

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1895.

NO. 45.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THREE boys were mangled by a train on the Baltimore & Ohio tracks near Washington on the night of the 27th. GEN. SCHEFFEL, commanding the army, returned to Washington on the 26th from his tour of inspection of army posts in the west and northwest and his trip to Alaska. The general has nothing but words of praise for the army, which, he says, is higher in tone and composed of better material than ever before.

THE seed division of the agricultural department will be abolished on October 1 and the entire force of employees dropped from the rolls.

THE treasury department has declined to entertain the protest made by the vice president of the humane society against the admission into this country of bulls and terrors from Mexico for a bull fighting exhibition at the Atlanta (Ga.) exposition. The society asked that the bulls be excluded on the ground that they were immoral instruments and the terrors that their admission would violate the contract labor law.

THE secretary of the treasury on the 25th directed that the money paid into the treasury on account of the income tax (\$77,111) be refunded upon the filing of claims and action thereon.

THE rumor that Chief of the Secret Service Hazen would be removed from office has been denied in Washington.

THE preliminary report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller for the year ended June 30, 1895, was presented to Secretary Carlisle on the 25th. Total receipts from all sources were \$143,245,978, a decrease from the receipts of 1894 of \$3,922,472. The percentage of cost of collection, including the income tax and sugar bounty, was \$2.84 for the previous year, \$2.70.

THE work of the post office inspectors who have been "spotting" the letter carriers in the free delivery offices throughout the country, continues to bear fruit. Assistant Postmaster-General Jones sent orders to the postmasters at Indianapolis, Toledo and Syracuse, N. Y., to suspend or discharge a number of their carriers on charges of loafing and intemperance.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON on the 24th appointed J. W. French warden of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. French has been warden of the northern Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City. There were about forty applicants for the place and the contest has been very warm.

THE Y. M. C. A. building at Washington was destroyed by fire on the 24th, and a grocery stock adjoining ruined. Loss on the building \$25,000 and on the grocery stock \$10,000; moderately insured.

ACTING SECRETARY WIKER has issued instructions to all custodians of United States buildings that the flag of the United States must be hoisted during the hours of business and on February 22, May 30 and July 4, from sunrise to sunset. When either of the last three days falls on Sunday the flag is to be displayed on the day that is observed locally. On May 30 the flag must be placed at half mast.

GENERAL NEWS.

GOV. CULBERSON, of Texas, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

A TRAIN bearing 400 Japanese soldiers returning from the war pitched into the sea recently. A gale was prevailing at the time and the heavy breakers struck the train while on the track, cutting it in two. Eleven cars went into the sea and the number killed was said to be 140. The accident happened between Hiroshima and Kobe.

REV. EDWARD BEECHER, a brother of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died in Brooklyn on the 29th, aged 92 years.

THE Creek council passed a joint resolution recognizing Edward Bullett as acting principal chief and N. B. Moore, acting treasurer. A committee waited upon Chief L. C. Perryman and received from him the nation's seal and effects of his office. Perryman assured the committee that he would not interfere with Acting Chief Bullett while under suspension.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who was in attendance at the W. C. T. U. service at Lakeside, O., on the 26th, was seized with an attack of heart failure, and for a time her condition was serious and grave doubts were expressed as to her recovery. She rallied, however, and in the evening attended the services of the union at the chapel.

THE story recently telegraphed from Hennessey, Ok., about a battle between deputy marshals and the Wyatt and Doolin gang of outlaws, in which Wyatt was killed, Doolin wounded and captured, together with six other outlaws turned out to be that a posse of farmers, whose horses had been stolen, overtook three men near Sheridan with stolen animals in their possession, and killed one and captured the other two. Neither of the captured men was Bill Doolin, but the dead man bears a slight resemblance to Zip Wyatt.

NEAR Salisbury, N. C., on the 25th Whit Ferrand and Anderson Brown, colored, were publicly executed in the presence of 5,000 people. Ferrand was hanged for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Owen, and Brown for the murder of his mistress, Sallie Brown. Both made full confessions.

THE suit to test divorces granted by the probate judges of Oklahoma was decided by the supreme court at Guthrie adversely to the judges and divorces, the court denying the right of probate judges to grant divorces and declaring all such null and void, and any subsequent marriage of the parties illegal. Hundreds of eastern people who have secured Oklahoma divorces from probate courts will be compelled to have their cases retried in the district courts.

IN New York city on the 28th fire gutted the establishments of Scharles Bros., dealers in toys, and Jacquin & Co., dealers in French millinery. The buildings fronted on West Twenty-third street. The loss will be about \$200,000.

JUST after midnight of the 27th the executive board of the Brotherhood of Tailors, at New York, ordered a strike. The effect will be that 11,000 coat tailors of New York, Brooklyn and Brownsville will quit their machines and refuse to work any more until the 1,000 contractors employing them sign the new agreement.

A NEGRO has swindled the colored people in Memphis, Tenn., by stating that he was the "muck-a-muck" of the Society of the Hidden Treasure, whose secret was the existence of a hidden treasure worth thousands of dollars. He charged \$10 for initiation fees and 50 cents a month dues. After he had collected several thousands of dollars from about 350 members he skipped out.

A REPORT was current on the night of the 28th at Memphis, Tenn., that the steamship Belle, of the Anchor line, bound from St. Louis to Memphis, had sunk about 60 miles north of the latter city and that forty lives had been lost. There was no telegraphic communication near the scene of the disaster and the rumor could not be confirmed or denied.

CHEROKEE BILL got his hands on a revolver and attempted to liberate the prisoners confined in murderers' row of the United States jail at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 29th. Larry Keating the oldest guard was killed. The desperado finally surrendered his revolver to Henry Starr.

AT Bochua, Westphalia, an explosion of fire damp and coal dust occurred in the Prinz Von Pruessen mine and twenty-five dead and eleven injured men were found in the pit and there was a possibility of there being more. There was a heartrending scene at the mouth of the pit, relatives of the dead and injured being congregated there.

WILLIAM FREDERICKS, who murdered Cashier Herrick in an attempt to rob the San Francisco Union savings bank in March, 1894, was hanged at the San Quentin penitentiary on the 29th.

THE failures for the week ended July 26 (Dun's report) were 202 in the United States, against 249 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 39 last year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WILDGEBER, of Lake Bay, Wash., made a desperate attempt recently to murder her two daughters, aged 7 and 10 years, respectively. While the children were sleeping the mother went to their bedside and attacked them with a hatchet, cutting and hacking them with the strength born of insanity. The children struggled for their lives and succeeded in escaping out of doors.

AT Hoboken, N. J., after a battle of three-quarters of an hour, during which he stood off three officers who tried to arrest him, John Spelliss was killed in his own house. Spelliss was 43 years old and one of the most desperate men in that section of New Jersey. He was ending a carousal by beating his wife when the officers interfered.

MARION MILLER, a pioneer ranchman residing at Azusa, Cal., fell asleep while his 5-year-old granddaughter was playing with matches. She set her clothes on fire and when the mother returned she found her dying child kneeling by her sleeping grandfather. Miller was blamed for the child's condition and he shot himself through the head, killing himself.

THREE fatalities were reported from Oklahoma on the 25th. George Salmon, from Ponca, was drowned in a pond on Sylvester Soldani's ranch, in the Osage country. An 8-year-old son of James Burke, near Norman, was drowned while bathing, and at Pawhuska the little daughter of Barney Plowdon was fatally scalded by falling into a kettle of boiling water.

AT Denver, Col., as a result of the democratic state convention an address has been issued by a committee appealing to democrats to get together and reorganize. The address asserted that a vast majority of the advocates of bimetalism were democrats and that the restoration of silver could come only through the agency of the democratic party.

PETER MAHER and Steve O'Donnell have been matched to fight at Dallas, Tex., during the week of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

THE Iowa Indians, whose reservation is located east of Guthrie, visited the Poncas and the Otoes, a few miles above Perry, Ok. When the visitors left for their home the Otoes held what they call a pony smoke. The whole tribe met at one place and in turn they would smoke the big pipe with their visitors and when they were ready to depart each Iowa was given from one to three fine ponies as a token of regard and friendship. In all the Otoes gave away about 200 ponies.

AT Freeport, Ill., on the 24th 10,000 people witnessed the mile trotting race between John E. Gentry and Joe Patehen for a purse of \$3,000. Gentry won easily, making the mile in 2:01 1/2.

AT Detroit, Mich., on the 24th, Robert J. paced a mile in 2:02, the second fastest time on record.

THE city waterworks at Ironton, O., were burned on the 24th. Loss, \$100,000.

AN imperial irad has been issued at Constantinople granting amnesty to all Armenian prisoners.

THE Memphis (Tenn.) baseball club, of the Southern league, has disbanded owing to financial reverses.

A TRACTION engine broke through a bridge across Salt creek, 10 miles from Zanesville, O., on the 26th. Frank Dickerson was instantly killed and William Bowser fatally injured.

NEGRO whitecaps in Walton county, Ga., one night recently, took a wealthy colored neighbor from his house to the woods and beat him severely. As they laid the lashes on they yelled: "We will stop you from riding your family around in carriages."

A COURIER reported that everybody was killed at Jackson's Hole, Wyo., by the redskins and the excitement was intense in the towns in the vicinity. Every home and cabin of the settlers had been burned and it was thought the Indians would continue their work all down the Teton river valley in Idaho.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended July 26 show an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 20.2; in New York the increase was 23.7; outside New York, 16.3.

CHARLES ENLOW, aged 20, was dead and Charles Duffin, aged 18, was dying from the effects of a fight at Marietta, Ind., on the 26th. It was the result of jealousy, and the object of their love was a married woman. Duffin was brought to his parents and, though in a dying condition, was compelled to furnish bond for \$1,000 to appear upon the third day of the September term of the circuit court.

PHILIP N. NICHOLAS paid the extreme penalty of the law for murder at Richmond, Va., on the 25th. He had drowned two men.

A SPECIAL from Croton, Ia., on the 25th told of an alarming diphtheria epidemic there. All the children in some families had died. Quarantine had been established.

IT was reported at Pocatello, Ida., on the 25th that fifty-nine white people had been killed by the Bannock Indians near Jackson's Hole but the report was not believed. Four hundred Indians had joined the Bannocks on Fall river and were preparing to make an onslaught on the whites.

A DISPATCH from Pocatello, Id., on the 24th said that the Indian war had broken out in earnest. Bannock Indians had killed a settler, his wife and child in the Salt river valley, and the white men had pursued the Indians and killed six. The settlers were gathering at points for mutual protection. Indian Agent Teter had telegraphed to Washington that nothing but the intervention of soldiers would settle the difficulty and save the lives of innocent people. Gen. Coppinger had been ordered to the scene of the disturbances by Secretary Lamont.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. THE steamer Belle of Memphis, which was reported sunk in the Mississippi river between St. Louis and Memphis, Penn., and forty lives lost by drowning, arrived at her destination at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. She was delayed by a great number of way landings and everybody was safe.

NEW regulations governing applications to the president for the pardon of persons convicted of offenses against the federal laws have been promulgated by Attorney-General Harmon.

AT New York Referee Jacobs, in his report on the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Corbett against her husband, James J. Corbett, the pugilist, finds Mrs. Corbett entitled to a divorce, and recommends that the agreement entered into by her and her husband at the time of their separation, by which he agreed to pay her \$100 a week for life be continued.

THE thirteenth annual gathering of the Mississippi Valley Spiritists' association opened at Clinton, Ia., on the 25th for a four weeks' session with 300 members present from seven states.

A NEW YORK Herald special from Chicago on the 29th said that Jacob Schaefer had not only broken his right arm, but had splintered it, and physicians thought that he would never be able to handle a billiard cue again.

THE last day of the financial debate between Messrs. Horr and Harvey closed at Chicago on the 29th.

THE Cunard line steamer Aurania, which sailed from Liverpool, Eng., July 20 and was due at New York on the 28th, has been reported as being disabled on the ocean, but the steamer claimed she did not want assistance. Her machinery was impaired.

THE lugger Zenith was out on a pleasure trip from Gladmore to Baltimore, Ireland, recently, when flames burst through the hatchway. A panic followed and a boat was swamped by the people who clambered into it and nine persons were drowned. The skipper of the Zenith then ran her ashore and the rest were saved.

A CLOBBERED did great damage at Central City, and at Blackhawk Col., on the 29th, and the streets were roaring torrents. Flumes, wagons, packing boxes and out houses were swept away, and for 1/2 mile the Central City branch of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad was covered with mud, rock and debris to a depth of several feet, blocking all traffic. A number of business houses suffered heavy loss from flooded cellars.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Tax Levy.

THE state board of equalization although not having completed the assessment and taxation for this year has agreed upon the amount in round numbers. Many of the western counties have had their valuations, as returned by the local assessors, reduced, while eastern counties have been raised in proportion. The valuation is agreed upon for the entire state and including all properties, is placed at \$29,907,837, as against \$37,501,722 for last year. Of this assessment \$59,503,154 is on railroad property, as against \$50,764,683 for last year. It will thus be seen that a reduction of only \$261,900 is made in railroad property, while in all other property the reduction is \$7,598,855. The taxes levied against this assessment for state purposes amount to 4.25 mills on the dollar, and the total amount which will be raised is \$1,402,110. As illustrating the growth of Kansas, it may be interesting to compare the state valuation by year periods. In 1865 the valuation was \$38,120,945; in 1875, \$121,456,153; in 1885, \$277,110,683; in 1895, \$329,907,837.

Miscellaneous.

A thief held up a street car at Wichita in broad daylight and in the presence of at least fifty passengers the other day and at the muzzle of a pistol robbed a passenger of \$70 and the conductor of a watch and what change he had collected.

Three men were killed by lightning during a recent storm in Ellsworth county. They were Eli McHenry, Frank Brown and William Grimes. They were sleeping on the floor of the kitchen of McHenry's house when the bolt descended.

State Treasurer Atherton has received from the secretary of the treasury at Washington a check for \$21,000, which is the seventh payment on the special appropriation placed at the disposal of the agricultural colleges by act of congress.

It has been practically settled that the consecration of the recently elected bishop of Kansas, Rev. Frank R. Mills, will take place in Topeka early in September. The bishop and standing committees of the Episcopal church in the United States have ratified his election.

Department Commander Harris, of the G. A. R., has recently been on an extensive visit attending campfires and reunions, and his observations lead him to believe that at least 500 Kansas veterans and their families will attend the national encampment at Louisville, Ky., in September.

Within the past few weeks Topeka has had an epidemic of suicides. The latest was that of an unknown telegraph operator, supposed to be named Rogers, who wrote a note stating that he saw no use of longer struggling against fate and then killed himself. This made the ninth suicide in sixty days.

Miss Alma Buesche, youngest daughter of E. L. Buesche, a retired merchant of Kansas City, Kan., committed suicide the other day by jumping into a pond near the family residence. She left a note stating that her head had been troubling her for some time and fears of insanity led her to prefer death.

The governor has appointed Hon. S. R. Peters, of New York; Judge M. B. Nicholson, of Council Grove, and Hon. T. J. O'Neil, of Osage City, members of the board of directors of the Hutchinson reformatory. Senator Edwin Taylor, of Wyandotte county, was offered the place as the populist member of the board but declined to accept it.

It is announced that the executive committee of the state temperance union has decided to make a prohibition campaign in the state and to that end will put speakers in the field, paying each a salary of \$100 a month and expenses. Their work will be supplemented by the distribution of temperance and prohibition literature.

David Overmyer, special master in the somewhat celebrated Black Belt land case, has filed his report in the federal court. Many of these lands have for years been occupied by settlers in Johnson county. According to the report, the settlers will have to pay for this land (which is worth on the average \$20 per acre) prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

The Kansas State Millers' association was recently in session at Hutchinson. The report made by the various members present shows a shortage in wheat all over the state, and as a consequence one of the leading topics for discussion was how and where will the Kansas miller obtain wheat for the coming year. Committees were appointed to secure wheat from the northwest and also from Russia. It is estimated that 7,000,000 bushels will have to be imported to meet the demands of the merchant mills.

The compilation of the state's fourth decennial census is now in full progress at the office of the state board of agriculture. Secretary Coburn being himself an old soldier has seen to it that in the selection of his assistants the old soldiers and their families were remembered and has eleven members of such families employed. The appropriation for this work is considerably less than it actually cost in 1887 when there were but eighty-five counties to handle as against 105 now, but Mr. Coburn intends to do the work with the money available.

GOV. CULBERSON SAYS NO.

He Issues a Proclamation Saying the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Cannot Come Off in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 28.—Gov. Culberson has issued the following proclamation in regard to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight:

Whereas, Fighting with or without gloves is expressly prohibited by the law of this state, and any person who acts as second, stakeholder, counselor or adviser, or who shall render aid of any such character in any such fight, is principal in such offense; and

Whereas, It is the duty of police officers to prevent infractions of such law, as well as to cause offenders to be apprehended and punished, for which ample provision is made; and

Whereas, The constitution of the state enjoins that the executive shall cause the laws to be faithfully executed;

Now, therefore, I, C. A. Culberson, governor of the state of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws thereof, do hereby urge the various officers charged with such duties, both to prevent the commission of such offenses and cause offenders to be punished, and all persons contemplating future infractions of said law are warned to desist therefrom and are put upon notice that to the limit of executive authority, I shall take care that the law is faithfully executed to the end that such offenses may be prevented and offenders punished.

C. A. CULBERSON,
Governor of Texas.

A RECORD BREAKER.

Kansas City Visited by a Rainstorm of Unusual Severity.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—The storm that visited this city yesterday morning was the largest in amount of rainfall that has occurred for several years, and resulted in the most formidable flooding of streets, cellars and alleys. More than 4 1/2 inches of water fell between 5 o'clock and noon. It was more in the nature of a cloudburst than a rainstorm, 2.20 inches falling within an hour, and at its height .25 inches fell in two and a half minutes.

The storm moved leisurely in a northeasterly direction, inundating the country between Kansas City and Leavenworth, and so damaging the tracks of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad as to compel that road to run its trains over the Missouri Pacific tracks between this city and Leavenworth. The storm covered a small radius west, east and south, it not raining west of Holliday, on the Santa Fe railroad, and the country 50 miles east of Kansas City on the Chicago & Alton road had no rain.

THREE STATES STORM SWEEP.

A Missouri Village by That Collective Name Visited by a Tornado.

St. LOUIS, July 29.—A special from Cairo, Ill., says: Reports just received state that on Saturday afternoon a tornado passed over the village of Three States, situated on the Mississippi river, 45 miles south of here on the Missouri side. Lightning struck a shantyboat tied at the bank, killing the owner, George McClelland, and wife, and fatally injuring their three children, who are since reported to have died. At Barnes' Ridge, 3 miles west of Three States, the lightning struck a farmhouse, killing a man and wife named Thomas. The wind came from a western direction and with such terrific force that it blew down a huge smokestack of the Three States Milling Co.'s mill. Fortunately, the chimney fell lengthwise with the building, doing no damage. The tornado literally cut a swath through the woods 100 yards wide, uprooting trees and in some instances carrying them considerable distances.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS.

Acting Chairman Bretton's Report on the Granting of Medals and Diplomas.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A. T. Bretton, who has been acting chairman of the executive committee of awards of the World's Columbian exposition since the retirement of John Boyd Thacher, has prepared his final report. The total number of medals awarded to foreign countries was 13,740 and the total number to United States exhibitors 9,846, so that in all 23,586 medals were bestowed. Foreign countries captured 11,366 diplomas while the United States secured 10,622, making a total of 24,988 diplomas. The most foreign honors went to Germany, the representatives of that country winning 3,513 medals and 2,649 diplomas. Japan was second with 1,681 medals and 1,598 diplomas.

STARVING NEGRO COLONISTS.

State Department Requested to Feed Them in Mexico.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., July 29.—United States Consul Jesse Sparkie wired to Assistant Secretary Adee Uhl at Washington, requesting that the government furnish from San Antonio several thousand rations with which to feed the hundreds of starving negroes returning from the Ellis colony at Tahuala. Fifty-four negroes are at Jara, where they were fed by Station Agent Bailey, of the M. & L. R. Over 200 are at Torreón, and hundreds more are on their way from the ill-fated colony. Small-pox has appeared among them, and fifteen with the disease have been isolated by the authorities at Torreón.

Western Crop Prospects.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—Traffic managers of the western roads are busily engaged in estimating the prospective size of the forthcoming corn crop. It is considered by them, from the information they have, a conservative estimate to give the three states of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas 1,000,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 300,000,000 bushels are credited to Kansas, 250,000,000 to Nebraska and the balance to Iowa.

UNEXPECTED EVIDENCE.

The Prosecution Springs a Surprise in the Taylor Murder Trial.

CARROLLTON, Mo., July 27.—When the Taylor trial was resumed this morning Dr. D. I. Stevenson, of Linneus, a witness for the defense, was allowed to testify in order that he might return to his practice. He said that he had been requested two weeks ago by Albert Taylor, a brother of the defendants, to examine the sides of the wagon and the wagon bed. He did so with a microscope of 500 magnifying power and found no blood on any part of it. On the cross-examination he said that after fourteen months had elapsed all traces of blood would have been obliterated by time and the weather. He was not a profitable witness for the defense.

A witness who did not testify at the last trial was A. J. Freeman, of Brunswick, Chariton county. He went to Linneus the Wednesday morning following the murder and went to the farms of George and James Taylor. In James Taylor's pasture he found where a fire had been and fragments of burned bedding and clothes, a piece of burned trousers, the clasp of a pocket-book and some feathers. The burned space was 150 feet from George Taylor's house. The burned fragments were introduced in evidence. The introduction of this testimony was entirely unexpected and caused a decided sensation. George Taylor stared at them and then began an animated conversation with his counsel and his friends. Freeman two years ago was a special detective under Chief Harrigan, of St. Louis. He is now deputy state game and fish warden.

Mrs. Martha Meeks, the mother of Gus Meeks, was asked if she could identify the burned fragment of trousers found by Freeman. She said the cloth was part of the trousers worn by her son the night of the murder. She could not identify the clasp of the pocketbook belonging to Gus' wife, but recognized the bed as having been taken away by her son the night he was killed and part of a picture frame. She burst into tears as one by one the articles were passed to her.

The state rested its case Saturday, and after the examination of a few unimportant witnesses for the defense, court adjourned until Monday.

TO THE G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler Issues a General Order.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 27.—Commander-in-Chief Lawler has issued a general order, giving the arrangements in detail of the coming encampment of the G. A. R. at Louisville. Rates of 1 cent per mile have been made from all points in the central traffic association, one fare for round trip in the western district and one fare from Louisville to any point in the Southern Passenger association. The headquarters will be at the Gault house. The council of administration will meet September 10 at 7 p. m. The encampment will meet at Music hall September 12 at 10 a. m., and the parade will move Wednesday, September 11, at 10:30 a. m., Columbia post, of Chicago being the escort to the commander-in-chief. No other organization than the Grand Army bands and Louisville committees will participate. C. C. Jones, of Illinois; Thomas G. Sample, of Pennsylvania; and J. W. Carnahan, of Indiana, are appointed a committee on credentials for the encampment. Veterans are urged to also attend the Sons of Veterans encampment at Knoxville, and the appointment of twenty-nine additional aides to the camp is announced, completing the commander's staff.

WASHED INTO THE SEA.

A Train Bearing Japanese Soldiers Leavens the Bats with Awful Results.

YOKOHAMA, July 29.—A train bearing 400 Japanese soldiers, who landed at Hiroshima on their return from the war, while en route to Kobe, ran off the rails, where the line is constructed along a sea wall. Plunging over the wall, the first section of the train was thrown into the sea. It consisted of twenty-three cars and two engines, one in front and one in the rear. A gale prevailed at the time and immense waves dashed over the railway track. When the train reached the most exposed part on the morning of the accident it was very dark. A succession of heavy breakers struck the train and cut it in two. The first engine with eleven cars fell into the sea. It is stated the killed number 140.

STOLE CHARITY FUNDS.

Inspectors Arrest a Mail Clerk Who Plundered Thousands of Letters.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—Post Office Inspectors Sinclair and Beebe came in from the west last night, bringing Felix Murray, who for thirteen years has handled mail on the Elkhorn road. Murray was charged with robbing the United States mail and lodged in the county jail. For years letters containing money have been lost in transit between Missouri Valley, Ia., and Long Pine, this state. Any number of detectives have tried to locate the guilty man, but each time without success. The loss of thousands of letters containing relief for drought sufferers caused the department to make a final effort with decoy letters. Murray confessed.

No Settlers Massacred.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Indian bureau has received a dispatch from Agent Teter saying there is absolutely no truth in the report of a massacre of the Jackson's Hole settlers.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A BOYS FISHING.

You may talk about your fancy rods and multiplying reels,
And of the higher pleasure an artistic angler feels;
But for romantic memories and everlasting joy,
Give me the fishing fun I had when once a country boy.

A long and slender maple sprout grown in a thicket's shade,
Selected with my critic's eye, a pole just perfect made,
And to its top a ten-foot line was tied and wound about
With sinker, hook and cork attached—all ready for the trout.

Armed with this home-made tackle, and the big brown worms I found
The night before by lantern-light upon the dewy ground,
I'd start away through clover fields and dales and leafy lanes,
As blithe and happy as the birds that sang their sweet refrains.

Soon in the wild and tangled woods, 'mid solitude supreme,
I'd take the trail I knew so well and find the crystal stream
A-tumbling over mossy rocks, or gliding soft and still
'Tween fern-clad banks to distant pond beside the old sawmill.

Into each deep, dark, silent pool I'd gently drop my bait,
And always catch a noble trout, and after that its mate.
And then I'd fish the rapids and the spring holes till I had
As many "speckled beauties" as a little boy could add.

Sometimes I sought the quiet ponds, and where the lilies grew
I'd hook the biggest pickerel, and snapping turtles, too,
And perch and bass and catfish, and great long fresh water eels,
With all the keen enjoyment that a youthful angler feels.

How I would watch my bobbing cork with eager eyes until
It went clean under out of sight—and then with quickest skill
Bring up and land a struggling prize and grab it tight before
It flopped itself a-down the bank and to the weedy shore.

At dark, as hungry as a bear, back home I'd gayly lead
To show my heavy string of fish with lots of boyish pride,
And meekly take a scolding for remaining out so late,
And leaving all my chores undone—when the fishing was so great.

Ah, yes! The modern angler of the fancy tackle kind
Would gladly give his fortune for the fun I used to find—
And so would I for just a week of boyhood once again
To use my own made maple rod I cut in Fairy Glen.

—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

DILEMMA OF DOROTHY.

A Brother's Love, or the Love of a Woman.

It was the saddest summer that I ever spent abroad. I do not think I shall ever forget the pathos—the tragedy of it.

After a two weeks' tramping tour through the southwest of England—I do not believe that such of you fellows as have never taken such a tramp, in the summer, will ever know what heaven means—I found myself again in London, somewhat freckled and tanned, and my senses full of the perfume of mignonette and wild rose hedges. I did not intend to stay long—only long enough to glance at accumulations of mail, and send a few cablegrams, and then to be off again to the streams and the meadows and the quaint old roadside inns, with their apple-checked barmaids and excellent provender. But where to go? That was the question.

Ah! here was a letter on the very top of the little heap that my landlady had piled on my mantelpiece, and that decided me at once. It was from Archie Trevor, as bright and handsome a boy as ever toed football leather, and who had distinguished himself scholastically as well as athletically at Harvard. "I won't take any refusal," he wrote; "you simply have to come, old chap. This is the loveliest spot in the world, and, besides, I'm engaged, and I want you to see the loveliest creature that ever drew breath. I'll expect you any time within ten days. If you don't show up in that time, I'll come after you."

As the friend of Archie's father, though many years his junior, I had been thrown much into contact with the boy, and since the old gentleman's death we had been warm friends. Archie in love, eh? Well, I felt sure it would be a serious matter with him. He was earnest and intense by nature, and had never played the butterfly with the women of his acquaintance.

Archie's letter was, I perceived, a week old, but in just three days I found myself in the quaint little Welsh seaport town with the wholly unpronounceable name from which he had written. I climbed the hill and inquired my way to Rose cottage, and when I came to it and to Mr. Archie it was all I could do to prevent myself from bellowing with delight at the infinite beauty of the scene.

The long, white walls of the cottage were massed with roses from top to bottom. Roses clustered over the thatched roof; roses nodded their heads from the mullioned windows and brushed your coat sleeve as you walked along the narrow path. At the back of the cottage was a comfortable lawn and more roses—ever roses—countless roses. And, stretching away in the distance, like a great sheet of burnished sapphire, shimmering in the sunshine, was the sea.

Archie leaped from a hammock and grabbed me by the hands. "How glad I am to see you, dear old Jack!" he exclaimed, his delicate cheeks flushing with pleasure. I returned his greeting in kind, and then for the first time became conscious of the girl standing shyly by us.

She had risen from a low chair on

the farther side of the hammock and had a book in her hand, from which she had evidently been reading to my constitutionally lazy young friend. I went through the form of a presentation to her in a sort of a trance. Her beauty simply stunned me. She was very tall, quite two inches taller than Archie, with one of those almost faultless figures that, in girlhood at least, one finds in England and nowhere else. She had light-brown hair, on which the sun scattered little gold flecks, and her eyes were of the deepest, tenderest blue, and big and earnest and wistful. Lastly, she was dressed all in white—the only hue for a sweet girl's dress in summer—and it is scarcely necessary to say that I surrendered to Master Archie's fiancée at discretion, mentally vowing him the luckiest young dog under heaven, no matter who she might be.

That night, as we sat smoking our farewell pipes, and with that glorious odor of roses stealing in through the open windows, Archie told me his story. It was romantic enough. He had been riding past three weeks ago on his bicycle, and had had a bad fall at the very moment he had been slackening speed in order to admire the beauty of the garden of roses. Dorothy, for that was her name, had seen his ungraceful performance and his ineffectual effort to rise. At her commands an ancient gardener had wheeled him into the house, in ridiculous fashion enough, and the village doctor had attended to his dislocated knee. Dorothy's aunt, Mrs. Brett, a sweet old lady with silver hair and gold-rimmed spectacles, had, in the course of the next three weeks, fallen almost as deeply in love with the handsome young sufferer as had her niece. Yes, indeed, I congratulated Archie over and over again. The Lord knew he had no need of money with his wife, and for goodness—well, one glance into those sweet, honest blue eyes was enough to tell me of the beauties of this girl's character.

Dorothy and I became firm friends at once. Perhaps it was because I knew myself to be too old and worldly wise to get into any sort of danger that led me to associate with this pair of lovers so freely. The three of us took long rambles together through the meadows and down by the restless and ever-changing sea. It did me good on such occasions to note Archie's almost childish delight in his fiancée and his happiness. After all, he was nothing but a boy, despite his twenty-seven years. He laughed the whole day long and made love to Dorothy as one makes love to a beautiful spoiled child.

And she? Why, she accepted it all in a silent, satisfied sort of way. She accepted the boy's kisses soberly, without any show of emotion and as a matter of course. I sometimes thought I would give a thousand dollars to see her tremble or blush. It was easy to see that this was her first love. She was so matter of fact about it all, and it was so easy to see there was not a vestige of passion in it for her. I could see, too, that she was proud of her handsome boy lover in a certain way. As she sat on the sand, looking so very lovely in her white dress, with that far away look in the dewy blue eyes, she would stroke with her slim fingers the blonde head that lay so luxuriously on her lap and smile shyly up at me for congratulation and approval.

And then came the first chapter in the tragedy. The three of us had been for a long ramble along the beach and Archie had his pockets filled with the shells and other treasures gained by his sweetheart. We were on our way back, for rain had begun to fall heavily and a few rumblings of thunder warned us of the typical Welsh storm that was in store for us. We were making a short cut up a winding path through the cliffs when the storm broke in all its fury.

I don't think I have ever seen such lightning or heard such thunder, not even in the tropics. I was leading the way, and between the awful peals I could hear Archie encouraging the beautiful girl he was half carrying, half dragging along, for she was terrified almost out of her wits. There suddenly came a peal loud enough to wake the dead, and as it died away I uttered a yell of warning and sprang aside. A huge piece of rock, fully four feet high, loosened by the shock, was sliding down the path. As it passed me I glanced back and turned pale with horror, for the pair were just at a point where they could not hope to escape it. They could not turn to the right or to the left, and immediately behind them was another rock, immovably fixed, and against which the down-coming fragment would grind them, as it seemed, to pieces.

It all happened in an instant. I was powerless to help. At the instant, apparently, that rock was sliding upon them, I saw Archie suddenly seize Dorothy in his arms, below the waist, and lift her up. Higher and higher he raised her, till she rested on his shoulder. Then there was a horrible crunching sound that I shall never forget, and I saw the boy's face turn ashen, but he was still pushing the half-fainting girl up and out of danger. He also called on me to help him, and I did so, weeping like a woman at the awful thing that I saw had happened.

It took strong men with crowbars to release my friend. By good fortune the rock that had fallen was conically shaped, the smaller end uppermost, else he would inevitably have been crushed to atoms. As it was both his legs were shattered from the knees down.

No sufferer was ever nursed as Archie was. Dorothy, whose grief was pitiable, would never have left his side, if I had not forced her to do so. Her aunt was equally devoted, while I, of course, hid what I could.

For a month he scarcely spoke. Then he whispered to me one evening: "I suppose it's all up with me, Jack?" "Nonsense, my boy," I answered huskily, "you're good for fifty years yet."

"I know," he murmured wistfully, "but a cripple for life, eh Jack?" I could not speak, and left the room. Had not the great London surgeon told me on his last flying visit that there were but two alternatives—amputation of both limbs, or death? The decision, moreover, must be made within a week.

I had, of course, written to the Trevor family of the accident, and then, one divinely beautiful August night, Lieut. Guy Trevor, Archie's elder brother, came to Rose cottage to see him.

His ship, the New York, was at Portsmouth, and the moment he heard of the boy's mishap he hurried to him. And the great big sailor—he was over six feet, and looked like some giant of the orient, with his splendid proportions and tanned features—knelt by his young brother's bed and spoke to him with sobs in his deep bass voice.

Through the window I saw the meeting between the sailor and Dorothy, and I have often wondered since then why I did not scent the trouble at the time.

Both stood for an instant perfectly still, transfixed by each other's wonderful physical beauty. Then Guy introduced himself and the two walked slowly away, talking in whispers of the calamity that had befallen the boy both loved so dearly.

Twice during that week I saw the tears stealing down the cheeks of the cripple as he lay there, so still, on his narrow white bed. Once he spoke to me of Dorothy. "You must tell her, old man," he whispered, "that I release her unconditionally."

"She will not hear of it," I answered. And then the day arrived for the return of the London surgeon. He brought two assistants with him. Guy, Dorothy and I were present at their interview with the lad.

"Let me understand," said Archie, in weak tones, but bravely; "if I do not choose to submit to this operation, it is certain death, is it?" The great man bowed his head.

"What shall I do, Dorothy?" The tones were very tremulous now.

"Oh, Archie!" she sobbed, sinking on her knees by the bed, "submit to it for my sake. It will make no difference. I will care for you as long as I live."

I happened to glance at the giant, Guy, and saw that his bronzed face had turned almost white.

"Well," sighed the patient, softly stroking the bright head of the kneeling girl, "it shall be as you say. Shall we begin, doctor?"

"Not to-night, my boy," answered the surgeon, rather huskily—the man evidently possessed some feeling—"you will need all your strength. Tomorrow morning, early."

He did not finish the sentence, and all but I withdrew, Dorothy weeping silently. I sat and watched my young friend sink into a restless sleep.

I must have dozed myself, for I presently found the moon shining softly through the open window, and with the silvery beams that lighted up the wan face on the pillow in a ghastly way, came the eternal scent of roses.

As I leaned forward to make sure my patient was asleep, I heard voices from the veranda, just beyond the window of the room, which was on the ground floor of the cottage. Presently I heard Guy speaking. There was no mistaking his deep bass tones.

"I do not think, dear," he was saying, "that it is so very vile in me. No man could help loving you, and God knows I would not seek to betray that poor boy in there by so much as a thought. Nor would I wish you to do so. To-morrow I will go away, for I cannot bear it. But before I go you must tell me there is no harm in that, I think—you love me, do you not?"

I could not hear the response; only a low, passionate sobbing. That placid nature was aroused at last.

"I knew it, dear," went on the deep voice. "I knew it that first night that you looked into my eyes. And it is because I know that you love me that I should wish you to be as you are—strong and faithful and true. I love my brother—and I am an honest man. But when I go I shall leave all my life here with you. Dorothy, dear, good night and—good-by."

Silence. I could feel the magnetism of the inevitable kiss, just as if I had seen it. I heard a faint rustle of draperies and the tread of vanishing feet. Then I looked at Archie and my heart stood still.

His eyes were closed, but tears were trickling through the long lashes and the sensitive mouth quivered. He had heard every word, I had no doubt, and was now trying to feign sleep, obviously for my benefit.

There was a choking in my heart as I rose and left the room. I could not bear it. I looked in once or twice during the night to find the same thing—tear-stained cheeks and a sham sleep.

When we entered the room in the morning he smiled cheerily and extended his hand to the surgeon. "Doctor," he said briskly, "I've changed my mind. You shan't saw my shins off. I'll take chances. I've that right, haven't I?"

"Certainly, Mr. Trevor," answered the man gravely, "but I warn you that it will be fatal."

Nothing that we could say could shake his determination. His brother Guy, whose great figure seemed to fill the room, joined his pleadings to Dorothy's, but to no avail. When the doctor and his men had gone, he breathed a sigh of relief and went fast asleep with his hand in Dorothy's.

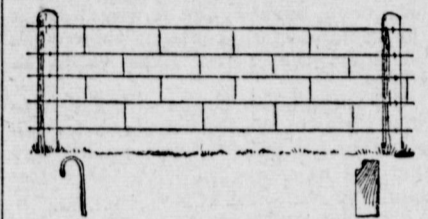
He died very suddenly ten days afterward. There was a glorious sunset of crimson and gold, and still that eternal scent of the roses. He rose suddenly on his pillow and looked out over the sea and then sank gently back. Dorothy was by his side in an instant, but he only touched her cheek lightly with his lips and then beckoned to his brother. "Guy—dear old Guy," he murmured, pulling the great shaggy head down upon his emaciated breast—"kiss me, old chap. And take care of her." That was the end. And neither of them ever knew—Albany Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SIMPLE WIRE FENCE.

The One Here Illustrated Was Made by an Eastern Farmer.

The trouble with all woven-wire fences is that they will wrinkle in going over hills or through hollows. I use No. 9 annealed galvanized wire, strung the distance apart I wish the wires to be. I use on the end of each wire an iron spool. The wires go through the end post and are wound on the spool. I use long, broad staples, but I do not drive them home, so that the wire is loose from one end to the other end. To keep the wires from spreading so that animals can crawl through, I fasten them together with pieces of the same wire cut three inches longer than I wish the wires in the fence to be apart. One end of these wires is bent in the shape of a letter U, by bending it in a hole bored one and one-half inch deep, in a one-half inch round iron. Unless one use something to tie the wires in place when these tie-pieces are fastened on, the fence wire will be drawn together. I use a piece of hardwood board, one-half by one inch, four feet long, with a flat piece of iron screwed to one side of it. This stick has notches filed three-eighths inches deep in the wood and iron, to correspond with the wires, so that when I place the stick against the fence, one wire goes in each notch. My stick is four feet long, and has notches cut in it every six inches. Where I wish my fence wires to be tied together, I place my notched stick, and hang a tie with a hook on the other side of the fence from me, and the lower end of the tie hanging



A HOME MADE WIRE FENCE.

on the other side of the lower wire to be tied. If one wish his fence wires to be tied every six feet, begin three feet from the post, and tie the two top wires; then skip one space, and fasten the next wires, and so on until the ground is reached. The stick may be moved over three feet, and the two wires skipped the first time be fastened as in cut. These tie pieces are fastened to the wire with a piece of flat steel six inches long and one inch wide, bent and filed hooked shaped. To fasten the top of the tie, I hang it close to the notched stick (have the wires drawn tight), take this piece of steel in my right hand, hang it on the fence wire to the right of the tie, turn it over the fence wire until the notch in the steel catches in the short end of the tie, and wind it around the fence wire without any trouble. The lower end hangs on the other side of the lower wire. Catch the end of the tie that hangs below the wire in the bend of the steel, with the notch in the steel against the fence wire; give the tie a bend around the wire, and finish the job the same as for the upper end of the tie. This makes the best and cheapest fence of which I know without any exception. I use a 2-inch staple one half inch wide, and when I fasten the wire, I am careful to place the points of the staple so that they will not split the post. It will give a half stronger job than staples of the same length bent around wire. Outside of my own work on my tools for my fence, I paid 10 cents to a blacksmith. I have put on the ties of a five-wire fence 45 rods long in a half day.—Rural New Yorker.

THIS IS PLAIN ENOUGH.

Practical Advantages of Good Roads Strikingly Set Forth.

The practical advantages of good roads are strikingly set forth by a writer in Lippincott's Magazine, the vicinity of Moorestown in New Jersey, being selected as an illustration. This is in Burlington county, ten miles from Philadelphia. Radiating from Moorestown are twenty-four miles of good macadamized roads, built by an issue of town bonds and by means of the state aid law of 1891. Before these roads were constructed real estate in the neighborhood of Moorestown was absolutely dead; since they were built it is much in request, and near the town almost city prices have been paid for land. The contrast in this respect between Moorestown and other towns possessing equal natural advantages is great. Furthermore, instead of four-horse wagons built to carry 50 bushel baskets, farmers thereabout now use two-horse wagons carrying 125 baskets of the same size. Arguments of this kind cannot fail to make an impression on the minds of people in all farming communities. Just the same results as at Moorestown might not follow everywhere, but something approximating to them surely would, if good roads were provided. The long and short of the matter is that good roads pay. This is now a matter of absolute demonstration.—N. Y. Tribune.

Experiments with Butter.

The officials of the agricultural department are satisfied with the general results of the experiments made at Cornell university, which have shown the possibility of making butter from the whey left after the manufacture of cheese. The only other question to be determined is whether butter can be made in such quantities as to pay. It is said to be good butter, qualified judges being unable to detect it from that made from milk in the first place.

The Bicycle Rider's Mission.

One of the main elements in bringing about the better condition of roads has been the bicycle rider. He has been a constant grumbler over the poor condition in which the roads are allowed to remain. This is natural, for he furnishes the muscle, while one who drives scarcely ever notices how hard his horse works.—Foster's Democrat, Dover, N. H.

CONSTRUCTING A SILO.

John Gould, an Ohio Authority, Submits a Sensible Plan.

Silos are usually built in one or two ways, either by what is known as the double-boarded, or the single-ceiled way; and generally in either case out of pine lumber, as that seems to be the handiest and least expensive, although oak, hemlock and other woods, if sound and free of knotholes and cracks, may be used. Many silos are built in some part of the barn, to cheapen cost, because then the barn walls become the outside protection and roof, which reduces the silo to a big box in the barn, this being about as handy a place from which to feed the stock as can be found. In the barn the silo needs no stone foundation. All that is required is to dig a trench the size of the silo, large enough to receive a 10-inch square sill, and bed it in mortar underneath and on the sides to firm it. Set up the 2x6-inch studding 18 inches apart from center to center, and line up on the inside with 1x4 lumber, 10 inches wide, cross-locked at the corner, and so securely that it will be impossible to pull apart. Cover on the inside of this first lining with cheap tarred paper, then run on another layer of the same kind of lumber; put it on with a half lap, so as to break the joints in the first layer, and nail with 10d wire nails. To make sure that the corners are tight have a 3x3-inch scantling sawed through cornerwise and nail these halves into the corners, with a backing of paper well painted in with gas tar.

In place of two thicknesses of boards, single-surfaced No. 1 flooring boards may be used, and the grooves filled with paint, but in this case there must be more studding used so as to make the walls extra firm. Now then a man builds a single-ceiled silo six cornered, and puts the scantling round the pit like hoops, locking them well at the corners. In this case the lining boards must go up and down, and be jointed with extreme care. The silage is taken out by having manholes in the sides, with small doors—unhinged—set in from the inside. The pressure of the silage holds them securely in place, and they are taken out as the feeding of the silage progresses.

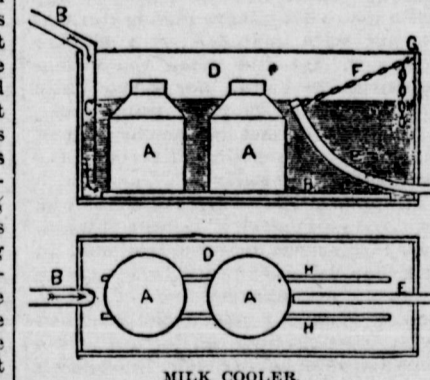
When the walls of the silo are finished and painted with a paint made of three quarts of gas tar and two quarts of gasoline well mixed—taking care that no fire comes near it in mixing or applying—the floor may be made by drawing the soil from the center of the silo up, and pounding down against the side walls until the floor is in the form of a kettle. If well pounded down and dampened in the operation, it makes one of the best of floors. The double-boarded silo, with a clay floor, is the equal of any silo made for the proper keeping of silage. Two silos of this kind built eight years ago are still in perfect condition. They hold almost 200 tons of silage and did not cost \$100. They fill all the requirements of a cheap and yet durable silo. By double-boarding the walls with tarred paper between—and by having a clay floor much lower in the center, the walls are absolutely air-proof. In the last six years I have not lost by mold or decay 1,000 pounds of silage along walls, or in the corners; and since I stopped covering and weighting the top, and simply wet the surface, when the heat begins to show itself, with 10 or 15 pails of water evenly distributed over the top surface, the spoiled silage on top has shrunk to less than a wagon boxful.—John Gould, in Orange Judd Farmer.

REAR HARDSHIP.
In the surf:
"Do you know, Miss Saline, I'm awfully fond of diving?"
"Indeed? It's too bad that you have to come up for air."—Chicago Record.

—New Jersey ranks high among the manufacturing states, having 187,308 factory hands and making every year \$354,573,571 worth of goods.

Summer Weakness
Is caused by thin weak impure blood. To have pure blood which will properly sustain your health and give nerve strength, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.
If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.



MILK COOLER.

It does not matter how much or how little water is pumped into the vat at once, as it holds itself with the top of the hose all the time. There is no danger of overflowing or drowning the cans. Of course, there should be enough cold water pumped into the vat to keep the milk cool. I find that when my milk is at the same temperature as the water coming from the well, it is about right to raise all of the cream. I used a piece of two-inch hose, and bored a two inch hole in the box and inserted the hose. Then in order to make the hose and box water-tight, I bored a hole through a stick, which I drove inside of the hose where it passes through the tank. I had good sweet milk and good buttermilk and fine, hard butter all summer. I shipped my butter to Omaha, and received for it at the depot four and five cents per pound more than we could get at the store at home. I also grew in my garden after July 8, 1894 (which time I was hauled out and lost my entire crop), one pair tomatoes, one bushel of turnips, eleven cabbages, four bushels of radishes, one-half peck of beans, lots of lettuce and a few onions, by irrigation from our tank.—George Hallock, in Farm and Fireside

WHY HE DID IT.

The Level Headed Act of an Heir to a Fortune.

The deed was done. A bright flash in the grate and all was over. Mortimer Maxwell had burnt his uncle's will. He and his three brothers would inherit the estate equally.

Why did he do this thing? His uncle had loved him and had treated his wild escapades with leniency. And when the old man realized that his health was failing, his heart yearned for the handsome, wayward youth, and he made a will leaving his entire fortune to Mortimer Maxwell.

It was this document that fell into the young man's hands. After he read, he buried his face in his hands and remained for some moments in profound thought. Suddenly he started up and cried: "It must not be! My brothers shall never have an opportunity to contest this will and let this princely fortune be devoured by the greedy cormorants of the law! Nor shall they lay the flattering unction to their souls that they have bluffed me into an amicable settlement."

And he destroyed the will as above mentioned.

Then he went forth into the air with the free, glad step of a man who thinks he has a level head.—Life.

Marriage of the Dead.
A strange custom prevails among a certain tribe in the Caucasus. When a single young man dies, some one calls upon the bereaved parents, who have carried to the grave a marriageable daughter in the course of a year, and says: "Your son is sure to want a wife. I'll give you my daughter, and you shall deliver to me the marriage portion in return." A friendly offer of this description is never rejected, and the two parties soon come to terms as to the amount of dowry, which varies according to the advantages possessed by the girl in her lifetime. Cases have been known where the young man's father has given as much as thirty cows to secure a dead wife for his dead son.—Buch fur Alle.

A Real Hardship.
In the surf:
"Do you know, Miss Saline, I'm awfully fond of diving?"
"Indeed? It's too bad that you have to come up for air."—Chicago Record.

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IMPERIAL GRANUM
IT IS
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FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

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

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

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CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.
CONSUMPTION

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.

A TAX CHANGE.

New York City Farm Lands to Be Assessed as City Lots.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman George W. Hamilton, of this city, passed by the assembly, changes the method of valuations on farm lands in the Twelfth ward by which the city will be a gainer by \$4,000,000 of increased assessments.

It will be news to many New Yorkers that there are farm lands in this city. There are 20,000 acres of such land, but only 5,000 acres, lying above One Hundred and Fifth street, will be affected by Mr. Hamilton's bill if it becomes a law. Aside from its beneficial effect to the city in the matter of taxes, the bill will be far-reaching in many other respects.

It provides that property now assessed as farm lands in the Twelfth ward shall be divided into city lots and assessed as such. The average assessment on an acre of farm land is \$500. There are 17 1/2 city lots in an acre, and the average assessment of a city lot in that part of the Twelfth ward where farm lands are is \$500. In other words, an acre of land now assessed at \$500 will under the Hamilton bill be rated at not less than \$8,625 on the tax books. Taking the average this would increase the valuation of the 5,000 acres in question from \$250,000 to \$43,125,000, a gain to the city of \$4,092,500. There are no farm lands which are not divided into city lots below One Hundred and Fifty-first street. The burden of increase will all fall on the landed proprietors between One Hundred and Fifty-first street and the Harlem river, the region of farms.

As a result of the additional cost to value of lands a very profitable industry, garden farming, will be materially affected and practically wiped out, as far as the part of the city referred to is concerned. Many of the farm lands are now used by truck farmers for the cultivation of garden vegetables, and they pay a nominal rent for the property. Of course, if the owners are compelled to pay a tax rate on city lots, they will have to advance rents and the profits of garden farming are said to be not so big that the small farmer can stand a very heavy raise in ground rent.

Another important effect the change will have is to place additional responsibilities on the proprietors for improvements that will have to be made. By dividing the farm lands into city lots means that new streets will be opened up, sewers and gas mains will be laid, and new pavements will be put down, the cost of which will be assessed on the property benefited. So many of these improvements, and improvements of a public nature, were assessed on the property in the neighborhood mentioned that the burden of taxation has fallen quite heavy on owners concerned. There are now about \$15,000,000 due the city for assessments of that kind, of which \$2,500,000 is payable by land owners above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. Some time ago the authorities threatened to sell the property of delinquents, and it was then said that a forced sale would amount to a virtual confiscation of the property.

Among the proprietors of farm lands affected by the proposed change will be the James Gordon Bennett estate, Catherine L. Beckman estate, Charles O'Connor estate, Mary E. Ward, G. P. Grinnell, W. A. Wheeler, Z. West, W. Foster, Jr., W. F. Buckley, Columbia College, J. W. Benedict estate, Susan Ward, J. P. Martin, Andrew F. Higgins, Jr., T. Connelly, Mrs. Smith, John A. Haven, J. M. and J. H. Dyckman, William Powers, N. L. Dailey, M. Cheesborough, Godwin & Co., Knapp estate, W. H. Knapp estate, Sheppard Knapp, estate of James Potter, C. F. Draper, Samuel Schiff, W. E. Hayes, Flint & Jones, Robert Bonner, Mrs. A. D. Seaman, W. B. Isham, E. Riggs, W. Van Courtland, B. F. Ackerman, J. H. Dyckman, Thomas McQuinn, Nelson Chase, E. B. Dick, H. A. Lispanaso, D. C. and Olga Kee, W. W. Green, A. Robinson, E. Readleston, E. H. McCullough, George Taylor, A. Slater, B. D. Fields, M. H. Cashman, J. W. Sterling, A. H. Barry, T. J. Powers.

Pleasant suburban sites remain unoccupied solely because men do not want to buy and build upon lots that will be taxed for the next generation or so for public improvement, the benefit of which will be reflected in the value of property more favorably located. For it is not to be expected that outlying streets will come in for improvement while main thoroughfares are still clamoring for attention. Nor can the suburban residents exercise the "influence" to command favor. They are scattered and necessarily weak through conflicting interest and they trust to a broken reed if they rely upon the councils to reach them before the compacter interests have been served.

There is but one reasonably and thoroughly satisfactory solution of the problem of street improvement. It is known as the special assessment method and its fairness is undisputed. It has stood every test of experience, and were it in operation to-day in Johnstown we might look for miles of well paved streets where we now count upon rods only.—Johnstown Democrat.

Why should homeseekers be forced to the outskirts, when there are hundreds of good vacant acres in the city?

It is not better to tax producers for making goods abundant and giving employment to labor, or to tax speculators for making land scarce and keeping men idle?

Why should homeseekers be forced to the outskirts, when there are hundreds of good vacant acres in the city?

Do not many vacant lots increase the cost of roads, sewers, and other services to reach the people who have been forced to the outskirts?

Why not seek our taxes (public revenue) where the speculator gathers his riches—namely, from land values?

Public improvements add nothing to

the value of houses, goods or labor. Then why should these things be taxed to pay for public improvements?

Public improvements do raise the values of land. Then should not the values of land pay for public improvements?

Would industry and commerce have to pay toll to land speculators if taxes were confined to land values?

If taxing whisky makes whisky harder to get, is not the effect of taxing houses and goods the same?

Don't you know if you tax houses and goods you make them dearer and harder to get?

Do you know that if you tax land values you make land cheaper and easier to get?

Land is the only thing which is cheaper and easier to get when it is taxed heavily, and land is the source of our living.

Why should the man who uses land beneficially be taxed more than the man who holds it idle?

Increased population requires increased taxation. Increased population causes increased land values. Is not the increased land value in every way suited to satisfy the increased demand for taxes?

Then why not reduce taxation on buildings and increase it on land values?

Is it wise to use the taxing power to enrich the owners of unused lands and to diminish the just profits of productive capital? Is it right to tax the man who benefits the city by increasing its work and wages, when, by exempting improvements from taxation, we would encourage the holders of vacant land to build, and the possessors of outside capital to bring their capital here for investment? If the tax levied on improvements has the same effect as an annual fine on the same amount (and it does), would not its imposition on land values encourage the increase of improvements and correspondingly discourage the holding of valuable land idle? Take the tax off improvements and every workingman in the city will pay less taxes on his home! Every merchant can sell cheaper because of his relief from taxes! Every manufacturer can increase his profits and the wages paid to his employees!

The labor problem is, how shall all men willing to work always find opportunity to work and thus produce wealth? The single tax, by opening natural opportunities, and at the same time relieving industry from burdens, solves the labor problem!—Edgar L. Ryder.

Can Not Tax Peddlers.

A Court Decision That Affects All the Boroughs.

SOUTH BETHELEHEM, Pa.—Every town in Pennsylvania is individually affected by a decision rendered by Judge Scott. The case was brought by this borough against a New York firm for the recovery of a penalty for the violation of a borough ordinance. This ordinance requires persons not engaged in permanent business here, before beginning the sale of any goods whatever, shall pay a license fee of \$50 a month. A penalty of a fine not less than \$100 is provided for the violation of the ordinance. The defendants contended the ordinance was in violation of the interstate commerce law. Judge Scott declared the ordinance void, because the act of 1893 does not limit the amount of the fine to be imposed. The ordinance was also declared to be unlawful because it is in contravention of the rights of interstate commerce.—Philadelphia Record.

Location Which Encourages Use.

"The proposal to levy taxation directly on the value of land may roughly be said to be a two-sided one. First, its advocates claim that it is an ideal method of taxation. The value which adheres to land is not created by the land owners. The land in the center of Glasgow—along Argyle, Jamaica, Union, Buchanan and other streets, is worth as much as \$20, \$30, \$40 or, in some places, even \$50 per square yard and over, but nobody can possibly claim that these enormous values are due to anything which the owners have done to the ground. And so with other land. Those who sow and tend crops, or erect buildings, or sink the shaft of a mine, or make any other improvements upon land, can quite clearly claim that the value of these improvements are due to their exertions. The value of land, while depending to a certain extent on its natural advantages, is chiefly determined by population."

"If the whole values of land were taken in taxation—which is what 'single tax' men aim at—land monopoly would, of course, be abolished, and all land would be put to its best use, as it is only by putting it to something near its best use that the occupiers could afford to pay its annual value year by year in taxation."—Glasgow Echo.

The Effect of Taxing Improvements.

Pleasant suburban sites remain unoccupied solely because men do not want to buy and build upon lots that will be taxed for the next generation or so for public improvement, the benefit of which will be reflected in the value of property more favorably located. For it is not to be expected that outlying streets will come in for improvement while main thoroughfares are still clamoring for attention. Nor can the suburban residents exercise the "influence" to command favor. They are scattered and necessarily weak through conflicting interest and they trust to a broken reed if they rely upon the councils to reach them before the compacter interests have been served.

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THE BOOM OF BUSINESS.

An Independent Newspaper's Review of the Situation.

To estimate the extent and meaning of the present revival we must take a glance backward. When the McKinley tariff became law, in October, 1890, disastrous results soon followed, especially in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

In December, 1890, at Bethlehem, Pa., 1,000 iron workers were thrown out of employment. In January, 1891, wages were reduced 9 per cent. at the large steel works at Homestead, Pa., and in the following February 4,000 men were thrown out of work—reverses followed in April by a second reduction of wages (3 per cent.), and in July, 1892, by the great and bloody strike of 3,900 men against wage reductions. On January 22, 1891, at Youngstown, O., 10,000 men were thrown out of work and the wages of 5,000 were reduced at Johnstown, Pa. In less than a year after the McKinley law took effect 24,000 mill hands were thrown out of work or their wages cut down. In March, 1892, one western steel company had 5,500 men idle, and in July of that year ordered a reduction of 45 per cent. in wages. Strikes, shutdowns, working on short time, reduction of wages were quite in order these times (from 1890 to 1893) of "humming" activity and booming McKinley prosperity of American industries.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the success of "protectionism" and tariff taxation for the alleged benefit of American wage earners was so tremendous under the republican high tariff that the labor element of the country (in November, 1892) wisely concluded that they had had quite enough of the "American system" (so called), and hence they voted for tariff reform and Mr. Cleveland.

The present improvement has come to stay, and the new tide of prosperity can be heightened and broadened if the American export trade in manufactured products is vigorously pressed. Relieved by the Wilson law of a considerable portion of the vast burden of "protective" taxation imposed for the benefit of monopoly—a taxation amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars every year—the people are beginning to taste the sweets of liberty and to profit by freer trade. The enormous benefit derived from the new tariff is, however, as yet only in the bud.

Even the manufacturers have begun to scent prosperity in the "free trade" tariff, and to see that it is for them a blessing in disguise. Every day makes it clearer that it is not to their interest to revive McKinleyism. With free raw materials—the very lifeblood of manufacturing—and with a reduction in the expenses of manufacturing, both of which inestimable booms the Wilson law gave the mill owners, they cannot fail to see that the brightest era of industry ever known in America has dawned upon them.

The Gettysburg of the great war against the slave power of "protected" monopoly was won when the Wilson law triumphed. That victory, it is true, was not exactly a Waterloo. But, like the union victory at Cemetery Ridge, it was decisive. Many republican journals are now crying out a re-encantment of the McKinley or some other high tariff, and are bent on making this the foremost issue of the day. But the country will not brook any more republican tariff tinkering, and public opinion demands that the splendid results which the Wilson law is accomplishing shall not be frustrated by adverse legislation.—N. Y. Herald.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

They Were Larger Under Harrison Than Under Cleveland.

Our republican friends needn't lose sleep over the exports of gold now being made.

There was not a week from March 4 to July 31 in any of the 4 years of President Harrison's administration in which gold exports were not a great deal larger than they have been all this month.

Take the banner year of that administration—1892. Gold was exported in July that year to the amount of \$10,782,638, a weekly average of nearly \$2,500,000.

In July, 1891, the amount shipped was \$6,662,674.

In the year before, July's shipments were even larger than in 1892, amounting to \$11,800,029.

Here we have a total for the last 3 years of the Harrison administration of \$29,205,311 in 13 July weeks, an average of over \$2,250,000 per week, as compared with \$1,450,000 in the 3 weeks of this month.

In other words, July gold exports under republican rule were 5 times as great as are the shipments we have heard so much about this month.—St. Louis Republic.

A Self-Evident Falsehood.

The republican leaders are now engaged in the task of trying to convince the American laboring men that it is not actual legislation that affects wages and the condition of business. With this crazy lie on their lips they show that although wages began to go down and shops to close right after the passage of the McKinley bill, it was due to the fear that the democrats might some time get into power and adopt free trade. And so, when prosperity returned on the passage of the democratic tariff bill, and the wages of over a million workingmen were increased, it was due to the hope that the republicans would tinker the tariff. If there is any man who is fool enough to believe this self-evident falsehood he should do what he can to get the incurable insane hospital moved where it will be convenient.—Peoria Herald.

If the revival of prosperity was caused by the election of a republican congress in 1894, how did it happen that the boom didn't come until six months after the polls closed and the returns were canvassed?—Chicago Chronicle.

The republicans observe with sorrow that President Cleveland continues to increase the number of employes placed under civil service rules.—Boston Globe.

SEEKING AN ISSUE.

The Republican Party in Search of a Bone to Contend For.

Many of our republican contemporaries vehemently insist that the tariff is to be very much in evidence during the presidential campaign of next year. Those who favor the candidacy of Gov. McKinley are obliged to do this, for he would be an absurdity as a candidate on any other issue. It is hardly possible, however, to find anybody of prominence who advocates the re-enactment of the McKinley law.

On the other hand, there are not a few republicans who are tired of the tariff issue, and especially of McKinleyism. They know when they have enough. They remember with emotion the tremendous overthrow of 1890, which followed the McKinley inquiry as the thunder follows the electric flash. They remember also how they claimed that this was due to the fact that the election came so soon after the passage of the bill that the people had not had time to learn how very good a bill it was. So they took two years to explain it to the people, during which period wages were reduced all over the country. Their two years of explanation and falling wages were followed by another stinging defeat. Many republicans are quite aware that their success last fall was wholly due to the depression of business which they brought about, and that it affords no promise for the future if the improvement in business continue. So they are very shy of McKinleyism.

It is worthy of mention that Congressman Dingley, of Maine, thinks that the next presidential election will turn mainly upon the currency question. This is significant because Mr. Dingley is a representative of Mr. Reed, a prominent candidate for the presidency. It is also significant on account of the reason assigned for it. He says the democrats have stolen republicanism by enacting a protective tariff, which "proves to be tributary to American enterprise."

We might pause to ask Mr. Dingley, if the present tariff is tributary to American enterprise, why his party enacted one which on many important commodities was twice as high as the present tariff? We might also ask how it happened that the makers of many commodities on which the tariff was reduced the most are among the most prosperous? However, it is not our purpose to argue the correctness of Mr. Dingley's statement, but merely to cite it as evidence of the drift of republican opinion. If the republican party adopt sound money as the main issue for 1896, it will be compelled substantially to endorse the democratic administration. On the other hand, if it embrace McKinleyism it will have to attack a tariff which its own organs declare is "tributary to American enterprise." Under these circumstances the search for an issue is attended with no little embarrassment.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

When ultra republicans discuss the better times they give the credit to their capture of the next congress. When they talk about the shortage of the wheat crop they charge it to a democratic administration.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Cleveland, when he retires on March 4, 1897, will take with him the confidence and affection of the people and leave a more united party than he probably dared to dream six months ago. And that is better than a third term.—Albany Argus.

It must make a good talker like Benjamin Harrison tired to keep mum on topics of live interest and confine his conversation to denials that he said anything. But such are the restraints of candidacy for the highest office in the gift of a critical people.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Can it be that Mr. Reed imagines that the republicans are sighing for him in his absence? If so, he is mistaken, so far as the republican leaders are concerned. We have an idea that he is doing exactly as Mr. Allison, Mr. Harrison and Mr. McKinley would have him do.—Peoria Herald.

Of course, the republicans will prefer to raise additional revenues from a wool tax rather than from a beer tax. The beer men control many votes, while a wool tax would not only afford revenue, but subsidies. There will be no wool tax, however, while Cleveland is president.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The last three months have seen an extraordinary revival, which is still in progress. The history of the country does not show so rapid a recovery at any other time from a period of panic depression. It is clear enough that the limit has not been reached and that the upward movement grows in force. The burden lies upon the republican journals and leaders to explain how the "depressing and paralyzing" influence of the new duties has been suspended.—N. Y. Times.

That there is a conspiracy to suppress the news of improved industrial conditions admits of no doubt. It has been shown by the attitude of the republican newspapers for some time. But the prophets of woe and the howlers of calamity have not been able to prevent the restoration of prosperity. They have retarded it to a considerable extent and delayed the consummation for six months. But they have at last lost their power to hoodoo the people. Prosperity and increased wages are the order of the day.—Kansas City Times.

The imprudence of republicans in claiming that good times came because the republicans had elected a majority in congress has a touch of the fantastical. The republican congress cannot pass a tariff bill that President Cleveland will approve unless it should be a democratic bill. If the republicans should carry the election in 1896, congress, president and all, the new congress would not meet until December, 1897, and could pass no tariff bill until well along in 1898. The good times came because for at least three years the republicans will be powerless to tinker with the tariff or the currency.—Chicago Chronicle.

TRUE AMERICANISM.

It Is to Support Such a Policy as Will Increase the Wealth, Comfort and Prosperity of the Whole People.

In discussing the simple issue of high taxation and restricted trade, versus freer trade and lower taxes, it is noticeable that the principal arguments of the protectionists are misrepresentations of the motives of their opponents. Instead of giving facts showing the advantage of a protection policy, the tariff editorials of the republican press repeat the parrot gabble of "British free trade," "England's tariff system" and "Cobden club doctrines," accompanied with charges that in seeking to secure a more liberal trade policy, the democrats are acting as the agents of British manufacturers. By falsely claiming that theirs is the true American policy, and by a profession of jingoism toward foreign nations, the republicans have succeeded in creating a popular belief that they are the only patriotic party. And it is on this mistaken idea that they rely for support against the logic and facts which are so completely against them.

In reality there is not the slightest ground for their claims of superior patriotism. True Americanism is the support of such policies as will increase the wealth, comfort and prosperity of the whole of our people. The democrats are convinced that protection is a principle is wrong, and that it works injury to the many while benefiting a few. They know by experience that high tariffs are opposed to the best interests of the whole people, and are therefore working for their abolition. They want to trade with other countries, not because it will benefit the foreigner, but because we can thus get goods cheaper and sell more of our products abroad. They believe that American energy, skill and intelligence, with our matchless natural resources, need no government aid, and that we can make goods and buy and sell in open competition with the whole world.

Contrast this manly independent attitude with that of the republican protectionists. In spite of our great possessions of the richest farming land in the world, of inexhaustible deposits of coal, iron ore, copper and other minerals, of our vast forests, and the facilities for commerce afforded by our great lakes and rivers, and unrivalled harbors, the servile protectionists whine: "Good congress protect me. I am afraid of the competition of England, a little island up in the north east corner of the Atlantic, with inferior resources to the one state of Pennsylvania. I haven't brains enough, or strength enough to make things as well as England does, so please tax everybody and everything and help me do business." Nice kind of "Americanism" isn't it? Every self-respecting American should be ashamed of the party which represents him as a cowardly dependent on government bounties, afraid of a little country which long ago left off taxing its people to support manufacturers. And he should be ashamed of the false pretense of patriotism which puts money in the pockets of monopolists and gives fat offices to the shouters for protection.

THIS FROM QUEBEC.

Canadian Protectionists Still Enshrouded in Error.

From the ancient city of Quebec, Canada, comes news which should gladden the hearts of the protectionists. It appears that an electric street railway is being constructed in that city, but is vigorously opposed by the cab drivers, carriage builders and blacksmiths, who fear that the new road will injure their business.

Recently a delegation from these trades appeared before the mayor of the city and protested against the construction of the proposed electric railway. The mayor received them coldly and pointed out that the new road would increase traffic and employ more people than are at present given work by the cab and carriage owners.

Who says that protection notions are not spreading? What, though France, Russia, Australia and New Zealand have lately given evidence that they are advancing out of the darkness of the high tariff delusion? What does that amount to, as compared to the gratifying fact that the Quebec cab drivers, etc., are opposed to the march of modern improvements and new inventions? The party which sticks to the old exploded doctrine of shutting out competition by prohibitive tariffs must welcome as allies men who wish to prohibit the competition of cheaper methods of transportation. Truly the cabmen and blacksmiths of Quebec are good protectionists.

MAKING MORE WORK.

A False Idea and False Promises—Fooling the People.

The inconsistencies, absurdities and delusions which make up the great doctrine of high taxation and restricted trade, would never have been able to secure a footing among the people were it not for the belief that in some way or other protection makes more work. It is this idea which has given strength to the ridiculous claims of the high tariffites, and which is still the main support of the protective policy among unthinking people. Forced to admit that protection restricts commerce, increases prices, fosters monopolies and puts an intolerable burden of taxation on the masses, the defenders of the system meet all demands for its speedy abolition with the claim that "protection makes more work." And as there is in all countries at the present time an apparent scarcity of work, the men who are unemployed, or who fear that their places may be filled by some of those who are idle, go on voting for a policy which pretends to make more work.

Now it is true that in one sense protection does make more work. Just as smashing windows makes more work for glaziers, or burning houses makes more work for carpenters, etc., so does a high tariff on goods make more work in some places. But this merely means harder work to produce the things on which the tariff is imposed, and does not in the least add to the total wealth

or comfort of the people. No man really wants work for the sake of working. He wants to work so that by producing things he can exchange them for the goods he needs. And every step in the spread of civilization has been in the direction of producing more goods with less work. To be consistent the high tariffite should advocate the destruction of all labor-saving machinery.

Protectionists come to idle men and tell them that by shutting out foreign goods there will be more work in this country. This seems plausible, but it is a delusion. All the goods imported from abroad must be paid for in labor products, to obtain which, requires work in this country. If some kinds of goods can be made cheaper, that is, with less effort, in foreign countries, the demand for labor is not lessened, but merely turned in other directions to produce goods to be exchanged for those imported.

On the other hand, protection actually diminishes the opportunities for employment in two ways. First, by greatly increasing the cost of commodities it decreases the amount of wealth which can, as capital, be devoted to the production of more wealth. Second, by limiting foreign commerce it restricts the markets for our products, thus directly destroying industries which would give work to our unemployed. Just as burning down houses would in the end injure carpenters (by making rents higher and all kinds of goods dearer) more than it would benefit them, so protection, which seems to make more opportunities for labor, always results in shutting men out of work.

TELL THE TRUTH.

A Little Conflict of Ideas That Needs Fitting Together.

The New York Tribune joins with the Iron Age in predicting prosperity for our iron and steel industries because of the prospect of good crops. After referring to the increased demand of the railroads for rails and other materials owing to the probable increase in grain freights, the Tribune of June 17 says: "Belief that agricultural makers and makers of wire fencing would have large demands from farmers... have all helped to stimulate buying of iron and its products." But this is an editorial on "Business," written by a practical business man. In the next column of the same issue the partisan politician hack gets in his brilliant and original theory of the revival in our industries. He says: "The people were assured last fall that voting for the restoration of power to the republican party would bring back prosperity. . . . The certainty that power had been transferred . . . was enough of itself to light thousands of fires and to open the doors of thousands of factories and mills."

Which is right, the Iron Age, organ of our great iron and steel industries, and the Tribune's financial editor, or the narrow partisan who tries to gull his readers into believing that merely voting for John Jones instead of William Smith, started up all our idle furnaces, mills and factories? What do the sensible business men of the country, who know that the prosperity of any industry depends on the demand for the goods made by it, think of the leading republican paper's idea that trade is regulated by the political complexion of congress?

A correspondent suggests that the Tribune should discharge either its financial editor or its high tariff hack. Or it should allow the latter to tell the truth occasionally, even though party interests would suffer.

THE LATEST DODGE.

A Commission to Take the Tariff Out of Politics Wanted.

Finding themselves beaten on every point by both logic and facts, the latest dodge of the protectionists is the advocacy of a tariff commission, which they claim will "take the tariff question out of politics." For this purpose they urge the creation of a commission of experts who are to fix customs duties on all imported goods sufficiently high to cover the alleged difference between their labor cost and that of goods produced in this country.

This scheme for a tariff commission is a mere blind for the maintenance of protection. Its advocates know full well that the doctrine of a high tariff is rapidly dying out, and they therefore seek to mislead the people by the pretence that the main issue between the two great parties can be taken out of politics through a non-partisan commission. But such a course is impossible. The democratic platform of 1892 declared protection to be a fraud, a robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. How can a consistent democrat favor leaving to a commission the amount of protection any particular industry is to receive? Democracy means the entire abolition of protective tariffs and the establishment of a system of taxation which will bear equally on all. Such a system can never be established except through the action of a political party, and when it is established there will be no longer a tariff question to disturb industry by changes in customs duties.

Figures and Lies.

What kind of fools is the Manufacturer, organ of the Philadelphia protectionists, published for? It does not use sufficient care in concocting its fabrications to give them even the appearance of truth. It publishes in its own pages the facts which contradict its statements. In its issue of May 4 that paper says: "The Wilson tariff, putting down the duty on shoddy and making wool free, diminished the importation of wool." And again in the same article: "Under the influence of the Wilson tariff imports of foreign wool declined." Then to prove these assertions it gives the following figures from the circular of Justice, Beteman & Co.: "Imports for seven months ended March 31: Wool, 1893, 107,925,514 pounds; 1894, 33,800,505 pounds; 1895, 120,730,321 pounds." Comment is needless.

A dispatch from St. Louis says the free silver men had everything their own way in the Democratic primaries Saturday. That's what the neighborhood would say when the other women went into houses and shut their doors and windows, leaving her to quarrel it out with herself.—Kansas City Star.

The American Leather Company of Wilmington, Del., surprises its employees, last Friday, by advancing wages 25 per cent. Similar surprises are of daily occurrence now and cheer not only the men benefited but all business people, for they mean that the tide of trade is rising steadily.

Secretary Smith has drawn on the treasury for the following amounts to be applied to the quarterly payments of pensions at the offices named: Philadelphia, \$2,000,000; Indianapolis, \$2,000,000; Knoxville, Tenn., \$1,850,000; Louisville, Ky., \$1,100,000; New York, \$1,825,000; Topeka, Kan., \$3,750,000. Total, 13,225,000.

The weather prophets predict six storm periods, covering fifteen days, in August. As their predictions have been verified during the past months, there is reason to expect frequent rains in August, and everybody knows what a sufficient rainfall in July and August means for Kansas. There is prosperity ahead of us, and we can rejoice.

The wisdom of the Democratic revision of the tariff laws is becoming more apparent every day. The trusts and combines are being daily knocked out and business is falling into the hands of individuals, all of whom conduct it in their own views. This increases the wages of laborers, while competition keeps down the prices of every class of goods.

Republican and Populist papers are making a great howl over the enormous debt the present Administration has saddled on the people. Now, if the government has borrowed three or four hundred million dollars, as they claim it has, has not the government received that money, and all that it will be out of pocket is the interest that will have to be paid on. Rats.

Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.—Constitution of the United States of America, ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, ¶ 5.

Now then, supposing one Congress has fixed a unit of value in silver can not another Congress fix it in gold or any other metal, or vice versa? and if foreign capital will send a "Hazard" circular into this country for a certain purpose, what is the reason foreign capital will not or did not send another circular into this country to stir up this free silver agitation, when it is a well known fact that the majority of the stock in American silver mines is owned by foreign capitalists?

The Philadelphia Record says Andrew Carnegie is a very small liberal person but he now refuses to contribute money for tariff campaigns, because he has no fear of Democratic legislation nor of the hobgoblin of foreign competition. The results have vindicated his sagacity, and most of the iron and steel manufacturers of the country are fast coming around to his way of thinking. There will be no "fat-frying" and no calamity howling in the campaign.

Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis has decided that members of the Grand Army of the Republic may wear their uniforms in attending funerals held in Catholic churches. This removes the ban placed by some priests upon representatives of that order. The uniforms of the old soldiers who fought to preserve the Union is presentable and appropriate at all places and on all occasions. As it stands for the supremacy of a reconciled nation it cannot desecrate the House of God nor the abodes of mourning. The decree of Archbishop Kain is wise and patriotic.—Burlington Independent.

The five members of the Democratic State committee, to whom was referred the question of the legality of electing a chief justice to succeed Judge David Martin, at the coming fall election, have reported unanimously to the effect that the election must be held this fall. It was talked for a time that Judge Martin would be endorsed by all the parties as a non-partisan candidate, but the Democratic sentiment in favor of this move has died out and it is practically certain that a straight Democrat will be nominated. Judge McClervy of Fort Scott, is likely to be the nominee. A convention will shortly be called for the nomination of a Democratic candidate.

Gold dollars are now curiosities. Recently a Chicago man wanted fifty gold dollar pieces, and applied to the banks, then to the sub-treasury, and then to the mint and treasury department, but fifty \$1.00 pieces could not be obtained. He could get \$5 and \$10 gold pieces in exchange for silver anywhere, but dollars were not to be had. There were never but 1,004,000 of them coined, and their coinage ceased forty years ago, as it was too small a piece for general circulation. The man found the gold dollars in San Francisco, but he had to pay \$1.50 each for them.

The following from the National Advertiser suggests a lucrative employment for the right person in every city. If such a party would advertise here there would doubtless be quite an exodus of wives to the mountains and northern lakes for the summer: Married ladies in Boston, who cannot take their husbands to the country, are urged to leave them in charge of "a refined widow lady," who advertises to "lodge and board respectable husbands, look after their linen and give them a mother's care if ill." Good hours are insisted on; no latekeys are tolerated, and the prospectus of the widow declares "there will be no funny business." Testimonials cheerfully furnished.

From our State exchanges we can plainly see that the indications are that party lines will be broken considerably by voters this fall. In fact, that there will be many a voter ignore his party nominations on the theory and belief that a man can, in this off year, cast a much mixed ballot and, next year, be as good and strong in his own party as ever. And, taking these things into consideration, would not this be a good year for the Democrats of Chase county to put a good, strong ticket in the field and stand their chances of getting enough of the independent vote to elect a part, if not all, of their ticket? At one time the Democratic vote of this county amounted to 825, and was pushing the Republicans very closely for a majority over them, and would have had that majority, perhaps, in another year or two, had not a third party frightened some of the Democrats into the belief that it would be through some other party only that the Republican party of Kansas could be defeated, horse, foot and dragon. The Democratic party of Chase county is to-day much stronger than they have any idea, or the Pops will give their credit of being, and they should exert that strength for the good of their party.

ENFORCE THE LAW. If we are creditably informed, our able and distinguished county attorney has quite recently received a letter from the attorney general, calling his attention to the fact that it is his duty to see that no more violations of the prohibitory liquor law should be allowed in our county without prosecution; that upon the receipt of the letter he notified the city officers to close up the saloons and was informed by them that if he wanted the saloons closed up he had better do it himself. We are further informed that he saw the saloon men and had them close up until the reform wave rolls by. They are closed till the wave gets past. Selling liquor is only a misdemeanor; making a false personal property statement is a felony. We implore the attorney general to write another letter, prodding our county attorney on prosecuting persons who make false personal statements, thereby robbing the state, county and school districts of their just proportion of taxes.—Dodge City Democrat.

TARIFF AS AN ISSUE. As The Times has heretofore indicated, the reporting of the reopening of the tariff agitation would be a most dangerous experiment at this time, or 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 through the country, drive capital back into concealment, dethrone 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 foe of the people with such force and vigor that the folly will never be repeated.—Kansas City Times.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S PROPOSITION CONCERNING THE SILVER QUESTION.

PART I.
FRIEND TIMMONS, in almost every issue of your valued Weekly you reproduce "Secretary Carlisle's propositions," in which, according to the doctrine of the mono-metallics, he offers to the advocates of free coinage of silver five hard nuts to crack.

It is not my desire to criticize your personal views and sentiments in this vital and important question, but I do not believe that one-half dozen of your Democratic subscribers accord with you on this subject. To be true your subscribers that are followers of the political party, who passed the demonetization act in 1873 and the few Democrats that also adhere to a similar policy, will flatter you for the "noble fight" you maintain in this matter. They blow themselves up like a bullfrog on a saw log and proclaim to be the advocates of "honest money," etc. They may be honest in their conviction and patriotic enough in the advocacy of their sentiments, but I am afraid it is not the product of their candid deliberations. They do not study the question with all its features, they do not compare the historical traditions of silver with the present state of affairs, they do not or will not concede to the fact that the ratio of silver to gold was always what it is to-day, and that the nation that had conquered a maritime and commercial supremacy. The relation of silver to gold was always established by the laws of nature, and the balance of trade in her favor. While I do not claim to be infallible in my conclusions I have endeavored to read both sides of the question. Every anti-silver speech, newspaper article or pamphlet that has so far come to my knowledge, fails to be convincing, when the balance of trade doctrine is applied to it.

It is not my intention to fully discuss the silver question as it presents itself to an impartial mind, but pardon me to recall the relations or ratio between these metals that were, more than any other, used in coinage, silver and gold. The rulers of the Greeks, about 500 years before Christ, declared by law that gold was worth thirteen times as much as silver, and the Romans, when they were masters of the social situation, changed at different times the ratio from 9 to 14 to 1, when their relations to other countries at different times required an adjustment of the ratio, so that they, the Romans, were the benefited party in the stipulation of the ratio. Spain in 1546 decreed the ratio of 13 1/2 to 1, in virtue of the regaining of commercial supremacy over Portugal in 1775 fixed the ratio 15 1/2 to 1, which ratio was adopted by France in 1788 and maintained to this date.

When the little nation Portugal took possession of Brazil and in connection of its naval and commercial greatness, she changed in 1688 the ratio to 16 to 1 in order to injure the commercial supremacy of the United States, who at that time, had more silver than gold, it will thus be observed that the insignificant nation Portugal has established the 16 to 1 ratio between the royal metals, silver and gold.

After the battle of Trafalgar the great commerce of the world and the maritime supremacy fell into the lap of England. Being a remedy then was to the United States, having little or no silver and insidiously pursuing the golden rule that self preservation is the law of nature even for nations. England again, in virtue of her maritime and commercial supremacy, adopted by law the gold standard, at the same time striking a heavy blow at her commercial rivals Spain and Portugal, who had silver and gold in equal proportions.

England by act of parliament established the so called Bank Charter Act of 1844, compelling the bank of England to purchase all gold offered at a value under its coinage value, i. e. £ 3, 17s. 10d per ounce, American money about \$18.92, or about 3c less than the coinage value. It is not a conclusive demonstration, but it is a strong indication that the ratio between silver and gold has always been fixed by law. These metals never had a real self-supporting, abstract, specie value, and commercial relations have been implied, changed and adjusted to the times, conditions and purposes of predominating powers through the medium of law. This presumption of implied value has been the basis of the product of human laws is the only true basis of the so much talked about parity between these royal metals. The material value of these metals does not exist in the product of human deliberation and conclusions to suit the conditions of the times. The value of these metals is not real, it is ideal.

Referring again to the Bank Charter Act of 1844, England could not maintain its gold standard policy after the great balance of trade passed from her hands to become the property of the United States. Her remedy then was to establish a gold standard, the United States to harbor or her financial policy, viz: "Mono (gold)-metallicism."

How successful she was is well known to every man, woman and child, and the loved union, but it fills one of the darkest pages pages of American history. English agents equipped with contemptible cunning to stay the tariffing commercial supremacy of England, crossed the briny sea to lead the United States into the trap, set for her in 1873, and John Sherman then Secretary of the Treasury, who it is claimed entered the United States and now millionaire senator of the Buckeye State, became their tool. Instead of taking advantage of our supremacy and clearing the way for the world the ratio of silver to gold. Our American Congress and governmental officials degraded themselves in passing the shameful and un-American demonetization act of 1873. John Sherman by bribes or confuted our American Statesmen and financiers to such an extent that they were preserving British interests and their individual, England accomplished her purpose, to preserve the heavy blow at American trade, to preserve the great balance of trade in her favor and 2d, it destroyed the coinage value of silver. The world knows that from that time the ratio of value of the white metal steadily sank. That is exactly what England wanted because she needed cheap silver bullion to purchase wheat from East India, her monetary slaves, the United States to India and build up that country to become a rival of the United States in the production of bread stuff. Through the American bribe-taking national representatives and their boss, honest John Sherman, England had endeavored to injure American trade. She has perfectly accomplished her purpose, to preserve the American silver, purchased at a price of time from us at a low price to nurse our rival India in producing bread stuff. This is the reason why the price of silver and wheat have since been connected together. Cheap silver bullion from America, bought cheap wheat from India. The American farmer however has ever since been taught the theory that high protection alone could better his condition. Oh heavens, how false, untrue and deceitful these protection and party patriot representatives have been to these and me, my fellow farmer.

Fifty cent wheat and fifty cent silver is the crop that we are reaping now from the seeds merged into law by a pack of traitors in 1873. In virtue of American ingenuity and the immense natural resources of our great country, the great balance of trade has nevertheless been in our favor in the sum of hundreds of millions annually. But the shackles of English gold have put in a most damnable tool in the hands of a few money-monopolists and mono-metallics. A DEMOCRAT.

Delinquent Tax List of 1894.

STATE OF KANSAS, 1894.
CLARK COUNTY, Kans., so much of north side of each tract of land and town lot herein-after described as may be necessary to pay taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1894.
Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls this 10th day of July, 1895.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Description	S	T	R	Description	S	T	R
nw 1/4 sec 23	23	20	7	sec 23	23	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 24	24	20	7	sec 24	24	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 25	25	20	7	sec 25	25	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 26	26	20	7	sec 26	26	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 27	27	20	7	sec 27	27	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 28	28	20	7	sec 28	28	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 29	29	20	7	sec 29	29	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 30	30	20	7	sec 30	30	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 31	31	20	7	sec 31	31	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 32	32	20	7	sec 32	32	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 33	33	20	7	sec 33	33	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 34	34	20	7	sec 34	34	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 35	35	20	7	sec 35	35	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 36	36	20	7	sec 36	36	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 37	37	20	7	sec 37	37	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 38	38	20	7	sec 38	38	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 39	39	20	7	sec 39	39	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 40	40	20	7	sec 40	40	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 41	41	20	7	sec 41	41	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 42	42	20	7	sec 42	42	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 43	43	20	7	sec 43	43	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 44	44	20	7	sec 44	44	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 45	45	20	7	sec 45	45	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 46	46	20	7	sec 46	46	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 47	47	20	7	sec 47	47	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 48	48	20	7	sec 48	48	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 49	49	20	7	sec 49	49	20	9
sw 1/4 sec 50	50	20	7	sec 50	50	20	9

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Description	S	T	R	Description	S	T	R
sec 1	1	20	7	sec 1	1	20	9
sec 2	2	20	7	sec 2	2	20	9
sec 3	3	20	7	sec 3	3	20	9
sec 4	4	20	7	sec 4	4	20	9
sec 5	5	20	7	sec 5	5	20	9
sec 6	6	20	7	sec 6	6	20	9
sec 7	7	20	7	sec 7	7	20	9
sec 8	8	20	7	sec 8	8	20	9
sec 9	9	20	7	sec 9	9	20	9
sec 10	10	20	7	sec 10	10	20	9
sec 11	11	20	7	sec 11	11	20	9
sec 12	12	20	7	sec 12	12	20	9
sec 13	13	20	7	sec 13	13	20	9
sec 14	14	20	7	sec 14	14	20	9
sec 15	15	20	7	sec 15	15	20	9
sec 16	16	20	7	sec 16	16	20	9
sec 17	17	20	7	sec 17	17	20	9
sec 18	18	20	7	sec 18	18	20	9
sec 19	19	20	7	sec 19	19	20	9
sec 20	20	20	7	sec 20	20	20	9

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Description	S	T	R	Description	S	T	R
sec 1	1	20	7	sec 1	1	20	9
sec 2	2	20	7	sec 2	2	20	9
sec 3	3	20	7	sec 3	3	20	9
sec 4	4	20	7	sec 4	4	20	9
sec 5	5	20	7	sec 5	5	20	9
sec 6	6	20	7	sec 6	6	20	9
sec 7	7	20	7	sec 7	7	20	9
sec 8	8	20	7	sec 8	8	20	9
sec 9	9	20	7	sec 9	9	20	9
sec 10	10	20	7	sec 10	10	20	9
sec 11	11	20	7	sec 11	11	20	9
sec 12	12	20	7	sec 12	12	20	9
sec 13	13	20	7	sec 13	13	20	9
sec 14	14	20	7	sec 14	14	20	9
sec 15	15	20	7	sec 15	15	20	9
sec 16	16	20	7	sec 16	16	20	9
sec 17	17	20	7	sec 17	17	20	9
sec 18	18	20	7	sec 18	18	20	9
sec 19	19	20	7	sec 19	19	20	9
sec 20	20	20	7	sec 20	20	20	9

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Description	S	T	R	Description	S	T	R
sec 1	1	20	7	sec 1	1	20	9
sec 2	2	20	7	sec 2	2	20	9
sec 3	3	20	7	sec 3	3	20	9
sec 4	4	20	7	sec 4	4	20	9
sec 5	5	20	7	sec 5	5	20	9
sec 6	6	20	7	sec 6	6	20	9
sec 7	7	20	7	sec 7	7	20	9
sec 8	8	20	7	sec 8	8	20	9
sec 9	9	20	7	sec 9	9	20	9
sec 10	10	20	7	sec 10	10	20	9
sec 11	11	20	7	sec 11	11	20	9
sec 12	12	20	7	sec 12	12	20	9
sec 13	13	20	7	sec 13	13	20	9
sec 14	14	20	7	sec 14	14	20	9
sec 15	15	20	7	sec 15	15	20	9
sec 16	16	20	7	sec 16	16	20	9
sec 17	17	20	7	sec 17	17	20	9
sec 18	18	20	7	sec 18	18	20	9
sec 19	19	20	7	sec 19	19	20	9
sec 20	20	20	7	sec 20	20	20	9

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Description	S	T	R	Description	S	T	R
sec 1	1	20	7	sec 1	1	20	9
sec 2	2	20	7	sec 2	2	20	9
sec 3	3	20	7	sec 3	3	20	9
sec 4	4	20	7	sec 4	4	20	9
sec 5	5	20	7	sec 5	5	20	9
sec 6	6	20	7	sec 6	6	20	9
sec 7	7	20	7	sec 7	7	20	9
sec 8	8	20	7	sec 8	8	20	9
sec 9	9	20	7	sec 9	9	20	9
sec 10	10	20	7	sec 10	10	20	9
sec 11	11	20	7	sec 11	11	20	9
sec 12	12	20	7	sec 12	12	20	9
sec 13	13	20	7	sec 13	13	20	9
sec 14	14	20	7	sec 14	14	20	9
sec 15	15	20	7	sec 15	15	20	9
sec 16	16	20	7	sec 16	16	20	9
sec 17	17	20	7	sec 17	17	20	9
sec 18	18	20	7	sec 18	18	20	9
sec 19	19	20	7	sec 19	19	20	9
sec 20	20	20	7	sec 20	20	20	9

SAFFORDVILLE.

Description	S	T	R	Description	S	T	R
sec 1	1	20	7	sec 1	1	20	9
sec 2	2	20	7	sec 2	2	20	9
sec 3	3	20	7	sec 3	3	20	9
sec 4	4	20	7	sec 4	4	20	9
sec 5	5	20	7	sec 5	5	20	9
sec 6	6	20	7	sec 6	6	20	9
sec 7	7	20	7	sec 7	7	20	9
sec 8	8	20	7	sec 8	8	20	9
sec 9	9	20	7	sec 9	9		

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

The next regular meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee will be held in the COURT room at 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, August 10.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for destinations (Cedar Grove, Clements, Evans, Strong, Ellinor, Saffordville) and times for different routes (MST, WST, C.W.R.R.).

Table with columns for destinations (Hymor, Evans, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar) and times for different routes (MST, WST, C.W.R.R.).

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Ice cream at Bauerle's. Wm. P. Pugh has gone to Kansas City. Mrs. James George, of Strong City, is very ill. Charlie Coe is clerking at the Model grocery. M. P. Strahl had a very fine cow to die, last week. Cream puffs at the City Bakery every Saturday. John Bardill has returned to his home in Illinois. Fred Jensen is clerking for W. J. and A. G. McNea. One of the street cars is laid off, with a broken wheel. Mrs. Frankie Dibble, nee Watson, is visiting at Argentine. Pate Adare, of Strong City, has a new bicycle, a Cleveland. W. S. Romigh was down to Wichita, the latter part of last week. L. T. Drake lost a very fine horse yesterday, from lunge fever. Mrs. K. M. Whitman is suffering with a felon on her left hand. Schnavel Bros. have a new sign in front of their meat market. A. F. Fritze of Strong City paid Emporia a business visit Monday. J. Blunt Jones left, yesterday, for Texas, where he has cattle interest. E. F. Holmes' hand are making excellent headway at tooting their horns. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls. J. B. Wilcox, of the Strong City Derrick, was at Emporia, Monday last. Joe Maule, of Strong City, visited the ball game at Emporia, last Monday. Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City. J. J. Holmes, of Clements, shipped six car loads of cattle to Kansas City last week. Mrs. W. C. Somers lectured, last night, in the M. E. church, on women's suffrage. Miss Maud Johnson returned to Emporia, Monday, after a few weeks' visit at home. The annual tax levy will be made next Monday by the Board of County Commissioners. Don't fail to take your best girl to Bauerle's and treat her to some delicious ice cream. Wm. Forney has put down a stone sidewalk on the south side of his residence property. On and after July 1st you can get forty 1-pound loaves of bread for \$1.00 from Frank Oberst. Regular monthly meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, Saturday, August 17. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Russell, of Bazaar, returned home last Thursday, from their visit in Colorado. \$13.50 will be the fare from Kansas City to Louisville and return during the national G.A.R. encampment. There is always a variety at the bakery and confectionary store of E. F. Bauerle, from which you can select. If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction. ap18 Miss Anna K. Rockwood entertained a number of her friends, last Friday evening, at the home of her parents. At the school meeting in Strong City, last Thursday, it was voted to build a primary school this side of the railroad. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. 1y20f Frank Blackshere, of Etmdale, arrived home, last Thursday, from St. Louis, where he is attending a medical college.

Constable L. W. Heck went to Newton and Wichita, last week, looking for thieves, returning, Thursday, without them. Saying nothing of the merits or demerits of lawyer Cochran's "Dog-days edition," "U bet me 16 to 1" it will be a hummer. Jos. G. McDowell has a position with Jones & Co., dry goods merchants at Kansas City, and will leave for that place in a few days. Last Thursday evening, after the close of the institute, Conny Superintendent T. G. Allen entertained the pupils with a watermelon social.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will give an ice cream and lawn social Friday evening, August 2nd, at the residence of Mrs. Palmer. All are invited to come. The limited Brethren will have an ice cream supper at Patten's school-house, to-morrow (Friday) evening for the benefit of their pastor, the Rev. D. S. Henniger. Jed (Dad) Clark has gone on a tour through southeastern Kansas and Missouri, to take orders for oil painting. "Dad" is a renowned artist, and should meet with excellent success. Dr. Eric Watkins, Dentist, of Council Grove, will be in this city, at Madden's office, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 13th and 14th. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

Hill-top cemetery, on the land of J. S. Petford, in Toledo township, and adjoining Hill-side cemetery, is now a chartered corporation, and the two grave yards will be thrown into one. 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. Mrs. T. S. Jones and son Edgar W. Jones, and daughter Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, and grandson Dudley Doolittle, left, yesterday afternoon, for a visit to Maniton Springs, Col.

Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full 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 teachers that have been engaged in the Cottonwood Falls schools, for the ensuing year are Prof. L. A. Lowther, Principal; J. S. Stanley, First Assistant; Herbert A. Clark, Miss Carrie E. Breece, Miss Frances Day, Miss Anna K. Rockwood and Miss Minnie Ellis, Assistants. Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 1895, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same. All persons having books in their possession belonging to the High School Library are requested to return them at once, so that the books may be classified and catalogued, anew before the opening of school. The school building will be open every morning at 9 o'clock. L. A. LOWTHER.

Persons sending mail east, from this city, and Strong, to be delivered this side of Emporia, would do well to remember if it is not mailed in time to go out in the morning mail, it will have to layover until the following morning; and also that all mail for Emporia that does not go out on the afternoon train has also to lay over until the following morning; because if mailed at night, it does not reach its destination until the following afternoon. The title page of the July issue of Comfort shows an encouraging picture of Uncle Sam viewing the signs of returning prosperity. The upper half of the picture illustrates the great war clouds that over-shadow all Europe, while our own country is basking in the sunshine, enjoying a revival of trade and commerce, and entering upon an era of industrial activity greater than heretofore known. 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view and clothes yon mountain with an azure hue. Resolved, that we, Homestead Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Pleasant Valley, July 30, 1895, heartily endorse the action of D. Madden, our present County Attorney, in so valiantly enforcing the Prohibitory Law, and extend to him our sympathy and support in all such work. Signed, JOSEPH H. RIGGS, MARY C. PERRY, ELLA SIFFELT, G. C. RIGGS. On behalf of the meeting.

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. Atchison races, July 23 to 26, final limit July 27. One fare. Annual meeting Central Baptist association, at Lawrence, August 5-10. One and one-third fare on certificate plan.

A TIMELY PROTEST.

The following petition was circulated last week and signed by every teacher attending the institute, or will, as well as many others. This is a grand mistake to hire foreign teachers while many equally good, if not better Chase county teachers are unemployed.

To the School Boards of Chase Co.: We, the teachers of Chase county, in view of the fact that our Institute has been late this year, and that teachers from other counties are taking advantage of this and coming into our county and engaging our schools while we are at work; do petition your honorable bodies to give us the preference as far as you can, choosing from our number so long as the desired talent can be found; thereby raising the standard of school work among us and giving us an incentive for continuous effort and higher attainment. When this talent has been exhausted then choose from other sources educators who do credit to the profession even though they do underbid us.

ELINOR ITEMS. '88 in the shade Saturday. We are beginning to need rain badly. A. J. Crocker shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday. The Elinor "Huskars" scooped the Saffordville boys at base ball, Saturday, a score of 17 to 4. Quite a number of our young folks attended the platform dance at Saffordville Friday night. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Golay have just returned from a weeks' visit to friends and relatives near Matfield Green.

The neck tie social, that was stated last week, to be at Elinor Saturday evening, August 3, has been changed to an ice cream social. All are invited. Rumor has it that Albert Bond, Frank Cane and Will Glanville, each are going to get them a new top buggy. Well, well, look out girls. Our "Huskars" will play ball with the Gladstone boys, next Saturday. The game commences at 2 p. m. sharp. Admission 50 cents, ladies free. ELI NOR.

RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were adopted by the Chase County Normal Institute, July 25, 1895: We, the members of the Chase County Institute, Resolve: First, that we express our thanks to Supt. Allen for the kindness and interest shown to the teachers during this Institute; also to Professors Lowther and Van Ostrand for their careful and conscientious labor in our behalf; Second, that we extend our thanks to the school board of Dist. No. 6, for use of the school building during this Institute; to the citizens of Cottonwood Falls for the hospitality shown us; and to Revs. Lidzy and Sanky and Dr. Johnson for favors bestowed; Third, that each and every member of the Institute invest in a "Chase county map," copy of "Patrick's Pedagogy," and a year's subscription to the Western School Journal; Fourth, that we express our appreciation of the pleasant entertainment given by Supt. Allen and wife at their home; Fifth, that a copy of these resolutions be handed to each of the County papers for publication, and that they be spread upon the minutes of the Annual meeting of the Teachers Association.

DOG TAX. All parties owning dogs, in this city, are hereby notified that the tax on the same must be paid immediately, and that all dogs, on which the tax has not been paid by July 15, 1895, will be killed. ED. GROGAN, City Marshal.

PROTECT THE GAME AND FISH. Shoot or fish only in the proper season and escape the game warden by observing the laws. Many States have new game and fish laws this year, and if you don't know them, send five 2c stamps for a copy of the Game Law issue of The American Field, 245 State St., Chicago.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. July 16, a brown mare, 16 hands high; weight, about 1200 pounds, some white hairs on left side of forehead, white spot on left hind foot under fetlock; large, full neck; no brands. A liberal reward will be given for information leading to her recovery, or return to P. J. Raleigh, Strong City, Kansas.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 31, 1895: John G. Hayward, Miss Minnie Merrill. All the above remaining unclaimed for, August 14, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

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

TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texts may be sent the places you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR VACATION.

If you have not you should read what Governor McKinley, Chief Dunn, Joe Jefferson, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Dr. Cyrus W. Edson, and Camille d'Arville say about the best way to enjoy an outing, in "The Question of Vacations from Different Standpoints," published in Demorest's Family Magazine for August, and profit by their experience; and if you have already had your summer rest, you will enjoy reading their views and comparing them with your own. Apropos to the same topic, a charmingly illustrated paper in the same number, "A Queen of the Coast," gives a most vivid description of that popular resort Atlantic City, and to those who can't get away the illustrations and descriptive letter-press will be almost equal to a trip there. The "silent stood" the favorite one this year, is treated both humorously and practically in two profusely illustrated articles. "My First Experience with a Bicycle," which will appeal to every woman cyclist, and "Woman's Dress for Cycling," which gives excellent advice on the all-sorbing matter of dress on the wheel; and if you haven't a wheel, and can't have a vacation, you may solace yourself with the breezy stories, of which there are a number. In fact, every one will be sure to find something of interest in this bright midsummer number, which is full of overflowing with interesting and timely matter. Published for \$2 a year by the Demorest Publishing Co.; 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PROBATE COURT NOTICE. The July term of the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, will close on Saturday, July 27, 1895, and will open for regular term business on Monday, August 5, 1895. In vacations, Probate Court will be open for all business except the making of annual or final settlements of executors, administrators and guardians, the hearing of petitions for the sale of real estate, and the hearing and allowance of demands against an estate. MATT McDONALD, Probate Judge.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY. The Kansas City World, although the newest, is the best daily paper published in Kansas City. It contains all the news, presented in readable, style, full telegraphic service and complete market reports. The World cannot—and does not want to—take the place of your home paper, but it will supplement the local publication with all the news of the world spread before you daily. Send 40 cents, and try it for a month. Subscription price \$3.50 per year, delivered by carrier in many towns through Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma at 10 cents a week. THE KANSAS CITY WORLD, Kansas City, Mo.

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

A \$1.00 BOOK FOR 25 CENTS. THE GREAT WAR SERIES. SHENANDOAH. A STORY OF SHERIDAN'S GREAT RIDE. BY J. P. TRACY. This is one of the most fascinating stories ever written from the pen of an American author, and is hailed with delight by all who have read it. It is rapidly becoming very popular, and is being re-issued in a new and improved edition. It is a love story pure and simple—founded on the great achievements of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley during the late civil war, and the descriptions of the battle of Winchester and of Sheridan's Great Ride are here given as seen by an eyewitness. This is truly a wonderful book. The next number is still better and more good things are to follow. All old soldiers, their wives and children will read this great book and enjoy it. The book contains 224 pages, printed on fine paper, handsomely illustrated, and bound in illuminated covers. Published by the Novellist Publishing Co., 61 Beckman St., New York City, and sold throughout the United States and Canada for the low price of 25 cents. All newsdealers handle it.

THE GREAT WAR SERIES OF Popular Stories. This series of books are attracting attention all over the country by catering to a popular vein. There is a rapidly growing demand for historical war stories and everybody wants to read about the achievements of the gallant soldiers in the line of duty. These stories are written especially for this series, are copyrighted, and handsomely bound in illuminated paper covers and placed within the reach of all at the popular price of 25 cents. Below is a list of books now ready: No. 1. SHENANDOAH. A Story of Sheridan's Great Ride. By J. P. Tracy. No. 2. A DAUGHTER OF MARYLAND. A Narrative of Pickett's Last Charge at Gettysburg. By G. Waldo Brown. No. 3. THE MAID OF NEW ULM. An Historical Story of the Fight for Independence and Massacre in Minnesota in 1863. By J. M. Merrill. No. 4. MAJOR TOM. A Thrilling Story of the Storming of Petersburg. By Edward S. Brooks. No. 5. THE WHITE SQUADRON. A Weird Tale of the Insurrection in Chili, South America. By T. G. Harbaugh. No. 6. THE SHATTERED OAK. A Story of the Murrenrebero Campaign. By James A. Vallentine.

Summons by Publication. In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, vs. 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 said to pay the same, the following described real estate, taken on attachment in the said action, situate 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 of the 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-four (24), north half (1/2) of section twenty-five (25), northwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26), southwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-seven (27), all in township twenty-one (21), range six (6) east of the sixth (6th) Principal Meridian. Also, south half (1/2) of section one (1), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east of the sixth (6th) Principal Meridian. MADDEN BROS., Attorneys for Plaintiff. Attest: J. E. PERRY, Clerk Dist. Court Chase Co., Kan.

PHYSICIANS.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fo23-1f

THOS. H. GRISHAM. J. T. BUTLER.

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

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts.

BOOKS & FREE. For one "CAPSHEAR" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps. POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection. Address DeLAND & CO. Fairport, N. Y.

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

Publication Notice. In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, Amanda E. Kendall, Plaintiff, vs. John A. Kendall, Defendant. In the above entitled cause: The title of said cause is Amanda E. Kendall, plaintiff, vs. John A. Kendall, defendant. That the petition of plaintiff is now on file in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, charging you with abandonment of the plaintiff, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 30th day of September, 1895, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you in favor of the plaintiff for divorce and for costs of this action. 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 28th day of June, 1895, in a cause therein pending in which Peter N. Campbell, plaintiff, vs. Leola 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, public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following real property, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit, all of the right, title and interest in and to all of the parties above named, in and to South half of section thirty-five (35), township twenty (20) south, range nine (9) E of 6 P. M. Growing crops, if any, reserved from sale. The same to be sold without appraisal, and 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 E. N. EVANS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Why You Should Trade Here. The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can. You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Torrey & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

The Best Teacher

in the world, is experience. The Lorillards have been manufacturing tobacco continuously since 1760. Do you wish to profit by this experience?



The brand that for years has been the standard of high grade tobaccos. 'Tis a rich, lasting and delicious chew. It's LORILLARD'S Sold everywhere.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. fo27-1f

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City. STARRARD LIQUOR CO., OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon. Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.

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. 11,034, L. S. for the NW Fr. 1/4 of sec. 6, Twp 21 S., Range 7 E.

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: William Dawson, Herbert Taylor, Joseph Robertson and Joseph Winters, all of Clements, Kansas. J. S. I. LEE, Register.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

108 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candies—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here. The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can. You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Torrey & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

REVIVO

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

SURE SIGNS.

Ephraim's sprain' up. He's be'n a widower nigh a year. He hain't never wore no such clothes before. And you might think 'twas kind o' queer—

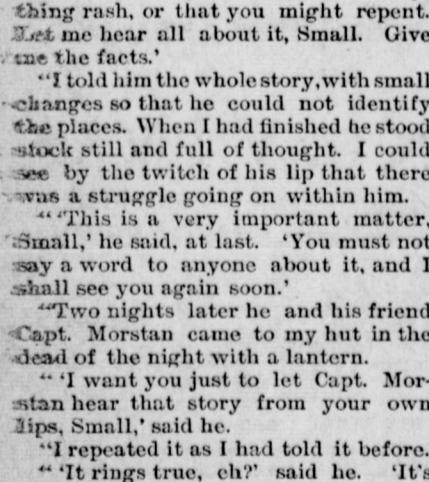


CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

"One night Maj. Sholto lost even more heavily than usual. I was sitting in my room when he and Capt. Morstan came stumbling along on the way to their quarters. They were bosom friends, those two, and never far apart. The major was raving about his losses.



"Well, Small, what is it?" he said, taking his cheroot from his lips. "I wanted to ask you, sir," said I, "who is the proper person to whom hidden treasure should be handed over. I know where half a million worth lies, and, as I cannot use it myself, I thought perhaps the best thing that I could do would be to hand it over to the proper



"I wish to have your advice, major," said I. "Well, Small, what is it?" he said, taking his cheroot from his lips. "I wanted to ask you, sir," said I, "who is the proper person to whom hidden treasure should be handed over. I know where half a million worth lies, and, as I cannot use it myself, I thought perhaps the best thing that I could do would be to hand it over to the proper

"I'm said he. 'A fifth share! That is not very tempting.' 'It would come to fifty thousand apiece,' said I. 'But how can we gain your freedom? You know very well that you ask an impossibility.'

"Well, Small," said the major, "we must, I suppose, try and meet you. We must first, of course, test the truth of your story. Tell me where the box is hid, and I shall get leave of absence and go back to India in the monthly relief-boat to inquire into the affair."

"Well, gentlemen, I weary you with my long story, and I know that my friend Mr. Jones is impatient to get me safely stowed in chokey. I'll make it as short as I can. The villain, Sholto, went off to India, but he never came back again. Capt. Morstan showed me his name among a list of passengers in one of the mail boats very shortly afterwards. His uncle had died, leaving him a fortune, and he had left the army, yet he could stoop to treat five men as he had treated us. Morstan went over to Agra shortly afterwards, and found, as we expected, that the treasure was indeed gone. The scoundrel had stolen it all, without carrying out one of the conditions on which we had sold him the secret.

"Well, Small, what is it?" he said, taking his cheroot from his lips. "I wanted to ask you, sir," said I, "who is the proper person to whom hidden treasure should be handed over. I know where half a million worth lies, and, as I cannot use it myself, I thought perhaps the best thing that I could do would be to hand it over to the proper



"I repeated it as I had told it before. 'It rings true, eh?' said he. 'It's good enough to act upon.' 'Capt. Morstan nodded. 'Look here, Small,' said the major. 'We have been talking it over, my friend here and I, and we have come to the conclusion that this secret of yours is hardly a government matter, after all, but is a private concern of your own, which of course you have the power of disposing of as you think best. Now, the question is, what price would you ask for it? We might be inclined to take it up, and at least look into it, if we could agree as to terms.'

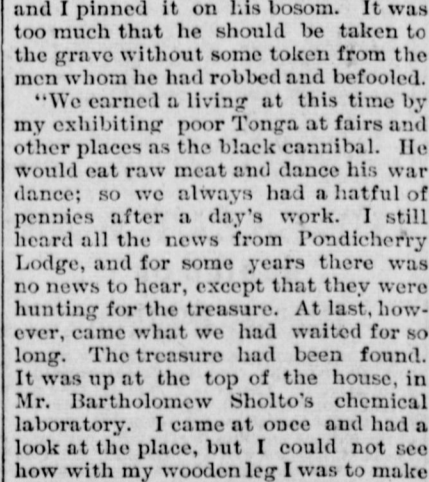
ful mate. At the night named he had his boat at the wharf. As it chanced, however, there was one of the convict guard down there—a vile Pathan who had never missed a chance of insulting and injuring me. I had always vowed vengeance, and now I had my chance. I was as if fate had placed him in my way that I might pay my debt before I left the island. He stood on the bank with his back to me and his carbine on his shoulder. I looked about for a stone to beat out his brains with, but none could I see. Then a queer thought came into my head and showed me where I could lay my hand on a weapon. I sat down in the darkness and unstrapped my wooden leg. With three long hops I was on him. He put his carbine to his shoulder, but I struck him full and knocked the whole front of his skull in. You can see the split in the wood now where I hit him. We both went down together, for I could not keep my balance, but when I got up I found him still lying quiet enough. I made for the boat and in an hour we were well out at sea. Tonga had brought all his earthly possessions with him, his arms and his gods. Among other things, he had a long bamboo spear and some Andaman cocoanut matting, with which I made a sort of a sail. For ten days we were beating about, trusting to luck, and on the eleventh we were picked up by a trader which was going from Singapore to Jiddah with a crowd of Malay pilgrims. They were a ram crowd, and Tonga and I soon managed to settle down among them. They had one good quality—they let you alone and asked no questions.

"Well, if I were to tell you all the adventures that my little chum and I went through, you would not thank me, for I would have you here until the sun was shining. Here and there we drifted about the world, something always turning up to keep us from London. All the time, however, I never lost sight of my purpose. I would dream of Sholto at night. A hundred times I have killed him in my sleep. At last, however, some three or four



years ago, we found ourselves in England. I had no great difficulty in finding where Sholto lived, and I set to work to discover whether he had realized the treasure, or if he still had it. I made friends with some one who could help me—I name no names, for I don't want to get anyone else in a hole—and I soon found that he still had the jewels. Then I tried to get at him in many ways; but he was pretty sly, and had always two prize-fighters, besides his sons and his khitmutgar, on guard over him.

"One day, however, I got word that he was dying. I hurried at once to the garden, and that he should slip out of my clutches like that, and looking through the window, I saw him lying in his bed, with his sons on each side of him. I'd have come through and taken my chance with the three of them, only even as I looked at him his jaw dropped, and I knew that he was gone. I got into his room that same night, though, and I searched his papers to see if there was any record of where he had hidden our jewels. There was not a line, however, so I came away, bitter and savage as a man could be. Before I left I bethought me that if I ever met my Sikh friends again it would be a satisfaction to know that I had left some mark of our hatred; so I scrawled down the sign of the four of us, as it had been on the chart, and I pinned it on his bosom. It was too much that he should be taken to the grave without some token from the men whom he had robbed and befooled.



"We earned a living at this time by my exhibiting poor Tonga at fairs and other places as the black cannibal. He would eat raw meat and dance his war dance; so we always had a hatful of pennies after a day's work. I still heard all the news from Pondicherry Lodge, and for some years there was no news to hear, except that they were hunting for the treasure. At last, however, came what we had waited for so long. The treasure had been found. It was up at the top of the house, in Mr. Bartholomew Sholto's chemical laboratory. I came at once and had a look at the place, but I could not see how with my wooden leg I was to make my way up to it. I learned, however, about a trap-door in the roof, and also about Mr. Sholto's supper hour. It seemed to me that I could manage the thing easily through Tonga. I brought him out with me with a long rope wound round his waist. He could climb like a cat, and he soon made his way through the roof, but, as ill luck would have it, Bartholomew Sholto was still in the room, to his cost. Tonga thought he had done something very clever in killing him, for when I came up by the rope I found him strutting about as proud as a peacock. Very much surprised was he when I made at him with the rope's end and cursed him for a little bloodthirsty imp. I took the treasure-box and let it down, and then slid down myself, having first left the sign of the four upon the table, to show that the jewels had come back at last to those who had most right to them. Tonga then pulled up the rope, closed the window, and made off the way that he had come.

"I don't know that I have anything else to tell you. I had heard a water-man speak of the speed of Smith's launch, the Aurora, so I thought she would be a handy craft for our escape. I engaged with old Smith, and was to give him a big sum if he got us safe to our ship. He knew, no doubt, that there was some screw loose, but he was not in our secrets. All this is the truth, and if I tell it to you gentlemen, it is not to amuse you—for you have not done me a very good turn—but it is because I believe the best defense I can make is just to hold back nothing, but let all the world know how badly I have myself been served by Maj. Sholto, and how innocent I am of the death of his son."

"A very remarkable account," said Sherlock Holmes. "A fitting wind-up to an extremely interesting case. There is nothing at all new to me in the latter part of your narrative, except that you brought your own rope. That I did not know. By the way, I had hoped that Tonga had lost all his darts; yet he managed to shoot one at us in the boat."

"Well, gentlemen, I weary you with my long story, and I know that my friend Mr. Jones is impatient to get me safely stowed in chokey. I'll make it as short as I can. The villain, Sholto, went off to India, but he never came back again. Capt. Morstan showed me his name among a list of passengers in one of the mail boats very shortly afterwards. His uncle had died, leaving him a fortune, and he had left the army, yet he could stoop to treat five men as he had treated us. Morstan went over to Agra shortly afterwards, and found, as we expected, that the treasure was indeed gone. The scoundrel had stolen it all, without carrying out one of the conditions on which we had sold him the secret.

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There is certainly one very nice feature about being a potentate, and that is the income that comes to the occupant of a lofty place. Besides having all his wants attended to, and a large number of palaces at his disposal, the emperor of Russia is said to receive \$25,000 a day; the sultan of Turkey receives \$18,000 a day; the emperor of Austria receives \$10,000 a day; Emperor William has to get along on \$8,000 from breakfast to bedtime; Queen Victoria has \$35,000 to spend every week, and the president of the United States receives a trifle under a thousand dollars a week, but a great deal of free advertising goes with the office.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE GROUND CHERRY.

Its Value as a Fruit Is Just Beginning to Be Appreciated. With many farmers the ground cherry is classed among the weeds, as it grows wild in many parts of the central and western states. Its value as a fruit has not been generally appreciated until the past few years. It was seldom seen in cultivation. An improved variety is now finding its way in our seedmen's catalogues, and there is no doubt that it will grow rapidly in favor. With me the improved ground cherry has proven itself worthy of a place in the garden. The plant is quite hardy, and will thrive on any soil where potatoes will grow. The fruit when the husk has been removed is a handsome yellow cherry of about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It has something of a strawberry flavor, and is excellent for sauce, pies, or preserves. For winter use the fruit



IMPROVED GROUND CHERRY.

may be canned or dried. Or if kept in a cool place in its husk the cherry will keep plump and sound until December, or later. In growing ground cherries about the same method is pursued as in growing tomatoes. The seeds are sown in hotbeds, and the young plants are not taken to the garden until danger of frost is past. The plants are very branching, most of the branches taking a lateral direction, almost touching the ground. For this reason they should be set not less than four feet apart each way. There is need of extra care in keeping down the weeds during the first half of the season, for later on the plants are in the way of such work. The ground cherry is wonderfully prolific. The first ripe ones are gathered about the first of August. After this the fruit may be picked every two or three days until cut off by frost. The fruit drops off as soon as it is ripe, so the most of the picking is done from the ground. On good soil one may expect to get a bushel from 18 or 20 plants, or from 130 to 150 bushels per acre.—American Agriculturist.

WATERING VEGETABLES.

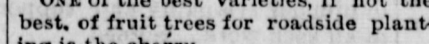
Be Sure to Apply the Water to the Roots and Not the Leaves. It may be necessary to water the vegetable plants before the end of the season, but avoid it as long as possible. One watering makes a second one necessary, and it must be continued until the necessity ceases. If the plants are well advanced or full grown a generous supply of water twice a week is better than a sprinkling every day. Do not use cold water on the plants. Fill a barrel full of water and let it stand in the sun a day or two, and it will then be about the right temperature. Apply the water to the roots and not on the leaves. A good plan is to follow the watering pot with the hoe, throwing a little dry soil around the plants. This will prevent the surface from crusting over and the soil will keep moist much longer. Young vegetable plants should be watered every evening, if the weather is dry, until the roots get a strong hold of the soil. The watering should be carefully done. Aim to keep a moist condition of the soil but avoid saturation while the roots are tender. After the plants have a good start the watering may be less frequent and a greater supply given at a time. If your young plants are not doing well revive them and hasten growth by using a liquid manure prepared as follows: Fill a tub or barrel full of raw stable manure and fill the receptacle full of water. The manure will absorb the water and more must be added when necessary. Let stand in the sun twenty-four hours, then dip off the liquid and apply to the plants. This is an excellent preparation for flowers, roses, etc. Quickness of growth is essential to the quality and tenderness of any vegetable.—Dola Fay, in Farm, Stock and Home.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

STRAWBERRY plants that grow best this season bear best next year. Good crops of fruit cannot be grown on starved soil. The quickest and most satisfactory results from ashes are usually obtained on a sandy soil. ONE of the best varieties, if not the best, of fruit trees for roadside planting is the cherry. PROPER balance of root and top-growth is essential in the selection of trees for planting. THE presence of ants on or about trees may be taken as a good indication that the tree is affected by disease or insects. THE best currants are grown on wood of the previous season's growth. Do not allow too many canes to grow. Thin out the most unpromising ones. NEVER prune the short spurs from pear trees, as all fruit is borne upon them, but remove all suckers from the body of the tree, as also all superfluous branches. YOUNG grafted trees should be looked after now. Sprouts will often start up from the stock and if allowed to grow will rob the grafts. Go over them carefully and rub them off.—St. Louis Republic.

GARDEN WHEELBARROW.

Splendid Device for Carting Plants from One Place to Another. During the season of plant setting a light barrow is a convenient help in carting the plants from the greenhouse or frames to the garden or field. In many cases we have much soil on the roots of plants. On an ordinary wheelbarrow the plants are subjected to many jars and often hard knocks, which are liable to loosen the soil and perhaps shake it all off. A correspondent suggests the device here illustrated as meeting the objection. The two pieces on which the box rests should be of white ash or hickory, giving the box when loaded an easy spring. The advantages of this contrivance are easily understood, and the whole construction is too plain to need lengthy description. Flats containing tomato, pepper, and egg plants, etc., may be loaded right into the box and carted to the field without much shaking.—American Gardening.



GARDEN WHEELBARROW.

GINSENG CULTURE.

According to a Well-Known Texan, It Pays Exceedingly Well.

Low prices of farm products and kindred ills are having a depressing effect upon the minds of cultivators of the soil, and thoughtful men are now more than ever before considering how and what crops to grow for profit. In such trying periods, believing that much good is sometimes accomplished by directing attention to new channels of industry, I herewith present some suggestions for the benefit of any who may feel disposed to test them. In 1870, while living at Little Rock, Ark., I wrote a few articles for the local press calling attention to the adaptation of her soil and climate to fruit culture. I also engaged in it myself and was the first man who ever shipped a grape from that state to a northern market. It is now a great satisfaction to me to say I have lived to see her fruit interest developed until it is probably worth millions of dollars annually. Again, since I have been a citizen of this state, I called attention to the peach nut in connection with nut culture, and, aided by some more able minds, we gave an impetus to nut culture that will ultimately prove of value to some people in nearly every state in the union and to quite a number in foreign lands. But the object of this letter is to call attention to ginseng culture. This little plant is adapted to a wider range of soil and climate than any other one thing I know of. It is a beautiful plant; no prettier thing was ever put in a flower pot. Its golden leaves in autumn; its creamy white blossoms, followed by spikes of fiery red seed pods, renders it a very striking thing. Florists should all grow it as a pot plant; it would add much beauty to a garden border and would flourish on the shady side of a spreading rose or shrub, and as a field crop its capabilities are simply immense. I plant one foot apart each way, say forty-four thousand plants per acre, then mulch the entire surface to a depth of four or five inches and the field work is done. I never cultivate or stir the soil in any way. At three years the plants commence to bear seed, and the older they get the more seed they bear; it would pay well at present as a seed crop alone. The seed would fetch almost any price one would ask; they are worth their weight in gold. At four years the roots are considered sufficiently matured to dig. About twenty-five well grown roots will make a pound when dry, and the price is from two dollars to three dollars and a half per pound. In view of the fact that the plant is yearly getting scarcer and the price advancing and likely to do so for many years, it occurs to me that any careful cultivator of average intelligence could add greatly to his income by judicious planting and management of this crop.—L. D. Shrewsbury, Sherman, Tex., in Western Rural.

NEW JERSEY'S ROADS.

Many Miles Were Macadamized Under the Township Bonding Act. Before state or county aid was extended for the construction of stone roads in New Jersey the farmers of Chester, Burlington county, got the notion they would bankrupt themselves if they put down macadam roads. Two citizens knew differently and offered to build the roads for \$3,400 per mile. Farmers believed stone roads would cost \$6,000 or \$7,000 per mile. Finally the town was bonded for \$40,000 for 10 miles of roads. To carry the election in favor of bonding, outlying roads were included, making 11 1/2 miles. The two citizens brought the stone by rail many miles, carted it overland in wagons, took as salary \$1,000 for the four months' job, returned \$225 to the town treasury and built the 11 1/2 miles of road. The cost was \$3,400 per mile, and all the stone hauled long distances, the biggest item of cost. These roads were built 3 years ago and have not been repaired since except to be rolled each spring by a 3 ton horse roller. The bonds are paid at the rate of \$1,000 per acre and the burden of taxation is insignificant. Nearly all the farmers use narrow tire wagons, although engineers say they should use wide tires. A load of 4 tons, including weight of wagon, is common. The builder recommended an expenditure of \$50 per year on each mile, but to-day with narrow tires and heavy loads there is no perceptible evidence of wear.—Bulletin 9, Office of Road Inquiry.

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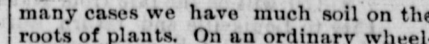
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There is certainly one very nice feature about being a potentate, and that is the income that comes to the occupant of a lofty place. Besides having all his wants attended to, and a large number of palaces at his disposal, the emperor of Russia is said to receive \$25,000 a day; the sultan of Turkey receives \$18,000 a day; the emperor of Austria receives \$10,000 a day; Emperor William has to get along on \$8,000 from breakfast to bedtime; Queen Victoria has \$35,000 to spend every week, and the president of the United States receives a trifle under a thousand dollars a week, but a great deal of free advertising goes with the office.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

Bits of Advice Born and Bred of Experience.

Holding a Government Office at Washington Kills Ambition, Strangles True Manhood and Dwarfs the Intellect.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The civil-service law has been a blessing in disguise to many thousands of our people. Prior to its enactment and enforcement we were apparently becoming a nation of office seekers. There was no barrier in the way of the seekers after public position save the limitations of appropriations. It is true that the annual appropriations were sometimes in excess of the necessities of good government, because of the hungry horde of place hunters who were invisible, but none the less tangible, urging their representatives to provide places for them. Senators and



NOTHING BEFORE HIM BUT GLOOM.

representatives were without protection from this class of constituents. It was the general impression that a statesman could get an office for a constituent by merely asking for it. Therefore those who were active in political participation claimed public office as the reward of their political services. Not infrequently the treasury was invaded on this account. The civil-service law provided a check which abashed the office seekers, and proved a protection to the statesmen. It was also intended to prove potential in protecting good clerks in their places; but in this particular it was incomplete. While the law prevents indiscriminate appointments, it does not prevent dismissals. It provides no alternative for the clerk, who is removed without cause. He has no court of appeals. He must go.

Very many clerks have been dismissed from the executive departments during the past year; and there is consequently considerable suffering in this city by these additions to the army of the unemployed. The majority of the dismissals have been caused by the reduced appropriations, and the secretaries of the departments have been compelled by law to make reductions in the clerical force. It is exceedingly unfortunate that, in addition to removal from office, many clerks, who have been for years engaged in departmental work, should feel themselves humiliated by the causes assigned for their removal. Of course every clerk has had some friend in congress who has appealed for his or her retention in office, but the heads of departments have been unable to keep them all and consequently there can be no reinstatement. When members of congress have asked why their friends have been dismissed, and others retained, they are informed that "only the best clerks have been retained." This is an implied reflection upon the clerical abilities of those who have been removed, and each of them regards it as a deep humiliation.

There is an old man here—sixty-five years have passed over his head—an old man of scholarly attainments and splendid clerical record, who was dismissed a few weeks ago from a position which he has held for twenty years. He is too far advanced in life to begin anew in some other kind of labor, and he realizes his helplessness. He writes a good hand and understands his business thoroughly, and yet he cannot understand why others should have been retained while he was sent forth with nothing before him but gloom and nothing behind him but an alleged record for inefficiency. As a matter of fact, although a good clerk, there are others, younger than he, who are more efficient; who can do more work and do it better. His removal is not intended to be a reflection upon him, but he so feels it, and told me this evening, with tears in his eyes and with quivering voice, that his wife and children feel the humiliation more keenly than they will feel the deprivation of comforts and necessities during the coming winter.

This venerable and unfortunate man is but a sample of a class; and it is a large class in this city. Wage earners in all other places realize the uncertainty of continued employment, the caprice of employers, the certainty of the coming of "a rainy day," and they save money, buy homes, and in other ways make preparation for the future. Employees of the general government, however, although they may at first bring to Washington with them proper ideas of economy and thrift, speedily imbibe and absorb the carelessness and prodigality of the class of people with whom their lot is cast. The government pays almost twice as much for clerical labor as any private establishment or corporation can afford to pay, and will pay. Moreover, the government always pays the employees in the executive departments regularly on the 15th and the 30th of each month. The money comes from the treasury, and the notes are bright and new and fresh. It is first handled by the federal officials. The employees know that as long as the government lasts there will never be a pay-day skipped. The money will al-

ways be ready; and the employees usually dispose of it with but little delay. Very few of them are economical or provident. The money "comes easy and goes easy," to use a common expression concerning such affairs. Therefore, when old age comes, as it always does, if employment ceases suffering ensues.

The civil-service law contemplates permanent employment to the worthy; but when the expenses of government are reduced, from any motive whatever, removals from office are necessitated. The government clerks who are imprudent, and imagine that the holding of office is a permanency, on account of the civil-service law, forget that every rule has its exceptions.

It was with these facts in view that I stated at the outset that the law has been a blessing in disguise to thousands of our people. It has soothed the craze for office, and every reading man or woman who becomes conversant with the situation will be wise and prudent, and banish thoughts of office-holding in any of the executive departments at the national capital.

Human nature is so much alike in every city, town, village and hamlet, as well as upon the farm, and history repeats itself because we are practically reproductions of our fathers and mothers before us. Hence the natural conclusion of any mind bent upon office seeking will be prone to be: "But if I had an office, I would save my money for a rainy day." But you would do just as other men and women like unto yourself have done.

Circumstances control us in so many things. We naturally fall into the ways and customs of those with whom we commingle. No matter how strong the inclination, how perfect the resolves, how powerful the will, we succumb before we know it. Therefore, when you realize the strength of temptation and the weakness of human nature, and when the thought of office getting takes possession of your mind, it would be well for you to sincerely incorporate in your prayers that Divine emanation: "Lead us not into temptation." You may imagine that you want a government office, but you should shun it. It is an ignis fatuus; a bauble as vapid as fame; a glittering of iron pyrites which shines bright and yellow, but is not gold. Say unto the inclination: "Get thee behind me."

Very many young men have sought and obtained office here for the purpose of becoming students in our night schools and colleges. That is a worthy motive, and might seem worthy of encouragement, but if you have real ambition to attain unto excellence and eminence in any profession, shun a government office. I have known scores—I had almost said hundreds—but no matter about the number, I have seen a host of young men, one after another, who came to Washington with that worthy motive, and with all sincerity, but they have never carried out their intention. The exceptions are rare. As a practical example, let me tell you that Secretary of War George W. McCrary gave me an appointment many years ago, because I wanted to study law, as so many others have done. I studied law, went through the entire course, was graduated, received a diploma signed by President Hayes and members of his cabinet, as well as by the eminent professors of the university; but I did not resign my office and go into the practice of the law. On the contrary, I held onto that office, just as others have done, and just as others will do who have the same experience. That regular pay day was a seductive and illusive deterrent from all ambition.

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"GET THEE BEHIND ME."

thought of the long struggle for clients, the scarcity of patronage, the probable hardships, and I held fast to the office. The day of reckoning came, as it always does, and I was out of office, with a family on my hands. It was good fortune, mere luck, that a previous newspaper training proved my salvation. The office was a snare, a delusion and a pitfall against which I would warn all others; particularly all young men. Scorn and spurn it. You may think you need a federal office, but you will do well to hearken unto the words of wisdom which are born and bred of experience. Go to your schools and colleges at home. If you are poor, work all the harder for your education. But stay at home, and remain with the friends who are always willing to help the worthy and ambitious young people in every community. Avoid politicians and the allurements of their promises of patronage. You do not need the government to lean upon and support you. It will always be found a broken reed which will pierce your hand. The federal government is your strength and your shield, just as your state and municipal governments are your protection, for the upholding of law, and the maintenance of order. You do not need its official employment. Later in life you may want a prominent position, and can command it; but you cannot afford to commence life as a civil service clerk at the national capital. Leave such places to those who are less aspiring than yourself.

SMITH D. FAY.

He Will Not Drown Himself.

(From the Troy, N. Y., Times.)

R. W. Edwards, of Lansingburg, was prostrated by sunstroke during the war, and it had entailed on him peculiar and serious consequences. At present writing Mr. E. is a prominent officer of Post Lyon, G. A. R., Cohoes and past aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of Albany Co. In the interview with a reporter, he said:

"I was wounded and sent to the hospital at Winchester. They sent me together with others to Washington—a ride of about 100 miles. Having no room in the box cars we were placed face up on the bottom of flat cars. The sun beat down upon us unprotected heads. When I reached Washington I was insensible and was unconscious for ten days while in the hospital. An abscess gathered in my ear and broke; it has been gathering and breaking ever since. The result of this insensible ride and sunstroke was heart disease, nervous prostration, insomnia and rheumatism. A completely shattered system which gave me no rest night or day. As a last resort I took some Pink Pills and they helped me to a wonderful degree. My rheumatism is gone, my heart failure, dyspepsia and constipation are about gone, and the abscess in my ear has stopped discharging and my head feels as clear as a bell when before it felt as though it would burst, and my once shattered nervous system is now nearly sound. Look at those fingers," Mr. Edwards said, "do they look as if there was any rheumatism there?" He moved his fingers rapidly and freely and strode about the room like a young boy. "A year ago those fingers were gnarled at the joints and so stiff that I could not hold a pen. My knees would swell up, and I could not straighten my leg out. My joints would squeak when I moved them. That is the living truth.

"When I am to think that I was going to be crippled with rheumatism, together with the rest of my ailments, I tell you I do not feel worth living. I suffered from despondency. I cannot begin to tell you," said Mr. Edwards, as he drew a long breath, "what my feeling is at present. I think if you lifted me up right off my life and left me prime and vigorous at forty-seven, I could feel no better. I was an old man and could only drag myself painfully about the house. Now I can walk off without any trouble. That in itself," continued Mr. Edwards, "would be sufficient to give me cause for rejoicing, but when you come to consider that I am no longer what you might call nervous and that my heart is apparently nearly healthy, and that I can sleep nights, you may realize why I may appear to speak in extravagant praise of Pink Pills. These pills quiet my nerves, take that awful pressure from my head, and at the same time enrich my blood. There seemed to be no circulation in my lower limbs a year ago, my legs being cold and clammy at times. Now the circulation there is as full and as brisk as at any other part of my body. I used to be so light-headed and dizzy from my nerves disorder that I frequently fell while crossing the floor of my house. Spring is coming and I never felt better in my life, and I am looking forward to a busy season of work."

HISTORIC BROOK FARM.

Many Famous Men Make Their Start in That Community.

Brook Farm is a place of mysteries, with all its sunny meadows, bowery hills and happy birds, writes Hezekiah Butterworth, in a profusely illustrated sketch of the place made famous by Hawthorne, Alcott, Curtis, Dana and Ripley. There is no mystery, perhaps, in the psychic life of America greater than how so many young enthusiasts of like heart, mind and faith should have found themselves here fifty or more years ago. They were all apparently disciples of Immanuel Kant; all Fourierites; all social reformers. They were all destined to become famous; they were the elect of life, but at that time they knew it not. They were, for the most part, poor. Prof. George Ripley, who was content to be poor if he could do good in the world, was the leader of these gentle philosophers. He did good and became rich. George William Curtis was there; Charles A. Dana, now of the New York Sun; Bronson, who became editor of the Catholic Review; Dwight, who did much for music in America in Dwight's Journal of Music. Bronson Alcott made his social experiments at Fruitlands, but, like Emerson, was in touch with Brook Farm. Many of the afterward philanthropists of Boston were there, of whom but few now remain.

The Brook Farm house is now a German orphan asylum, supported, I think, by some union of charities in Boston. Large additions have been made to the solid house associated with Prof. Ripley's literary and philosophical community, then called the "Phalanstery." To an eye like Thoreau's it would be regarded as a beautiful estate, but its charms are subtle and simple. The brook sings forever by the roadside under the pond willows and goes winding through matted grass of rich pastures to the river Charles, that glitters afar, a silver sheen guarded by priestly savins. The hills are hearsed with pines. A little way from the old house is the so-called "Margaret Fuller cottage," and a little beyond, in a long, cloudy cloister of pines that forever shades the monotone sweetness of the passing world's life is "Pulpit Rock," where, according to tradition, Apostle Eliot used to preach.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Professional Reply.

Hojack—I fell in love with a woman editor, and when I offered myself she made a most singular reply. Tomdick—What was it? "She said my rejection did not imply a lack of merit, but she had much more matter of the same sort on hand than she could hope to use in a long time."—Detroit Free Press.

The Symptom.

"Mike," said Flodding Pete, "I ortn't to have been born poor. I'm built for better things. Me natural feelin's is jes' like dem of the heavy swells." "Whatcher mean?" "I'm blase." "How kin you tell?" "Everything makes me tired."—Washington Star.

—Alum as a medicine has been in common use for nearly eight hundred years. It is found in many quarters of the world, and several varieties are known to commerce.

—How quick there would be war among the birds if the owls and pelicans should insist that the robins and blue jays should behave as they did.—Ram's Horn.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Layer Cake.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, whites of six eggs, two cups flour, one teaspoonful baking-powder.—Farm and Fireside.

—Popovers.—Three cups of milk, three cups of flour, well-beaten yolks of three and whites of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Bake in hot gem pans in a hot oven.—Chicago Record.

—Potatoes should always be peeled very thinly, as the sweetest part is next to the skin. Boil potatoes in only just enough water to cover them, and add a little salt. When potatoes are to be utilized for pies, risoles, etc., it is best to boil them in their skins, and then peel each carefully; this prevents the slightest waste.—Leed's Mercury.

—Mountain Pudding.—To one pint of milk add one-half cupful of rolled cracker crumbs, yolk of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls cocoa, one teaspoonful of flavoring. Bake one-half hour, when done beat the whites of two eggs, add pulverized sugar and spread over the top of the pudding and brown in the oven.—Mrs. Jacob E. Brown, in Woman-kind.

Cabbage Salad.—Two raw eggs well-beaten, six tablespoonfuls of cream, one-half teaspoonful salt, six teaspoonfuls of vinegar, and a small piece of butter. Put on the fire and cook, stirring constantly until quite thick. Have half a head of cabbage chopped fine, sprinkled with salt. Add to the dressing when cold two tablespoonfuls of cream and pour over the cabbage.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Clam Chowder.—A bowl of clam chowder is always enjoyed, and this is the way to make it if you want to make the best: Take two slices of inch-thick salt pork. Fry in an ordinary iron skillet. When fried a light brown take out the pork, leaving the fat in the skillet. Add two thinly sliced onions and six potatoes chopped into little cubes. Into a large porcelain-lined or iron pot put a layer of claims finely chopped; season with pepper and salt, then add a layer of onion, then a layer of the pork, chopped, then a layer of broken crackers and clam juice and as much water as will cover all. Cook until the potatoes are done. Add one pint of milk. Let all boil for a couple of minutes and then serve.—N. Y. World.

—An old Virginia Recipe.—Take a bushel of ripe tomatoes; wipe with a damp cloth; put in a clean tub; break the skins, sprinkle with salt, about half a pint will be sufficient, and let stand overnight. In the morning put into a large kettle; cut up a dozen small pods of red pepper and eight large white onions; add to the tomatoes; set on the fire, and let boil until tender; take off, strain through a sieve, return the liquor to the kettle and let come to a boil. Mix a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, a tablespoonful of ground cloves, half a tablespoonful each of allspice, ginger and black pepper in a pint of strong vinegar, and stir in the ketchup with two tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish. Let boil slowly for six hours, or until very thick; add two pounds of brown sugar. Take from the fire, let cool, bottle and seal.—Ladies Home Journal.

GERMS OF DISEASE.

How to Prevent Their Presence in the Food.

It has long been known that impure water is a source of infection with the germs of disease, and that milk may have similar evil potency. Cheese, in virtue of the alleged deadly tyrotoxin that it sometimes develops, is in the same category, and recently it is said to convey the germs of diphtheria. Butter, presumably the most wholesome of fats, has been tested and found wanting, because a large proportion of the samples tested contained the bacilli of tuberculosis. Beef and pork are likely to contain the germs of tapeworms and trichina respectively, besides harboring no end of bacteria if not absolutely fresh, and an assortment of deadly ptomaines when canned. Nearly all the manufactured foods and food products have been found by the Ohio food commission to contain adulterations of uncleanable debris or more or less poisonous chemicals. Lately the oyster has been accused of conveying typhoid fever germs. And now, to complete the overthrow of tottering confidence, science has assailed the staff of life, asserting that bread, after undergoing the ordinary process of cooking, contains living bacteria, which may as well as not be of disease-producing species.

Of course this picture of disease lurking everywhere in search of victims has another side. Water may be boiled and milk sterilized, with the result of killing any germs they contain. Thorough cooking will effectually destroy the eggs of parasitic organisms, if present. Properly canned meats do not contain ptomaines, and there are such things—though unquestionably they are anomalous—as pure manufactured foods. Moreover, the very authorities who show us that bread as ordinarily cooked contains bacteria, demonstrate that proper cooking will kill these bacteria. As yet no one has suggested a way in which the possible poisons of cheese and the germs in butter may be effectually got rid of. But, after all, these are only two out of a long list of eatables, and these might be omitted from the dietary of anyone who is especially afflicted with pathophobia. The most timid person, therefore, it has been supposed, might with safety continue to indulge himself in a sufficiency of nourishment, provided he devoted most of his time to insuring proper preparation of the nourishment.—Harper's Weekly.

A Good Reason.

Charlie (sadly).—Since you're been married, Tom, you never ask me to break bread with you.

Tom.—There's good reason for it, Charlie. You couldn't break the bread we have at our house; you couldn't do more than bend it.—Texas Sittings.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Not Desirable Now.

The skirt and waist of different materials are no longer considered "good form." The ready-made market has been flooded with them, and their universal acceptance by everybody, from mistress to maid, has dethroned them from favor with fastidious people, who believe in some distinction and individuality in dress, and object to looking as if dressed by an institution. The dress made throughout of one material really has an air of elegance from that fact alone, so unique is it, and all the late orders that are being placed for the extra dress ordered for this, that or the other occasion, whether it be a twenty-cent dimity or a ten-dollar broad-cloth crepe, has bodice and skirt and sleeves alike.—St. Louis Republic.

Pawnbrokers' Signs.

The sign of "the three balls" adopted by pawnbrokers is borrowed from that of the Lombards, or Italian bankers, who first opened loan establishments in England, and who gave the name of Lombard street to the locality where they resided. The most celebrated of the Lombard merchants were the Medici, afterwards princes of Florence and their arms were three pills, gilded of course.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE FARMER IS HAPPY!

The farmer reporting 60 bushels Winter Rye per acre; 6 tons of hay and 52 bushels of Winter Wheat has reason to be happy and praise Salzer's seeds! Now you try it for 1896 and sow now of grasses, Wheat and Rye. Catalogue and Samples free, if you write to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and send this slip along. [x]

"The curious thing about my business," said the mosquito, alighting upon the nose of the sleeping victim, "is that it's more fun to go to work than it is to stay to hum."

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.	
CATTLE—Best heaves	\$ 4 50 @ 5 45
Stockers	3 25 @ 4 00
Native cows	2 25 @ 3 10
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 25 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 3 red	67 @ 75
No. 2 hard	64 @ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	22 @ 23
RYE—No. 2	43 @ 43 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 80 @ 2 00
Family	1 50 @ 1 65
HAY—Choice timothy	9 50 @ 10 00
Feeds and grain	7 @ 7 1/2
BRAN—(sacked)	10 @ 11
BUTTER—Choice creamery	14 @ 16
CHEESE—Full cream	8 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	8 1/2 @ 9
POTATOES	50 @ 55

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 75 @ 5 75
Texas	2 75 @ 4 25
HOGS—Heavy	4 80 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 3 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 15 @ 3 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red	67 1/2 @ 67 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	39 1/2 @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	22 @ 23
RYE—No. 2	43 @ 43 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 17
LARD—Western steam	6 00 @ 6 15
PORK	11 00 @ 11 05

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00 @ 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 75 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00 @ 4 35
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 60 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68 1/2 @ 68 1/2
CORN—No. 2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 23
RYE	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	13 @ 17 1/2
LARD	6 20 @ 6 25
PORK	10 90 @ 11 00

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	4 10 @ 5 50
HOGS—Good to choice	5 25 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 90 @ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	73 1/2 @ 74 1/2
CORN—No. 2	47 1/2 @ 48
OATS—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 18
PORK—Mess	12 50 @ 13 50



LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well! That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates and promotes all the womanly functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

The COONROD & SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGES

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

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

USE NO SOAP

with Pearline. 'Twould be absurd. It isn't necessary. Pearline contains everything of a soapy nature that's needed or that's good to go with it. And Pearline is so much better than soap that it has the work all done before the soap begins to take any part. You're simply throwing away money. It's a clear waste of soap—and soap may be good for something, though it isn't much use in washing and cleaning, when Pearline's around.

Millions Now Use Pearline

"TALK about tender-hearted children," said Anna Post, rocking reflectively in her chair, "I never saw anybody to equal the Marshall boys. You couldn't ask either of 'em to fetch in a pail of water, but he'd burst right out crying."

Tobacco Stinking Breath. Not pleasant to always carry around, but it don't compare with the nerve-destroying power that tobacco keeps at work night and day to make you weak and impotent. Dull eyes, loss of interest in sweet words and looks tell the story. Brace up—quit. No-To-Bac is a sure, quick cure. Guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

"Do you think that Blackens would deceive a friend?" "Of course not. None of his friends would believe a word he says."—Washington Star.

Laugh and Grow Fat! You shall do both, even if you are a slab-sided pallid, woebegone dyspeptic, if you reinforce digestion, insure the conversion of food into rich and nourishing blood, and recover appetite and sleep by the systematic use of the great renovator of health, strength and flesh, Hostetter's Stomach-Regulator, which also remedies malarial, kidney and rheumatic trouble, nervousness, constipation and biliousness.

"You will notice that I have you on the string," said the boy to the kite. "Yes," answered the kite. "And that is what makes me soar."—Indianapolis Journal.

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

The pyramids themselves, dotting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders.—Fader.

Halls Catarrh Cure. Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Mex are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.—Colton.

PISO'S CURE is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKETT, Van Siclen mad. Blake Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20, '94.

In nine cases out of ten the man who has rheumatism paid too much for them.—Ram's Horn.

RHEUMATISM Pains are greatly relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. It's the Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

REVISED VERSION.—Whatever a man swears, that shall he also rip.—Yaic Record.

CORRECTOR does much, but encouragement does more.—Goethe.

SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: "I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking bottles of SSS I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of unendurable agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all who are afflicted with Scrofula, Blood and Skin diseases mailed free to any address."

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For durability and for cheapness, this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is made for general blacking of a stove.

THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

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

DAVIS GREEM NEXTORS

It would take several pages to give details about these perfect machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. For Agents Write to: DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

FREE SAMPLE NURSE CURE FOR Piles in any form. ALDER MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.

A. N. K.—D 1563

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

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

A Strong Probability That Two Robbers Were Strung Up.

A SHOOTING SCRAPE IN A SALOON.

One Man Killed and Two Others Wounded—Two Brothers Go Wading in a Pond and Both Are Drowned.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 30.—Advices received by telephone from Alton, Crawford county, are to the effect that two men were arrested with the aid of bloodhounds yesterday for the robbery of the residence of John Kemp, a wealthy farmer, and then firing it to conceal their crime, nearly cremating his entire family. A mob seized the prisoners and from the most authentic information they were lynched. The party returned to the city late in the afternoon, but absolutely refused to give any information as to the disposition of the prisoners. The fact that the officers have not returned with the prisoners to place them in jail gives rise to the belief that they were lynched.

A SHOOTING SCRAPE IN A SALOON. OSKALOOSA, Ia., July 30.—Nathan Jones was killed in a brawl in a low resort Sunday evening. He was a negro and with four white companions he went to Gilmore's saloon and they all got into a row with the bartender, after getting drunk, and tried to clean out the place. John Eicht, the bartender, drew a gun and shot Jones through the heart. A young riot followed and Eicht shot William Kirkman in the right shoulder and was himself shot in the left foot. Eicht escaped, but was captured about midnight. He pleads self-defense.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—A distressing double drowning occurred in Long Pond yesterday afternoon when two brothers, Chauncey, aged 11 years, and Harry B. Rais, aged 8 years, sons of Joseph Rais, lost their lives. Henry was wading in what was supposed to be shallow water, when Chauncey pushed him. Henry fell into deep water and did not rise. Chauncey tried to rescue his brother, and both were drowned together, clasped in each other's arms.

DID NOT TESTIFY.

Contrary to Expectation the Taylor Boys Were Not Put on the Stand.

CARROLLTON, Mo., July 30.—An unusual number of women were in the courtroom yesterday morning when the sheriff rapped for order at 9 o'clock, they having been attracted by the rumor that the Taylors would be the first witnesses put on the stand. They were, however, doomed to disappointment for Dr. H. F. Craig, of North Salem, was the first witness called. His evidence was immaterial and before he retired the state's attorneys had him so badly tangled up that he proved to be a bad witness for the defense.

Mrs. David Gibson, testified that George went to Browning in his father's wagon on the afternoon of May 10 to have his wagon wheels fixed. After supper she went to George's house and concluded to stay all night, as Mrs. Taylor was not feeling well. A little after 8 o'clock she went to bed. About 9 o'clock George returned from Browning, which time she saw him and again at midnight, when she heard the baby cry. Attorney Conkling tried to get her to say what conversation she had with George and she wanted to tell very badly, but the court would not allow it. She saw George on the bed. In the early morning she saw George and talked with him while he was yet in bed.

Mrs. George Taylor next testified in her husband's behalf. She came into the court room with her baby that has been born since the murder, and with the baby in her lap she gave her testimony. She swore that her husband was at home at 9:30 and slept with her all night, and that he was there in the morning. Maj. Mullins did not cross-examine her, and she left the stand to take a seat beside her husband. George Taylor must be an icicle, for during the remainder of the afternoon he said little to his wife and never once did he notice the baby.

THE HOLMES CASE.

Another Important Arrest Made in the Insurance Swindling Affair.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Another arrest was made in the Holmes case, that of H. S. Mack, who worked for Holmes during the last six months he lived in the sixty-third street house. The police have been looking for him since Friday and they admit that they have the most important witness they have yet rounded up. They are certain that he knows all about Pat Quinlan and his wife, and their connection with Holmes from certain admissions he has made to friends. He will be put in the sweat box.

While summing up the work of the police it may be said that they expect to hang Pat Quinlan, H. H. Holmes, the man Harris, alias Zeigle, and James C. Allen, the Little Rock, Ark., convict, before they finish with the castle.

The Belle of Memphis Safe.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—The Anchor line officials in this city state that the steamer Belle of Memphis, arrived at Memphis shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. They claim that the boat was delayed between Cairo and Memphis on account of the heavy local traffic which made it necessary to stop at a great number of way landings. This was the boat that was reported to have sunk and forty persons on board drowned.

An Omaha Official Impached.

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—Gov. Holcomb has ordered impeachment proceedings against Police Commissioner Strickler for malfeasance in office in endeavoring to shield Chief of Detectives Henry D. Haze, charged with questionable transactions and with trying to break down Chief of Police White.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

New Regulations Promulgated by Attorney-General Harmon Concerning Federal Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—New regulations governing applications for the pardon of persons convicted of offenses against the federal laws, have been promulgated by Attorney-General Harmon. Applications for pardon must be signed by two or more creditable persons and should be addressed to the president of the United States, under cover to the attorney-general of the United States. Each application should state the name of the convict, his age, nativity and previous occupation, together with the crime for the commission of which he was convicted, the United States court in which he was tried and at what term, the name of the prison to which he was sentenced and for how long and the grounds on which his pardon is asked, except in capital cases, if the report made by both the district attorney and the trial judge is adverse to the granting of a pardon. The papers are not sent to the president for his expediency of extending executive clemency, the papers are forwarded to the president for his action. Applications made merely for restoration to citizenship will not be considered by the president prior to the expiration of the sentence. After the convict has been released for a considerable period and his conduct is certified to by the people among whom he lives, the president will then consider the application.

HAS BECOME A BOY AGAIN.

Nonagenarian Goff Growing Strong and Active as a Boy of Twenty.

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., July 30.—At the age of 90 George W. Goff, who lives near here, has grown young again. Up to a year ago Mr. Goff was blind, partially deaf and bald, and had been so for many years. About that time, however, he suddenly recovered his eyesight and hearing and his hair began to grow. Now Mr. Goff hears and sees as well as he ever did and his head is covered with a growth of black hair. As his eyesight strengthened and his hair grew a marked change occurred in Mr. Goff's physical condition, and from being a decrepit man, hardly able to walk, he became as strong and active as a youth of 30 years. The wrinkles on his skin disappeared and he now looks fresh and youthful. The case has puzzled the physicians.

Rod Mill Workers to Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., July 30.—It is more than probable that the 1,000 members of the Rod Mill Workers' union in this city will strike on Thursday next for an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages. The men have already made their demands, and they will hold a formal conference with the mill owners on Wednesday, but it is believed that the manufacturers will refuse to grant the demand. In that case a strike will be ordered, to begin on the following morning.

Fatally Stabbed by a Comrade.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 30.—Alfred Hale was stabbed to death by Henry Bush, a companion, yesterday evening. The young men had been at a baseball game, and there had an altercation over a piece of tobacco. Hale assaulted Bush with an ax handle. The fight was stopped, and in a few moments Bush stabbed his assailant in the left breast, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few moments.

Fatal Explosion in a Match Factory.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 30.—The Home match factory of Wyanet was partially wrecked Saturday night by the explosion of a tank containing chlorate of potash and phosphorus. William McDonald, an employe, was drenched with the fluid and was fatally burned. The force of the explosion took out one floor and wrecked the sidewalk of the building.

A Grasshopper Plague.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 30.—Never before have the inhabitants of Orange, Sullivan and Delaware counties suffered from the grasshopper plague as now. The grasshoppers devour every green thing before them. The hay crop has not been so light in many years. In many sections farmers are cutting their oats for feed on account of grasshoppers.

Mississippi Valley Spiritualists.

CLINTON, Ia., July 30.—The thirteenth annual gathering of the Mississippi Valley Spiritualists' association opened here yesterday for a four weeks' session, with 300 members present from seven states. The opening addresses were delivered by Alonzo Thompson, of Fullerton, Neb., and Hon. L. V. Moulton, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Two Swimmers Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—James J. Dennis, 17 years old, living at 2309 North Twelfth street, and David Broomfield, 39 years old and living in the Ashley building on Third street, were drowned while swimming in the Mississippi river last evening. They were caught in an eddy and sank before assistance reached them.

Murder and Suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., July 30.—At an early hour yesterday morning Emma Mitchell, a pretty mulatto girl, aged 16 years, was shot and fatally injured by James Lock, a musician, who at once turned the revolver upon himself and sent a bullet through his brain. It is believed that jealousy prompted the crime.

A Bicycle Record.

NEW YORK, July 30.—George Wolfe, the long distance cyclist rider, arrived at the City Hall yesterday morning on his record trip from Chicago at 7:15 o'clock, which gave him a margin of 45 minutes over the best previous Chicago-New York record of 6 days, 3 hours and 50 minutes, made a short time ago by Letter Carrier Smith.

T. H. Wygant, treasurer of Arapahoe county, Col., of which Denver is the county seat, has retired from office because he was unable to furnish a satisfactory bond. His former bondsman withdrew because of Wygant's actions while city treasurer of Highlands, Col.

WAGES AND PRODUCTS.

Ninth Day of the Horr-Harvey Debate—Organized Labor Discussed.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The last day but one of the Horr-Harvey silver contention began Saturday afternoon. Mr. Horr opened the day's talk with a comparison of the wages and the cost of products during the years from 1860 to 1890 as shown in a table prepared by Statistician Carroll D. Wright. With wages and prices in 1860 taken as the index or 100, it showed in 1890 prices were 92; wages 159, and the purchasing power of wages 173. Mr. Horr proceeded to argue that at no time in the history of the nation was the country as prosperous as it was at that time, in spite of the "crime of 1873." He submitted that these statistics were more applicable to the conditions under discussion than those of Mr. Sauerbeck, quoted by Mr. Harvey on Thursday as Mr. Sauerbeck's figures were made from prices in England.

Mr. Harvey, in turn, took up the matter of the prices of wheat for a series of years, in reply to Mr. Horr's statement on Thursday that the farmer had received as much for his product in gold as he had received before silver was demonetized. For answer he quoted the prices from year to year. Mr. Harvey proceeded by saying that the proper index of prices was to measure them in articles of international value. Tables made up by gold men even, on these articles, showed that they were lower than in 1850. Referring to Mr. Horr's argument touching the measure of value in human toil, Mr. Harvey quoted from an article by Mr. Horr in a paper in reply to a correspondent suggesting the making of so much work the equivalent of a dollar. Mr. Horr declared the proposition absurd and confusing.

Mr. Harvey denied Mr. Horr's assertion that falling prices were the results of improved facilities. Mr. Harvey said: "It is the supply produced and the demand for it that regulates the price of such products. Suppose a widow, owning a farm, receives the voluntary assistance of her neighbors to raise and harvest her wheat crop, will her wheat be worth any less than the price fixed by the quantity of wheat in existence known to the traders, and the estimated demand for it? If all the corn crop in the United States were destroyed except the crop in Iowa, would the Iowa corn price be governed by the cost of production or the relative supply and demand for corn? The cost of the product has nothing to do with it. A man may produce an ounce of gold for 10 cents that is worth \$20. The fact that it cost him 10 cents does not make it worth less than \$20."

Mr. Horr: "Mr. Harvey is mystified because he takes it for granted that the business of a country entirely depends upon the amount per capita of the circulating medium. He insists that if you shrink that you ruin the business in the country. There are a large number of men who believe that doctrine, but no more transparent humbug was ever taught the people of this or any other country. Money is a plethora in this country to-day. There are hundreds of millions of dollars lying idle, simply because there is nobody to use it. Did you know that? Why, my friend, Harvey, and all of you men who think that way as usual get the cart before the horse. It is not an abundance of money that makes business active; it is business that makes money active in this world of ours. And until you can comprehend that point, Brother Harvey, you will never understand this financial question at all. The ratio of money to the population proves nothing. What we need in the United States is good wages for work, steady employment for our men, and we have got money enough to do twice the business we are doing.

"Speaking of organized labor," Mr. Harvey said, "organization sustains wages for those actually employed while engaged at work, but when you average the wages by including the unemployed, and include the expense and time lost, it does not do so. Make the calculation this way, and you will find that the gold basis has measured itself in wages with mathematical accuracy."

Speaking of tenancy, Mr. Harvey said: "Twenty million acres of land in the United States to-day is owned by English titled nobility, and the English tenancy has to that extent been already introduced into this country. In the state of Illinois there is a county by the name of Logan, that has a county seat by the name Lincoln, and you can drive for miles through that county on your way to that county seat, and have on both sides of you Lord Scully's possessions, with Irish thatched cottages over the land."

Mr. Horr: "I have traveled extensively, very extensively, through thirty-one states of this union, and I never yet saw a single farm, nor had my attention called to one, that was owned by people living outside of the United States. There are some, but they are few."

They Are Dressed Beaf.

CLINTON, Ia., July 29.—About forty people were poisoned by eating dressed beef Saturday at Thompson, north of here. George Griswold had twenty-two farm hands employed and they ate heartily of the beef at supper. No deaths have been reported but many of the victims are in a precarious condition.

An Earthquake Shock.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 29.—At 4:10 yesterday afternoon a sharp shock of earthquake was experienced in Santa Barbara. The shock did no damage as far as heard from, but was of sufficient violence to cause considerable shaking up of old buildings and to be distinctly felt by people walking and driving.

When the World Will End.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29.—Elder Hiram Munger, one of the leading Second Adventists, in a sermon at the camping grounds yesterday prophesied the end of the world will come in 1897, according to Scripture.

CHEROKEE BILL.

The Desperado Murders a Jailer at Fort Smith, Ark.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 27.—Cherokee Bill got his hands on a revolver yesterday and used it in an attempt to liberate prisoners confined in murderers' row of the United States jail. His attempt was a bold one and resulted in the death of Larry Keating, the oldest guard on the force. Tom Parker and Larry Keating had just gone on duty and Turnkeys Eoff and McConnell were engaged in locking up. On account of the hot weather and the long days the prisoners are allowed to remain in the corridors until nearly 7 o'clock. When running in the prisoners all retired to their cells and the two upper floors were run in without incident on murderers' row. After the bolt had been thrown Eoff went in to lock the cells while McConnell remained at the door. When Eoff reached the cell next to Cherokee Bill he found the keyhole plugged and while he was trying to clean it out Cherokee Bill came to the door and fired, shooting Keating through the stomach. He ran to the end of the corridor and fell dead. Eoff ran back to the corridor on the east side of the cells and McConnell, Parker and several deputy marshals ran in and opened fire on Cherokee Bill whenever he tried to leave his cell. His ammunition was nearly exhausted and he agreed to surrender his pistol to Henry Starr, which was done. Threats have been made by citizens of lynching the murderer.

TAYLOR TRIAL BEGINS.

A Jury Finally Secured and the State Begins the Introduction of Testimony. CARROLLTON, Mo., July 26.—At 6 o'clock this morning the jury to try the Taylor murder case had been selected. It is composed of E. J. Calloway, F. D. Caesar, T. M. Hazelton, John Medge, G. W. Shank, G. T. Morris, W. H. Vaughn, George W. Freeman, B. C. Dulaney, G. W. Craig, Joe Shelby Helm and R. G. Evans. They are all farmers except W. H. Vaughn, who is a bank clerk and the youngest man on the jury, and B. C. Dulaney, a lumber dealer.

During the day about twenty witnesses were examined, and the testimony given varied little from that of the preceding trial. The first witness called by the state was Dr. Van Wye, of Browning, who described the wounds found by him on the bodies of the Meeks family. On cross-examination he stated that Meeks was shot through the heart and probably instantly killed. Mrs. Meeks was shot through the heart, and one of the children in the head.

A NEW PLAN.

The Seed Division of the Agricultural Department Abolished.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The seed division of the agricultural department has been abolished and Mathias E. Fagan, of Illinois, chief of the division at \$2,000 a year, and the entire force of employes will be dropped from the rolls. Secretary Morton's action is based on a decision of Mr. Olney that the secretary of agriculture is empowered to purchase only those seeds described in section 572 of the revised statutes, viz.: Rare and uncommon to the country, or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our own country to another. The change is officially estimated to involve a saving of about \$200,000 a year. The force now at work numbers about a dozen, though at the height of the season in the spring and early summer it frequently reaches several hundred.

GREAT STORM IN JAPAN.

Six Vessels Blown Ashore and All Except One Believed to Be Wrecked. PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—A violent hurricane is reported by cables from Japan, in which many vessels and their crews were lost. The cablegram was sent from Rusehinotzu. The German steamer Helen Rickmers and the Norwegian steamships Lyderhorn and Herman Wedel, Jarisburg, the British steamship Bentala and the ship Mannesuchet from Philadelphia, were all blown ashore, and all are believed to have been totally wrecked except the Bentala. The loss of life on shore is reported to be large.

A MINE ACCIDENT.

Twenty-five Dead and Eleven Injured Taken Out and More Likely. BERLIN, July 27.—During a violent storm at Bochum, Westphalia, last night, an explosion of fire damp and coal dust occurred in the Prinz Von Preussen mine. This morning twenty-five dead and eleven injured men were found in the pit, but the total number of deaths is not yet known as the pit has not been fully explored. Husbands, wives, children and other relatives of the dead and injured who are missing are congregated around the mouth of the pit and their cries are heartrendering.

Kansas Whitecaps.

WESTMORELAND, Kan., July 27.—At 11 o'clock Thursday night four masked men took Rev. T. S. Rooks, the Baptist minister of this place, from his home, 5 miles in the country, and tarred and feathered him. They kicked and beat him in a brutal manner, and he is lying in a critical condition outside the town in a critical condition. Mrs. Rooks went along with her husband and says she knows the whitecaps. She will swear out warrants for them. Excitement over the affair runs high. He is accused of trying to assault a young woman.

Gold Strike Near Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—The prospectors of the Pearl Mining & Smelting Co., of Little Rock, have unearthed a rich find of gold 4 1/2 miles southwest of the city. It is a 12-foot vein and 18 feet deep. A quantity of the ore was assayed yesterday showing \$135.80 to the ton.

Hailstones as Large as Walnuts.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 27.—An extraordinary rain last night broke the drought. Nearly 2 inches fell in one hour. Hailstones as large as walnuts broke glass and did much damage. The flat portion of the city was flooded.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Messrs. Horr and Harvey Tackle the Colage Question.

CHICAGO, July 25.—At the opening of the Horr-Harvey silver debate yesterday it was announced that but two more sessions will be held, and that for this reason the daily bout will be somewhat lengthened in order to admit of the delivery of the number of words originally agreed upon. The debate yesterday was marked by a more than usually sharp encounter between the two contestants. Mr. Horr called his opponent's attention to a statement which he had made in his criticisms upon Senator Morgan, wherein he said that the silver dollars of 412 1/2 grains were largely coined previous to the demonetization of silver in 1873 and after the passage of the law of 1851, making subsidiary coinage of less value than its face. Therefore he inferred that Senator Morgan was mistaken in stating that none of the 412 1/2 dollars had been coined from silver mined in this country. Mr. Harvey says that the old dollars of 412 1/2 grains were coined for the people of Nevada and California, notwithstanding that at that time the bullion was worth more uncoined than coined. Mr. Horr denied that these dollars were coined from silver mined in this country and sent to the mint for that purpose. Congress had provided that foreign coin should be received by the government at a certain fixed value, and further that such coins should not be again put in circulation but should be received at the mint. The report of the director of the mint showed that over \$5,000,000 in silver had thus accumulated, having been found in gold during the process of assaying it.

At this point Harvey challenged Horr's statement, saying that he had not brought his authorities with him, and therefore his arguments were entitled to no standing in the debate. He then handed Mr. Horr a statement of the director of the mint, which he said reported that during the year 1870, 412,493 silver dollars had been coined at Carson City. Mr. Harvey again called his opponent to task for not confining his remarks to the order of debate originally agreed upon, and said that he would not be diverted from this order. He then entered upon a discussion of primary and credit money, saying that an over issue of credit money caused a drain upon the primary money for redemption purposes. An example of this had just been witnessed in this country in the issue of bonds by the present administration, for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve.

The amount of gold in the United States was estimated at from \$400,000,000 to \$600,000,000, and of our credit money about \$1,000,000,000. This was too much credit money, he said, and accounted for the country's financial derangement. The remedy was to increase the primary money by remonetizing silver. Every moment's delay would endanger the safety of the republic.

Mr. Horr replying, called attention to a misstatement of the coinage at the Carson City mint. Instead of \$412,493 the actual amount was \$12,492. Mr. Harvey said that he had mistaken the dollar mark for a figure and admitted his error.

Mr. Horr continued by saying that up to the present Mr. Harvey had not said a single word in proof of the actual subject of dispute. He had argued at length that the act of 1873 was conceived in sin and brought forth in corruption, but had not brought forth any proof and could not; it did not exist. History showed that a variation of 1 per cent. between the commercial and legal ratio between gold and silver always drove the dearer metal out of the market. Now, with a difference of 50 per cent., evidence was there that a consensus of the civilized nations—England excepted—could bring them to a parity? Much less, how could the United States alone do it? Mr. Horr declared that Mr. Harvey's object was not so much to build up silver as to put down gold, as was shown by his provision for reducing the size of the gold dollar.

Mr. Harvey, referring back to the silver coinage between 1853 and 1873, said that the silver coined at Philadelphia was coined into subsidiary money, not dollars. He added that the premium on silver was a premium at London, that transportation charges would more than eat that up, so the bullion owners in this country would take it to the mints for coinage.

Taking into consideration bank credits and checks and the amount of money in circulation the normal amount of money necessary for the transaction of business throughout the country was \$4,800,000,000. Of this one-third only was in money and the rest was borrowed. The inference was plain. The normal amount of money which we should have was \$4,800,000,000.

Taking up the statement in Mr. Harvey's book that it cost \$2 per ounce to produce the silver in the United States, Mr. Horr characterized it as nonsense.

Mr. Harvey, in turn, said that what Mr. Horr had said about the cost of producing silver, he could have said with much more force with regard to gold. Silver was only produced from quartz; most of the gold was produced from placer mines. It cost less, dollar for dollar, to produce gold than silver. He read from a book by Alex. Del Mar, an opinion that, pound for pound, it cost more to produce silver than gold.

Shawnee War Dances.

TULSA, I. T., July 25.—The Shawnee war dance began yesterday, 8 miles north of this place. Day and night the air will be filled with the yells of this once savage tribe. Large numbers of the members of the various neighboring tribes are also present and will take part in the dance, with the exception of the Cherokees, who years ago abandoned the dance. A large number of officers are on the ground to preserve order. They will dance around fires nightly the scalp dance, which represents scalping, together with the burning of the body.

KANSAS WHEAT HARVEST.

Millers' Estimates Are for a Yield of 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 Bushels.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 24.—The Kansas State Millers' association held its annual convention here yesterday and compiled the Kansas Millers' estimate of the wheat harvest. Reports are not in from all counties, but sufficient returns have been made to indicate an 1895 yield of from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in the state, about 40 per cent. of which will be good enough to mill.

A committee was appointed with authority to negotiate with railways for an emergency rate on wheat from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Oregon, Washington and Utah, sufficient to meet the demands of Kansas mills. It is estimated that to keep the leading merchant mills of the state going, from 7,000,000 bushels upward must be imported. As it was apparent that seed wheat must be imported to supply the needs of Kansas farmers in certain sections, a committee was authorized to proceed at once to arrange for the importation of Russian hard winter wheat from the Crimea. All the millers express a determination to hold their flour trade if they have to import wheat throughout the year. They likewise to a man declare that the present state of affairs was never approached, much less paralleled, in Kansas.

HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS.

They Are Furnished Free by the Quartermaster-General's Department.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 25.—County Clerk Niehaus was yesterday informed by the quartermaster-general of the army that under the act approved March 3, 1893, all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged and buried in a private cemetery are entitled to a headstone, and furnished him with the necessary application blanks. The government pays all transportation to point of cemetery, provided the authorities pay for their erection. The answer was given in response to an inquiry sent him by the county clerk, as the question was raised by the auditor in approving a claim for two headstones for deceased soldiers, who were buried in the Tompkins cemetery. Under a law of the state counties are required to erect headstones for deceased soldiers, when their estates do not permit it, or where they have no relatives. The cost is not to exceed \$50.

OPPOSES A CONVENTION.

Secretary Bristow Thinks Kansas Republicans Will Not Be Called Together This Year.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 25.—Secretary J. L. Bristow, of the republican state central committee, said yesterday that upon the return of Chairman Leland from Wisconsin, next Monday, a call would be issued, bringing the state central committee together to consider the nomination of a candidate for chief justice. He added the statement that every committee man with whom he had talked had expressed himself as opposed to calling a state convention for that purpose. If the law would not permit the committee to name the candidate, then he thought nomination papers signed by 500 republicans would be prepared for Judge Martin and he would be launched as a candidate in that manner.

LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY.

J. W. French Is Appointed Warden of the United States Prison.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Attorney-General Harmon to-day appointed J. W. French warden of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., recently transferred from the control of the war department to that of the department of justice. Mr. French has been warden of the northern Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City. There were about forty applicants for the place and the contest has been very warm.

Emporia Bicyclists Arrested.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 25.—Many of our leading and wealthiest society young ladies and gentlemen, as well as lawyers, doctors, merchants and other leading citizens, were yesterday served with warrants of arrest for riding bicycles contrary to an ordinance recently passed by the city council, which requires lamps and bells on all wheels as all times, the latter to be rung before each and every street and alley is crossed.

The Kansas Tax Levy Raised.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 25.—The state board of equalization has been compelled to increase the levy for state taxes from 3.95 mills provided in the legislative act to 4.25 mill so as to produce \$25,000 in excess of the usual \$75,000 appropriated to the state university. The levy now stands: General revenue, 3.50 mills; state university, .39 mills; interest on state bonds, .20 mills; completion of state house, .25 mills.

The Report Denied.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 25.—Topeka correspondents have sent out a dispatch to the effect that business men of this city have threatened Gov. Morrill with the financial destruction of his bank here if he made any effort to enforce the prohibitory law. The charge is absolutely false.

Wesley Davis at Home Again.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 25.—Wesley Davis, of Rossville, in this county, who lost so heavily in grain at Kansas City some weeks ago and afterward disappeared, has returned to his home. He declines to give an account of his absence.

Library Fees Refunded.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 25.—As a result of the decision of the state supreme court that it was illegal to collect library fees from students at Kansas university, the treasurer yesterday began to refund the fee to the students who paid last year.

Gold Bonds Declared Unauthorized.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The circuit court in an opinion held that the sinking fund trustees were not authorized by law to issue city refunding bonds payable in gold. The trustees had been sustained in the lower courts. The case will go to the supreme court.