

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

UNDER the supervision of Assistant Secretary Doe, the task of revising the regulations of the United States army has been brought to a close and the volume will soon be printed and distributed to the army. One of the changes made is the reduction in the size of the regimental flag. The new flag will be 5 feet 6 inches long, by 4 feet 4 inches on the staff. The change has not met with a single objection.

The secretary of the interior has decided to expend \$30,000 put at his disposal by congress in the improvement of the Hot Springs, Ark., reservation, in work along the main reservation, and not in the Whittington reserve, as has been anticipated.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL, the well known friend to women, died at London recently, aged 60. She had labored earnestly during her life in opening avenues of employment to women who were forced to work for a living.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Galesburg, Ill., on the 1st, adopted a system of state legislative boards to look after legislation friendly to railroad labor in the several states. It also adopted the Cedar Rapids plan of federation, combining Brotherhoods of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen and Telegraph Operators.

The New York World on the 2d published a telegraphic poll of the next congress upon the silver, tariff and income tax questions. Out of 117 members 56 favor free coinage, 44 bimetalism and 17 the gold standard. On the tariff 28 are against any change, 35 favor moderate changes and 35 want radical changes. On the income tax 49 favor the principle and 47 oppose it and a great many evade answering the question.

Two hundred and fifty quarts of nitro-glycerine being taken up the Little Kanawha river by employe Jim Hines exploded immediately opposite the largest mill in Parkersburg, W. Va. The men had just quit work, but several were stunned and badly cut. Man and boat were annihilated. Several people were injured by falling ceilings, glass, runways, etc. The damage to property, including mills, churches, steamboats, etc., will reach \$75,000.

A DISPATCH from Des Moines, Ia., of the 30th stated that in a number of places in that county seventeen-year locusts, the scourge that impoverished the northwest a number of years ago, had made their appearance. Last season it was announced by scientists that the locusts might be looked for this summer.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended May 31 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 15.2; in New York the increase was 20.4; outside New York, 8.9.

ATTORNEY THOMAS TYRE fell from a fifth story window at Lebanon, Ind., recently and alighted upon his baby in its carriage. The little one was killed instantly and Tyre's neck was broken. He was cleaning a window in his office when he lost his balance and fell.

THE boiler of the Evedorean gunboat Suere exploded recently, killing the commander and fourteen men and injuring seventeen more, thirteen fatally. At the time of the accident she was carrying troops to Machala to attack the rebels.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, Chancellor of the British exchequer, has formally replied to a memorial forwarded by influential financiers in the following terms: "You may rely upon it that her majesty's government will give no countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system, nor in any discussions in which they will be called upon to take part will they admit any doubt as to their intention firmly to adhere to the single gold standard."

LORD ROSBERRY'S horse, Sir Visto, won the English derby on the 20th; T. Cannon's Curzon was second and Sir J. Blundell Maple's Kirk Connell, the favorite, third.

DOUGLAS HENDERSON and Frank Jeffrey were hanged at Murphysboro, Ind., on the 31st for the murder of James Towle at Cartersville last winter.

A RECENT dispatch from Anderson, Ind., said that the fruit jar factories which began with such bright prospects early in the season, were about to close, as so much fruit had been killed by the recent frosts that the fruit jar trade had been cut down one-half.

THE boiler at Deal's sawmill, near Downsview, Caldwell county, S. C., exploded on the 31st, resulting in the instant death of Fireman Ed Deal, Fireman Pender Oxford and Gordon Oxford, and fatally injuring Reuben Jones, who died five hours later.

WHILE William Simpson, head laundryman at the Hotel Colorado, at Greenwood Springs, Col., was in company with a crowd of young men in the swimming pool, they undertook to outdo each other in foolhardy acts. Finally Simpson undertook to sit on the nozzle from which the water shoots with a velocity of 120 pounds to the inch, with the result that the water practically burst him open. He will die.

GUS A. GILL'S storage warehouse at South McAlester, I. T., was burned on the 31st with all its contents. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of unslacked lime.

A RECENT dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., stated that on Spanish river, while a party of thirty-three lumbermen were camped on a crib of square timber for the night, it broke from its moorings and carried the men into the swift running waters. All were lost.

THE body of Secretary Gresham was temporarily deposited in the receiving vault at Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago, on the 30th. Members of the Loyal Legion, the G. A. R. veterans, state and civic officers, civic societies and others joined in the procession from the railroad depot to the cemetery. The train was held back for the return of the presidential party to Washington.

THE grand jury at Danville, Ill., examined nearly 100 witnesses in regard to the recent double lynching. All freely admitted that they were present and mingled with the lynchers for three hours while they were breaking into jail. None of the witnesses, however, would testify positively that they recognized any of the lynchers.

GEORGE LAVIGNE bested Jack Everhardt in twenty rounds at the Seaside Athletic club, Coney Island, N. Y., on the 30th. They fought a game battle and both were on their feet at the end of the contest. Lavigne did most of the leading.

EUGENE V. DEBS, before going to jail, issued an official circular to members of the American Railway union urging them to stand by their order in the trying time through which they were passing.

THE National Miners' convention with sixty-two delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia met at Columbus, O., on the 29th with President Penna in the chair and Patrick McBryde secretary.

M. LOUIS PASTEUR, the distinguished French chemist, who of recent years has attained remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia by inoculation, has refused a German decoration which has been awarded to him as a result of his labors.

IN San Francisco Mrs. Nellie Harrington was stabbed to death while alone in the flat in which she lets rooms to boarders. Her murderers robbed the house, and escaped.

A TRAGEDY was enacted on the farm of George Growl, 14 miles northwest of Cameron, Tex. Jeff Lewis shot and killed Epsy Smith and her husband, Will Smith, and shot and probably fatally wounded Lucy Smith and her daughter Emma, after which he shot himself in the left breast, killing himself instantly. Epsy and Will Smith had only married the day before, and it was thought that jealousy on the part of Lewis caused him to do the killing. All parties were colored.

AT South Enid, Ok., Enoch Kemper, deputy district clerk, and Capt. Bond, owner of the English kitchen, had a dispute over 35 cents which Bond claimed Kemper owed him on a board bill. Angry words followed, when Kemper drew a revolver and shot four times at Bond. Bond's wounds were serious. Kemper was jailed.

DRUNKEN South Carolina excursionists to Tallulah Falls, Ga., engaged in a riot there recently. The town marshal's throat was cut, the sheriff's throat was gashed and a deputy was seriously injured. At Cornelia a posse ran the rioters into a swamp and captured four of them. The sheriff of the county remained on the train and was shot at several times. The coaches were badly damaged.

MISS CATHERINE WEST, aged 23 years, has been sued in the Garrard (Ky.) circuit court for breach of promise by Mr. W. C. Stivers, a widower, many years her senior. The defendant is a beautiful young school-teacher. Mr. Stivers is a prominent tobacco man. In his petition Mr. Stivers alleges that the fair defendant promised him on many occasions to become his wife, and that, on account of defendant's continued refusal he has been greatly worried, humiliated and damaged in the sum of \$5,000, for which amount he prays judgment.

A DISPATCH from Manzanillo, Mex., on the 29th stated that the Pacific mail steamship Colima had foundered off the Mexican coast and that 160 of the passengers and crew were lost, only fourteen of the passengers and five of the crew having reached land in a small boat. Much bullion on board was also lost.

WHILE Barton Johnson and Samuel Wilson were walking along the Midland railroad, 1 mile east of Lebanon, Ind., a switch engine ran them down and decapitated both men, besides crushing their bodies almost beyond recognition.

FIRE broke out in the Fifeshire main colliery at Edinburg, Scotland, and nine men were killed while trying to quench the flames. In addition several would-be rescuers of these men were seriously burned.

SOME boys playing with matches in a stable at Beaver Falls, Pa., on the 2d started a fire that did damage to the amount of \$60,000.

CLIFFORD proved at St. Louis that he was the greatest of all race horses. In his first out of the year, with the crushing burden of 123 pounds on his back, he won the \$8,000 Club Members' handicap in what was for him the commonest of canters. He cut the track record for the distance two full seconds. His time for the mile and one-quarter was 2:06.

FIVE of the Bremen Trading Co.'s petroleum tanks at Harburg, Germany, were burned on the 31st and the fire raged over an enormous extent of ground. Thousands of barrels of petroleum in addition to the five tanks were also destroyed.

MRS. CANDACE ROOT, a widow about 40 years of age, has brought suit in the district court of Colorado Springs, Col., against W. S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek millionaire mine owner, for \$200,000 for alleged breach of promise. Mrs. Root claims that Stratton proposed marriage to her while boarding with her and she accepted him in 1892 before his Independence mine had made him wealthy.

A MOB took Nelson Federoff from the lockup at Laurelville, O., and hanged him. He was charged with a brutal assault upon a little girl, whom he overtook in the road. He was 50 years old and has six children.

THOMAS G. LAWLER, of Illinois, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has issued a general order to G. A. R. posts, advising veterans who are interested in the Georgia colonization scheme to see that they secure clear titles before investing their money. The Indiana department was spreading the order without comment.

GENE BUSCH, the Oklahoma farmer who fasted forty days, claiming God had told him to, was reported as being beyond hope of recovery. Busch was the founder of a new religious society called the New Lights.

THE coinage at the United States mint at Philadelphia during the month of May amounted to \$2,351,892.10. The number of pieces coined was 3,944,335, as follows: Gold, 468,353; silver, 645,720; base, 2,830,360.

DECORATION day was observed at all the principal cities in the country in the usual way, many cities having imposing parades in the afternoon. At Chicago the monuments to the "Rock of Chickamauga" and the confederate dead were dedicated. At New York Gov. McKinley made an oration at Grant's tomb. The veterans turned out in large numbers at the national capital and held services at Arlington. Jerry Rusk's monument was dedicated at Viroqua, Wis. At Salt Lake, Utah, 2,000 children joined in the parade and ex-Congressman Bartine delivered the oration.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

INTELLIGENCE was received at Shanghai on the 3d that the French Catholic and English and American missionary property at Ching Too, capital of the province of Se Chuen, Western China, was destroyed by rioters. The missionaries were reported to be safe.

ANTON BEM and Louis Badinich have reached Chicago, after making a tramp of 11,000 miles from Buenos Ayres. They were met by 500 fellow-countrymen in Chicago with a band and banners and marched to the city hall. They are going to write a book describing their journey.

THE woods about Ormsby, Pa., were on fire on the 3d and a number of oil rigs were destroyed, as well as millions of feet of standing lumber. Coon Run, a small settlement, had been completely wiped out by fire, people having to flee for their lives. At Kane, the forest fires had done an immense amount of damage. Everything between Iron Run and Russell City had been burned.

GEORGE W. BROWN died at Galesburg, Ill., recently, aged 79 years. He invented the corn planter in 1873.

JAMES BEGGS, a laborer, went to White river at Columbus, Ind., recently to drown some kittens. He was wading into the stream, when his legs cramped and he fell and was drowned. The kittens came back home.

THERE was great rejoicing at Key West, Fla., among the Cubans when a telegram from Guerrero was received stating that Jose Marti was alive. They celebrated the event by a meeting at the San Carlos theater and then paraded the streets until daylight, cheering for Marti and took a holiday on the 3d.

A CABLE message was received at St. Louis announcing that Archbishop Kenrick had been retired by the pope. The compulsory retirement was the result of a petition to the propaganda at Rome setting forth the mental incapacity of the aged ecclesiastic. Coadjutor John J. Kain has been appointed in the archbishop's stead.

THE prostrations by heat over the country were exceedingly numerous on the 3d. In New York ten people were carried off the streets dead and eleven more were in a precarious condition. At Philadelphia there were seven deaths and fifty prostrations. At Chicago eighteen people were overcome by the heat, three of them dying. Only one prostration was reported at St. Louis and that not serious. At Baltimore, Md., there were four fatal cases.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

MISS Warren, of Topeka, who was matron of the insane asylum during former republican administrations, has been reappointed to her old position, made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Pack.

Rev. W. G. Todd, superintendent of the Kansas institute for the education of the blind, is urging the state board of charities to establish a kindergarten department at the institute in Kansas City, Kan.

W. E. Don, well known in Topeka as the head of a collecting agency, was recently arrested in Chicago by a Kansas officer and taken back to the Kansas capital to answer a charge of swindling.

Because he held a personal judgment against Maj. Hudson, John E. Baker, of St. Louis, recently applied to the United States court at Topeka for the appointment of a receiver for the Capital Printing Co.

Labor Commissioner Bird says that the present needs of the destitute coal miners at Scranton have been provided for, but that further aid will be necessary unless work be found for the heads of suffering families.

Senator William Rogers, the deposed regent of the state university, has served a written demand upon Gov. Morrill to be reinstated in his office. This is preliminary to a mandamus pending in the supreme court.

The people of Lawrence unveiled a handsome monument to the memory of the Quantrel raid victims on Decoration day, and Topeka dedicated a monument to the members of the Shawnee county regiment who fell at the battle of the Blue during the Price raid.

An order was received a few days ago pardoning twelve military prisoners at the Fort Leavenworth prison, and later thirteen others were discharged. It is thought but few prisoners will be left in the prison July 1 when it is transferred to the war department.

The jury in the case against Rogers, charged with burning the Harvey county records, at Newton, and recently tried at Hutchinson upon a change of venue, returned a verdict of guilty. Rogers was recently paralyzed and when the case was called for trial had to be taken to the court room upon a cot.

President Charles F. Scott, of the Kansas State Republican league, has added the following names to the executive committee, selected at the recent convention: E. C. Little, B. K. Bruce, P. P. Campbell, C. H. Tucker, Charles S. Elliott, J. L. Bristow, W. Y. Morgan, B. H. Tracey, James H. Reeder and Webb McNeal.

John Johnson, of Springfield, Mo., was found at the point of death on an island in the Arkansas river at Wichita the other night. He was slugged and robbed three nights previous, then taken to the island, where he had laid without food or water. He was robbed of \$470 and was able to describe the two colored men that did it.

Capt. J. P. Harris, department commander of the Grand Army, says that a large delegation of Kansas veterans will attend the national encampment at Louisville, Ky., next fall, many being particularly anxious to go because of the opportunity to visit the battlefields of the Cumberland and Tennessee. Very reasonable transportation rates will be secured.

A shooting scrape took place at Bavaria the other night in which George Bingham fired a double-barreled shotgun at Louis Roberts, filling his face and breast with shot. Roberts was taken to Salina and the shot picked out. His injuries were not fatal. It was alleged that the trouble was caused by jealousy on the part of Bingham because Roberts had danced with his wife at a party a few nights previous.

The state accountant has made his report to the governor of his examination of the books, accounts and business methods of the state penitentiary. He began with the coal output and shipments, and says that in view of the many reports made by former employes, that coal had been stolen by the officials, he looked into every possible loophole to discover the alleged thefts, but he is convinced that such reports are untrue.

At the late Christian Endeavor convention at Wichita, Miss Skelton, the secretary, reported 981 societies in the state—a gain of 38 in the past year. The Christian church leads in numbers, having 187 active societies; the Presbyterians come next with 139 societies; the Congregationalist church reported 117 societies. The entire membership in the state is 20,000. The Junior Endeavor societies have a membership of 3,000 and gave \$6,000 to missions during the past year.

A convention composed of clerical and lay delegates of the Protestant Episcopal church met at Topeka May 28 to elect a successor to the late Bishop Thomas. Upon the fifth ballot Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, dean of Grace cathedral, Topeka, was chosen bishop. Five candidates were voted for: Rev. F. R. Millspaugh, of Topeka; Rev. Von Herlich, of Wichita; Rev. Hewitt, of Hutchinson; Bishop Leonard, of Utah and Nevada, and Dear Gardner, of Omaha. The final ballot stood: Clergy—Millspaugh, 15; Gardner, 12; Leonard, 1; Von Herlich, 1; total, 29. Laity—Millspaugh, 16; Gardner, 14; Leonard, 1; total, 31.

## THE INTENSE HEAT.

Many Prostrations and Several Deaths in a Number of the Larger Cities.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A cool easterly breeze sprung up shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and it is hoped put an end to the hot weather. For five days the thermometer has ranged from 70 to 95 above zero and sweltering humanity has longed in vain for a breath of fresh air. Ambulance bells have rung and surgeons have been kept busy attending persons in all parts of the city who have been overheated. It is safe to say that at least twenty-five people have died during the past five days as a result of the heated term and that over 100 have been prostrated and taken to the different hospitals of the city. A good many of those taken to the different public institutions will not recover. The death list yesterday is one of the largest on record. Thus far ten people have been carried off the streets dead and eleven more are in a precarious condition.

SEVEN DEATHS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Seven deaths were yesterday's addition to the heated term fatalities. There were nearly fifty prostrations, about one-third of which number was made up of policemen and firemen, who held their annual parade yesterday, marching under the broiling sun for several hours. The fatal cases were principally infants and old people. The maximum temperature was 96 degrees at 3 p. m.

EIGHTEEN PEOPLE OVERHEATED.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Yesterday was the fifth day of the intense heat which has oppressed Chicago, the mercury being 96 in the shade during the afternoon. The number of prostrations was larger than on any preceding day. Eighteen people were overcome, three of them dying.

HOT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—Yesterday at 3 o'clock, and at 4, the weather bureau thermometer registered 100 degrees and at 5 o'clock it stood at 99. For twenty-five years observations have been taken in this city by a government official, yet the reports show that only once in that time has it been hotter.

FOUR KILLED AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—There were four fatal cases of prostration by the heat yesterday. The thermometer marked 97 degrees.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK.

The Venerable St. Louis Prelate Displaced on Orders from the Pope.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A cable message was received here to-day announcing that Archbishop Kenrick, who has long been in bad health, had been retired by the pope and Coadjutor John J. Kain has been appointed in his stead. The effect of the action is to effectually retire Archbishop Kenrick from all rights, titles and privileges obtaining to the archbishopric of St. Louis. Supplementary instructions are expected from the propoganda to provide a fitting annuity out of the resources of the archdiocese.

The compulsory retirement of the venerable metropolitan will come as a rude shock to the Catholics of his archdiocese. His attitude at the vatican council, which declared the dogmas of papal infallibility and immaculate conception, gained for him a world-wide reputation, involved him in controversies with the greatest theologians within and without his church and begot for him the unending opposition of the authorities at Rome.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Thousands of Them to Meet at the Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—Mr. C. E. Herman, general passenger agent of the Western & Atlantic railroad, notified the exposition company yesterday that he had closed a contract for hauling 25,000 members of the G. A. R. from Chattanooga to Atlanta on September 20. This is in addition to the other crowds who will make a fine turnout on that date.

The confederate veterans will come from all points to meet the G. A. R. men and the public comfort committee of the exposition will have to arrange for the accommodation of not less than 50,000 visitors on that occasion.

The exposition management has asked the city council to appoint a special committee of three to act jointly with the exposition committee preparing to take care of this and other crowds. It is estimated that on the opening day, September 18, when President Cleveland and his cabinet will be here, the crowd will not be less than 100,000.

FREIGHT TRAIN ROBBED.

Wagon Loads of Goods Taken from the Cars Near South Bend, Ind.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Flames in the Pennsylvania Oil Fields Doing Untold Damage.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 4.—The woods about Ormsby are on fire and a number of oil rigs have been destroyed. All communication has been cut off. Fires are also reported along the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad as far as Allegheny, N. Y. On the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road at Dent, the property of the Emery Oil Co. is threatened. Oil rigs all through that section have been burned, as well as millions of feet of standing timber. The most fear is felt at Rutherford Run, where 1,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine is stored.

Passengers who arrived here last night over the Pittsburgh & Western road say the woods for 10 miles in the oil field is a roaring mass of flames. Conductor Tanks says the people on the oil leases are fleeing for safety, but the fire spread so quickly that he cannot see how all of them could have been saved. So far as reported only seven oil pumps are missing.

Everything between Iron Run and Russell City, Pa., is burned, including all rigs and tanks of the Elk Oil Co. station and Standard pump station. Fire has crossed the railroad at Russell's and is sweeping everything before it, with a strong wind from the west. If the wind does not change Russell City will be wiped out.

THE TURNERS.

Close of the Turnfest at Kansas City—A Fine Parade and Picnic.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—The great turnfest is over and Kansas City's German guests have gone home. The closing day, yesterday, was passed in finishing the events not completed the day before, a grand parade to the Air Line depot and a trip from there by train to Fairmount park, where the afternoon was spent picnicking. The exercises at Fairmount included rifle shooting, swimming and other outdoor sports.

In the evening there was a big crowd at Turner hall to hear the announcement of the decisions arrived at by the judges. The different societies stood in groups about the main floor, each with its banner flying, and as the various winners were called to the platform and crowned with the victorious laurel and handed their diplomas of merit, the roof fairly shook with thundering "Gut heils."

A PISTOL WAR IN COURT.

One Man Is Killed and Three Wounded at Snyder, Tex.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 4.—At Snyder, 16 miles northwest of this place, Justice Eubank's court developed a pistol war, in which a man named Dickson, his four sons, a man named Chapman and Tom Dean were the participants. Dean was a witness in a suit of Bert Cartland against Dickson, which caused the trouble. Dickson was killed and one of his sons badly wounded, as was also Chapman and Dean. It is said that Chapman was shot by accident. He is father-in-law to one of the Dicksons. It is thought that Chapman and Dean will both die.

THE GOVERNMENT WINS.

Federal Supreme Court Decides the Date of the New Tariff Law's Operation.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Chief Justice Fuller read the opinion of the United States supreme court to-day in the case of the United States vs. Burr & Hordwick, involving the date when the present tariff law went into effect. The decision was that this did not occur until August 28, 1894, when the bill became a law notwithstanding the law itself fixed the date as August 1. The case was regarded by the government as one of great importance and by special arrangement was advanced to a speedy hearing. The government won.

Death in a Washout.

O'CONNOR, Neb., June 4.—About 9 o'clock last night, while searching for washouts between Edison and Oxford, the engine of a repair train plunged into a washout about 2 miles east of Edison. Of the five men on the engine, four were killed, as follows: B. V. Haley, roadmaster; Frank Jeffries, engineer; C. C. M. Rowell, fireman; Samuel Mundy, conductor. Frank Harris, private secretary to Superintendent Campbell, of the Burlington, miraculously escaped with slight injuries. All but Mundy are married men whose families live here.

Soft Snap for Choyanski.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—The long heralded ten-round fight between Joe Choyanski, of California, and Jack Chattanooga, of Providence, R. I., proved to be the greatest fiasco ever presented to the Baltimore public. The first round demonstrated that Chattanooga was simply an easy mark for Choyanski and the crowd yelled "take them off." The second round was a repetition of the first, a light tap on Chattanooga's neck ending the contest.

Against Free Silver.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—A letter was received at National league headquarters yesterday from H. L. Wells, secretary of the Young Men's State Republican club of Oregon. Mr. Wells writes that the delegates from Oregon will oppose any effort to commit the coming Cleveland meeting to any expression of opinion in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States independently.

AN EDITORIAL VENTURE.

BY HERBERT A. JUMP.

Col. Jared Quiller's private office was unoccupied. From the mantel Horace Greeley carved in marble looked sternly down at the bronze statuette of Atlas upon the colonel's writing desk; while Atlas tended strictly to business as was his wont, and sustained upon his sturdy shoulders a little bronze earth filled with black writing fluid. In front of his metal feet on the blotter covering the top of Col. Quiller's desk a dark spot could be seen, which, as the seconds rolled by, gradually grew in extent, widening in all directions from the point of Col. Quiller's pen, an ever-enlarging ink-island in an immense sea of white blotting paper. This new isle, however, was not alone in its glory; the whole surface of the desk is one grand archipelago, and all because Col. Jared Quiller, proprietor, editor and manager of the Welham Gazette, was exceedingly careless and forgot always after he had finished using his pen to stick it into the small cup of shot that stood by Atlas's side.

Less than five minutes ago there had been a knock at the door, and Editor Quiller, after substituting for the choice twenty-five cent cigars in his vest pocket several of a cheaper brand, had stepped out to meet his visitor.

If Col. Quiller is anything, he is sagacious; and perhaps his sagacity was never so well illustrated as in the way in which he succeeded in making his Gazette the mirror of Welham public sentiment. A diligent reader of its pages was sure to know the pro and con, the "says he" and "says I" of every story current in the miniature city. When the woman's suffrage question was agitating the commonwealth several years ago he devoted several pages through a number of weeks to an open discussion of the all-absorbing theme; and in more than one way he has reason to congratulate himself upon the result of his policy. In the first place he had been fair to both sides, which was very satisfying to his conscience; and secondly, his paper's circulation had increased by several hundred subscribers, which was equally gratifying to his pocketbook. And so as Col. Quiller was sitting in his library one evening, after spending his afternoon in figuring up the gains from his woman's suffrage venture, he said to his daughter Rose as he entered the room:

"Rose, here's the account of the best piece of business I ever did. Debit side nothing; credit side, the adoring esteem of two hundred and twenty women, six hundred new subscribers to the Gazette."

Rose was evidently pleased by the information, but said:

"Well, father, you'd better let well enough alone. Don't tempt the devil too often by these experiments. 'Tisn't his habit to smile twice on the same person."

But Col. Quiller had nevertheless undertaken another venture, and that was the subject upon which he and George Fanchard were talking so earnestly while the ink island on Col. Quiller's desk was slowly advancing its shore line. About a month ago there had appeared in the Gazette a paragraph inviting all who would be interested in the formation of a bachelors' club to meet at the home of Robert Grant on Friday evening. Inasmuch as this Mr. Grant was a young man of most attractive presence, and quite a lion among the Welham young ladies through virtue of possessing a head remarkably thick curly hair, this announcement caused considerable flutter and curiosity. The Young Women's Mission band, the Sacred Six sewing circle, the Ladies' Browning club and all the other organizations among the younger members of the meeker and weaker sex discussed the startling news in all its phases. Would there be enough bachelors to join? Would they remain true to their principles, or was it merely a mutual benefit league planned to give the girls a scare so that they would be anxious to snap up the first offer of matrimony that presented itself? But after being the ever-recurring subject of conversation for a week the matter was at length definitely settled by the appearance of the next Gazette, which contained this notice:

"A Bachelors' club was organized on Friday evening last at the home of Mr. Robert Grant. The platform of principles declares that 'we are solemnly of the conviction that the supreme bliss of living can be enjoyed only in the bachelor state, and we therefore agree not only ourselves to live lives consistent with this belief, but also to strive in every way possible to make converts to our way of thinking from among our unenlightened and deluded brethren.'"

Had a meteor struck the public square of Welham it could hardly have aroused more excitement than did this announcement among the feminine portion of the community. "The Lexington of our matrimonial liberties has come," is the way one war-loving dame expressed it. The Young Ladies' Mission band held several special meetings, though the annual report a few months later failed to indicate that any work was accomplished at them, at least in missionary lines. Everybody talked and conjectured about the new organization. The story even went the rounds that Ethel Davis, who was nothing more anyway than a bundle of affections tied together with sentiment, when she heard that Rob Grant had been chosen president of the club, gasped out: "What! that beautiful hair on a bachelor!" and fell in a dead faint.

Indignation, however, rose to white heat only when it leaked out that on the front wall of the room in which the new club held its meetings there was

hung an immense banner picturing a man prostrate upon the ground, while above him, with her foot upon his neck, stood a woman, and underneath the picture the legend in great red letters: "Give me liberty or give me death."

"It's an insult to our sex," cried Mrs. Scott, president of the Woman's Sorority of Progress, and all the other married women who comprised that estimable organization, with the exception of Ann Hathaway, who measures six feet in her stockings, while her husband can't stretch more than five feet two, were of the opinion of Mrs. Scott. Accordingly the Sorority of Progress invited the Married Woman's Bloomer brigade to an indignation meeting, though hitherto these two associations had been about as friendly as two rival fish women. At this conference it was decided that the husbands should be enlisted in the struggle, as the most effective means to bring the recreant bachelors to see the error of their ways. It was, as a result, then, of this combination of female Spartan with female Athenian against male Persian, that the announcement appeared in the Gazette a week later that a Married Man's league had been formed for the purpose of promoting and disseminating a true knowledge concerning the God-given and God-honored institution of matrimony, and to offset, if possible, the deplorable tendency that had recently manifested itself among the young men of Welham.

Mrs. Hathaway, to be sure, sneeringly pointed out in the article several peculiar uses of prepositions which proved it indisputably to be Mrs. Scott's composition; but who ever listens to Cassandra when there is a free show with a big wooden horse as chief attraction?

The Bachelors' club, with weekly meetings, and the Married Man's league, with semi-weekly meetings, were now in full blast, several satiric poems implying that in the case of the latter organization it was a sort of forced blast, when an idea popped simultaneously into the heads of the editor, proprietor and manager of the Gazette. The evolution of the idea would be suggested by the following headings: Woman's suffrage, popularity, circulation, no outlay, marriage question, and when the three individuals took counsel together, and the idea had seemed decidedly advantageous, Col. Quiller had requested Mr. Fanchard, secretary of the Married Man's league, to call round at his office. And now the secretary of the Married Man's league was talking with Col. Quiller in the general waiting room, but by this time all the ink had dried off the colonel's pen, and the island's dimensions were fixed.

"Will you do it, then?" the colonel asked in closing. "Of course all articles will be under an assumed name, so no one need fear too much publicity."

"Yes," answered Fanchard, rising. "Scott and I will write for the first week, and get some of the other boys to keep it up afterward."

"Thank you, I feel certain the whole city will rise up and call you blessed when our articles appear," and Quiller bowed Fanchard out of the room.

After the secretary's departure Col. Quiller wrote to Rob Grant, asking him if his club would be willing to take part in an open discussion through the columns of the Gazette upon the question of all-absorbing interest, and when a few days later he received an answer in the affirmative his venture was well on foot. Up to date his account was debit one postage stamp on letter to Rob Grant; credit, nothing actual, but much probable.

It would be wearisome to narrate in detail the story of the memorable controversy that began in the Gazette columns a week after the colonel's receipt of Rob Grant's letter.

Now, though in this discussion all fulminations appeared over a pen name, it was an open secret who the real writers of the several articles were. "Patrick Henry" was better known to Welham as Mr. Robert Grant; "Justitia" as Mrs. Scott; "Xanthippe" as a Mr. Andrew Harris, who had himself been cast off by his wife, and "Cupid" as Mr. Fanchard. The successive issues of the Gazette there were other articles by other men over other signatures, but somehow, when eight or nine gossips gathered to discuss the latest installment of the controversy, it always turned out that some one recognized some peculiarity of phrasing, or knew of some particular motive that fixed the authorship of the article in question within reasonable certainty.

At the end of three weeks Col. Quiller's venture stood: Debit one postage stamp; Credit, two hundred new subscribers to the Gazette, twenty-seven letters of thanks from prominent citizens for having originated the public discussion, and the colonel smiled as he saw the balance in his favor.

Though it is true that most of the bachelors took part in the newspaper debate, and thus demonstrated the stability of their single condition, still there was one who had not aired his views through the Gazette. "Oh, I can't handle a pen," he apologized to his fellow bachelors, when taken to task for his lukewarmness. But "Heddy" Hoyt (who would recognize in this unepithetous nickname the good Biblical Hezekiah?) was not lukewarm. He was as thoroughly imbued with bachelorism as Robert Grant himself, with this difference, perhaps, that Heddy had but one strong reason for the faith in him, while Rob could reel off a couple of dozen as valid and incoherent as Luther's Theses. Heddy hated a mannish woman. He was not a bachelor because he believed woman to be quarrelsome, as did Harris, nor expensive, as did Adams, nor because she was inclined to be autocratic. No, merely because she tried to be what she had no business to be, he joined the Bachelors' club. He once heard a couple of definitions of the modern style of woman, and he never tired of repeating them. One was: "Madam become Adam;" but according to his idea this definition gave her the credit of having succeeded in her onward as-

piration, and so he much preferred to think of her as "mannishness minus manliness."

Bachelor as he was, Heddy did not hold aloof entirely from the companionship of those who were theoretically his sworn enemies. Every Saturday evening he carefully brushed his hat, and taking his gloves walked out to call upon Miss Rose Quiller. It is unnecessary to state that Miss Quiller was pretty, and to expatiate upon her loveliness by the use of conventional adjectives and time-worn botanical comparisons. Suffice to say, she was as keen mentally as she was beautiful physically. Between her and Heddy Hoyt there had existed for years a sort of family friendship. She knew him almost as well as she knew herself, for he was always very frank with her, and besides, she possessed a most keenly intuitive mind, which performed frequently feats more wonderful than solving a single equation containing two unknown quantities. She was acquainted with Heddy's aversion to mannish manlessness, and joked him upon it more than once.

"Don't you really believe there is one, even one lone woman without ambitions upon your sex?" she would ask with a plaintive drooping of her eyes; and I wonder that Heddy's bachelor principles didn't forsake him for the time being until he had punished her for looking so charming. But he would slowly answer: "No," not even conceding the customary "present company always excepted."

The discussion in the Gazette had continued through four months. Col. Quiller was growing happier each week, as his subscribers grew more numerous, and yet the war of words showed but faint signs of abatement. The secretary of the Young Ladies' Mission band, who kept the records of the matrimonial debate as a duty equally important with keeping the records of mission work accomplished, announced that all pseudonyms had been solved, and all but Heddy, of the Bachelors' club, and all but two of the M. M. L. had appeared in print in defense of their avowed principles. And yet though Heddy was confessedly the most wavering bachelor, he had thus far shown not the least sign that he intended ever to capitulate or change camps. As he explained to Miss Quiller one evening, there was no possibility of his being converted until some one in the ranks of the M. M. L. by example or reason could overcome his one objection against women; and inasmuch as no writer on either side had yet touched upon the mannishness of the weaker sex, either directly or indirectly, he was apparently safe for all time to come.

Regarding the two married men who had not written there was considerable conjecture. One was a lawyer who had recently moved into Welham and whose abilities as a disputant were still among the unknown quantities; the other was a young newspaper man lately married to a Wellesley graduate who wore starched linen collars and four-in-hand neckties all the year round.

While concerning these two surmises had as yet reached no solid ground, and while the M. M. L. were hoping and the bachelors were afraid that Heddy would change sides in the struggle, a new non de plume appeared among the defendants of matrimony. "Peter Pen" was the insignificant name signed to the most virile and convincing article that had been printed during the whole course of the discussion. In it every rule of logic and every canon of taste was most exactly observed; argument followed upon argument, each apparently more convincing than its predecessor, and yet all articulated with marvelous nicety, decked out with every grace of style, brightened by touches of the gentlest satire or richest humor. It was, in short, a masterpiece, and most, strangely of all, its central theme, the idea from which every argument derived its greatest strength, was the eternal femininity of woman, the *Ewig weibliche* as Goethe would call it.

If sudden death had overtaken all the people of Welham that night, on every heart except one, and that "Peter Pen's" own heart, would probably have been written the question: "Who is Peter Pen?" Some said that the logic of the article, its concise and vigorous treatment of a hackneyed theme, pointed indubitably to a lawyer as its writer. Others looking at the graceful wording and fine literary workmanship denied that anyone but a journalist could be capable of such composition. And between these two factions, each striving to lead the other unto the truth, and yet each unwilling to yield one jot of its own convictions, William almost forgot to think of Heddy Hoyt, the doubtful bachelor.

He received his Gazette from his newsboy, went upstairs, and entering his room carefully locked the door behind him.

"How the article impressed him, whether he was hardened or convinced, whether he was mad or glad, I shall never know, for I was on the outside of the door. But I can certify to these facts: An hour or so later Heddy called upon the young lawyer who had recently come to town, and asked him a question. Having received an answer, he next hunted up the journalist, propounded to him a question and was given a reply. As he left the journalist's house I fancied he looked perplexed, but only for a minute. A light as of a revelation broke over his face, and directing his steps toward Col. Quiller's house, he rang the bell and was ushered into the parlor.

Several evenings later, Col. Jared Quiller, editor, manager and proprietor of the Welham Gazette, balanced his account for the last time in the matter of the Bachelor vs. Married-Man venture. The items were something as follows: Credit, twenty-nine letters from prominent citizens, one thousand one hundred and fifty new subscribers to Gazette; Debit, one postage stamp, one hundred and twenty pounds of the most valuable matter on the face of the globe, best described by the name Rose. And it was some one other than the colonel who did the smiling.—Amherst Literary Monthly.

THE FARMING WORLD.

AN EXCELLENT DEVICE.

Designed for Dairymen Who Wish to Cool Milk in the Well.

The sketch herewith shows a simple and successfully creamery that any farmer can with little expense construct. The first thing required is a well of good size in diameter and of cool water. I made the experiment early last spring by hanging the cans in the well, and was so well satisfied with the results I made the needed arrangement for hoisting and lowering the cans by means of a crank which can be attached to each roller. Three cans are all that are needed in my creamery, each one holding a milking-

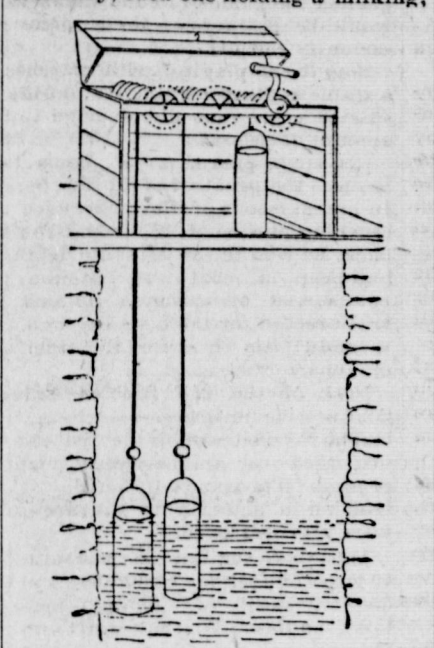


FIG. 1.

which allows thirty-six hours for each setting. The cans should have covers to keep out dirt and insects, but not be airtight, and can be made to hold a larger quantity where more cows are kept, but should be about three times the height of the diameter, with the case between the curb floor and the space roller to allow the can to pass freely through. The sketch is so simple it seems unnecessary to explain its construction. One point to be kept in mind is to see that the cans are not set too deep in rainy weather, as the water may rise and overturn the milk. Snaps are used on the ends of the rope to attach the can, as seen in Fig. 1. The cover of the case is so made that when closed it slants back to shed rain. The front piece (see Fig. 2) is detachable and sets in so that when closed it can be locked with a padlock. All who have seen it think highly of it, as it is a creamery without the use

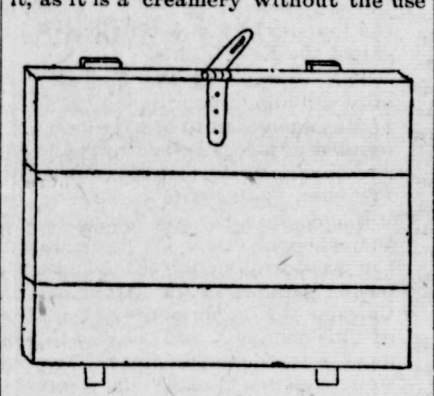


FIG. 2.

of ice, which is expensive to have and a great deal of work to use. On one occasion in market I met a man who has used a creamery for many years, and who thought it would pay him to dig a well purposely instead of using ice. Setting of milk in wells is so common that this device ought to be generally used by farmers.—M. J. Malbett, in American Agriculturist.

WIDE-TIRE LAWS.

A California Paper Thinks They Are Needed in That and Other States.

Riverside county has just adopted a wide-tire ordinance to prevent the destruction of new roads the county will build. That is well; but we fear it will be ineffective until there is a general law on the subject. Placer has a wide-tire ordinance also, but it is sleeping, because wagons of narrow tires belonging in adjoining counties roll into Placer and cut up the roads the wide tires make, hence the Placerites do not feel it to be just to enforce a law upon their own which the stranger may violate with impunity. So it will be in Riverside. There is a wide-tire bill before the legislature, and it has a favorable committee report. But the bill simply gives the supervisors power to pass ordinances on the subject. The bill may as well pass as an educational measure; were it obligatory, however, there would be great virtue in it. It is possible that under some counties may be encouraged to adopt the ordinance towards which the bill looks; but a general law, to take effect two years hence, is what the late road convention advised, and it knew what it needed in this matter.—Sacramento (Cal.) Record Union.

How to Market String Beans.

String beans should be gathered as soon as the bean is about to form in the pod, before it is hardly perceptible. Do not allow them to remain on the vines until coarse. It is also advisable to see that they go into packages cool and dry, and when expedient to spread them out for a short time do so. When ready they should be packed in about the same packages as peas, only this rule should be observed, especially in putting up wax beans, the beans should be nicely and evenly placed in layers on the bottom, sides and top of packages. This gives them an attractive appearance which adds very materially to their sale. Pack full and keep out all specked or rusty beans.—Farmers' Review.

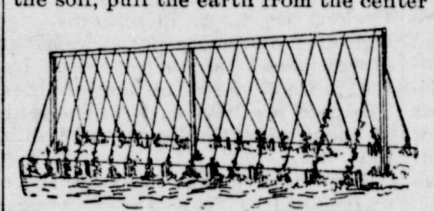
When trees can be protected as easily as they may be by weaving laths and standing them about the tree, nobody should ever complain of damage done by rabbits in winter.

RAISING LIMA BEANS.

A Profitable Crop and an Ornament to the Farm Garden.

This delicious and wholesome bean is one of the pleasures and profits of the garden. Any good garden soil will grow them, and the varieties are multiplying. When I select my seed for the next season I always do it when picking the green crop. Whenever I find an early, well-formed and well-filled pod I mark it by tying a string loosely around its stem and let it hang for ripening.

I always plant in rows three feet apart, and for my family of seven I plant 2 rows 20 feet long or 4 rows ten feet long. This gives us an abundance of green picking and quite a number of messes of the dry beans. I make the ground nice, fine and smooth. Then I draw a line and stick the bean edge-wise eye down, 4 inches apart in the row, with my thumb and forefinger, and then sift along the row some finely pulverized stable manure. When the beans are sufficiently high I cultivate carefully until they start their runners, then I go to the lumber yard and get three light posts 2x2 and two strips of inch plank 2 inches wide. If my rows are 20 feet long, I put one post equidistant between the rows at each end, and one in the middle. Then I put the strips of board edgewise on these posts as high up on them as I can conveniently reach. These strips form a ridge pole above and between the rows. I then split some short stakes about 15 inches long out of a piece of board or straight splitting stove wood, and drive them directly in the rows of beans in a slanting position about 3 feet apart in the rows. Then using ordinary wool twine I run a string along these stakes, looping it on them so as to keep it from slipping; and from this string I pass strings over the ridge board to each bean hill, and the work is done; only I then carefully loosen up the soil, pull the earth from the center



TRELLIS FOR LIMA BEANS.

well up to the rows, and then let them run along the strings till they reach the top, which is the signal for pinching the runners off. The cost and trouble is small, and the string and poles can be used for several seasons. Besides, when a little care is taken to do the work neatly, the growing beans are an ornament in the garden. I raise all pole beans the same way.—American Agriculturist.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.

No Other Garden Crop Pays Such Satisfactory Profits.

Will you tell us how to grow mushrooms and whether or not they are profitable to grow? asks a correspondent. One of the most profitable crops for the outlay that can be grown; the market is sure, because the supply never equals the demand. Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept at from 50 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture procure good rich soil and store it away. To every bushel of this soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say four feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go on until you have a bed 12 to 18 inches thick. It soon becomes pretty hot, but let the heat recede until it is only 85 or 90 degrees. Then make holes, say a foot apart, and put in the spawn, two or three pieces as large as a walnut in each hole. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about 12 days; then cover the bed with 2 inches of fresh loam, and over this place 4 or 5 inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing from 20 to 30 days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil. One pound of spawn is sufficient for a bed 2 by 6 feet.—Farmer's Voice.

Effect of Food on Butter.

Carefully studied experiments in feeding dairy cattle show that the kind of food the cows consume has a pronounced effect on the hardness of the butter. So far as the experiments have gone it appears (1) That gluten meal tends to produce a much softer quality of butter than cornmeal or cottonseed meal, and other things being equal, tends to lessen the churning of the butter fat. (2) That silage produces a much softer butter than does good hay, but it is also favorable to the flavor and texture of the butter product. (3) That cottonseed meal tends to produce an unusually hard quality of butter, and that cottonseed meal and gluten meal might be used together with excellent results.—Farmers' Review.

Ventilation in the Cow Stable.

No feature in dairying is more important than ventilation. Do not stable cows where their food is stored. The best stable floor is made of concrete and should be washed often. The stable should be light with plenty of windows, the cattle facing each other. On the roof should be a ventilator that can never be closed. Ventilation by windows should be regulated daily. On entering the stable in the morning open the doors and blow out the impure air the first thing.—O. B. Hadwen, in Farm and Home.

What a Texas Man Thinks.

Good roads encourage neighborliness. They are a most potent agency in removing the barriers of prejudice which a generation of misguided persons have erected between town and country.—W. L. Moore, Pilot Point, Tex.

RUBBER TIRES.

They May Be Used to Advantage on Ambulances.

Among the most important suggestions in the line of the use of rubber tires, the recommendation that the wheels of the ambulance be equipped with them is of infinite interest to every humanitarian.

The ambulance, as is well understood, is one of the heaviest vehicles of its kind in the world. The enormous weight has been thought necessary in order that the running gear may be able to withstand the tremendous strain put upon it by being whirled through all sorts of streets and around all manner of short curves.

An ordinary vehicle would be wrecked in a short time. Although the wheels and steel tires are extremely heavy, it is not unusual for pieces to be cut out of tires, and in large cities the ambulances are almost constantly in need of repairs.

The weight of an ordinary ambulance, when unoccupied, is nearly nineteen hundred pounds. This, with the driver, physicians and patient, will, it is easy to see, require not only the very best material, but a large amount of it in order to be safe, as it enters on what is frequently a race between life and death.

With the advent of the rubber tires, these vehicles may be made very much lighter, as the rubber cushions preserve the wheels from the frightful jarring that they now experience. The benefit to the patient is incalculable, as it removes one of the dangers to which persons with severed arteries are exposed. The banging and tossing about that are almost unavoidable sometimes break the ligatures and the patient himself easily bleed to death before help could be obtained.

It is said that an ambulance with an improved rubber tire can be made with a weight of less than twelve hundred pounds, and the importance of this in all respects it is easy to see. The one obstacle just now is the fitting of suitable tires, the pneumatic sometimes bursting under the tremendous strain, while the solid ones are liable to bottom from the wheels by the rough pavements. But once started on this line, the practical and successful rubber tire for ambulances is a thing that is bound to come.—N. Y. Ledger.

Wanted to Make Sure.

Mr. Nuved (on honeymoon tour)—My darling, we shall have to get out at once. The two front cars are tele-scooped and the whole train is on fire. Come, dear, come before it is too late.

Mrs. Nuved (determinedly)—No, dear. Not until you have brookt my once more that you love me.—Brooklyn Life.

Weak and Run Down.

After the grip or other serious illness, you find Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly the medicine to build up and give strength.

"I feel thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for benefit derived from it. I had the grip and failed to regain health. I did not have any appetite and in fact, was a mere shadow of myself. I at last resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to improve. I could soon eat without distress in my stomach. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills took away all signs of the grip. I want to say to all who suffer in a like manner, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it will surely do you good." GEORGE MARLET, Green Oak, Michigan.

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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.

## Taxing Money.

The capital of incorporated banks is the one brilliant exception to the general failure of the personal property tax. After many unsuccessful experiments, the state authorities finally devised a plan for taxing the shareholders of such capital, upon the value of their shares; and this tax is fairly assessed and effectually collected, with certain exceptions, not necessary to be stated. The essential feature of this plan is that the tax is laid upon the shareholders, not upon the banks, and that it is paid by the banks and collected by them from the shareholders. Incorporated banks are always subject to rigid governmental inspection; and therefore it is impossible for them to entirely conceal the value of their assets from the government. The entire business depends upon their credit, and their credit can not be sustained without regular public reports of their financial condition. Thus the value of their stock is a matter of general knowledge, and, as a rule, it is estimated too high, rather than too low. If, for the sake of erasing taxation, the officers of a bank should contrive to precipitate the nominal market value of its stock, they would certainly lose more business than the saving of taxes would be worth, and they might lose their clientele altogether.

Banks are thus more effectively taxed than any other form of personal property. But is the result profitable to the people who lay the taxes? A little reflection will show that it is singularly disastrous. The success of the tax on banks is the chief source of American currency troubles.

The widespread and irremediable demand for more currency which is so often treated with contempt by experienced financiers, is at its foundation perfectly reasonable and natural, although every form of relief which has thus far been demanded would be ineffectual; while all that has thus far been done in compliance with this demand has brought ruin instead of relief.

The greenback craze, the demand for "free banking," meaning only the unlimited issue of bank notes, the silver mania, the two per cent. sub-treasury scheme, and all other proposals for an enormous expansion of the currency, arise from a common and permanent cause. The uneducated masses are not to be condemned for seeking relief in wrong directions, so long as the educated classes offer no relief in any direction.

It is perfectly true, as alleged by the advocates of inflation, that there is not enough money to do the business of the country. But it is also true that there never can be money enough to do the business of the country. It can no more be done with fifty dollars per capita than with five. It must be done by barter, by book accounts or by banking. As a matter of fact, it is done by a species of banking. But the banks of the south and southwest are mainly crossroad grocery stores. Here nine-tenths of the farmers' and planters' produce are settled for. No matter to whom the products are sold, the producers get their pay only in trade at the village grocery. The process is as truly one of banking, as is any transaction in a national bank of New York or Chicago. But it is enormously expensive, clumsy, risky and unsatisfactory. Precisely the same transaction which in a large city would cost the farmer less than 2 1/2 per cent. costs him, at his village store, 20 to 25 per cent. Yet the clumsiness of the village transaction is so great that the storekeeper does not, in the long run, make any remarkable profit from this enormous commission.

Why is this? Because there are no regular banks within the reach of the farmer. But why are there no such banks? Simply because the farmer himself has taxed them out of existence; or, more accurately, because his beloved system of taxation has made it impossible for good banks ever to come into existence in his neighborhood. The real business of a bank is to enable goods to be exchanged without the use of any money. Issuing notes is not at all essential to a banking business. But the strictly regular business of a bank can not be carried on in a purely farming district, under the burden of local taxation. There is not enough profit in it to pay the tax. In Canada and Scotland, where banks pay no local taxes, every little village has a branch bank, supported by the wealthy bank of some large city. In the United States, where all banks are heavily taxed, there are not one-fifth of the number necessary to supply the demand; and as no branches are allowed, most of the country banks are not thoroughly safe. In Canada and Scotland there is no currency question. Nobody wants greenbacks or sub-treasuries, or cares anything about bimetalism. In the United States we hardly think about anything else.

The moral is plain. Abolish taxation on personal property, including all taxes on banks; and the currency question will settle itself.

T. G. S.

## Concentration.

The tendency of taxation, even of tariffs and excises, is to concentrate on a few objects.

## Letter From a Rockland County Farmer on Taxation.

The most common objection to giving up all attempt to tax personal property is the seeming injustice of letting rich men, whose property is mostly or wholly in personalty, go free of taxation—especially so as perhaps two-thirds of all litigation in the courts is in regard to personal property. In regard to this and other objections it must suffice to say that it is a good thing for any community to possess a large amount of personalty, the more the better. Taxation drives personal property away, and the more stringent the law, and the severer the penalties, the more is it driven off, as witness the effect of the listing system in Ohio and California. It is the uniform experience of all the states of our union, as well as that of all history, that a personal property tax has never been collected with any decent approach to fairness and equity. It is safe to say that a thing that can not be accomplished might as well not be attempted. It is personal property that gives value to real estate. To a country where there is no personal property, and land there has no value. Go where there is a small amount of personalty, and land has but little value. Go where there is a great accumulation of personalty, and there land has great value. If all taxes were abolished on personal property, all the government would have to do would be to take enough of the rental value of real estate (conferred by the absence of personalty) to defray public expenses.

As to the advantage which might reasonably be expected to follow the abolition of taxes on personal property, an inflow of capital, of manufacturers, of merchants, and all sorts of business and business men would be sure to follow—necessitating more buildings both for business purposes and residences. And soon the tax levy would thereby be increased far beyond the loss occasioned by the abolition of taxes on personalty. And hence an increased demand for labor; hence better wages, greater demand for all products, and rapid exchanges; and thus business prosperity and good times.

Personal property may be divided into two classes—chattels and credits, the latter the larger part, and largely nothing but claims upon real estate and chattels. The injustice of taxing credits when the property which they represent has already been taxed is too apparent to need explanation. And as to taxing commodities, the tax is always paid not by the manufacturer or the merchant, but by the consumer. The former only advances the money—the taxes follow the goods until they come to the consumer, and he pays them without a grumble, not knowing what he does. The tax on money, mortgages, etc., is always paid by the borrower in increased interest. The more closely this subject is studied, the more clearly will the inutilty and unprofitableness of attempting to tax personal property appear. The borrower and consumer in the last analysis, pays nearly all the tax ever collected upon personalty. Taxation upon personal property is only "the science of so plucking the goose as to produce the most feathers with the least squawking."

J. W. MOORE.

Stony Point, N. Y.

## A Cautious Plan.

Mayor Edgar E. Hanson, Belfast, Me., in his inaugural address, objected to "The unequal system of taxation that prevails, whereby the poor man worth a few hundred dollars is taxed for every cent he possesses and the wealthy escape through pretense or by abatement from paying their just proportion. He recommends, however, that manufacturing interests that employ labor and bring additional wealth to the city be encouraged by as low a rate of taxation as possible, and that veteran soldiers, incapacitated from labor, be relieved from the burden of a poll-tax."

## Good for Whom?

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew—I don't suppose that I am supposed to have studied the question well enough to give an opinion on it, but I think that the income tax opinion, so far as it applies to real estate, is very good, sound law—in fact, excellent. Under it the capitalist who derives all his income from renting flats, houses, tenements or hotels is exempt from all calls from the income tax, whereas the poor fellow who rents from him, but makes a living in a different way, is taxed heavily. That's a nice law, isn't it?

## Working the Workingman.

The rich man revels in fine personal property and millions in securities and the assessor's list shows him to be a poor man, nearly in want. Rich men are sent for, called into the assessor's private room, and informed that they are assessed at so and so. The assessor boldly makes the announcement that both can make money if the rich man is agreeable, and straightway the rich man's figures are lopped off. The assessors get rich doing this.—C. B. Farwell, of Chicago.

## A Difference.

How is it you can tax a \$75 express outfit \$10 a year for a license and can't tax a \$200 vacant lot as much? Because the owner of the express wagon shifts his tax in part over to the hirers of his trap. The lot owner can't shift his tax, and as the rental value of the lot is less than \$10, you can't collect it.

A GENTLEMAN who came in just as we finished our personal tax statement made a remark to the commissioners about a "basket of champagne" as he took his seat, and proceeded to declare that he or someone whom he represented, had no personal property. I suppose the basket of champagne, was, then, all the personal property he had, and the city got that. Bunyan includes "souls of men" in a list of personal property dealt in at "Vanity Fair." But then Bunyan was a poor tinker and his soul was about all he did own! It seems to be hard to keep hold of your soul and your other personal property, too.

J. F. S.

## PROTECTION DECLINING.

Germany Will Follow New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Other Countries in Abolishing "Protection."

Protectionism seems to be losing ground in all civilized countries. New Zealand dropped it and took up direct taxes in 1891 and has ever since been prosperous. The other Australasian colonies stuck to protection and have since experienced the worst panic and depression that ever affected a nation. Several of these colonies are now discarding protection and all will probably do so within a few years. The United States last year removed the worst features of protection, and prosperity is rapidly returning. Canada will almost certainly lower her protective duties within a year. Many other smaller and less important countries are offering more favorable terms to trade and exchange. Even the protection wall of China is soon to have gateways of trade through it.

The one country to which our protectionists have pointed with pride has been Germany. "See Germany," they would say; "look what protection has done for it! Bismarck, the greatest statesman living, except McKinley, knew what was good for Germany when he gave her protection. The Germans are one of the most enlightened peoples on earth; they stick to protection. Of course they don't have as high wages as free trade England, but wages are higher there than when protection was first adopted."

But Germany is just now turning away from both Bismarck and protection. The farmers are the only class that can be protected in Germany, just as the manufacturers are the only class that can be protected in this country. The farmers there have been enjoying very high protection but, like our manufacturers, they are never satisfied and they have been striking their government for higher and higher duties on foreign grains. Of course it is hard on the masses in Germany to have to pay monopoly prices for their bread and other food. Thus, because of "protection," refined beet sugar sells for over 6 cents per pound in Germany, although the same sugar is exported to England and sold for 2 1/2 cents per pound. The masses in Germany are getting tired of this sort of protection; in fact, they have stood it about as long as possible. Hence it is that, a few days ago, both the council of the empire and the German parliament rejected what is known as the Kanitz plan to give the agrarians a government monopoly in foreign grain trade and the right to "maintain prices for grain at a level profitable for the German producers." This form of statement sounds natural to us. It is used by protection spiders wherever they exist and whenever they ask innocent flies to walk into protected parlors.

Germany has rejected the Kanitz plan of protection because she has several persons asking for cheap food to every one asking for dearer food. Her industrial classes outnumber her agricultural classes. As the New York Times says, "it is the manufacturer and the trader and not the land owner for whom the policy of the empire is for the future to be shaped. There had been other evidences of the same tendency in the commercial treaty with Russia—which is producing an extension of German exports, especially of metals and machinery, far beyond the most that had been hoped—and in other features of the late Chancellor Caprivi's policy. And it was largely because of these that the agrarians made their fight on Caprivi. They saw in his dismissal encouragement for a more decisive struggle. They have made it and have utterly failed."

The days of protection are numbered. When the civilized nations of the earth have once freed themselves from this robber of the poor and benefactor of the rich, it will be as impossible for them to return to the accursed system as it is for England to reverse her free trade policy.

BYRON W. HOLZ.

## "REPUBLICAN INDUSTRY."

Congressman Party Admits That the Republican Party Thinks Only of Our Manufacturing Interests.

Many democrats and tariff reformers have always held that the republican party was owned, body and soul, by the manufacturers of this country and that without the manufacturers there would be no "party of protection, of American wages," etc. Only occasionally does some republican inadvertently admit this truth. One of the latest of these slips, suggests a correspondent, is contained in the New York Press, of April 28, edited by Congressman Lemuel Eli Quigg.

Eli has somehow got it into his head that the democrats don't want the republicans to tinker with the present tariff law. Of course he is mistaken in this particular for the democrats are everywhere saying "we just dare you to tinker with the present tariff and to replace it by another McKinley bill." But Quigg wouldn't be himself if he didn't always insist upon misunderstanding conditions. He knows very well that it is the republicans who are crying "don't tinker with the tariff and make fools of yourselves and the party as you did in 1890." He also knows that it will be next to impossible to get the republicans in the next congress to do more than to "cast a few heads" just as he is now doing.

He heads his editorial "Tariff Tinkering and Murder" and proceeds calmly to compare democrats who ask republicans not to tinker with the tariff with murderers who wish to abolish capital punishment. After glibly talking about the "reddest handed" of the world-be murderers of American industries," he casts the following big patriotic bluff:

"We are not forecasting republican tariff legislation here. Nobody has to forecast republican tariff legislation. It has proceeded all ways upon one simple, practical plan—benefits to this country, protection to our industries where it is needed against foreign competition, favors to our people. The rule is as simple as A B C, and we suppose that republican tariff legislation will depend entirely upon the na-

ture and number of the hurts received by American industries in the recent war upon them, brought by Cockburn Cleveland and Pakenham Wilson.

"No, we are thinking amusefully of what the murderers justly dread and why they want capital punishment abolished."

This sounds well and there would be no fault to find with it, except that it is not true, if Quigg did not proceed to explain what he means by the "simple, practical plan" of republican tariff legislation and by "protection to our industries." Continuing he says:

"If the republican party should follow their precedent it would simply hunt all democratic industries and assassinate them in broad daylight, simply because they were democratic. It would treat every importer of foreign goods as an outlaw and put a price on his head. This was precisely the action taken toward the manufacturers by the democratic party, headed by Mr. Cleveland, from 1887 to 1893. When the country's prosperity was at its highest; when there was not a whisper of a demand from any class or any individual in the country for a change in the industrial conditions by a tariff, it set to work to make a St. Bartholomew's day for the manufacturing class."

This is virtually admitting that the republican party thinks only of the manufacturers and does not think that there are other industries worth consideration. If the manufacturers are taken care of (as they were by McKinley) it matters not what happens to the greater industry of farming. "Benefits to this country" means simply benefits to the manufacturers who, by contributions to the republican party, have paid for protective tariff legislation. The republican party is the manufacturers' party; it must work in the interests of its master or cease to exist.

## A FREE TRADE NOVEL.

A Dreary Picture of What Might Happen Under Millionaire Monopoly.

"Uncle Sam's Cabins" is the title of a decidedly interesting novel that was put before the public a few weeks ago. It is "a story of American life looking forward a century," by Benjamin R. Davenport.

The author has drawn a most horrible picture of American life, especially farm life, after our "protective" tariff system has continued one hundred years longer. He continues the concentration of wealth (which began with the introduction of "protection" in 1862 and had given us 5,000 millionaires and multi-millionaires in 1890 and millions of tramps, paupers and tenant farmers) until, in 1994, a very few persons own the whole country. Public schools were abolished long before 1994 and but few farmers could read or write. States have disappeared, except that in some cases old state lines mark the boundaries of districts belonging to single proprietors, as, for example, one proprietor owns the "district of Ohio." The farmers live in hovels and in greater poverty and more miserable conditions than was ever the lot of the Irish peasantry. In all districts or states but Ohio the farmers have already signed "bonds of servitude" which makes them slaves to the proprietors, and the Ohio farmers are compelled to sign away their remaining freedom soon after the opening of the story. Because of the impoverishment of the farmers and their inability to purchase goods of any kind, manufacturing and other industries have declined until they are nearly extinct. A military despotism has taken the place of a once glorious republic.

The imagination of the greatest pessimist living could scarcely conceive of such poverty, degradation and hopelessness as are here pictured as the result of 130 years of "protection." Undoubtedly most readers will say that the picture is overdrawn. Probably it was purposely overdrawn. But one thing is certain, the rapid concentration of wealth that has been going on since 1862 can not continue forever without impoverishing the masses and practically enslaving them—unless, as is probable, they revolt and destroy titles to property before they become slaves. Since 1860 eighty per cent. of our wealth has changed from the possession of eighty per cent. of our population to ten per cent. of it. This process continued a few decades longer will wreck our republic. Something must stop it. A republic is safe only when wealth is comparatively evenly distributed and when labor receives its just reward. Protective tariffs, special privileges, monopolies, trusts, millionaires, billionaires, mortgaged farmers, tenant farmers, paupers, tramps, slaves—all of these are but nails on the road to ruin.

Even if Mr. Davenport is mistaken as to the cause of the disease and remedy for it—as is probable—he has written a book that will arouse earnest thought in the minds of all patriotic citizens as to the future of this nation. Perhaps, however, the majority of the readers of "Uncle Sam's Cabins" will take less interest in the discussions of social problems than in the story of love and marriage with the usual accompaniments of villainy, murder, selfishness, heroism and cowardice.

## Tariff vs. Currency.

Possibly the tariff question may have to take a back seat for a year. No one, however, who knows anything about the question and the extent to which public sentiment has been aroused will make the mistake of thinking that it can always be kept on a back seat. Tens of thousands of intelligent men have seen the iniquity of the whole tariff system and are waging a war upon it that cannot but be successful. In public and private debate, in homes, in labor unions, in granges, and even in church and society gatherings debate will go on until congress will be compelled to settle the question in the only way possible—by abolishing the obnoxious, unjust and corrupting system of tariff taxation. Thousands of our best citizens consider the tariff question to be of far greater importance than the currency question, and it is by no means certain that the tariff question can be set aside for even a year.

## INCREASED WAGES.

Workmen Still on the Gain Through the Democratic Tariff.

Since the 14th inst., when we published a record of the increases of wages reported up to that date, several notable advances have been made. The complete list has now become so long that we have not space for it here. As it stood on the 14th inst. it showed increases made by about 230 distinct companies, firms, or individual employers, and the number of employees affected up to that time was about 128,000. We add below the advances made or reported since the publication of that summary:

The Carnegie Steel company, nearly 15,000 men, employed at the Edgar Thomson furnaces, Edgar Thomson steel works, Duquesne steel works, Homestead steel works, Lucy Furnaces, Keystone bridge works, Upper Union mills, Lower Union mills, and Beaver Falls mills, voluntary increase of 10 per cent. from June 1.

Jones & Laughlin, American iron works, at Pittsburgh, voluntary increase of 10 per cent. on May 16; 4,000 employees affected.

Salem Wire Nail company and Findlay Wire Nail company, Findlay, O.; increase of 10 per cent. on May 18; 4,000 employees.

Lindsay & McCutcheon's Keystone mill, Pittsburgh, Pa.; puddlers' wages increased from \$3 to \$4 per ton, May 18.

Fall River Machine company, Cuyahoga Falls, O.; increase of 10 per cent. on May 13; 500 men.

Bellaire steel works, Bellaire, O.; increase of 15 per cent.; 500 men.

William Wood & Co., Philadelphia; weavers' wages increased by 2 cents a yard.

W. H. Grundy worsted mill, Bristol, Pa.; increase of 5 per cent.

Minnesota Iron company; the advance in the mines of the Vermilion district, already reported, has been followed by an advance in the company's mines in the Mesaba range; in all, 2,700 men affected.

Bivabik One company; iron ore mines in Mesaba range; increase of 10 per cent.

Berkshire cotton mills, Adams, Mass.; increase ordered to take effect May 20.

Delaware iron works, Wilmington, Del.; increase of 10 per cent., beginning May 13; 200 men.

Moorhead Bros., Vesuvius iron works, Sharpsburg, Pa.; increase of 15 per cent., on May 13; 350 employees.

Bellaire Nail company, Bellaire, O.; increase of 15 per cent.

Pencoyd iron works, West Manayunk, Pa.; increase of 10 per cent., beginning May 23; 3,000 men.

Newchwianick Manufacturing company, Danforth, South Berwick, Me.; increase of 5 per cent.; 300 employees.

These additions increase the number of employing concerns to 247, and the number of employees benefited to about 160,000. Of the recent changes reported above, all but two (which affected about 1,000 men) were made voluntarily, so far as we can learn from the published accounts of the action taken. In the case of the Delaware iron works, the workmen first learned of their good fortune when they received the additional pay.

More than nine-tenths of the workmen affected by the increases noted above are engaged in the iron and steel industry. The most important of the advances was that which was made by the Carnegie Steel company. The 15,000 employees of this great company, at its several plants at Homestead, Bradford, Pittsburgh and elsewhere, were working under contracts by which their wages were fixed for the year 1893. The company informed them on the 14th that "notwithstanding the existing contracts," it had "decided that the present business outlook will justify higher wages." The chief member of the firm of Jones & Laughlin—which has voluntarily increased the wages of 4,000 men—was the chairman of the republican national committee during the Blaine campaign, and was one of the manufacturers who reduced wages a few months after the enactment of the McKinley tariff.—N. Y. Times.

## GROWING GLAD.

Calamity Howlers Beginning to Get Their Eyes Open.

Is business prosperity something to rejoice over? And is it really caused by politics? The Tribune pretends to think so, though it is rather difficult to keep up with its "lightning changes" on this subject.

Last year our versatile contemporary attributed the small foreign trade and depressed domestic industries to the democratic tariff. This tariff happened to be, on the imports of last year, the highest ever known in this or any other country. But that did not matter with the Tribune. It inveighed just as loudly against the "free trade" tariff as though the average duty had been only 32 per cent., as it was under the original Morrill tariff, instead of 50.06 per cent., as it was last year. And, of course, the slack trade was a Calamity with a big C.

This spring trade began to revive. Importation increased. The people gave evidence of ability and confidence to clothe themselves more comfortably. Again the cry of distress went forth from the once tall tower. Our markets were being flooded with foreign goods. Reviving commerce was as much of a calamity as drooping commerce had been. And the dreadful democrats were to blame either way and in both cases.

But yesterday the organ opened another stop. It sounded the trumpet note of "The Glad Recovery." It proclaimed that "heartly congratulations are in order for the substantial improvement in business"—and which, it might have added, it is impossible for McKinley newspapers longer to ignore.

But—here the funny man again gets in his work—all this "glad recovery" is due to the fact that the republicans carried the last election. Considering that there is a democratic president in office, and will be for almost two years more, and that in the senate of the next congress the populists will hold the balance of power, this wonderful long-range effect of a republican victory becomes little short of miraculous. Captious critics might ask why it has taken six months for politics to revive business, but conundrums like this would upset the equanimity of even a partisan soothsayer. The main thing is that there is a "glad recovery," and that the Tribune no longer looks upon commerce as a calamity, nor regards industrial prosperity and advancing wages with a hostile eye.—N. Y. World.

The rising tide of prosperity is fast getting beyond the depths of the financial heretics. They can never survive good times.—Boston Herald.

## GROWING EXPORTS.

Trade Improving Under Democratic Tariff.

A suggestive sign of improving trade is to be found in the treasury returns of the exports of domestic merchandise. This is particularly so in manufactured goods, of which our exports are still, relatively, insignificant. There were evidences last year of considerable gains under this head, particularly in chemicals, cotton cloth and fertilizers. The gain in quantity of the exports of cotton manufacture was, of course, much greater than the gain in value. For the twelve months ending with last December the cotton cloth exported reached a total of 195,000,000 yards, against 159,000,000 of the preceding year, while the increase in value was only from \$10,300,000 to \$11,600,000. In other words, the gain in quantity was 22 1/2 per cent., while the gain in value was 12 1/2 per cent. The great industries of iron and steel and their manufactures, agricultural implements and chemicals contributed less to the exports of the calendar year 1894 than they did to those of 1893.

But under all these heads, an increase has begun to manifest itself this year. The exports of agricultural implements which in March, 1894, were valued at \$591,000, figure in the returns for March, 1895, at \$1,110,000. Chemicals, too, have come up from \$713,000 to \$772,000, and iron and steel and their manufactures from \$2,265,000 to \$2,975,000. Of manufactured cottons, the quantity exported in March, 1894, was 13,437,000 yards, while for last March it was 16,728,000 yards, or a gain of 24 1/2 per cent. This is all the more remarkable when account is taken of the temporary check to the trade with China, which took last year 25 per cent. of our whole exports of cotton cloth. There continues to be evidence of a steady gain in the quantity of our cotton goods exported to the United Kingdom, albeit the monthly contribution does not exceed 1,000,000 yards.

Our export trade in these manufactures is merely beginning, promising as the beginning may be. In cotton manufactures we export less than 4 per cent. of the annual total sent out by Great Britain; in iron and steel and their manufactures we have not got beyond 10 per cent. of the British aggregate, and in woollens we do not export enough to be worth mentioning. In fact, the total annual value of all our exports of manufactured goods is greatly exceeded by that of any one group of the manufactured products of Great Britain, which are sent out of the country. But the fact that the American manufacturer is beginning to show his ability to compete for a share of the world's markets is a very instructive one, in view of the dismal prophecies that were made of the lower import duties on his business prospects. He has by no means lost control of the home market, and he is getting an increasing share of the foreign one. That is quite in harmony with the teaching of all antecedent experience as to the effect on commerce of freeing it from protectionist trammels. But it marks only the first advance of a movement that before many years are over will have attained such a momentum that the trammels which remain will be recognized for what they are, and their removal demanded by the very men who, crowding, thought them a necessity of their existence.—Boston Herald.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—There begins to be a suspicion that the McKinley and Harrison booms are trying to pass on the same track.—N. Y. World.

—Ohio is said to favor McKinley for president. Evidently a case of anything to get rid of him and get a man in as governor who will attend to his duties.—Albany Argus.

—The increase of wages among the Ohio wire and nail workers affects six thousand men. Perhaps it is not the worst possible blow to the Ohio calamity candidates, but it is certain that none of them can stand many like it.—N. Y. World.

—Under the McKinley bill there was not a single industrial establishment that we can recall whose labor received increased wages, while hundreds of employers reduced the wages of labor under that tariff. To-day signs of prosperity are visible on every side.—Philadelphia Times.

—Ex-President Harrison was hugged by an enthusiastic woman at a reception in New Jersey the other day. Harrison, being a widower, can indulge enthusiastic women in this way much more safely than Reed, McKinley or Lincoln, who are married. His rivals are compelled to stick to the time-honored custom of kissing the babies.—Utica Observer.

—If the republicans who are howling for a stronger display of Americanism were sincere and not acting for political effect, they would be doing their best to nominate Frye for the presidency and Boutelle for the vice presidency. If these gentlemen could be elected the scream of the eagle would be unnecessary for at least four straight years.—Detroit Free Press.

## The Democratic Revival.

Republican mismanagement of finances and taxation has done its worst. The depleted treasury is in shape to stand any attack upon it. Business is reviving steadily. The prices of farm products are again reaching a level of profitable returns. Wages had fallen under the McKinley tariff and the republican tampering with the public credit, which was behind the public currency. Wages are now improving in manufacturing industries and better trade laws are encouraging the export sale of our manufactured products. The prospect is that we shall soon be selling abroad unprecedented quantities of such goods and will be in possession of foreign markets which will give steady demand. The danger of overproduction of goods made for a limited home market will not recur so frequently. Labor will have continuous employment. Republican recklessness was a terror, but we have outlived its worst.—St. Louis Republic.

**The Chase County Courant.**  
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.

**DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.**

The Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, will hold a meeting on Saturday, June 15, 1895, at 11:30 o'clock, a. m., at the COURANT office in Cottonwood Falls, and, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting, it is necessary that every member should be present without fail; and all good Democrats are especially invited to be present.

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

The following is the list of the members of the committee: C. W. White, A. L. Morrison, A. F. Fritze, Falls township; A. Lehnherr, Wm. Hampton, W. H. Shaft, Jr., Cottonwood township, D. McKittrick, S. T. Slabaugh, Levi Griffith, Cedar township; F. W. Gaddy, W. C. Handy, J. P. Martin, Bazaar township; P. J. Heeg, J. T. Myers, B. F. Talkington, Matfield township; Robt. Matti, C. S. Ford, J. R. Pritchard, Toledo township; J. R. Holmes, S. E. Yoeman, J. F. Campbell, Diamond Creek township.

Children's Day, June 27, will be a great day. The park will be full of children. A great program is being arranged, and excursions will come from many places. It will be a huge picnic at Ottawa Assembly.

The Chanute Blade has for its motto: "Free Silver and a Fair Trade." There are a whole lot of editors slobbering over the silver issue this year who will want to hire some one to kick them from behind next year for taking up with every fool craze that suggests itself to the mind of the political lunatic.—Larned Eagle Optic.

More than fifteen thousand persons "made the run" yesterday, for 550 claims in the Kickapoo country. All the land opened for settlement would not sell for enough to pay the personal expenses of those who participated in the race for claims. Men haven't much sense.—Eureka Democrat Messenger, May 24.

The demand for a tariff on foreign silver bullion is an acknowledgment that American bullion cannot recover its lost ground by being remonetized. It is curious that the pretended friends of silver, who advocate this tariff, cannot see that they are emphasizing the gold-bug position that coining silver would depreciate our money. If kept at par in this country by a tax, how could it be used in payment of debts due abroad?—Wichita Beacon.

There is no doubt that a plank in the next Democratic national platform demanding a constitutional amendment permitting an income tax will be a wise move. The people have learned that great wealth has been accumulated through class legislation, and equity demands that wealth shall pay a part of the cost of its protection. United States troops defend property from mobs, yet that property escapes paying the cost.—Wichita Beacon.

The Wichita Beacon says that the one illogical and fatal statement in Secretary Carlisle's argument is that this country, since 1873, has coined and placed in circulation more silver dollars than existed prior to that date. It is true that more silver tokens have been coined, but every one of them has, like the paper dollars in circulation, been made redeemable in gold. It is this feature of the case that Carlisle conceals, and it is the gist of the whole question. Now then, if this be "the gist of the whole question," we would like for the Beacon man or any one else to show us a silver token, that is, a silver certificate, that is or was or ever will be payable in gold. Readers of the COURANT, the next time you get hold of a silver certificate read what is on the face of it, and you will find that it says that a certain amount of silver dollars have been deposited in the United States treasury, payable to the bearer on demand, no more nor no less.

The success which attended the first Carnival Krewe demonstration at Kansas City, last October, was so great as to embolden the committee to make still more comprehensive efforts for the coming year. Already are fruits being borne which enable the Krewe to promise that the celebration of next October shall far surpass anything of the kind ever seen in the west. A committee was in attendance at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras week; correspondence has been opened with all the United States consuls of the continent, and every available source of information as to methods pursued in other towns on like occasions is being probed to its utmost. Subscriptions have come in with unexpected liberality, enthusiasm prevails among the committee to a surprising extent, and the citizens have all given their encouragement and hearty good will to the efforts making carnival week in 1895 to be one long remembered for joyousness and original entertaining features. The parades will be more varied, the subject treated more popular, the expense and consequent achievements far and away beyond that of last year—and all who saw the Carnival Krewe display of last October will add testimony to its entertaining features and freedom from objectionable and unenjoyable adjuncts.

Mrs. Chas. D. Mize, of New Orleans, La., and Mrs. J. Otis Huff, Kansas City, Mo., will be soprano and contralto soloists, respectively, at the Ottawa Assembly. See May Herald.

**THE MONEY QUESTION.**

Hon. John G. Carlisle, in a speech, last Saturday night, at Bowling Green, Ky., said:  
"1—There is not a free coinage country in the world that is not on a silver basis.  
"2—There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver with gold.  
"3—There is not a silver standard country in the world that does use gold with silver.  
"4—There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita that the United States has.  
"5—There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work."

**DID STEAD WRITE IT?**

5,000 Copies Sold in Chicago the First Week.

Following closely upon the publication of Stead's great book "If Christ Came to Chicago," comes an equally interesting work from that city entitled "Rise and Fall of Boom Town or Our Best Society."

The chief characters of this wonderful book are also located in Chicago, and its author deals as fearlessly with the great society frauds and criminals of the age as does Editor Stead.

It is humorous, satirical and ironical. If you are interested in reform and want the best book ever published for the money, send 25 cents to the publishers, box 24, Grand Haven, Mich., and receive a copy promptly postpaid. Agents, write at once, for particulars and outfit, inclosing 30 cents.

**THE JUDGESHIP.**

Judge Earle, of the McPherson judicial district, does not believe the Bone law, abolishing the district, is constitutional, and will test its validity before the supreme court. Many eminent attorneys believe as does Judge Earle on this point, and feel confident that the law will not stand. In the meantime Judge Earle is a candidate to succeed himself.—McPherson Democrat.

As that law adds McPherson county to the Harvey-Reno county district, its validity is a matter of interest to the people of this county who must assist in the election of a district judge next fall, either from our district as it stands to-day, or as remodelled by this law. Steps should be taken in order that the work may be properly done so as to avoid the necessity of an appointment by the governor.—Newton Journal.

In connection with the foregoing, we will say that Judge Earle has begun a suit in the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the Bone law, which abolishes this the 25th Judicial District, and the chances are good for the Judge's winning it.

**COWARDICE OF GOLD.**

Away back in 1878 Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, in a speech arraigned gold in the following manner: No people in an emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly of all metals. It has no friends it does not sooner or later betray.

Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster, it becomes the agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of the greatest peril, it becomes the greatest enemy, more potent than the foe is gold; but when the battle is won and peace has been restored gold then reappears and claims the victory. In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead of the rebels.

It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refuses the national obligation. It was worth more when our fortunes were the lowest. Every defeat gave it an increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction.

**GARDEN SEED CONGRESSMEN.**

A forthcoming report from the Department of Agriculture promises to make a sensation in the disclosure of conduct on the part of certain Congressmen unlawfully disposing of government seeds. The law expressly provides that the seeds shall be distributed among the constituents of the respective Representatives, it not being proper for members to exchange or sell to each other, much less to dispose of their quote to outsiders. A quote for each Representative contains 15,000 packages, at least, and costing the government \$14 per thousand. One quote bought by a detective from a Congressman contained 16,397 packages, consisting of 14,950 packages of vegetable seeds, 1,365 of garden seeds, and 82 packages

of field seeds—corn, grass and clover, for the sum of \$75. The seeds are not the property of the Congressman, but belong to his constituency, and he is merely the trustee for distribution to the owners. The Department has been camping on the trail of all the offending members using such practices, whether concerning the unlawful sale of seeds or books or documents, intended for distribution. Secretary Morton is unflinching in the performance of his duty as he understands it, and a political blight is hovering on the ambition of divers embryonic magnates who are adorning the party skies like rockets, and likely to descend like sticks. "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall."

**THE ORCHID FAD.**

The quaint, brilliant, and almost uncanny orchid is the flower of the hour for weddings and other notable functions, and its achieving the popularity which is enthusiastic admirers have long predicted for it. Everything about orchids is fascinating, and much curious and interesting information is given in a charming paper in the June number of Demorest's Magazine, "Some White Orchids;" and it is beautifully illustrated by over a score of reproductions from photographs taken, by special permission of Mrs. Cleveland, in the White House conservatories, which depict some of the gems of the noted collection. Another interesting and handsomely illustrated article is "The Indians of the Empire State;" and some of the peculiarities of that curiosity of the animal kingdom, the burro, are exploited in an article entitled "How a Burro Discovered a Creede," which is embellished with a number of portraits of the peculiar little beast. "Should International Marriages be Denounced?" is the interesting question discussed in a symposium of society women, lawyers, clergymen, and authors, and some very unique opinions are given. "The Bones and Muscles: Their relation to Symmetry and Deformity," in which some helpful hints about preserving symmetry are given; Household as a paper on marketing, with illustrations of the different outs of beef; and all the other departments are, as usual, replete with interesting and helpful matter. This popular "all-round" family magazine is furnished for only \$2 a year. Office of Publication, 15 East 14th St., New York.

**PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.**

The Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education will be held at Toronto, Canada, July 18th to 25th, 1895. Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D., of St. Paul, Minn., is President. The Congress will be composed of representatives from every country, province and state in North and South America, including Protestants, Roman Catholics and Hebrews. The Congress will consider the great moral and social questions of the day. Many of the highest dignitaries of Church and State, and prominent philanthropists, have promised to participate. Cities, counties, churches and benevolent societies are asked to send delegates.

The following are a few of the many who have promised co-operation: Arch-bishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Rev. H. W. Bennett, D. D., of Akron, Ohio; Rev. Bishop Mahlon N. Gilbert (Episcopal), Minnesota; Rev. Bishop J. H. Vincent and Rev. Bishop Hurst, Methodist Episcopal; President William R. Harper, Chicago University; Rev. Dr. Gungulus, and Rev. Arthur Edwards, Chicago.

The terminal railways leading to Toronto have granted a half-fare rate, (plus \$1.00 Pan-American membership fee), and all other railways in North America are asked to grant the same rate. Board and lodging at private house \$1.00 and up, at hotels \$2.00 and up. Toronto is a charming city on Lake Ontario, forty-five miles from Niagara Falls. For particulars about rates, routes and programme write to general passenger agent of nearest railway, or address S. Sherin, Secretary, headquarters Rossin House, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

**"DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES."**

The free silver advocates have had so much to say about "the dollar of our daddies" that it is interesting to look over the reports of the United States mint to see just how much of a factor in the Nation's finances this dollar was. Those people who have always taken the word of the free silver leaders on this subject, as on all other in connection with the discussion of the financial question, doubtless will be surprised to learn that during the entire period from 1792 until 1873 the total number of silver dollars coined in the United States mints was a little more than 8 millions. In the same time the coinage of gold amounted to 828 millions. Men like Voorhees and Bland and Bryan attempt to make the people believe that all the prosperity of the country prior to 1873 rested on this silver "dollar of our daddies." How absurd this pretense is in this light of the facts that less 1 per cent of the coins made by the United States mints prior to 1873 were silver dollars! The pretense becomes exceedingly ridiculous when it is remembered that during most of this period the silver dollar was worth a premium over the gold dollar, and, therefore, was not in use, as money

at all, but was boxed up and exported almost as soon as it came from the mints.

The silver advocates say that it is not fair to leave out the fractional coinage of silver during that time in considering silver's importance as a money metal. The coinage of small silver coins amounted to 763 million dollars. These, as well as the dollars, were exported almost as soon as they came from the mint; were, in fact, coined for the purpose of use in foreign payments. In 1853 the amount of silver in the fractional coins was reduced so that they would remain in circulation in this country. If there had been any need whatever of the silver dollar at that time, the amount of silver in it also would have been reduced so that it would have remained in circulation. But there was no such demand for it.

The representations of the silver men respecting the importance of the "dollar of the daddies" in the monetary system prior to 1873 are not sustained by the facts.—Kansas City Star.

**Notice to the Public.**

I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for information given in which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNOLD, Warden. May 2 6mos. Strong City, Kansas.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

In the Probate Court in and for said County, STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the matter of the estate of C. A. Mead, Sr., deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the foregoing estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said County, sitting at the Court House, Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1895, for a full and final settlement of said estate. A. MEAD Executor of the estate of C. A. Mead, deceased. May 11, A. D. 1895. may-10-14

**Ordinance No. 218.**

An ordinance amending an ordinance No. 102. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas: Section 1.—That section six of ordinance No. 102 be amended to read as follows, viz: The proprietor of any place licensed under the provisions of this ordinance shall not allow any person under sixteen years of age or any person intoxicated to be in or around the premises, and shall not sell anything to any minor less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and committed until fine and costs are paid. Section 2.—This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the Chase County COURANT. W. W. SANDERS, T. M. GRUWELL, City Clerk Mayor. Passed the Council June 3, 1895.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas. Peter N. Campbell, plaintiff, vs. Ledru R. Wright and W. J. Jones were Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JULY, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: South half of section thirty-five (35), township twenty (20) south, of range nine (9) E of 6 P. M. Crops reserved at time of sale. Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, Chase County, Kansas, May 28, 1895.

**AN EVERGREEN TREE!**

**WITHOUT COST.**

We will send you by mail postpaid one small evergreen tree adapted to your climate with instructions for planting and caring for it, together with our complete list of Nursery stock. If you will cut out this advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper and tell how many and what kind of trees and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them, and we will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.

**EVERGREEN NURSERIES,**

Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

**THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.**

The period has been reached in the history of this country when the farmer in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1868. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

**A \$1.00 BOOK FOR 25 CENTS.**

**THE GREAT WAR SERIES.**

**SHENANDOAH.**

**A STORY OF SHERIDAN'S GREAT RIDE.**

By J. P. TRACY.

This is one of the most fascinating stories ever emanating from the pen of an American author, and is hailed with delight by all who have read it. It is rapidly becoming very popular and is creating a furor wherever introduced. It is a love story pure and simple—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 cover. Published by the Novelty Publishing Co., 61 Beekman St., New York City, and sold throughout the United States and Canada for the low price of 25 cents. All newsmen's handle it.

**Ripans Tabules.**

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or TAKE RIPANS TABULES. INDIGESTION.

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDERED LIVER.

If your COMPLEXION IS PALE, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISTRESS AFTER EATING.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. THE STOMACH.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

**One Gives Relief.**

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

**W. H. HOLSINGER,**

DEALER IN Hardware, Wind Mills, Stoves, Pumps, Tinware, Pipe, Farm Machinery, Hose and Fittings.

**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.**

**RAZOR GRINDING & HONING**

on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.

**NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.**

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Stropps, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc.

DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials.

Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

**STAR BARBER SHOP,**

Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

**FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR**

For the PIANO or ORGAN.

**ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY.**

IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver.)

Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

**DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,**

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



**THIS SANITARIUM**

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

**WE TREAT**

Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

**SURGICAL OPERATIONS**

As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocle, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

**IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED**

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give you information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to  
**DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.**

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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



TIME TABLE.

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

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

E. D. Forney was down to Emporia, last Friday. Jed Clark is now traveling for a brush factory. Dennis Madden was down to Emporia, Tuesday. Miss Rosa Ferlet is now visiting at Galveston, Texas. Cool nights and mornings the fore part of this week. A new floor has been laid in John Doering's barber shop. Miss Vernie Hazel is visiting Miss May Madden in Emporia. Mrs. D.H. McGinley, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday. Geo. B. Carson and E.D. Forney were down to Emporia, yesterday. Roy and Harold Blackshare, of Elm dale, were at Emporia, last week. John McDowell, of Emporia, was in town, the fore part of the week. Elmer Johnston has moved his office into the north room of his building. The additions to J. H. Doolittle's house is fast approaching completion. Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City. Miss Sadie Forney was visiting at Emporia, from Friday till Sunday evening. A splendid rain fell in this city and vicinity, Sunday night and Monday morning. A \$450 tomb stone has been placed over the grave of D. S. Sauble, at Cedar Point. S. T. Slabaugh, of Woneveva, was at Kansas City, last week, with cattle and hogs. Born, on Friday, May 31, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Van B. Huff, of Clemons, a son. F. P. Cochran has been invited to address the people at Newton, on the Fourth of July. A Pointer—Debs is now serving a term in jail, for interfering with interstate commerce. T. H. Grisham is again able to be at his office and about town, after a long spell of rheumatism. The residences of J. M. Tuttle, W. P. Martin and L. A. Lowther have recently been repaired. Dr. A. M. Conaway, of Saffordville, returned home, Monday afternoon, from his visit in Colorado. C. E. Wilson, of Saffordville, returned home, on Wednesday of last week, from a visit in Colorado. Mrs. E. A. Kinne is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. S. Chamberlain, of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Mary Sheehan, of Joplin, Mo., arrived here, Saturday evening, on a visit to friends and relatives. \$13.50 will be the fare from Kansas City to Louisville and return during the national G.A.R. encampment. Mark and Ray Hackett came in yesterday, for the purpose of attending the High School commencement. Miss Katie Reel, of Reelville, Indiana, is visiting Mrs. Wm. Gardner, on the Cottonwood, east of this city. If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction. About one hundred people from this city and Strong witnessed the baseball game at Emporia, last Thursday. County Superintendent T. G. Allen desires School Districts Clerks to send in their reports as soon as possible. Last Friday afternoon a traveling sport ran his horse against one of D. K. Cartter's runners, \$15 a side, and lost. Mrs. Eva Mote, who has been visiting at her father's, Judge G. M. Kilgore, has returned to her home at Toppa. While trying to catch a horse, a few days ago, John W. Randall, got one of his ears badly cut by a kick from said horse. Ice cream furnished for Sunday dinners and suppers, by Mrs. Ida E. Watson, on orders handed in on Saturday.

Levi Griffith, of Cedar Point, returned home, last week, from a visit to his son, Charlie, in Oklahoma. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. J. E. Duchanois arrived home, Saturday afternoon, from the contract work of the Chase County Stone Co., in Colorado. A party of Kaw Indians passed through town, a few days ago, on their way to the Territory, from a visit to their friends, the Potawatomes. Mrs. Stella Hutcheson and son, of Coats, Pratt county, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to Mrs. Hutcheson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr. Mrs. Louis Bauerle and children, of Lehigh, Marion county, who were in attendance at the Fritze-Bibert wedding, returned home, last Tuesday. Mrs. Mary A. White, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth White, of Allen county, Mo., visited at Emporia, the fore part of this week. The "Maroons," of Emporia, have the thanks of the COURANT for a complimentary ticket of admission to any and all of their games of this season. The Rev. J. H. Hamm and family, of Newton and Miss Lena Fritze, of Elk, were in attendance at the Fritze-Bibert wedding, on Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Bertha E. Filson, of Strong City, attended the Grand Lodge D. of H. at Kansas City, last week, as a delegate from Crum Lodge, No. 58, D. of H. Wm. J. McNea, who performed the duties of treasurer of this school district during the illness of his father, has been appointed Treasurer, vice Jas. McNea, deceased. The young ladies of St. Anthony's church, Strong City, will produce "Rebecca's Triumph," at the Opera House in that city, next Monday evening. Go and see them. In answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of one of her grand children, a child of Geo. Putney, Mrs. Lucy E. Crawford went to Horace, Greeley county, last week. Married, on Wednesday, June 5, 1895, in the First M. E. church, at Emporia, by the Rev. Mr. Croaker, Pastor thereof, Mr. H. E. Akers and Miss Jennie E. Hayden, both of Elmdale. 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. For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas. The County Commissioners were in session, Monday and Tuesday, equalizing assessments, and, yesterday, awarded the contract for building a stone arch bridge over the Cottonwood, at Foreman's crossing, to Rettiger Bros., for \$3,220. There will be a lawn basket social in the court house yard, Wednesday evening, June 13, under the auspices of "Martin's Grey Colts" (ball team). All ladies are requested to bring baskets, and gentlemen be on hand to buy them. By order of COM. Last week's Strong City Derrick jumps on us with both feet for misspelling a word. Young man, don't you know we all do it with an "anonymity"—unanimity—(see last week's Strong City Derrick) wonderful to behold. "MORAL—Don't make fun!" Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full and up to date directions for preparing and applying the most approved insecticides and fungicides, by sending a two-cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, to the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The A. T. & S. F. railroad company will sell tickets for the Holiness Association's Annual camp meeting at Wichita, Kansas, June 14-23, 1895, at one and one-third fare, on certificate plan, from points in Kansas. Certificate to be signed by C. S. Husom, secretary, Wichita, Kansas. Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 1892, 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. At a regular meeting of Strong City Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., held last Saturday evening, June 1st, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: H. Wiebrecht, P. M. W.; A. W. Ryan, M. W.; W. P. Rettiger, F. M. M. Kuhl, O.; C. H. Filson, Recorder; John Frew, Financier; P. J. Maloney, Receiver; W. C. Harvey, Guide; L. Franz, I. W.; G. W. Crum, O. W.; Drs. C. L. Conaway and G. Dary, Medical Examiners; W. C. Harvey, Trustee. Sealed bids will be received by the executive committee for the exclusive right of the ground on July 4th at Elmdale, for restaurant and confections. Bids open until June 12th. Also privilege for merry-go-rounds, shooting gallery, balls and babies, dancing platforms, etc. S. E. YEOMEN, J. R. JEFFREY, W. M. TOMLINSON, COM. M. W. GILMORE, O. G. CARNER. William Bauerle, who has been in Kansas City, for several years past, working in all branches of the baker's trade, returned to this city, last Saturday afternoon, and is now located with his brother, E. F. Bauerle, who has just put in a new stock of candies and other goods, and where orders are solicited for wedding cakes, cakes for parties, festivals and other entertainments, and ice cream on short order; and from next Monday on, they will deliver bread to all parts of the city and Strong City, rain or shine, without fail.

A 17 year old boy, of this city, was arrested, Tuesday afternoon, charged with having committed a criminal assault on a 14-year old girl, and placed under \$500 bond to appear for trial on the 14th. In deference to the feelings of the parents of these children, we refrain from mentioning names, hoping that, in court, it will be found out nothing criminal was intended in the boy's actions towards the girl. B. F. Spence, the contractor, turned over the keys to Frank Lee, yesterday, of the new building into which W. B. Hilton is now moving his drug store. It is an imposing two-story structure, with excellently lighted and well ventilated office rooms in the upper story. Willis E. Braze did the plastering, and a most excellent job it is, as are also the wood work done by Mr. Spence and the stone masonry done by John T. Thorpe. The Republican Record, of Erie, Neesho county, in speaking of the address of our fellow townsman, E. P. Cochran, at that place, on decoration day, says: Hon. F. P. Cochran delivered one of the finest addresses it has ever been our pleasure to hear. He is the youngest of seven brothers, four of whom were killed in battle, who enlisted in the service and fought valiantly for their country. He is a polished, forcible speaker, and made an eloquent address, full of beautiful thoughts and bristling with patriotism. Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, on Wednesday evening, May 29, 1895, by the Rev. Thomas Lidzy, Mr. John Bell and Miss Mary E. Coe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Coe, the ceremony being performed in the presence of the immediate relatives of the happy couple. After partaking of a beautiful supper, Mr. and Mrs. Bell took the midnight train for Excelsior Springs, Mo., for a short visit at that place. Many and useful were the presents they received. Mr. Bell is a member of the Free & Bell abstractors, and a very popular young man while the bride is one of Chase county's most charming daughters. They have the congratulations of a host of friends in the COURANT, in their new state of life. Decoration day was duly celebrated at this city and other places in this county. Flags and bunting decorated the business houses. The exercises in the Court-house were principally by the children of the city schools, and were very impressive. The procession to the grave yard was quite long, thus showing that a grateful people are still anxious to offer floral tributes to our noble dead. Because of the rain in the east end of the county, that evening, the Hon. Chas. Curtis did not get here to speak in the Court-house that night. Married, on Saturday evening, June 1st, 1895, at the residence of the bride, in this city, by the Rev. Thomas Lidzy, Mrs. Alice Willey to Mr. Charles O. Patterson, of the Leader typographical force, in the presence of a large number of friends and all the children and grandchildren of the bride, the parlor being nicely decorated with flags and evergreens. Miss Bessie Seagr, of Parkerville, playing the wedding march. The presents were numerous, handsome and useful. Among the guests present were Mrs. Jessie Satterfield and son, from Ava, Mo.; Mrs. Charley Phillips, of Parkerville. All had a merry time until nearly midnight, when they thought it time to withdraw and get ready for the observance of Sunday. The happy couple have the best wishes of the COURANT in their new state of life. MARRIED. Blosser-Chappell in Strong City, Kansas, on Sunday, June 2, 1895, at the residence of the groom, Mr. Wm. Blosser of this city, and Mrs. Emma Chappell, of Litchfield, Ill. Probate Judge Matt McDonald officiating. The many friends of Mr. Blosser will read with pleasure the foregoing news, and will be better pleased than ever to learn that the bride is a highly cultured and refined lady, their acquaintance beginning several years ago. Mrs. Blosser was well connected in her old home. Every body in this county knows Mr. Blosser to be worthy of a good helpmate and some one to share with him his nice and comfortable home. The COURANT joins the host of friends of the happy couple in wishing them a pleasant and prosperous voyage through life. FRITZE-BIBERT. In the presence of a large number of friends and relatives the marriage of Mr. Theodore E. Fritze, of Strong City, and Miss Bertha Bibert, of this city, took place at 4 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, May 29, 1895, in the German Lutheran church, in Strong City, the Rev. Carl A. Eberhardt officiating and the attendants being Messrs. Chas. H. Fritze and Joe Bibert and Misses Emma Bibert and Martha Fritze. Sisters and brothers of the bride and groom. After the ceremony, and the extending of congratulations, a reception was given by the happy couple, at the home of the bride's parents, in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oberst, after which Mr. and Mrs. Fritze went to their home, in Strong City, the Cochrans house which Mr. Fritze had just handsomely furnished. Mr. Fritze is a very popular young man, and a member of the Strong City Council, while his bride was reared in Cottonwood Falls, and a most amiable young lady, and each is to be congratulated on their choice of companions for life. The COURANT extends to them its best wishes for a long, happy and prosperous wedded life. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 5, 1895: Alfred Johnson, Joseph Johnson, S. A. Barber, Joseph Peska. All the above remaining unclaimed for, June 19, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RALLY. The Endeavor Societies of Chase county will hold a rally on Friday, June 14, 1895, at the Congregational church, in Strong City. The sessions will be held from two o'clock to five in the afternoon, and from 8 to 9:30, in the evening. Each society will be given a place on the program. All interested in Christian work are cordially invited to be present. P. C. JEFFREY, Co. Pres.

PROGRAM. The following is the program for the Falls township Sunday-school convention, to be held in the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls, on Thursday, June 20, 1895. AFTERNOON. 10:30 to 11:30 Reception and assignment of visitors. 11:30 to 12 appointment of committees and devotional exercises. MORNING. 1:30 to 2 p. m. song service conducted by E. F. Holmes. 2 to 2:30 paper, opening exercises Sunday-school, J. E. Perry discussion, 2:30 to 3 model Sunday-school class drill, Rev. E. Mills of Strong City. Discussion, 3 to 3:30 paper. How shall we close the Sunday-school, by Mrs. Williams of Strong City; discussion of subject. 3:30 to 4 How to increase the attendance in Sunday-school of (a) parents (b) teachers (c) children Rev. Cullison of Strong City. 4 to 4:30 paper, by Mrs. Coe. 4:30 to 4:40 paper: How to interest parents who do not come to Sunday-school, Mrs. S. A. Breeze. 4:40 to 5 election of township officers. EVENING. 8 to 9 exercises to be conducted by Rev. Lidzy and Rev. Sankey. All Sunday-school workers are earnestly requested to come and bring bibles, song books and note books. Free entertainment. By order of COM. FOURTH OF JULY. Pursuant to notice published in last week's COURANT, a meeting of the citizens of this city was held in the Court-house, on Tuesday evening, June 4, instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July at this place. Mayor T. M. Gruwell was elected chairman of the meeting; and J. M. Kerr, secretary. The following gentlemen, viz: T. M. Gruwell, J. M. Tuttle, J. D. Minick, E. D. Forney and Geo. M. Hayden, were, on motion, appointed a committee, with full power to appoint sub-committees, to complete arrangements for a grand celebration of our national holiday, at the county seat of Chase county, such a celebration as every citizen of the county will look back to with pride. On motion, all sister towns of the county are invited to participate in the celebration at this place, and make it a glorious day. COURT PROCEEDINGS. LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE. This Court, at its last week's session, disposed of the following cases: Irvin Blanchard vs. Ida S. Blanchard, divorce; petition granted, on the plea of abandonment, and custody and care of children given to plaintiff. Wm. T. Spillman vs. Robert W. Givin; judgment in favor of Givin against D. Boyder, for \$287.52, for the use and benefit of the Sheriff, Clerk of Court, witnesses, and others interested, he being surety of costs. Lulu P. Munson and Kate P. Malcolm vs. E. O. Eyman; judgment in favor of plaintiff, finding that tax deed of defendant is void and that defendant be paid all taxes, interest and penalties before final judgment. T. J. Browning vs. Cottonwood Falls Creamery Co.; judgment against the stockholders, as follows: E. W. Ellis, \$76.50; M. W. Gilmore, \$44.66; Robt. Cuthbert, \$76.60; Geo. George, \$149.50; W. E. Timmons, \$100; H. S. F. Davis, 76.50; C. C. Evans, \$100; E. D. Replogle, \$18.50; Chas. M. Gregory, \$76.20; E. F. Holmes, \$76; Geo. B. Carson, \$76.50; J. W. Holsinger, \$18.40; W. G. Patten, \$89.40. Stockholders to satisfy the three judgments. Same entry in case of P. C. Jeffrey and also James Austin vs. Cottonwood Falls Creamery Co. COMMENCEMENT REGULATIONS. The exercises are to begin at 8 o'clock, sharp, to-morrow (Friday) evening, June 7, 1895, in Music Hall. There will be no good seats after that hour. All flowers for graduates, will be handed to ushers, before the exercises begin. These flowers will be taken charge of by a committee, in the north dressing room, who will deliver them to the graduates, after the entertainment is over. Admission, 10 cents, to defray expenses. The following is the program: Motto—Ever Onward. Overture, Mandolin Club; Invocation, Rev. Thos. Lidzy; High school chorus, Dashing on before the gale; Salutatory, Bessie Howard; Class History, Eva M. Tuttle; Essay, Conservation of energy, Frank Yeager; Trio, Mermaids evening song, Emma Vetter, Mary Rockwood, Sophia Oberst; Essay, Cranks, Carroll Lucas; Oration, Origin and perpetuation of the Constitution, Roy S. Wood; Essay, The poet's insight, Iva R. Clark; Quartette, Home that I love, Mira Tuttle, Mrs. Perrigo, E. F. Holmes, J. H. Morcer; Essay, Nature in poetry, Anna M. Hackett; Recitation, The outcast; Representative of Alumni, Bella Sanders; Class Prophecy, D. M. Smith; Valedictory, Jennie Baker; Duet, O that we two were Maying, Miss Mira Tuttle, Prof. G. E. Toomey; Address to class, Rev. H. E. Mills; Presentation of Deplomas; Chorus, School boy days, Offenback; Music, Mandolin Club. Class of 1895: Frank Yeager, Carroll Lucas, Roy Wood, Anna M. Hackett, Bessie Howard, Iva R. Clark, D. M. Smith, Eva Tuttle, Jennie Baker. \$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills 75 cents each. 25 and 50 cent stamps ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. B. BARKER, West Atlanta, Ga.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. The following is the program of the County Christian Endeavor rally, to be held at Strong City, Kansas, Friday, June 14th, 1895. AFTERNOON SESSION. 2:00 Singing by the audience. 2:05 Prayer. 2:10 Address of welcome, by Mrs. Plummer. 2:15 Response by county President. 2:20 Paper by Cedar Point society, topic, The Y. P. S. C. E. and Foreign Missions. Discussion. 2:45 Paper by Clements society, topic, Endeavorers out of meeting. Discussion. 3:10 Elmdale society. A letter from a dead society, by S. B. Wood. 3:30 Paper by Cottonwood Falls society, topic, The dividing line between Church and the world. Discussion. 4:00 Paper by Strong City society, topic, Where are the nine? Discussion. 4:25 Paper by Marble Hill society, topic, The Endeavorer as a Church worker. Discussion. EVENING SESSION. 8:00 Devotional exercises. 8:15 Paper by Vernon society, topic, How may Endeavorers help the Sunday-school work. Discussion. 8:40 Paper by President, Gladstone society, topic, What I learned at the Wichita convention. 9:00 A model consecration meeting, led by Saffordville society. The exercises will be interspersed with appropriate music. All persons interested in Christian work are cordially invited to attend and take part. P. C. JEFFREY, Co. Pres. EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE. Denver, Colo., June 11 to 14, American Medio Psychological Association. 11 fare, certificate plan. Ottawa, June 17 to 28, Chautauqua Association. One fare for round trip, Denver, Colo., July 4, 5, 6, 7, to Sept. 1, National Educational Association. One fare for round trip, plus \$2. KEELY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D. ALMOST A NEW YORK DAILY. That Democratic wonder, The New York Weekly World, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can now get the two papers a week for the same old price—\$1.00 a year. Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 pages a year. 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 Gilbert's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Toppa, Kansas. (Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. THOS. H. GRISHAM. J. T. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts 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. DENTIST. S. E. NORTINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS, on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain. The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City. —STANDARD LIQUOR CO.— OLIVER & GRYMAN, Established by R. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, - - MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 per gallon. Penn. or Kd. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum. Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge F. O. B. Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list. THE ART AMATEUR. Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. (The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair). Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful. FOR 10c we will send to any one requesting this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price 35c). OR FOR 25c we will send also "Painting for beginners" (90 pages). MONTAGUE MARKS, 25 Union Square, N. Y.

It's a Prize Winner. Read what the World's Fair Judges said when granting the Highest Award to LORILLARD'S Climax Plug. "A bright, sweet navy plug chewing tobacco, containing finest quality of Burley Leaf. Has a fine, rich flavor and excellent chewing qualities, combining all points necessary to rate this product of the highest order of excellence in its class." Everybody who tries Climax Plug says it's the best. For sale everywhere. 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 35 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 Tale of the Indian History and Massacre in Minnesota in 1832. By J. M. Merrill. No. 4. MAJOR TOM. A Thrilling Story of the Storming of Petersburg. By Edward S. Brooks. No. 5. THE WHITE SQUADRON. A World Tale of the Insurance in Chile, South America. By T. C. Harbaugh. No. 6. THE SHATTERED OAK. A Story of the Buffalo-Buff Campaign. By James A. Valentine. The series is published semi-monthly at the following prices: 1 year (24 numbers), \$5.00; six months (12 numbers), \$2.50; three months (6 numbers), \$1.25; single copies 35c. For sale by all book and newsdealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. NOVELS PUBLISHING CO., 19 and 21 Vandewater St., New York. Greatest Retail Store in the West. 105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—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 32-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail. Come to the Big Store if you can. You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Successors to Bullard, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO. MARRY THIS GIRL—SOMEBODY! Mr. Emery— I attained a high rank in lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have you made one like this for a day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old sales man. I will clear \$2,000 this year. Address the Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. Anyone can do as well as I am doing. MAGGIE R. 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, \$5.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$25.00, 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.

ONE OF THE HALLUCINATIONS.

"I'm sixty to-day. And the light in my eyes. I'm sure is as clear as the blue of the skies. Do you think I am aging? Ah, Heaven forbid. For I feel just as young as ever I did. I'm active and strong. And my spirits to-day are as high as they were when my hair wasn't gray. Do you think I am aging? Ah, Heaven forbid. For I feel just as young as ever I did. I laugh at the years. And I weep for the old. Whose eyes have grown dim. And whose blood has grown cold. The fact of it is, I am simply a kid. And I feel just as young as ever I did."

L'ENVOI. And yet—well—um—sixty is sixty. And between you and me, He isn't as young as he used to be. —W. J. Langston, in Detroit Free Press.



CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

I took the thorn up gingerly and held it in the light of the lantern. It was long, sharp and black, with a glazed look near the point as though some gummy substance had dried upon it. The blunt end had been trimmed and rounded off with a knife. "Is this an English thorn?" he asked. "No, it certainly is not."

"With all these data you should be able to draw some just inference. But here are the regulars; so the auxiliary forces may beat a retreat." As he spoke, the steps which had been coming nearer sounded loudly on the passage, and a very stout, portly man in a gray suit strode heavily into the room. He was red-faced and burly and phrethoric, with a pair of very small twinkling eyes which looked keenly out from behind swollen and puffy pouches. He was closely followed by an inspector in uniform, and by the still palpitating Thaddeus Sholto.

"Here's a business!" he cried, in a muffled husky voice. "Here's a pretty business! But who are all these? Why, the house seems to be as full as a rabbit-warren."

"I think you very much recollect me, Mr. Athelney Jones," said Holmes quietly.

"Why, of course I do!" he wheezed. "It's Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the theorist. Remember you'll never forget how you lectured us all on causes and inferences and effects in the Bishopsgate jewel case. It's true you set us on the right track; but you'll own now that it was more by good luck than good guidance."

"It was a piece of very simple reasoning."

"Oh, come, now, come! Never be ashamed to own up. But what is all this? Bad business! Bad business! Stern facts here—no room for theories. How lucky that I happened to be out at Norwood over another case! I was at the station when the message arrived. What do you think the man died of?"

"Oh, this is hardly a case for me to theorize over," said Holmes, dryly.

"No, no. Still, we can't deny that you hit the nail on the head sometimes. Dear me! Door locked, I understand. Jewels worth half a million missing. How was the window?"

"Fastened; but there are steps on the sill."

"Well, well, if it was fastened the steps could have nothing to do with the matter. That's common sense. Man might have died in a fit; but then the jewels are missing. Had I have a

theory. These flashes come upon me at times. Just step outside, sergeant, and you, Mr. Sholto. Your friend can remain. What do you think of this, Holmes? Sholto was, on his own confession, with his brother last night. The brother died in a fit, on which Sholto walked off with the treasure. How's that?"

"On which the dead man very considerably got up and locked the door on the inside."

"Hum! There's a flaw there. Let us apply common sense to the matter. This Thaddeus Sholto was with his brother; there was a quarrel; so much we know. The brother is dead and the jewels are gone. So much also we know. No one saw the brother from the time Thaddeus left him. His bed had not been slept in. Thaddeus is evidently in a most disturbed state of mind. His appearance is—well, not attractive. You see that I am weaving my web round Thaddeus. The net begins to close upon him."

"You are not quite in possession of the facts yet," said Holmes. "This splinter of wood, which I have every reason to believe to be poisoned, was in the man's scalp where you still see the mark; this card, inscribed as you see it, was on the table; and beside it lay this rather curious stone-headed instrument. How does all that fit into your theory?"

"Confirms it in every respect," said the fat detective, pompously. "House is full of Indian curiosities. Thaddeus

brought this up, and if this splinter be poisonous Thaddeus may as well have made murderous use of it as any other man. The card is some hoens-pocus—a blind, as like as not. The only question is, how did he depart? Ah, of course, here is a hole in the roof."

With great activity, considering his bulk, he sprang up the steps and squeezed through into the garret, and immediately afterwards we heard his exulting voice proclaiming that he had found the trap-door.

"He can find something," remarked Holmes, shrugging his shoulders. "He has occasional glimmerings of reason. I'll n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"

"You see!" said Athelney Jones, re-appearing down the steps again. "Facts are better than mere theories, after all. My view of the case is confirmed. There is a trap-door communicating with the roof, and it is partly open."

"It was I who opened it."

"Oh, indeed! You did notice it, then?" He seemed a little crestfallen at the discovery. "Well, whoever noticed it, it shows how our gentleman got away. Inspector!"

"Yes, sir," from the passage.

"Ask Mr. Sholto to step this way.—Mr. Sholto, it is my duty to inform you that anything which you may say will be used against you. I arrest you in the queen's name as being concerned in the death of your brother."

"There, now! Didn't I tell you?" cried the poor little man, throwing out his hands and looking from one to the other of us.

"Don't trouble yourself about it, Mr. Sholto," said Holmes. "I think that I can engage to clear you of the charge."

"Don't promise too much, Mr. Theorist—don't promise too much!" snapped the detective. "You may find it a harder matter than you think."

"Not only will I clear him, Mr. Jones, but I will make you a free present of the name and description of one of the two people who were in this room last night. His name, I have every reason to believe, is Jonathan Small. He is a poorly-educated man, small, active, with his right leg off and wearing a wooden stump which is worn away upon the inner side. His left boot has a coarse, square-toed sole, with an iron band round the heel. He is a middle-aged man, much sunburned, and has been a convict. These few indications may be of some assistance to you, coupled with the fact that there is a good deal of skin missing from the palm of his hand. The other man—"

"Ah! the other man?" asked Athelney Jones, in a sneering voice, but impressed none the less, as I could easily see, by the precision of the other's manner.

"Is a rather curious person," said Sherlock Holmes, turning upon his heel. "I hope before long to be able to introduce you to the pair of them. A word with you, Watson."

He led me out to the head of the stair. "This unexpected occurrence," he said, "has caused us rather to lose sight of the original purpose of our journey."

"I have just been thinking so," I answered. "It is not right that Miss Morstan should remain in this stricken house."

"No. You must escort her home. She lives with Mrs. Cecil Forrester in Lower Camberwell; so it is not very far. I will wait for you here if you will drive out again. Or perhaps you are too tired?"

"By no means. I don't think I could rest until I know more of this fantastic business. I have seen something of the rough side of life, but I give you my word that this quick succession of strange surprises to-night has shaken my nerve completely. I should like, however, to see the matter through with you, now that I have got so far."

"Your presence will be of great service to me," he answered. "We shall work the case out independently and leave this fellow Jones to exult over any mare's-nest which he may choose to construct. When you have dropped Miss Morstan I wish you to go on to No. 3 Pinchin lane, down near the water's edge at Lambeth. The third house on the right-hand side is a bird-stuffer's; Sherman is the name. You will see a weasel holding a young rabbit in the window. Knock off Sherman up and tell him, with my compliments, that I want Toby at once. You will bring Toby back in the cab with you."

"A dog, I suppose."

"Yes—a queer mongrel, with a most amazing power of scent. I would rather have Toby's help than that of the whole detective force of London."

"I shall bring him, then," said I. "It is one now. I ought to be back before three, if I can get a fresh horse."

"And I," said Holmes, "shall see what I can learn from Mrs. Bernstone, and from the Indian servant, who, Mr. Thaddeus tells me, sleeps in the next garret. Then I shall study the great Jones's methods and listen to his not too delicate sarcasms. 'Wir sind gewohnt dass die Menschen verhoehnen was sie nicht verstehen.' Goethe is always pithy."

CHAPTER VII. THE EPISODE OF THE BARREL.

The police had brought a cab with them, and in this I escorted Miss Morstan back to her home. After the angelic fashion of women, she had borne trouble with a calm face as long as there was some one weaker than herself to support, and I had found her bright and placid by the side of the frightened housekeeper. In the cab, however, she first turned faint, and then burst into a passion of weeping—so sorely had she been tried by the adventures of the night. She has told me since that she thought me cold and distant upon that journey. She little guessed the struggle within my breast, or the effort of self-restraint which held me back. My sympathies and my love went out to her, even as my hand had in the garden. I felt that years of the conventionalities of life could not teach me to know her sweet, brave nature as had this one day of strange experiences. Yet there were two thoughts which sealed the

words of affection upon my lips. She was weak and helpless, shaken in mind and nerve. It was to take her at a disadvantage to obtrude love upon her at such a time. Worse, still, she was rich. If Holmes's researches were successful she would be an heiress. Was it fair, was it honorable, that a half-pay surgeon should take such advantage of an intimacy which chance had brought about? Might she not look upon me as a mere vulgar fortune seeker? I could not bear to risk that such a thought should cross her mind. This Aggra treasure intervened like an impassable barrier between us.

It was nearly two o'clock when we reached Mrs. Cecil Forrester's. The servants had retired hours ago, but Mrs. Forrester had been so interested by the strange message which Miss Morstan had received that she had sat up in the hope of her return. She opened the door herself, a middle-aged, graceful woman, and it gave me joy to see how tenderly her arm stole round the other's waist and how motherly was the voice in which she greeted her. She was clearly no mere paid dependent, but an honored friend. I was introduced, and Mrs. Forrester earnestly begged me to step in and to tell her our adventures. I explained, however, the importance of my errand, and promised faithfully to call and report any progress which we might make with the case. As we drove away I stole a glance back, and I still seem to see that little group on the step, the two graceful, clinging figures, the half-opened door, the hall light shining through stained glass, the barometer, and the bright stair rods. It was soothing to catch even that passing glimpse of a tranquil English home in the midst of the wild, dark business which had absorbed us.

And the more I thought of what had happened, the wilder and darker it grew. I reviewed the whole extraordinary sequence of events as I rattled on through the silent gas-lit streets. There was the original problem; that at least, was pretty clear now. The death of Capt. Morstan, the sending of the pearls, the advertisement, the letter—we had had light upon all those events. They had only led us, however, to a deeper and far more tragic mystery. The Indian treasure, the curious plan found among Morstan's baggage, the strange scene at Maj. Sholto's death, the rediscovery of the treasure immediately followed by the murder of the discoverer, the very singular accompaniments to the crime, the footprints, the remarkable weapons, the words upon the card, corresponding with those upon Capt. Morstan's chart—here indeed was a labyrinth in which even a manless singularly endowed than my fellow lodger might well despair of ever finding the clew.

Pinchin lane was a row of shabby two-storied brick houses in the lower quarter of Lambeth. I had to knock for some time at No. 3 before I could make any impression. At last, however, there was the glint of a candle behind the blind, and a face looked out at the upper window.

"Go on, you drunken vagabond," said the face. "If you kick up any more row I'll open the kennels and let out forty-three dogs upon you."

"If you'll let one out it's just what I have come for," said I.

"Go on!" yelled the voice. "So help me gracious, I have a wiper in this bag, an' I'll drop it on you're 'ead if you don't hook it."

"But I want a dog!" I cried.

"I won't be argued with!" shouted Mr. Sherman. "Now stand clear; for when I say 'three,' down goes the wiper."

"Mr. Sherlock Holmes—" I began, but the wiper had a most magical effect, for the window instantly slammed down, and within a minute the door was unbarred and open. Mr. Sherman was a lanky, lean old man, with stooping shoulders, a stringy neck and bluetinted glasses.

"A friend of Mr. Sherlock is always welcome," said he. "Step in, sir. Keep clear of the badger; for he bites. Ah, naughty, naughty; would you take a nip at the gentleman?" This to a stone which thrust its wicked head and red eyes between the bars of its cage. "Don't mind that, sir; it's only a slow-worm. It hasn't got no fangs, so I gives it the run o' the room, for it keeps the beetles down. You must not mind my bein' just a little short w' you at first, for I'm grieved at by the children, and there's many a one just comes down this lane to knock me up. What was it that Mr. Sherlock Holmes wanted, sir?"

"He wanted a dog of yours."

"Ah! that would be Toby."

"Yes, Toby was the name."

"Toby lives at No. 7 on the left here." He moved slowly forward with his candle among the queer animal family which he had gathered round him. In the uncertain, shadowy light I could see dimly that there were glancing, glimmering eyes peeping down at us from every cranny and corner. Even the rafters above our heads were lined by solemn fowls, who lazily shifted their weight from one leg to the other as our voices disturbed their slumbers.

Toby proved to be an ugly, long-haired, lop-eared creature, half spaniel and half lurcher, brown-and-white in color, with a very clumsy waddling gait. It accepted, after some hesitation, a lump of sugar which the old naturalist handed to me, and, having thus sealed an alliance, it followed me to the cab, and made no difficulties about accompanying me. It had just struck three on the palace clock when I found myself back once more at Pondicherry lodge. The ex-prize-fighter McMurdo had, I found, been arrested as an accessory, and both he and Mr. Sholto had been marched off to the station. Two constables guarded the narrow gate, but they allowed me to pass with the dog on my mentioning the detective's name.

Holmes was standing on the doorstep, with his hands in his pockets, smoking his pipe.

"Ah, you have him there!" said he.

"Good dog, then! Athelney Jones has gone. We have had an immense display of energy since you left. He has

STANDING IN THE DOOR.

Ople Read Tells a Story He Heard in Texas.

The Old Negro Mother Had No Idea of the Flight of Time and After Half a Century of Waiting Still Looked for Her Girl.

[Written for This Paper.]

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Little Agnes—Do riches bring happiness, mamma?

Mrs. Hauteur—I trust not, my child. One's position in society will stand anything but being odd.—N. Y. World.

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Mrs. Brown—I didn't know he was a member of your club.

Brown—Oh! yes—has been for years.

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**WAKEFIELD MEMORIAL.**

Washington's Birthplace to Be Appropriately Marked.

One of the Most Picturesque Spots on the Potomac River—A Brief History of an Ancient Virginia Estate.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Half a century more ancient than Mount Vernon, and one of the most picturesque spots on the Potomac river, is Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Va., the birthplace of George Washington. It has been a subject of general remark that Mount Vernon, the home and last resting place of Washington, has been taken care of and beautified, while Wakefield, the birthplace of the Father of His Country, has been almost totally neglected. Wakefield is situated about seventy miles down the Potomac, south of the national capital, and sixteen miles from Colonial beach, an excursion resort to which hundreds of pleasure seekers go daily on the boats to fish and sail and bathe in the salt water. Many years ago there were plans suggested for erecting a suitable



ALL THAT REMAINS OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

memorial to Washington at Wakefield, but definite action was not taken until June, 1879, when an appropriation of \$3,000 was made by congress for the erection of a suitable monument. By the provisions of the act the matter was placed in the hands of the secretary of state, who was instructed to see that the appropriation was properly expended. It was found that the \$3,000 set aside would be inadequate for the expense of preparing a suitable memorial; so, in pursuance of a request made in a personal letter from William M. Everts, of New York, who was then secretary of state, and who had visited Wakefield and learned the necessity of immediate action in the matter, Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, then chairman of the house committee on appropriations, recommended to congress the passage of a bill appropriating the sum of \$50,000 for the purchase of the old Washington homestead, and for the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of the greatest and best member of the Washington family. The bill was passed in February, 1881. The land was soon afterwards transferred to the federal government, and the secretary of state obtained the right of way for a road to a suitable landing place on the river, a mile away.

The first subject to occupy the attention of the authorities was the construction of a wharf to afford an approach to the estate from the river. It was found that the cost of hauling the material for the memorial six miles over the rough roads would entail enormous expense, so the only alternative was to build a wharf on the river front. Surveys were made and estimates prepared for the work, but it was not until 1884 that Gen. Casey, who has since then been made chief of engineers in the war department, conceived a plan for the construction of a permanent wharf and asked legislative authority for the development of his plan. But nothing was done towards commencing the work until 1893, after a delay of nine years. Congress then made provision for the construction of the wharf in accordance with the plans submitted by Gen. Casey. The work was begun at once and it progressed rapidly until completed in September, 1894. The structure is conceded to be the finest of its kind on the Potomac river. It is built of cast iron screw piles with a timber deck, and is 1,050 feet long and 16 feet in width, with deck head 40 by 60 feet wide, the great length of the wharf being required in order to reach a water depth of nine feet, mean low tide, so as to permit the landing of the large river boats which ply between Washington and Norfolk.

When Secretary Everts sent his letter to Congressman Randall, chairman of the committee on appropriations, in 1880, he also submitted a plan which he had conceived for the erection of a memorial at Wakefield. Only the hearthstone and chimney of the original house in which Washington was born now remain on the spot. It was Mr. Everts' idea to erect in their place a handsome modern structure built of granite, with tiled roof and bronze tablet, bearing a suitable inscription. The building was to have bronze doors and windows, with screens so arranged as to permit the entrance of light, making the interior visible from without. Such a building, Mr. Everts then believed, would require no care or attention and would be practically imperishable. Col. J. M. Wilson, commissioner of public buildings and grounds, who had immediate charge of the work of building the wharf, has a plan for a memorial which is entirely different from that proposed by Mr. Everts fourteen years ago. Secretary of State Gresham, who was delegated with authority for the execution of the work, has not yet given the matter much consideration. He is, however, disposed to consider Col. Wilson's plan with favor. After paying for the construction of the wharf there was left out of the original appropriation of \$50,000,

only \$24,712 which could be expended on the memorial proper. This sum is deemed insufficient to construct the granite vault, and Mr. Everts' plan will, therefore, not be adopted. Col. Wilson's plan is to erect over the spot where the old house stood a simple rugged shaft bearing an appropriate inscription. The shaft is to be a granite column, and of sufficient height to be visible from the excursion boats on the river. The work is now fairly under way. Surveyors are at work to ascertain how high the shaft will need to be in order to be easily seen from all points on the river, which is nine miles wide; so it is reasonable to presume that within a short time there will be a handsome monument erected at Wakefield to suitably mark the birthplace of the Father of His Country.

It will probably be interesting to give right here a brief history of this old estate and the manner in which the Washingtons were identified with it. The only object which in any way now discloses to visitors the identity of Wakefield is a memorial stone on the site of the dwelling, which states that "here, on the 11th day of February, 1783, George Washington was born." It was a beautiful June day in 1815 when Mr. Custis, with three other gentlemen, sailed from Alexandria in his own little vessel, with this memorial stone wrapped in an American flag, and landing at a convenient place, bore it to the destined spot. They gathered a few bricks from the ruins of one of the chimneys and constructed a rude pedestal, on which they laid the stone and commended it to the care of the American people.

The first of the Washington family in America was John Washington, who settled in Westmoreland county in 1657. He was prosperous, and acquired a large landed estate. His eldest son, Lawrence, succeeded him, marrying a Miss Warner, of Gloucester county. Among his children was Augustine, who, at the age of twenty-one, married Miss Jane Butler, a neighbor's daughter, who bore him two sons, Augustine, Jr., and Lawrence, who became the half brothers of George. In 1728 their mother died. Two years later their father married Mary Ball, and the first born of this union was George, the afterwards great patriot, soldier and statesman.

Washington, when president in 1792, wrote a genealogical table of the Washington family. In it is the following: "Jane, wife of Augustine, died November 24, 1728, and was buried in the family vault at Bridge's Creek. Augustine then married Mary Ball, March 6, 1730." The Washingtons for three generations were buried in that vault at Bridge's Creek. Mary Ball's father was a well-to-do planter on the Rappahannock. Her mother died in 1728. Mary's older brother, Joseph Ball, was a lawyer, settled in London,



THE FAMILY VAULT.

and after the death of their mother she joined this brother and his family in London. About the same time Augustine Washington also went over to England. He married Mary Ball in England in the year 1730, and for a wedding tour recrossed the Atlantic and went to the old homestead in Westmoreland county, Va.

The dwelling to which Augustine Washington took his second wife was very modest, yet it ranked among the best at that time. It had four rooms and a spacious attic, with the usual big chimneys at each end. On the river front was a piazza. Here in this model home Mary Ball Washington gave birth to the son who made his name immortal. This Virginia manor about which clustered so much of the interesting history of the Washington family was doomed to destruction. One morning in April, 1785, while the servants were burning some brush in the garden, the dry shingles on the low roof of the house caught fire from a spark and the flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be done to check their progress, and the whole structure was destroyed. Only the old chimneys remained standing.

Augustine Washington owned the Mount Vernon estate, and also one in Stafford county, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, and on it was a dwelling almost the counterpart of the one consumed at Wakefield. Thither Mr. Washington conveyed his family, and there he dwelt the remainder of his life. He died in 1743, when George was eleven years old. His body was laid in the family vault at Bridge's Creek, near his old homestead. By the death of Augustine his wife and children came into possession of a large estate. Lawrence was bequeathed Mount Vernon and when he died he left his property to his daughter, who died without issue, and George Washington then took possession of Mount Vernon, while the second son, Augustine, Jr., took the property in Westmoreland county. The old house at Wakefield, in which George Washington was born, was never rebuilt; and now, after many years, a fitting memorial is to be erected at that place.

SMITH D. FAY.

**Effects of Ambition.**  
Clerkly (dining out)—What's become of the star boarder?  
Scribbler—"Sh! That's me. The old star married the landlady and now eats it in the kitchen.—Judge.

**SKIN DRESSING BY WOMEN.**

The Work as It is Done by Indian Squaws and Eskimos.

In her tanning and skin dressing work the savage woman's problem was to remove the dermis from the hide, and leave the hair adhering to the epidermis, with only a thin portion of the true skin. If the work were creditably done, the surface of the robe, "frequently more than thirty square feet in extent, had to be uniform in thickness throughout, and she should not cut through the epidermis once. The whole must be as pliable, too, as a woolen blanket; the problem was to reduce a hide of varying thickness and twice too thick everywhere to a robe of uniform thickness throughout without once cutting through the outer part of the skin. Her tools for this varied with the locality. The Eskimo women scrape off the fat with a special tool made of walrus ivory or bone and plane down the dermis with a stone scraper. The Indian women cut off bits of meat and fat and remove the dermis with a hoe or adze. In the good old days of savagery the Eskimo woman made her fat scraper of walrus ivory or antler; her skin scraper was of flinty stone set in a handle of ivory, wood or horn, whichever material was easiest to procure. But later on, it may be, the whalers helped her with steel tools. The Indian woman had three tools—to wit: the stone knife for cutting away the flesh; the hoe-shaped scraper for splitting the skin; and the grainer, a hoe or chisel-like tool with serrated edge to roughen up the inner side of the robe and give it flexibility. Besides these, both Eskimo and Indian had hands and feet and teeth for pulling and pounding and breaking the grain. They had also a wonderful supply of pride in their work, and love of applause, which kept them up to the mark of doing the best that could be done with their resources.—Otis T. Mason, in Popular Science Monthly.

**A LIVING SHADOW.**

Remarkable Transformation of a North Carolina Man.

Strange, But True, Story from the Lumber Regions of a Southern State—Verified by Personal Investigation.

(From the Greenville, N. C., Reflector.)

The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseer at the farm of Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville, N. C. It will interest any one who has ever had typhoid fever. Mr. Baker said in part:

"I was living in Beaufort county, and on the 23d day of October, 1863, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best of physicians to attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1864, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort county and having secured one in Pitt county, I went to a store, I understood it, but was so weak I could not do the work, and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low spirited. I moved out to Col. Sugg's about four or five months ago and commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took three a day for about three months. I began to regain my appetite in a week's time, and then my weakness began to disappear, and hope sprang up with a blessedness that is beyond all telling. At the expiration of the three months I was entirely cured and could take my axe and go in the woods and do as good a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams. May he live for a long time. I know he will go up yonder to reap his reward, for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can certainly satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and whenever I feel bad I take one."

We were forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statement may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, scurvy, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in mind or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by address); Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

**Pill Pictures.**  
Patent Medicine Man—I want some pictures of pretty and healthy children, to use in my advertisements of my juvenile pills.

Photographer—Very well; I'll start for Lenoirville to-morrow, where I can find plenty of healthy children, for there isn't a doctor or a drug store in the whole county.—N. Y. Weekly.

**Always.**  
First Monopoliist—Well, the new trust is formed. Just watch now and see breadstuffs and meats go soaring up.

Second Monopoliist—What title do you give the new combine?

First Monopoliist—"The People's Food Supply association."—Puck.

**Knew by Experience.**  
Clerk—This is the very latest thing in flannel shirts.

Customer—No, it isn't. There's some thing later than that.

Clerk—I should like to know what it is.

Customer—Moths.—Brooklyn Life.

—Reduced to Actual Figures—"Why, father," cried the young man earnestly, "she's worth her weight in gold!" "That may be," the millionaire carefully returned, "but even in that case you will bear in mind she wouldn't foot up above thirty-five or forty thousand dollars."—Rockland Tribune.

"I wouldn't ride over those fields if I were you," said a gentleman out hunting to a sporting farmer. "They belong to a disagreeable sort of fellow, who might make a fuss about it."

"Well, sir," replied the farmer, "as him's me, he won't say nothing about it to-day."—Household Words.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

**THE GREAT FIREFLY.**

A Luminous Insect of the West India Islands.

The great firefly—later noctuleus—is an inhabitant of the savannahs of most of the warmer parts of America and the West India islands. It is said to attain the length of an inch and a half. In the gloom of night these flies are extremely luminous, and the effect is brilliant. The light chiefly proceeds from four parts, viz., from two glandular spots behind the eyes, and one under each wing. They have the power to cut off the light at will, in which case the glandular spots become perfectly opaque. The light of this wonderful insect by itself is such that if the creature be held in the palm of the hand, print or manuscript is as easily read as by a candle. The aboriginal natives cage these creatures and make use of them, it is alleged, as lanterns. Ladies adorn themselves with this electric-like luminary.

It is related of Don Domingo Conde, of Columbia, that he would appear on the evening promenade with a large firefly ornamenting the buckle of his broad hat, while a band of smaller luminous insects surrounded it. The same Spaniard lighted his palace with fireflies in silver cages. The display must have been enchanting, for at one time the light is ruddy, at another the tinge is greenish, then there is a change to golden yellow. It is stated that when the Spaniards were about to land on one of their expeditions against Mexico, a panic was caused by these luminous insects. The host of fitting lights on land was supposed to be an indication of the enemy arousing their camp to resist the attack.

When the English were attacking the West India islands, the fireflies were taken to be a Spanish army advancing with burning matches against them, and the upshot was a hasty retreat to the ships.—All the Year Round.

**More Trouble.**  
"I saw something just now I can't get over," observed the financial editor, coming in with a preoccupied look on his face.

"What was it?" queried the exchange editor.

"The moon. Tra, la, la, la—"

"Mph!" grunted the exchange editor. "That's pretty smart, but you can't tell the difference between Henry Clay and a gormlet."

"What's a gormlet?" asked the financial editor, suspiciously.

"A thing the hens pick their teeth with. Lum-ti-tum-tum! Too-ral-eye, too-ral-eye-too-ral-eye-day!"—Chicago Tribune.

**No Chance for a Disagreement.**  
"Caroline!" roared Mr. Lamperjaw, at the top of the stairway, "this shirt you've laid out for me isn't fit for a tramp!"

"You are right, James!" screamed Mrs. Lamperjaw, from the back parlor. "I've offered it to three and they wouldn't take it!"—Chicago Tribune.

**Good Little Teddy.**  
Mamma—I hope you divided everything with your little friend?

Teddy—Yes'm; I gave him all the pellets the doctor left for me, and I ate the candy he said was bad for boys.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**THE GENERAL MARKET.**

KANSAS CITY, June 3.

CATTLE—Best steers	4 25 @ 5 01
Stockers	3 25 @ 4 15
Native cows	2 91 @ 4 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 31 @ 4 01 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red	86 @ 86 1/2
No. 3 hard	81 @ 82
CORN—No. 2 mixed	65 1/2 @ 66 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	29 @ 29 1/2
EYE—No. 2	61 @ 61
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	2 00 @ 2 20
Fancy	1 80 @ 1 95
HAY—Choice timothy	9 00 @ 9 50
Fancy prairie	8 00 @ 8 50
BRAN—(sacked)	71 @ 73
BUTTER—Choice creamery	14 @ 16
CHEESE—Full cream	8 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	9 1/2 @ 11
POTATOES	40 @ 61

**ST. LOUIS.**

CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 00 @ 5 50
Texas	3 75 @ 4 75
HOGS—Heavy	4 25 @ 4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 81 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	49 1/2 @ 50
OATS—No. 2 mixed	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2	67 @ 68
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 15 1/2
LARD—Western steam	6 45 @ 6 60
PORK	12 10 @ 13 00

**CHICAGO.**

CATTLE—Common to prime	3 97 @ 5 75
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 25 @ 4 83
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 @ 4 21
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 75 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77 1/2 @ 77 3/4
CORN—No. 2	51 1/2 @ 51 1/4
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
RYE	61 @ 62 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 12 1/2
LARD	6 61 @ 6 70
PORK	12 60 @ 12 61 1/2

**NEW YORK.**

CATTLE—Native steers	4 75 @ 5 85
HOGS—Good to choice	4 75 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 00 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	79 @ 81
CORN—No. 2	57 1/2 @ 57 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 12
PORK—Mess	13 25 @ 14 00

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

**FRIEND** (to professor of philology)—"What struck your attention particularly on your vacation trip?" Professor—"A hundred and twenty-two unorthographic sign-boards."—Fliegende Blaetter.

**The Difference.**—Little Clarence—"My pa is a dentist, and pulls people's teeth." Little Bob—"Hoh! My pa is a lawyer, and pulls people's legs."—Puck.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "am so skaynt ob doin' dah wuhk on y' haf way dat dey inwardly drags hit right at de beginnin'."—Washington Star.

**Jack Borrows.**—"I woke last night and found a burglar in my room." George Genovese—"Well! Did you succeed in borrowin' anything from him?"—N. Y. Weekly.

**How's This!**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. "My pa is a dentist, and pulls people's teeth." Little Bob—"Hoh! My pa is a lawyer, and pulls people's legs."—Puck.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; W. A. Walling, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

**JUDGE.**—"And you are accused of throwing a mug of beer at the plaintiff." Defendant—"Anybody who knows me will tell you that it is inconceivable."—Fliegende Blaetter.

**Are You Going East This Summer?**  
Don't forget that the great summer tourist route is the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," a first class line for first-class travel, the popular line to Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island, the Thousand Islands, the Adirondacks, Portland by the Sea, Boston and New England points, New York and the seashore.

Send ten cents postage for "A Summer Note Book." It will tell you all about these places and how to reach them.

O. W. ROGLES, Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

**Tell** thou hast conquered thyself thou art but a slave; for it is almost as well to be subjected to another's appetite as to thine own.—Burton.

**It Sticks Closer Than a Brother.**  
Does the rheumatism. Cut off all relationship with it by the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which severs the bond without loss of time, if you use it promptly and persistently. No testimony is more positive and concurrent than that which establishes its efficacy in this obstinate disease. Use it with assurance of good results for malaria, dyspeptic and nervous trouble, constipation and biliousness.

**To Cleanse the System.**  
Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

"Dah am some men," said Uncle Eben, "dat regards ebry change in de weddiss as a change for de was."—Washington Star.

**A TAILOR** being asked if the close of the year made him sad yes, until the clothes of the year are paid for.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FRANKL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

**WHERE** liberty is, there is my country.—Benjamin Franklin.

LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

She is a foolish virgin, indeed, who proth without oil in her bicycle lamp these days. Verily she hath wheels.—N. Y. Herald.

FROGS are generally dew before they come.

A PRISER who falleth out with his laws breaketh with his best friends.—Saville.

**PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS**  
and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

Mrs. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of Oakley, Oregon Co., Tenn., writes: "When I began taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stronger now than I have been in six years. Your Favorite Prescription is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."—

**RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.**  
For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivaled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH in cakes 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.

A. N. K.—D 1555

Millions use Peardine

HOW THEY STAND.

A Poll of the Next Congress on Three Leading Issues.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The World yesterday published a telegraphic poll of the next congress, as far as obtainable, upon the silver, tariff and income tax questions. The World sums up the result as follows: "In a general way it may be said that out of 117 members who gave unequivocal answers to the silver question fifty-six favor free coinage, forty-four favor bimetallicism generally, with the proviso of an international agreement. Only seventeen can be fairly classed as favoring a single gold standard, and the attitude of some of these even is not definite. The south and far western states are almost unanimous for free coinage. The central states lean to silver, with international bimetallic qualifications, and it is only in New York, New England and adjacent eastern states that there are any avowedly gold standard men.

"In regard to the tariff, only twenty-eight members are against any change, while thirty-five favor moderate changes and thirty-eight are pronounced for radical changes. A few are free traders. The moderates are chiefly those who think changes will be necessary in order to increase revenues.

"The income tax question brought out many sharp and piquant answers. Forty-nine congressmen say that they favor the principle of the tax. Forty-seven oppose it. A great many evade the question or failed to answer it."

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Officials Confident It Will Not Be More Than \$44,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Treasury officials are now confident that the close of the fiscal year, one month hence, will show a deficit of not more than \$44,000,000, and possibly not more than \$42,000,000, which is at least \$5,000,000 less than was predicted only a few weeks ago, and \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 less than the present figures. It is shown that the pension payments during June will be at least \$2,500,000 less than for May and that the payments on account of interest will also be reduced \$1,500,000, with an increase from internal revenue of \$3,000,000 on account of receipts from special liquor, tobacco and oleomargarine licenses, which must be paid before July 1, and very material reductions in pension and interest payments. It is confidently expected that next month will show a small surplus, with deficit further reduced to at least \$44,000,000. The month of July, however, is likely to see the deficit increased by at least \$10,000,000, as that month interest payments will aggregate about \$7,000,000. Disbursements in every branch of the government are usually much heavier in July than in any other month, so that without the receipts are greatly increased the deficit on August 1 next will not likely fall much short of \$55,000,000 for the thirteen months.

A LAKE BURSTS.

Body of Water at Curtis, Neb., Breaks Its Banks and Does Great Damage.

OMAHA, Neb., June 3.—A special from Curtis, Neb., says a big lake there has burst its banks, carrying great destruction throughout of the whole Medicine valley. The \$20,000 roller mill was ruined, and possibly some loss of life occurred. Curtis lake is nearly empty and a flood of water is running down the Medicine valley, carrying destruction in its mad rush. Four of the five yard tracks, besides the main line, are torn up and gone, while a train of freight cars reach over the bank and is swinging in the flood. Twenty thousand dollars damage has been done here and at the other points to hear from. The fine alfalfa meadows just below the city are ruined and homes all along the valley destroyed.

A special from McCook, Neb., said that grave fears were entertained there that the wall of water sweeping down the Medicine valley from Curtis would do much damage there. There was much alarm.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Currency Comptroller's Statement Showing the Amount in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes outstanding to be \$211,388,029, an increase for the month of \$1,759,106, and for the last twelve months of \$4,237,347. The circulation based on United States bonds amounts to \$184,969,578, an increase for the month of \$3,435,254, and the twelve months of \$4,459,330. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregates \$26,631,434, a decrease for the month of \$676,148, and for the year of \$212,983. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes is \$206,652,300, and to secure public deposits, \$15,278,000.

FOR FRIENDLY LEGISLATION.

Railway Trainmen Appoint a Committee to Work for It—Plan of Federation.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 3.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Saturday adopted a system of state legislative boards to look after legislation friendly to railroad labor in the several states. The convention endorsed the policy of the grand officers during the last year by which strikes were avoided and the men lived up to their contracts with the railroad companies. It adopted the Cedar Rapids plan of federation, combining brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraph operators.

Brother and Sister Drowned.

CLINTON, Ia., June 1.—A 7-year-old son and 10-year-old daughter of William Nagle were drowned in the Mississippi river here yesterday evening. They were playing on a log raft when the boy fell in. In trying to save her brother the girl also drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

A Boy Shoots His Drunken Father.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 3.—George J. Stephens went home drunk this morning and attempted to kill his wife and self and set fire to the house. His stepson, 15 years old, fired two shots, both taking effect. Stephens may die.

HONORING THE DEAD.

Two Monuments Dedicated at Chicago—Removing the Scars of War—At the Tomb of Grant.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Gen. George Thomas post No. 5 dedicated a unique and appropriate monument in Rose Hill cemetery yesterday, to the memory of the great soldier whose name the post bears. The monument stands in the center of a lot purchased by the post. It is a great rock of granite signifying the "Rock of Chickamauga," the title which Gen. Thomas earned at that famous engagement. The members of the Thomas post, which is now the largest in the G. A. R., conducted the exercises. The dedicatory oration was delivered by Gen. John C. Black, United States district attorney at Chicago and commissioner of pensions during President Cleveland's first administration.

The ceremonies at the dedication of the monument to the confederate dead at Oakwood cemetery began with the ringing of the Columbian Liberty bell and the firing of a national salute by Battery D, Illinois national guard, on the lake front. Then a carriage parade of northern and southern generals was formed and moved under military escort to the Twelfth street depot and there took trains for Oakwood cemetery. The dedicatory ceremonies were opened with prayer by Col. Joseph Desha Pickett, chaplain of the "Kentucky Orphan" brigade, C. S. A. The dedicatory oration by Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, followed. The ceremonies of consecrating the guns and placing the floral decorations followed, and the exercises closed with the firing of three volleys over the graves of the dead by the First regiment, Illinois national guard, ending with a bugle blare and "taps."

Following the set programme came the decoration of the graves of ex-union soldiers in the cemetery by the ex-confederate association, assisted by a large number of visiting ladies from the south, many of them noted southern beauties, among whom were Gen. Underwood's daughter, Gen. Longstreet's daughter and Gen. Cabell's daughter. After the exercises the guests were entertained at luncheon by the Chicago club and reviewed the procession of the G. A. R. from the balcony of the Auditorium.

GOV. MCKINLEY AT GRANT'S TOMB.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Veterans of the union army in this city decorated the graves of the dead under favorable conditions, but the parade of Grand Army members, starting from the plaza at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, showed sadly the ravages which years have made in the ranks. The reviewing stand at Twenty-fifth street was occupied by ex-President Harrison, Gov. McKinley, Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong.

The principal observance of the day was at the tomb of Gen. Grant in Riverside park, overlooking the Hudson river. The services there were under the auspices of U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., and included a memorial address by Gov. McKinley, of Ohio.

VETERANS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The graves of the soldier dead in all the cemeteries of the city were strewn with flowers by their comrades yesterday. All the G. A. R. posts in the city, fourteen in number, escorted by the old guard and three troops of cavalry, formed at the capitol and reached Pennsylvania avenue. The Marine band, the cavalry (mounted), and all the local bands and drum corps in the city participated. Four thousand to 5,000 men were in line. The principal services were held at Arlington, the national cemetery on the bluff across the Potomac, where bivouac forever sleeping thousands of the union dead. Gen. Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, delivered the address of the day.

JERRY RUSK'S MONUMENT.

VIROQUA, Wis., May 31.—The monument erected to the memory of the late Jeremiah M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture under Harrison, was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies, conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army. The dedicatory address was delivered by Col. John C. Spooner. Gov. Upham and state officers and many United States senators and congressmen, together with delegations representing every post of the Grand Army in Wisconsin were present.

TWO THOUSAND CHILDREN IN LINE.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 31.—Memorial day was observed in this city by a parade of the state and national troops and a general turnout of school children. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 of the latter were in line. Ex-Congressman Bartine delivered the address at Mount Olive, which was the feature of the day.

Tornado in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., May 31.—A special from Chapman, Neb., says a tornado 1 mile wide struck near here yesterday and demolished everything in its path. The house of A. Bailor was blown to pieces, fatally injuring Mrs. Bailor and two children. The clothing of the other two children were literally torn from their bodies by the force of the wind. Many other buildings were damaged.

Baptist Mission Workers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 31.—The annual election of the Baptist Missionary union took place last evening, with the following result: President, Henry P. Colby of Dayton, O.; vice presidents, C. W. Kingsley, of Cambridge, Mass., and George O. Manning, of Baltimore; recording secretary, Henry S. Burrage, of Portland, Me.

An Argument with Winchester.

PINEVILLE, Ky., May 31.—A battle occurred on Straight creek, 15 miles from here in which long John Helton was killed and Jim Belcher and Charles Johnson were badly wounded. Those on the other side were George Taylor, Jim Taylor, John Arnett and a woman named Sarah Griffith, who can handle a Winchester with the best of men. The Helton crowd was surrounded and fired upon from ambush. They returned the fire and some of the Taylor crowd were wounded and carried to the mountains. The battle grew out of a series of lawsuits.

AT REST.

Funeral Ceremonies at the White House Over the Remains of Secretary Gresham—Laid to Rest at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the floral tributes to the late ex-Secretary Walter Q. Gresham began to arrive at the rooms in the Arlington hotel annex in which the body of the departed secretary of state lay. Most of these were sent to the white house, where the funeral service was to be held. Mrs. Gresham, broken in spirit, exhausted by her long vigils and overcome with grief, was in such a nervous state that her daughter and son prevailed upon her not to undertake the trying ordeal of attending the services at the white house.

At exactly 9:30 o'clock five red-coated trumpeters marched up Lafayette place and stationed themselves outside the line of mounted police to give the signal when the cortege should depart. Thirty seconds later the hearse, drawn by two black horses, drew up at the door. The president, followed by members of the cabinet in the order of their rank, acting as honorary pallbearers, descended the steps and stood with uncovered heads while the eight artillerymen carried the coffin, shrouded completely in the folds of an American flag and covered with flowers, to the hearse. The death vehicle halted at the corner until the president and members of his official family in their carriages had taken their position ahead.

The funeral procession, preceded by a squad of mounted police, moved slowly down Lafayette square, flanked on either side by a line of policemen, behind whom were thousands of people, many of them with bowed and uncovered heads. The procession swept around the great bronze statue of Lafayette, at the corner of the square, and up the broad avenue, passed the drawn-up artillery and cavalry at the entrance of the white house grounds and the carriages carrying the diplomatic corps, members of the supreme court, officials, members of congress and other invited guests drove up at the steps of the white house.

The coffin, preceded by the president and cabinet, was borne by the artillerymen to the east room, which was elaborately draped. A few moments before 10 o'clock the family of the deceased, except Mrs. Gresham, were ushered into the green room. Almost immediately at a sign from Col. Wilson, the coffin, borne by eight sergeants of the Fourth artillery, was brought in. The floral tributes were gathered by the ushers and heaped upon the black steppe of the coffin.

Bishop Hurst stepped forward and a hush fell upon the company, while the clergyman said: "I am the resurrection and the life." The service was very simple and free from ostentation. It was the full burial service of the Methodist Episcopal church, practically the same as that of the Episcopal Church. The entire service lasted but fifteen minutes.

Just at 11 o'clock a bugle sounded as the signal to move. A carriage with Mrs. Gresham and her daughter joined the funeral cortege at the executive mansion. The military, which had been drawn up on Pennsylvania avenue facing the white house grounds, awaiting orders, was given the word of command and the funeral party with its military escort moved down Pennsylvania avenue to the Baltimore & Ohio station, from which the sad journey to Chicago was to be made.

At Chicago. CHICAGO, May 31.—With notable civic tributes the body of the late Secretary Walter Q. Gresham was temporarily laid to rest yesterday afternoon in the Oakwoods cemetery amid the flower strewn graves of his comrades in arms and in the shadow of the monument dedicated only a short time before in honor of the valor of those who had given their lives for the confederate cause. The brief time after the decision as to the time and place of burial gave little opportunity for elaborate preparations for funeral honors.

The funeral train was met at the station by the military and escorted to the cemetery. Arrived at the cemetery chapel, the casket was removed from the funeral car and borne within by eight sergeants of Marines. The services, conducted by Rev. S. J. McPherson, of the Second Presbyterian church, were impressive but simple, consisting merely of Scriptural readings, a hymn by the choir and prayer. At their conclusion the body was temporarily deposited in the receiving vault of the cemetery. At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the grave the presidential party returned to Washington.

DURRANT ENTERS A PLEA.

Says He Is Not Guilty of the Murders of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont. SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Theodore Durrant was arraigned in the superior court for the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, pleading not guilty in each case. Both trials were set for July 23, the district attorney electing to try the defendant first for the murder of Blanche Lamont. Counsel for the defense gave notice that they would probably apply for a change of venue before the date fixed for the trial. Durrant maintained his air of unconcern throughout the brief court proceedings.

Sudden Riches Killed Him.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 31.—David Weaver, of Cairo, Ritchie county, on whose land a big 240 barrel per day oil well was struck Monday, died last night of heart disease, resulting from excitement over his stroke of good fortune. He had been a poor man all his life, and the prospect of sudden wealth was too much for him.

All Departments Closed.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—All departments were closed Wednesday in respect to the memory of the late Secretary Gresham. Yesterday being Memorial day all departments will remain closed.

AMERICAN FARMS.

The London Times Comments on an Agricultural Report.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times this morning has an editorial commenting upon the agricultural report of Mr. Hugh Gough, first secretary of the British embassy in Washington. It says: "All the dismal comparisons contained in this report tell one tale of enormous production at non-remunerative prices. With exceedingly cheap land, and with economy of production and handling carried to a remarkable length by commercial ingenuity, the American producers are yet baffled by the magnitude of their own operations. Loudly as the American farmers complain, they at all events have plenty. Those of them who went from Europe would probably have failed to enjoy as much had they remained in European cities to glut the labor market. They all desire, however, to command more of the good things of life, and it is from them that the demand comes for all sorts of economic experiments. They are firm believers in the notion that an increased currency would cause a rise in prices. Therefore, they are an easy prey of the wily persons who want to sell silver. But the price of grain at Liverpool would not alter, though every western farmer had all the silver currency the mine owners are anxious to supply." The article arrives at the conclusion that the British farmer might make more of his chances.

PARDONS BY WHOLESALE.

All the Convicts in the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth to Be Set Free.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 2.—From private advices from Washington received at Fort Leavenworth it is learned that all the convicts in the military prison are to be pardoned out by July 1, when the institution is to be turned into a United States penitentiary. When the bill passed congress to transfer the prison, three months ago, there were 450 convicts, and since that time all but 140 have been set free. Those still in have been convicted of all manner of crimes except murder. The legal point has been raised that they were originally sentenced to a regular penitentiary and their sentences mitigated to confinement in the military prison, and no one has the power to place them in the penitentiary now. Thirty-five of the criminal class have been pardoned this week and all the rest will soon go. All the prison workshops, except the shoe and harness, are shut down for lack of convicts to operate them. There are 2,458 United States convicts in state penitentiaries, and 600 of them are to be brought here immediately after July 1.

IN FAVOR OF PULLMAN.

The Proceedings at Chicago Against the Company Come to Naught.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Several months ago Attorney-General Moloney began quo warranto proceedings against the Pullman Palace Car Co. for the purpose of taking away its charter and terminating its corporate existence. He set up that the car company had violated its charter by buying real estate and building the town of Pullman, by erecting and operating the Pullman building in this city, by manufacturing brick and by other ways. Judge Baker handed down his decision to-day. It was favorable to the company in all points but one. The court held that the company had the right to own the Pullman building and the brickyard land and to sell liquor on cars, but had no right to own Pullman iron and steel stock. No judgment was entered against the company. It is understood that the company will accept the finding of the court in the matter of the stock in the iron and steel company and will at once dispose of it.

CHILI AND ARGENTINE.

Possibility of Open Hostilities Between These Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Reports from the Argentine Republic show there is a very active war party which is agitating the prospects of war with Chili. The Argentine boundary commissioners have returned from Chili and reported satisfactory progress, but the Argentine press keeps up the talk of war. The Argentine government seems to regard hostilities as possible, and is taking every step of precaution. The national guard is arming and drilling, and officers have been dispatched to Europe to purchase arms. A loan of \$30,000,000 is being considered for possible war expenditures. A report from Rosano states that a popular outbreak is imminent, so much so that the government has stationed the monitor El Plata in the harbor ready for action, and the strategic points of the town are nightly occupied by the forces.

A Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 3.—Two hundred and fifty quarts of nitro-glycerine being taken up the Little Kanawha river by employe Jim Hines exploded Saturday night immediately opposite the largest mill in the city. The men had just quit work, but several were stranded and badly cut. Man and boat were annihilated. A battery of seven boilers at the Parkersburg mill was thrown seven inches out of line. Several people were injured by falling ceilings, glass, runways, etc. The damage to property, including mills, cherches, steamboats, etc., will reach \$75,000.

Plumbers Will Strike.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—The union plumbers, gas and steam fitters of this city, 800 in number, have resolved to strike for shorter hours and higher wages. The men at present are receiving \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day for nine hours' work. They want \$3 a day and eight hours to constitute a day's labor.

A Reckless Lover Shot.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Fred Jones, colored, was shot and killed this forenoon by Carrie Harding, a 30-year-old colored woman, because he refused to marry her. She gave herself up to the police.

DECORATION DAY IN KANSAS.

Monuments Dedicated at Topeka and Lawrence—The Day at Other Points.

THE BATTLE OF THE BIG BLUE. TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—Interest was added to the ceremonies incident to the observance of Memorial day here by the dedication, in the afternoon, of the monument erected by G. G. Gage in memory of his comrades of Shawnee county, who fell at the battle of the Big Blue in Missouri, October 22, 1864. Heavy showers interfered somewhat with the work of decorating the graves with flowers in the morning, but at 11 o'clock the down-pour ceased and the committees and large numbers of women and children drove to the cemetery and performed their duty. The dedicatory address was made by Norris L. Gage, in behalf of his brother, G. G. Gage, who gave the monument.

Decorations were observed at nearly all the principal places in the state, but the rain sadly interfered with the ceremonies.

QUANTRELL RAID REHEARSED.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 31.—Memorial day was observed by the dedication of a handsome granite monument to the memory of the victims of the raid upon the town in 1863 by the Missouri guerrilla, Quantrell, and his band. The dedication attracted a large crowd of strangers. The exercises were presided over by Col. O. E. Leonard, the dedicatory oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Cordley and a poem written for the occasion was read by B. W. Woodward.

A NOTABLE DISPLAY IN WICHITA.

WICHITA, Kan., May 31.—Decorations day was observed here in a notable manner. The parade in the afternoon was an imposing one, almost every civic, social and secret organization in the city being represented and over 2,000 school children being in line. Judge L. Stilwell, of the Neosho county district court, was the orator of the day.

THE PARADE AT FORT SCOTT.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 31.—Decorations day was appropriately observed here yesterday. Large crowds were in attendance and the parade of the military and civic orders, police and fire departments and city officials was one of the largest held in this city for years. Hon. J. K. Cubison, of Kansas City, Kan., was the orator of the day.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 31.—The Memorial day exercises at this place were unusually impressive. All the business houses were closed. Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, who commanded a Kansas company during the war, was the orator of the day.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Auditor Cole Makes a Statement as to the Value of Four Main Lines.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 30.—Auditor of State Cole has prepared a statement of railroad property showing the comparative values of the four main line properties across the state from the Missouri river to the Colorado line, including main track, side tracks, telegraph, rolling stock, materials, supplies, moneys, credits, buildings and Pullman cars, as follows: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 486.40 miles main track; total value, \$6,149,460.90; average per mile, \$12,642.80. Union Pacific, 445.13 miles main track; total value, \$4,714,408.60; average per mile, \$50,591.08. Missouri Pacific, 459.69 miles main track; total value, \$3,153,301; average per mile, \$6,869.50. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 454.56 miles main track; total value, \$2,943,874.00; average per mile, \$6,486. The low average of the Rock Island is explained by the company's method of distributing its rolling stock over the main line and branches equally. It has a total mileage of 2,117.68 in the state, making the assessment per mile of the main line much lower than other roads of the same relative value.

WARDEN CHASE GUILTY?

Majority of the Investigating Committee Recommend His Removal.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—The committee appointed to examine into the charges against Warden Chase, of the penitentiary, last night returned a verdict of guilty and recommended that the governor remove Chase. There were two reports, however. Representative T. J. Wilson made a report in favor of Chase. Representatives Harry Bone and C. J. Caldwell and State Senators Parker and Taylor voted against Chase. Taylor is a populist. He is from Wyandotte county. Wilson is a democrat. The other members of the committee are republicans. It is supposed that Gov. Morrill will remove Chase at once. Chase's attorneys say that they will resist the order of removal and force the administration into the supreme court on a question involving the constitutionality of the law under which the investigation was made.

Kansas Democratic Committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—The democratic state central committee of Kansas met here yesterday to consider the nomination of a chief justice. The claim was made that an election this year for that office would not be constitutional, and a committee of five lawyers was appointed to look the matter up. S. A. Riggs introduced a resolution indorsing the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but no action was taken on it.

General Rain Over Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—The rain yesterday seems to have been general over Kansas. It was especially heavy in central parts of the state. In the vicinity of Salina, where a sandstorm blew a few days ago, the ground was fairly soaked.

Both Arms Shot Off.

WICHITA, Kan., May 31.—While firing the salute over the graves of the veteran dead yesterday one of the canons of Battery A, K. N. G., exploded prematurely and shot off the arms of Private Joseph Fennell. He will probably die.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

A Substantial Increase in the Commercial Demand Reported.

NEW YORK, June 1.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: More far-reaching than any other change during the past week, if really warranted by facts, is the continued rise in prices of wheat and cotton. Real scarcity of either would affect all business. Happily, there is still room to hope that accounts of injury are greatly exaggerated, although there has been some evidence during the week that both the great crops have suffered more than at first appeared. Other changes are almost all favorable and some highly encouraging, labor troubles are clearly less threatening, monetary conditions are satisfactory, and the substantial increase in the commercial demand is a good sign. Exchanges through the clearing houses have been greatly inflated by speculation, and at this time last year were set down by the coal strike, and toward the end of May, 1893, greatly reduced by bank failures, but for the week ended last year's by 19 per cent, and fell only 5.6 percent below those of 1893, while the daily average for May is 26.9 percent larger than last year, but 2.1 less than in 1893. Wheat is largely supported by public buying, and the purchasing orders from farming regions are supposed to indicate an opinion of the yield. Yet wheat comes forward freely, as it would not at current prices if a short crop were assured, and western receipts for the month have been 5,944,577 bushels, against 5,525,258 last year. Nor do Atlantic exports reflect increased haste to buy abroad, amounting in four weeks (four included) to 6,182,429 bushels, against 9,716,397 last year. The failures during the past week have been 215, against 183 last year.

REBELLIOUS ELKS BANDED.

The Grand Exalted Ruler Issues a Warning Circular to All Local Brothers.

HANOVER, Pa., June 1.—As an outcome of the strife between the factions of the Elks, Grand Exalted Ruler Detweiler has issued an official circular to the officers and members of all subordinate lodges. Mr. Detweiler declares he means to uphold the trust-vested in him and at any cost to prevent the attempts of "misguided secessionists" to disrupt the order. In conclusion he says: "I forbid any representation of any subordinate lodges from attending the meetings of said illegal, unconstituted and rebellious body. I forbid any and all lodges from paying their per capita tax to any of the officers of said body, under penalty of having to pay the same again, and the courts have rendered a decision with the penalty further imposed by our laws."

KINDERGARTENS.

The System Proving Successful for Indian Children.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A system of kindergartens recently established on some of the Indian reservations has proved so successful that it is soon to be widely extended, especially in the southwest. Indian children are usually shy, but under the influence of the kindergarten games they have been found to rapidly lose this shyness and to become friendly with each other and their teachers. A number of new day schools will also soon be opened in that part of the country. It has been found best to educate these children as far as possible in kindergartens rather than in boarding schools. The principal work of the schools at present is in the line of industrial education. The girls are being taught cooking and sewing.

STEAMER RUN DOWN.

Collision on Lake Michigan Causes Loss of Life and Property.

ALPHEA, Mich., June 1.—During a heavy fog last night the Canadian steamer Jack, bound with lumber, collided with the steel steamer Normand of Menominee, opposite Middle Island. The Normand sank immediately. The cook, wheelman, and fireman were drowned. The barge Sicken was near by and picked up the rest of the crew. The Normand was valued at \$200,000 and insured for \$175,000. The Jack is afloat, but badly damaged.

Burning Oil.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—Five of the Bremen Trading Co.'s petroleum tanks here have been burned and the fire raged over an enormous extent of ground. Thousands of barrels of petroleum in addition to the five tanks of the Bremen Trading Co. have been destroyed. All the available fire engines and the whole of the pioneer battalion turned out to quench the conflagration. They were only able to protect the laborers' cottages. The Gaiser factory and the American Co.'s petroleum depot were saved as the wind drove the flames in the direction of the Elbe.

A British Vice Consul Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—The British consul and vice consul, the Russian acting consul and the French consular secretary at Jeddah were attacked and shot yesterday outside of that town. The shooting is supposed to have been done by Bedouins. The British consul was killed, the British vice consul was slightly wounded and the others seriously wounded.

Corbett Begins Training.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Champion Jim Corbett has gone to Asbury Park to begin his preparatory training for his fight with Fitzsimmons. He intends remaining there until July 1 at least, in order that he may be in good condition when the time and place of the battle are announced. There is a possibility of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight taking place in the immediate vicinity of Montreal. A syndicate, the names of the members of which are as yet secret, has been formed for the purpose of offering a purse of \$25,000 if the fight shall be pulled off there.