go to the theater this evening by all means.—Chicago Times-Herald.

CAN'T REMEMBER SUNDAYS.

Why "Old Leather Breeches" Threatened to Keep an Almanac at Home. "Old Leather Breeches" was at one time the best known guide and trapper in Pike county, Pennsylvania. He lived in the woods not many miles from Milford, the county seat. His proper name no one knew, but on account of the leather trousers which he invariably wore he was known by every one as "Old Leather Breeches."

Only occasional visits were made by the old man to town, and then he came for tobacco and whisky. One Sunday morning he walked into town, and upon arriving at his favorite trading place was surprised to see it closed.

"Hello," said he, "somebody dead, I guess."

Proceeding leisurely down the main street he went to another store, only to find this closed also. Completely nonplussed the trapper hailed the first passerby with, "Say, who is dead? Must be some big gun, I guess. Where is the funeral?"

"Why, this is Sunday, old man," replied the villager.

"Sunday! Sunday!" ejaculated "Old Leather Breeches," in surprise. "Well, I guess I'll have to keep an almanac to home after this. Had all my trouble for nothing."—N. Y. Herald.

Hints to Bicycle Riders. If a man asks you for the loan of your wheel let him have it, as this is the simplest way to get rid of him—and your wheel.

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

ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Burmese Girls.

In every household the daughter has her appointed work. In all but the richer merchants' houses the daughter's duty is to bring the water from the well evening and morning. It is the gossiping place of the village, this well, and as the sun sets there come running down all the girls of the village. As they fill their jars they lean over the curb and talk, and it is here that is told the latest news, the latest flirtation, the latest marriage, the little scandal of the place. Very few men come. Water-carrying is not their duty, and there is a proper time and place for flirtation. So the girls have the well almost to themselves.

Almost every girl will weave. In every household there will be a loom, where the girls weave their dresses and those of their parents. A very many girls will have stalls in the bazaar, but of this I will speak later. Other duties are the husking of rice and the making of cheroots. Of course, in the richer households there will be servants to do all this; but even in them the daughter will frequently weave, either for herself or for her parents. Almost every girl will do something, if it be only to pass the time.—Blackwood's Magazine.

He Was Equal to It.

An Irish car driver was called upon to settle a wager which turned upon his ability to answer any question that was put to him without stopping to think. The circumstances having been explained to the man, he said: "Be after askin' me the question, your 'onner."

"Well, now, Pat, tell me what's nothing?"

"Arrah, now, shut your eyes and ye'll see nothing immediately," was the instant and brilliant answer.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Frankly Hostile.

Mrs. Dotell—What is your policy with reference to old bachelors? Mrs. Tenmore (mother of a large family of marriageable daughters)—Extinction!—Puck.

—A Rice, of Paducah, is a worthy old gentleman of eighty-five with a record. He says he has never smoked or chewed tobacco was never drunk, having been a Washingtonian and Good Templar for fifty-three years and never in personal difficulty; was never sworn an oath; has been married fifty years and never quarreled with his wife or even spoke a cross word with her; has been a member of the Baptist church fifty-three years and has no ill-will for anybody.

—The Reason Why.—Bridget—"Say, Pat, for why is it they call this our tin wedding?" Patrick—"Faith, an' it's because we've bin married tin years."—Credit Lost.

—The Reason Why.—Bridget—"Say, Pat, for why is it they call this our tin wedding?" Patrick—"Faith, an' it's because we've bin married tin years."—Credit Lost.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for goods in Chicago, including CATTLE, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc.

NEW YORK.

Table with market prices for goods in New York, including CATTLE, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 60,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable work ever published.

SIMPLICITY—"Wife, dear, the eggs are not exactly fresh?" "How can you talk like that, hubby? The cook fetched them from the shop only a quarter of an hour ago."—Zeitsung.

It is a bicycle known as a "bike." A bicycle must be a "bike." And when winter comes round it will doubtless be found that an icicle goes as an "ike."—Washington Star.

A NEW ORLEANS lady has started a conversation class among the ladies of Chicago, to teach them how to talk. Now, let some public-spirited citizen get up a class of ladies and teach them how to listen.—Baltimore Sun.

The Trust After No-To-Bac. Chicago Special.—Reported here to-day that a large sum of money had been offered for the famous tobacco habit cure called No-To-Bac, by a syndicate who want to take it off the market. Inquiry at the general offices revealed the fact that No-To-Bac was not for sale to the trust at any price. No-To-Bac's success is marvelous. Almost every Druggist in America sells No-To-Bac under guarantee to cure tobacco habit or refund money.

In ancient Rome two augurs could not meet each other without laughing. But two bores could.—Texas Sittings.

A Ghastly Spectre

Disease is ever, but in no form is more to be dreaded than in that of the formidable maladies which attack the kidneys and bladder. Bright's disease, diabetes and gravel may alike be prevented, if inactivity of the kidneys is rectified in time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, sovereign also in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria, biliousness and nervousness.

He—"Why do you refuse me when I say I can't live without you?" She—"You have aroused my curiosity."—Detroit Tribune.

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

Flowers distilled, though they wither with winter meet, lose but their show; their substance still lives sweet.—Shakespeare.

Nothing so completely robs confinement of the pain and suffering attending it as the use of "Mother's Friend." Sold by druggists.

It is only the finite that has wrought and suffered; the infinite lies stretched in sustaining repose.—Emerson.

I CANNOT speak too highly of Pico's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MORRIS, 215 W. 23d St., New York, Oct. 23, 1894.

One man's word is no man's word; we should quietly hear both sides.—Goethe.



KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

LEWIS' 98% LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED. The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hand Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paintbrushes, etc. PENNA. SALT & ICE CO. Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa.

DAVIS GREASE SEPARATORS. Combined Separator, Feed Cooker, and Churn Power. Simple, Practical, Effective, Durable, Cheap and Good. Complete Dairy in itself. Saves Time, Labor and Money. Book Mailed Free, write for it. PATENTS WANTED. DAVIS & RANKIN, BLDG. & MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

FREE SAMPLE SURE CURE FOR Piles in any ad- dress. HIDDEN MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. A. N. K.—D 1564

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THE COONROD & SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGES

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## INDIAN TEACHERS.

Delegates from the Southwest in Convention at El Reno, Ok.

## MORE CHINESE MURDERS PROBABLE.

Missionaries Off for Africa—A Devoted Band Will Leave for the Sudan—Tents Ordered for Small-Pox Patients.

EL RENO, Ok., Aug. 6.—The national Indian teachers' institute for the southwest states and territories began in the opera house yesterday morning. Dr. W. N. Hailman, general superintendent of Indian schools, from Washington, being in charge. Judge Burford, of this judicial district delivered an address of welcome and Capt. Woodson, Indian agent at Darlington, responded. About 250 delegates are present. The institute will be in session all week. Delegates have arrived from Oregon, southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and the Indian territory.

MORE CHINESE MURDERS PROBABLE. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Samuel Cracey, of this city, late United States consul at Foo Chow, China, was interviewed yesterday on the reported massacre at Ku Cheng. Mr. Cracey said: "Ku Cheng, the place mentioned in the press dispatches as the scene of the latest anti-foreign riots in China, is in the Fug Kien province, about 90 miles above Foo Chow. It is fully 100 miles from Pagoda anchorage, the highest point of navigation for steamers in the Min river, hence is entirely beyond the protection of American or other foreign gunboats."

MISSIONARIES OFF FOR AFRICA. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—A band of missionaries, comprising the first party of the African inland mission, will leave for the Sudan next week, through the agency of the Philadelphia missionary council. The party will be headed by Rev. P. Cameron Scott, a young westerner, who has spent seven of his twenty-eight years in the interior of Africa. He will be accompanied by his sister, Margaret C. Scott, Miss Bertha Echling, Lester R. Severn, Rev. Willis Hotchkiss and Rev. F. W. Krieger.

TENTS FOR SMALL-POX PATIENTS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has ordered that a number of tents be taken from the detention camp at Waynesville, Ga., to Eagle Pass, Tex., for use by the colored small-pox patients in refugee quarantine at the latter place. The federal authorities are also supplying guards through the customs service to keep the negroes from scattering and spreading the disease.

## PROHIBITIONISTS AT DECATUR.

Ten Thousand People Present at the Close of the Camp Meeting. DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 6.—The attendance at the national prohibition camp meeting, which closed here yesterday evening, was about 10,000. Nine excursion trains came in on various railroads. Religious services were held in the big tent at 11 a. m., with a sermon by Rev. Jasper L. Douthett, of Shelbyville. In the afternoon addresses were made by Col. Eli F. Ritter, of Indianapolis, and Col. Nate A. Reed, of Chicago. Col. Ritter, who is considered the best available candidate of the prohibition party for president, made an argument that the rights of the individual are subject to the public welfare and on that basis hopes to secure national prohibition through the federal courts by having the granting of dramshop licenses declared unconstitutional. At night Mrs. Helen M. Parker, of Dakota, national treasurer of the W. C. T. U., delivered the closing address of the meeting, which has been in session eleven days.

## THE SEARCH ENDED.

The Police Give Up Hunting for Bones in Holmes "Castle." CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The search for human bones in the basement of H. H. Holmes' "castle" was abandoned today and a small force of men was put to work smoothing up the basement floor, filling up the hole and repairing the breaks in the masonry made by the detectives in their search for clues. The house will shortly be vacated by the police and turned over to its owners. The work of the detectives hereafter will be confined to a hunt for witnesses who can directly connect Holmes with some of the numerous murders with which he is charged.

I. L. Conner, husband of Mrs. Julia Conner, who is supposed to have been one of Holmes' victims at the Englewood "castle," has decided to swear out warrants for the arrest of Holmes and Quinlan. He claims that he has discovered considerable that the police know nothing about and that he is convinced that Holmes murdered his wife and little girl and that Quinlan was an accessory.

A New Central American Republic. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 6.—The new republic proposed to be formed of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras is named Republica Mayor de Centro America, or the Greater Republic of Central America. Many persons conversant with Central American affairs look to a partition of Guatemala, her northern provinces seceding to join Mexico and her southern going into the new republic.

Little Hope for Judge Thacher. LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 6.—Judge S. O. Thacher's condition is still unchanged and his physicians say there is little hope for his recovery. Mrs. Thacher arrived home yesterday.

The Union Pacific road has supplied each of its claim agents with a camera. This will allow them to take snap shots of wrecks and of the scene of other accidents where personal injury claims might arise. Photos are good things to go before a jury with and shut off appeals to the court.

## ELECTROCUTED.

Richard Leach Suffers the Penalty for Murdering His Wife. SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Richard Leach was electrocuted today for the murder of his common law wife, Mary H. Leach, which occurred December 11, 1894. Leach was a young man, a florist by occupation. The woman was known to have an unsavory reputation. There were no sensational features connected with the electrocution. Leach met death as calmly as though it were a common place affair. The execution occupied about two minutes and was completely successful. The current was turned on at 11:16:40. A convulsive straightening of each limb and body followed by the heightening color of the face were the only external indications of the work of the electric fluid. The first shock was at the full intensity of 1,700 volts and at the end of seven seconds the current was reduced to 300 volts where it remained for forty-eight seconds, then was shot up again to 1,700 volts for an instant and reduced to 300 again, and when Dr. Gibbs gave the signal to turn it off it was increased suddenly to 1,700 again and turned off at once. The total period of contact was 1:57.

## AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Insurgents Defeated by Government Troops in Two Engagements. HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Lieut.-Col. Molina, at the head of a force of auxiliary troops, had a skirmish to-day with the insurgents, commanded by the well known leader Matagas, at Sabana Torres, near Rosario Vieja, in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgents attempted to surround the auxiliaries, but the latter, reinforced by forty infantry soldiers, charged the enemy, who numbered 200, and dispersed them. The insurgents left five dead upon the field and retired with many wounded. The troops captured ten saddle horses, carrying provisions, and during the engagement twenty saddle horses, carrying ammunition and other supplies for the insurgents, were killed. Among the killed was Capt. Jose Reyes Caderera, of the insurgents, whose body was fully identified. On the side of the troops one corporal and one guerrilla were seriously wounded.

## THE WICHITA RESERVATION.

Answer Filed in the Suit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws Against the Wichitas. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Attorney J. M. Vane, of this city, has filed in the court of claims an answer in the suit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws against the Wichitas, demanding the \$800,000 to be paid by the government for the Wichita reservation. The Choctaws and Chickasaws claim that the land really belongs to them, and that the Wichitas have only an occupancy right in the land forming the reservation. The answer is a review of the title of the land, giving an abstract, as far as can be gained, showing who has occupied and also in whom the title appears to have been vested as far back as the records furnish information.

Brother and Sister Killed. LOUISIANA, Mo., Aug. 6.—As train No. 47, bound south, on the Chicago & Alton railroad, was within 2 miles of the depot it struck and killed Wilker Keith, aged 28 years, and his sister, Annie Keith, aged 19 years. Keith, who was feeble minded, was walking the track oblivious of the approaching train, and his sister, seeing the danger, ran to his assistance with the result as above noted.

France Asks for Arbitration. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The state department has been notified by Ambassador Eustis of the unanimous passage by the French chamber of deputies of a resolution looking to the arrangement of a treaty between the United States and France by the terms of which any difference that may hereafter arise between the two countries will be adjudicated by arbitration.

The A. P. A. in Control at Perry. PERRY, Ok., Aug. 6.—The council, which is controlled by the A. P. A. organization here, refused to-day to confirm Capt. Dwyer or J. E. Patterson for chief of the fire department because of their supposed Catholicism. When chief and other policemen and all other city officers were appointed the A. P. A. knocked out every Catholic appointment.

Indians' Hearts Feel Good. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning received the following telegram from Agent Peter Pocatello, Ida.: "All Indians have returned to the reservation. Had big council; requested me to telegraph that their hearts felt good. Had not harmed a white man, and would stop hunting, leaving their grievances to the justice of the white man."

Government Troops Defeat Insurgents. MADRID, Aug. 5.—According to a dispatch received here from Havana, the government troops have defeated the insurgents near Matanzas and, in addition, the insurgent forces commanded by Maceo have been defeated in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Several insurgents were killed in both engagements.

The London Times on Silver. LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Times, discussing bimetallism, says: France is not likely to accept any ratio but 15 1/2 to 1. A ratio of 35 to 1 would not receive attention from the silver men, or the so-called bimetallists, who are really persons with silver or silver securities to sell.

A Price Set on Campos. TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 6.—According to steamer advices from Cuba Gen. Antonio Maceo, the rebel leader, has offered \$5,000 to the soldiers or band of soldiers who will capture Gen. Martinez Campos, who is now reported to be at Baracoa.

Failure of the Rice Crop. YOKOHAMA, Aug. 6.—Heavy rains throughout Japan have ruined the rice. It is feared that failure of the rice harvest will cause a famine.

Poisoned by Mistake. ALEXANDRIA, La., Aug. 3.—Four children of M. S. Trimble, who lives at Bayou Rapids, were poisoned by morphine given them by their mother in mistake for quinine. Two have died.

## BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

The Usual Midsummer Relaxation of Trade Has Finally Arrived. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: There is a perceptible halt which may be deceivingly attributed to wrong causes. Trade two months late in spring pushed forward into July a large share of business belonging to April or May. Seeing a rush for orders out of time many imagined it would continue, and hurried to give other orders. The jam of two months' business into one lifted prices. Then other orders came to anticipate a further rise. But the midsummer halt was inevitable, and it is yet somewhat uncertain how much improvement will appear after it.

The general advance in many products also causes reluctance to purchase, and the distribution of the past half year has been in part to make up for stocks and individual supplies depleted during the two years of economy. On the other hand, there has been an enormous increase in the working force and a considerable increase in wages paid, which enables people to buy more freely. Strikes of some importance appear, but do not yet threaten to last long, though a strike of coal miners may for a time affect business somewhat extensively. The hopeful spirit prevailing in nearly all markets may find its warrant in spite of some shortage in crops.

Wheat suddenly rose 3 cents on bad reports of condition, but has dropped all the gain as the scantiness of exports is felt, shipments in July having been only 3,495,064 bushels, flour included, from Atlantic ports, against 9,865,633 last year. Western receipts continue very small and farmers appear to be holding for higher prices. Corn is a shade stronger, although the reports are decidedly favorable.

Failures for the week have been 261 in the United States against 230 last year and 28 in Canada against 44 last year.

## THE GREAT CORN CROP.

Estimated It Will Exceed by 200,000,000 Bushels Any Previous Year.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The crop of corn this year will be the largest that has ever been known. It is estimated at the present time that the yield will exceed by 200,000,000 bushels, the record of any previous year. How much depends upon the corn crop is realized by few. The corn crop will bring more money, if marketed, than all other grain products combined. The estimated yield of corn for this year is from 2,250,000,000 to 2,500,000,000 bushels. At the present price, which is 35 cents for December or May delivery, the crop would be worth \$800,000,000. A decline of 5 cents a bushel would mean a difference of \$118,000,000 in the value of the crop. To emphasize the immensity of this production it may be said that the state of Iowa alone will raise enough corn this year to supply more than five bushels to every man, woman and child in the United States. Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas comprise what has been termed the corn belt. This section furnishes nearly, if not quite, two-thirds of the entire corn product. So favorable have the reports become of an enormous yield that the managers of the various railroads that traverse the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are already making arrangements and perfecting their equipment for handling the crop. The force of workmen has been increased in a number of the shops, and all rolling stock is being repaired and made available for use in addition to new freight cars that are being hurried rapidly in construction.

## ANOTHER DEMAND ON FRANCE.

Uncle Sam Will Insist on Seeing the Records in the Waller Case. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Failing to receive any assurance of progress from Ambassador Eustis in the Waller case, Acting Secretary of State Adee has again cabled him to press the request for the record of Waller's trial at Madagascar, and has instructed him at some length as to the position which he should take in presenting it. It is understood that the department has adopted the view that this government is entitled to a full record of the proceedings and that Mr. Eustis has been instructed to say to the French authorities that nothing less than the inspection of the complete papers in the case will be sufficient to satisfy the United States whether justice has been done. It is also stated, on what is believed to be good authority, that the instructions to Mr. Eustis go farther in that they direct him to say that a final refusal to furnish a complete transcript will be accepted by this government as a denial of justice.

## VICTORY FOR MINERS.

Those in the Pittsburgh District Have Made Their Own Way. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 3.—The biggest victory ever made by organized labor was won yesterday in Pittsburgh by the miners. Almost every demand was granted and the operators gave a written guarantee for the fulfillment of the contract. The papers were signed last night, which increases the wages of 10,000 miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The terms of the agreement are that the present rate of wages shall continue in force until October 1, when every operator in the Pittsburgh district will pay the present rate, with a differential of 5 cents in favor of operators who do not have company stores. The agreement further provides for another advance on January 1. It is understood that the rate will be made 75 cents.

## PAT QUINAN CONFESSES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The police have at last obtained a partial confession from Pat Quinan, the janitor of Holmes' "castle," and have, they believe, positive evidence that Benjamin F. Pietzel was murdered in this city by Holmes and the corpse sent to Philadelphia. The exact nature of the confession is not known, and the police deny it.

## THE TRIP OF THE LIBERTY BELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Counsel committee met and arranged the itinerary for Liberty Bell on its trip to the Cotton States exposition in Atlanta. The bell will leave Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania railroad on the morning of September 11, and will arrive in Washington at noon, leaving Washington at 2 p. m. It will pass through Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Bristol, arriving at Knoxville at 7 p. m., September 13, at Chattanooga, 11:30 a. m., September 14, and Atlanta at 4 p. m., September 15.

## WHAT UNCLE SAM OWES.

Monthly Public Debt Statement Shows a Slight Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows the total debt on July 31, less cash in the treasury, to have been \$940,103,905, an increase for the month of \$38,433,938. This increase is due to the delivery to the London syndicate during the month of \$31,157,700 in 4 per cent. bonds, together with a loss of \$8,090,822 in available cash. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$747,360,400; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,099,650; debt bearing no interest, \$387,198,384; total, \$1,127,258,435; certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in treasury, \$581,799,893. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$155,354,065; silver, \$512,740,149; paper, \$123,376,791; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$15,920,823; total, \$807,397,830, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$920,248,300, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of \$187,149,530.

The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government during the month of July shows receipts \$29,069,697, as against \$34,809,339 for July, 1894. The disbursements during July, 1895, amounted to \$38,548,063, as against \$36,648,583 for July, 1894. Of the receipts, \$14,076,894 were from customs, and \$12,898,405 from internal revenue. During July, 1894, the receipts from customs were \$8,437,338, and from internal revenue, \$25,200,487. The pension payments last month amounted to \$12,755,427, a reduction of about \$147,000 from July, 1894.

## FLOOD TIDINGS.

Great Destruction of Crops by Cloudbursts in Colorado—Floods in New Mexico.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—Colorado has been visited for two days with the most destructive rains and cloudbursts in the history of the state. At Boulder, 40 miles north of Denver, 3 inches of rain fell in four hours, damaging crops to an inestimable extent. Irrigation ditches and flumes have been damaged along their entire length.

At Loveland, the biggest ditch in northern Colorado broke through the sides in several places, flooding the country in the neighborhood, which contains well cultivated fields. At Golden the Gulf trains are all tied up, because the track up Clear Creek canyon has been washed out in several places and four bridges have been carried away.

In the towns of Central City and Blackhawk, at the head of Clear creek, floods have caused considerable damage to houses and mining operations are interfered with on account of the washing away of flumes. At Catskill, N. M., the Red river went on a rampage, bridges were washed out and several families in the town had to flee for their lives. From a score of other points in the mountains come reports of heavy rains and cloudbursts.

A special to the Republican from Santa Fe states that thirty houses were destroyed at Socorro by the flood, most of the buildings being of adobe. The heavy downpour continued for two or three hours, during which time the waters spread from several arroyos over nearly the entire town.

## THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

People in Utah and Wyoming Still Excited Over the Situation.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 2.—A special from St. Anthony says: The people of this and surrounding towns are still very much excited over the Indian scare, and almost every hour brings fresh rumors. Last evening a young man named Paul came into town and declared that another small band of Indians, with squaws and paposes, were making their way toward the Hole, a few miles north of this town. On the strength of this Baxter Hopkins immediately left town on horseback for the purpose of verifying the same. He went as far north as Marysville, 20 miles distant, and there found the settlers in a state of wild excitement. It is said the settlers have organized themselves and are now taking every precaution for their own safety.

## A FRIENDLY SUIT.

The Boundary Line Dispute Between Iowa and Missouri Will Be Settled in Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—Gov. Jackson has returned from his conference with Gov. Stone, of Missouri, over the boundary dispute between the two states. They decided that an agreed suit shall be brought by the state of Missouri against the state of Iowa in the United States supreme court, demanding that the court name a commission to locate the line where it is in dispute. The result will be the appointment of a commission to make the survey of the disputed section. The matter will go before the court in October and inside of a year the matter will be settled.

## THE WALLER FAMILY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—All of the members of the Waller family are at last out of Madagascar, but their misfortune continues, and Mrs. Waller, wife of the harassed ex-consul, is now with her little children helpless and stranded on an island at the other side of the globe. A letter was received by Paul H. Bray, Waller's son-in-law, and a dispatch yesterday by the state department from United States Consul Campbell at the island of Mauritius.

## THE TRIP OF THE LIBERTY BELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Counsel committee met and arranged the itinerary for Liberty Bell on its trip to the Cotton States exposition in Atlanta. The bell will leave Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania railroad on the morning of September 11, and will arrive in Washington at noon, leaving Washington at 2 p. m. It will pass through Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Bristol, arriving at Knoxville at 7 p. m., September 13, at Chattanooga, 11:30 a. m., September 14, and Atlanta at 4 p. m., September 15.

## TAYLORS GUILTY.

The Jury Says They Murdered the Meeks Family.

Only One Ballot Required—The Verdict Greeted with Cheers—The Wife of Bill Taylor Faints—Application for a New Trial. CARROLLTON, Mo., Aug. 3.—Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the court room was full of people to hear the speeches of counsel in the Taylor brothers' trial for the murder of the Meeks family. Col. John B. Hale made the closing address for the defense and Tom Bresnahan followed in behalf of the state. Col. Hale, in a speech of nearly two hours, presented his side of the case in a most able manner. Mr. Bresnahan, the able prosecutor of Linn county, followed Col. Hale in a two hours' speech, and then the people did not know what to expect.

At high noon the jury were given their instructions, and by consent of both sides allowed to have their dinner. They were then shown to their room, where, after deliberating on the case for an hour and a half, they sent word to Judge Rucker that they had reached a verdict. Judge Rucker and the attorneys went into the court room one at a time, in order not to attract any attention from the crowd. However, it was known very soon that the jury had decided the case and then a rush followed. A thousand people tried to get where only 300 could be accommodated.

The jury, during their deliberation, had occupied the court room, and when the door was opened by Judge Rucker a glance into the room showed that the jury had concluded their labors. They were all in their seats and ready to hand up their verdict. Judge Rucker first turned his attention to the crowd, and after making a threat to have all excluded from the room he finally secured quiet. The defendants were then brought into court. One of the deputy sheriffs preceded them, fanning his arms like a wind mill and howling at the top of his voice, "Clear the aisle!" George Taylor followed the perspiring deputy. He was as cool and collected as on any other occasion. The color in his face was all gone and the two pink spots that are so much admired were nearly white. Bill Taylor followed. His expression and color were just as usual, and one would have thought he was going to hear a verdict of acquittal.

As soon as the defendants were seated the court asked the jury if it had reached a verdict. "We have," said Foreman Craig. The circuit clerk then called the jury and all answered present. The court then asked for the verdict. G. W. Craig, the foreman, took it to the clerk. The clerk read the verdict:

We, the jury, find the defendants, William P. and George E. Taylor, guilty in the manner and form charged in the indictment. G. W. CRAIG, Foreman. A cheer went up from the crowded court room. The court ordered the room cleared or the noise stopped and quiet reigned again. Attorney Conkling asked that the jury be polled and it was done, each juror answering in a firm voice that the verdict was his own. The jury was then discharged and the defendants given in charge of the sheriff.

The verdict was at once taken to the families of the defendants. Mrs. W. P. Taylor on hearing the news fainted. The Taylors remained in the court room for an hour consulting their attorneys about future action in the case, disappointing a large crowd of people that were waiting to see them taken from the court room to the jail. There were over 2,000 people gathered in the street and court yard, but they finally dwindled down to 1,000 when the Taylors made the trip.

This has ended a famous case. The first trial resulted in a mistrial, but this time the twelve were of one opinion. B. C. Dulaney and George Freeman, two of the jurors, stated that the result was reached on the first ballot. The people of this city are nearly a unit in declaring that the verdict is just, and although many express pity for the families of these men, yet no one would change the verdict.

## A TRAIN WRECK.

A Freight Train Breaks in Two and Several Tramps Are Killed.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—A freight on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, broke in two on a heavy grade near Stark's siding early this morning. The rear end crashed into the first section and ten cars were wrecked. A dozen tramps were riding in a furniture car which was smashed to splinters. When the trainmen came up they were horrified to see arms and legs of human beings sticking from all parts of the wreckage. Thomas Collins, of South Bethlehem, Pa., lived just long enough to give his address and state that his mother, Mrs. Dennis Collins, should be notified. Three others, badly mangled, were taken out; two of them were dead, and the third died on the way to the hospital. Seven more were badly hurt.

## COXEY FOR GOVERNOR.

The Ex-Leader of the Array Nominated by Ohio Populists.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—The whole forenoon of to-day in the populist state convention was spent in tearing to pieces the platform reported last night by the committee on resolutions. Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, was nominated for governor. Terrible Loss of Property. DENVER, Col., Aug. 3.—Reports from the flooded district throughout the state continue to make known the terrible damage to crops and loss of property. The Denver & Rio Grande had another washout last evening about 5 miles west of Pueblo. The Arkansas has swollen to a raging torrent and 2 miles of the road is gone.

## REFORMS FOR ALL TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—At a cabinet council just held, a scheme of reforms, not only for Armenia, but for the whole of the Turkish empire was decided upon.

## BONDS ARE MOSTLY GOOD.

Investigation Made into the Condition of the Kansas School Fund.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—The committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the condition of the permanent school fund concluded the taking of testimony yesterday and adjourned to meet in Topeka September 2 for the purpose of formulating the report of the committee. The committee discovered that there is not to exceed \$140,000 in bonds in the possession of the permanent school fund. This amount includes the \$100,000 voted by the city of Lawrence to aid in the construction of the university and from the payment of which the city was released by the act of 1883 providing that the liability of the city should be declared discharged when an amount equaling the principal had been paid in. Of the remaining \$40,000 the members of the committee believe that not to exceed \$20,000 is in such a condition that is worthless.

## KANSAS CORN CROP.

Many Counties Are in Need of Rain—Alarming Reports from Some Sections.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—Twenty-five counties in Kansas report rain needed for corn. In the weekly weather bulletin the report from Dickinson county is: Will not raise enough corn for feed, heat of past week too intense; hay and pasture lands also drying up. The Cloud county report is: Much of the corn killed by drought; pastures all dried up; rain needed badly. A good many reports of an alarming character are coming in. A private letter received yesterday from a Santa Fe official declared that the crop is damaged fully 40 per cent. on the line from Wichita southward. Very bad reports come from several central and northern counties, too. There may be a scare yet over the Kansas and Nebraska corn crops, though it is believed that fully half of it is already safe.

## NOMINATION BY PETITION.

Kansas Republicans Will Not Hold a Convention to Nominate Justice Martin.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—The plan which seemed to meet the approval of most of the republican state committeemen at the consultation yesterday was to nominate Chief Justice Martin through petition, as provided in the Australian ballot law, and not to hold a state convention. It is proposed that at the committee meeting, which has been called for August 13, a resolution shall be passed calling upon republican county central committees each to furnish a petition naming Judge Martin as the candidate. This will give his nomination the party color which is desired.

## WILL CARE FOR KANSAS.

Representatives of the State to the Mexican Exposition Organized.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—The members of the committee appointed to represent Kansas at the international exposition to be held in the City of Mexico met at the state house yesterday and effected an organization by selecting the following officers: Col. Alexander Warner, president; E. S. Xenoweth, vice president; E. R. Moses, secretary; Arthur Capper, assistant secretary, and E. W. Turner, treasurer. It was determined to secure an exhibit from every county in Kansas for the exposition.

## Kansas July Weather.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 2.—The monthly weather report issued by Chancellor E. H. Snow says that the month of July just closed was characterized by an extraordinary rainfall, exceeding by far any previous July in twenty-eight years' record. The total rainfall was 10.06 inches, being 5.93 above the July average. The total rainfall for the year 1895 so far is 23.36 inches, which is 3.92 inches above the average twenty-eight years' record. The month was also remarkably cool, only the Julys of 1889 and 1891 being cooler.

## Kansas Bonds Purchased.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—The state board of school fund commissioners yesterday purchased the following Kansas bonds: \$500 in district No. 13, Norton county; \$600 in district No. 12, Anderson county; \$900 in district No. 59, Nemaha county; \$1,000 in district No. 46, Douglas county; \$1,200 in district No. 100, Johnson county.

## Kansas State University Levy.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—Attorney-General Dawes has decided that the tax to raise the \$100,000 appropriation for the state university, about which there is a dispute, must be levied by the commissioners of the various counties, the auditor of state certifying to each county its proportion of the amount.

## Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—Chairman Leland, of the republican state central committee, last night issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held in this city Tuesday, August 13. The committee is called together for the purpose of determining how a republican candidate shall be nominated for chief justice.

## The Topeka Press in Bad Shape.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—Robert Ruggles has been appointed receiver of the Press, J. B. Chapman's paper. He has been employed on the paper as city editor since last winter. For some time the paper had been run under difficulties, owing to lack of money, and printers and other employees took the matter into court.

## Rescued Her Baby Sister.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Aug. 3.—A babe belonging to a Mr. Miner fell into a cistern yesterday, when her 13-year-old sister screamed for her mother and jumped in after the little one. She held the child aloft till help arrived and both were rescued. The water was so deep that the brave girl could barely keep her mouth above water by standing on her tiptoes.

## Emporia Gets the Encampment.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—The state military board has decided to hold the state encampment of the K. N. G. at Emporia September 2 to 7, inclusive.