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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

NO. 5.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY REYNOLDS, of the interior department, has decided that section 4718 of the revised statutes relative to the payment of accrued pensions was applicable to pensioners under the act of July 27, 1892, granting pensions to the survivors of certain Indian wars. He also held that the section authorizes the widow of the deceased soldier to prosecute his pending claim under that act and receive the accrued pension to the date of the soldier's death. This action reverses the decision of the commissioner of pensions made in May, 1893.

The annual report of Maj.-Gen. Howard, commanding the department of the east, has been made public. The general recommends an increase of the army as the best method of preserving the peace until many vexatious questions, which are now troubling the country, are put at rest by a solution satisfactory to the people of the nation. He also expresses the opinion that our coast defenses are in fairly good condition, and that, in conjunction with our ever increasing naval armament, there would be little to fear from outside aggressions.

The annual report of Brig.-Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of California, is devoted largely to a recital of the events of the great strike in that state.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL has issued an order that hereafter an address label may be posted on the message side of an envelope as well as the address side of a postal card.

The new army regulations are rapidly nearing completion and will be ready before the close of the year. They cover all questions of discipline, promotions, ceremonies, pay and the innumerable things which govern every branch of an army life. Indirectly the regulations are awaited with much interest by the national guard as the state troops adopt the government regulations.

The annual report of Brig.-Gen. Brooke, commanding the department of the Platte, says the Indians have been quiet and peaceable. He also says that the operation of the Union Pacific railroad was interrupted by irresponsible bodies calling themselves industrial armies and also by strikers. In both cases, he says, the United States troops were successful in restoring order.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Kansas City and Memphis express was robbed on the night of the 20th at Correta, near Wagoner, I. T., by the Cook gang. One of the robbers threw a switch and ran the train into a string of cars. They robbed the express car and got about \$500. They then held up the passengers. A fusillade was opened on the train and every window was broken. One passenger was fatally hurt.

DISASTROUS floods are reported in northeastern China. A rich agricultural district, 150 miles long and 10 to 20 miles wide, was submerged. Many women and children were drowned and an enormous property loss suffered.

The house of Silas Jones, 6 miles from Knoxville, Ia., burned recently and both he and his wife were burned to cinders. The belief was current that Mrs. Jones, in a fit of insanity, murdered her husband and then burned the house.

In the chancery court at Chattanooga, Tenn., T. T. Wilson a creditor, and F. F. Jones, a stockholder of the Lookout Mountain Consolidated Co., filed a bill alleging the insolvency of that corporation and seeking to wind it up. The property involved is Lookout Inn, with all furniture and furnishings of the Lookout Mountain house and \$800,000 of the stock of the Lookout Mountain Land Co.

A BELIEFER from London on the 18th said that the czar of Russia was in such a critical condition that his physicians had given up the idea of having him moved from the Crimea, where he now is, to Gofu, and that his death was only a question of a few days. His immediate relatives had been telegraphed for. The news had created great consternation at St. Petersburg.

At Louisville, Ky., the ill-fated new Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge was the scene of another accident on the 17th. Three were hurt, one perhaps fatally. The accident was caused by the falling of part of the false work under the fourth span, which had just been completed and locked.

The Fifteenth regiment infantry, U. S. A., was presented a stand of colors at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on the 19th by Chicago citizens in recognition of services during the great strike. This was the first presentation of the kind that has ever occurred, and special permission was obtained from the war department at Washington. The presentation was made in the presence of the entire regiment.

MADDENED by the baseness of a crime committed by a negro the citizens of Washington Courthouse, O., on the 17th sought to lynch the wretch, but the militia was called on for assistance by the sheriff and they fired on the mob with deadly effect. Two persons were instantly killed and several more fatally injured. Fears were entertained that the mob, who were exasperated against the militia, would blow up the courthouse with dynamite. The sheriff was waiting for more troops to get the culprit away from the town.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, the noted English historian and author, died on the 20th at London, aged 76.

THE annual German social democratic congress opened at Bornheim, a suburb of Frankfurt, Germany, on the 20th in the presence of an immense gathering of workmen.

A SO-CALLED "Coxey army" parade, consisting of eight ragged men with a wagon, went through Wall street, New York, on the 20th. The wagon was preceded by the leader, Carl Browne, who was arrested and taken to police headquarters.

IN placing in the Chicago county jail on a charge of arson two Chinamen, United States Fire Inspector Cowie and Fire Marshal Conway have brought on a fierce fight between themselves and the police on one hand, and some of the most influential Chinamen in the United States, the prisoners being among them, on the other hand. Notices were posted in Chinatown on the 21st offering \$500 to any Chinaman who would kill either Mr. Conway or Mr. Cowie.

CLEARING house returns from the principal cities of the United States for the week ended October 19 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 3.1; outside New York the increase was 7.5.

The federal grand jury at Chicago on the 19th returned an omnibus indictment against Debs and the officers of the American Railway union and a large number of persons charged with participation in violence and the obstruction of the mails and commerce on the different roads last summer. In all sixty-nine persons were included in the blanket indictment.

DUN's review of trade for the week ended the 19th said that the domestic trade reported by railroad earnings in October was 34 per cent. less than last year. Business had not yet reached expectations and it was evident that the loss of part of the corn crop and the low prices of other great staples had affected the buying power of millions.

A LATE dispatch from Shanghai said that the Japanese at the Yalu river tried to surprise the Chinese under cover of darkness but failed and retired after desultory fighting at long range. The Chinese claimed that they inflicted losses on the Japanese advance guard.

A CRANK entered the Clinton Place bank in New York recently and demanded \$1,000 from Paying Teller Hind. The teller told the crank to wait. As Hind turned away the crank fired a revolver point blank at him and the bullet buried itself in the woodwork. The crank was seized and turned over to the police. The officials of the bank a few days before had received a postal card from a man saying he would call in a few days for \$1,000.

THE American Warehousemen's association at their convention at Cleveland, O., elected the following officers: Phillip Godley, of Philadelphia, president; J. R. Price, of Cleveland, vice president and chairman of the executive committee; P. Thompson, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee was instructed to select Philadelphia as the place for the next meeting on the third Wednesday in September, 1895.

At Grosny, Russia, a large naphtha spring became ignited in some unknown manner and the flames spread to a number of buildings. Seventeen workmen were burned to death.

BASEBALL men representing six cities gathered together at Philadelphia on the 18th and after six hours' deliberation announced the formation of the American Association of Baseball clubs, with a circuit made up thus far of Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn in the east, and Chicago, Pittsburgh and Milwaukee in the west. The eighth club is to be located in St. Louis, Detroit, Columbus or Buffalo, with chances favoring the latter.

THE tug Monarch, which towed the big log raft over the Columbia river bar a few days ago and arrived at San Francisco on the 18th, reported the raft a total loss. A terrible gale was encountered and the raft went to pieces the second day out. The raft contained 10,000 spars and piles consigned to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. and was valued at \$35,000.

A BALTIMORE & OHIO east bound passenger train ran over a dynamite cartridge near Bissell, a lonely spot about 15 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th. The flange of one wheel was blown off and one end of a coach wrecked. There were few passengers aboard and no one was injured. An examination of the track was made and two more dynamite cartridges were found on the rails. Had the train been running fast it would have exploded all three cartridges and have been totally wrecked.

DR. GEORGE VON SCHMIDT, the German traveler stopping at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 18th claimed to have received a cryptographic letter from Russia that students, military men and clergymen were in a conspiracy to set aside the czarowitz and place Prince George on the throne.

A DOG rushed among some school children in West Guthrie, Ok., and bit and tore Bessie Gates, aged 10, so that it was feared she would die. The dog then attacked a pair of horses. Two men attempted to shoot it, but the bullet struck Mrs. Littlejohn in the thigh and groin, inflicting fatal wounds.

It was reported on the 16th that Port Arthur, the Chinese stronghold where the Chinese fleet had been refitting after the battle of Yalu river, had been captured by the Japanese.

THE czar of Russia's condition on the 19th was critical. He had taken to his bed and his relatives were gathered around it. Prayers were offered up in the Russian churches for his recovery. It was reported that unless his death precipitated matters a council of regency would be declared on October 26.

A WIDOWER named Cox, living alone with a son and daughter, young children, 7 miles south of Ardmore, I. T., was filling a lamp with oil when the oil became ignited and they were all enveloped in flames. The children had died and the father was not expected to recover.

ONE of the most disastrous explosions that has occurred on the drainage canal happened on the morning of the 21st when three men were killed outright and three more seriously injured. The explosion took place at Ricker and Lean's camp, near Summit, Ill. A gang of men were at work putting in a blast when the giant powder exploded, blowing three men to pieces. In the evening another explosion took place at the same camp, where two men were killed and one wounded.

THE mail from the Orient brings news of a disastrous fire at Chang Kiang, near Hong Kong. Over thirty people were burned to death, 2,000 houses were destroyed, including two temples, and the total loss of 10,000,000 taels entailed.

THE skull of Harry Knight, a member of the Drexel institute football team, was crushed in a practice game with the university of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on the 20th. He died in the university soon after.

A DISPATCH received at London on the 21st from Shanghai stated that negotiations for peace between China and Japan had been reopened.

FAILURES for the week ended October 12 (Dun's report) were 253 in the United States, against 341 last year.

THE Japanese parliament opened at Hiroshima on the 18th and the speech from the throne was delivered by the mikado in person. He declared that he was greatly pained that China should have forgotten her duties in regard to the maintenance of peace in the east in conjunction with Japan. "She having brought about the present state of affairs, however," he proceeded, "and hostilities having been commenced, we will not stop until we have attained our object."

JUDGE BIERER, of the Oklahoma supreme court, has removed C. W. Bugee, county attorney, and the county commissioners of Beaver county for misfeasance in office and misappropriating county money.

OTTO WONGKEIT, aged 21, and Henry Ermisch, aged 19, were hanged in the jail inclosure at St. Paul, Minn., on the 19th for the murder of a barkeeper, whom they were attempting to rob May 2 last.

FIRE at the county hospital at Denver, Col., recently caused great excitement among the patients, but all were removed without injury. The fire started from an electric wire in the building occupied by the consumptives and was extinguished by the fire department.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE registration of women in Denver, Col., is almost as large as that of men. The total number of names entered on the books, which are now closed, is 61,400. The registration in Arapahoe county will exceed 70,000.

THE reported lynching of five men near Orangeburg, S. C., was untrue according to reports received at the Charleston News and Courier office which said that the circulation of the report was a telegraph operator's joke.

AT Colusa, Cal., on the 22d a wholesale attempt to poison the inmates of the county hospital was made by putting strychnine into the coffee. Twenty-two patients were suffering from the effects of the drug and one man had died.

EX-POLICE JUDGE CHARLES E. MORRIS, of Springfield, O., has fled, after fleeing people to the tune of \$20,000. He was supposed to be in Canada. The heaviest sufferer is the Citizens' Building and Loan association, of which he had been the trusted attorney for eight years.

THE closing up by the police of the Public Stock and Produce exchange, a "discretionary pool" concern at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 22d brought large crowds of investors from the country, which revealed how widespread had been its operations. The Consolidated, another pool concern, did not open its doors. Other pools were expected to suspend and excitement was running high. Many of the investors were domestic and washerwomen, who had placed their savings in these concerns.

THE experts of the Dockery commission were reported as turning their attention to the interior department to see if they could not improve the methods of disposing of public lands and simplify the means of settling land contracts. Nothing definite, however, had been decided upon.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND being in favor of utilizing the army for Indian agencies, the vacancies existing will be filled by other officers and not by civilians.

THE Indian office at Washington has been advised by telegraph of the lawless condition of affairs in the Indian territory and asked that some action be taken by the United States authorities which will restore order and protect citizens in their rights. It has been suggested that the territory could be placed under martial law and troops directed to clear the gangs out which now infest it.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

William Page, a farmer, was recently killed by the cars at Sugar Lake.

H. J. Dennis, state librarian since 1881, died at Topeka the other day, aged 58 years.

The capital thinks that the people of Topeka are sadly in need of some football education.

Marshal Nealy has appointed L. F. Ashton, of Leavenworth, chief deputy United States marshal.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Baptist association of the state was recently held at Winfield.

The Leavenworth board of health officially declares that small-pox has been stamped out in that city.

All the union tailors employed by three of the leading establishments in Leavenworth struck because the bosses made a new schedule of prices that they objected to.

The Lutheran synod of Kansas, which includes the Lutheran churches of Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., held its twenty-seventh annual convention at Topeka last week.

A Topeka man has subsisted on milk alone for the past nineteen months, and proposes to keep it up the remainder of his life. He drinks an average of eight quarts daily.

Burton Smith, the treasurer of Logan county, who was \$8,000 short in his accounts, but who claimed it was from some error in bookkeeping, is said to have departed to some other clime.

The dead body of George Barrett, of Topeka, was found by the railroad tracks near Perryville the other morning. It was supposed he fell from a train while returning from Kansas City. He was 33 years of age and married.

Daisy Hart, 11 years old, was killed by the caving in of a sand bank at Kansas City, Kan., the other day. The girl was playing in an opening that had been dug out in getting sand, when it caved in and buried her to the depth of 6 feet.

While recently examining a hot box on a freight car at Salina John Kraenchi, car inspector for the Union Pacific, was struck by a train on an adjoining track and killed instantly. Kraenchi was 45 years old and had a wife and four children.

During a late storm the barn of R. Franzell, 8 miles southwest of Atchison, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It contained Franzell's entire crop for this year, including a thousand bushels of wheat. There was no insurance.

At a recent meeting the Kansas live stock sanitary board decided to ask Secretary Morton to send a representative of the government to the great south and west cattle country to investigate the condition of the cattle being offered to shippers and upon the market.

Following are the officers chosen by the Baptist state convention, lately in session at Winfield: President, Rev. J. B. Tuttle, of Clay Center; vice president, W. C. Simpson, of Emporia; recording secretary, Rev. L. H. Holt, of Emporia; treasurer, John R. Mulvane, of Topeka.

The Friends, during their recent yearly meeting at Lawrence, forwarded a petition to Gov. Lewelling, signed by several hundred people, praying for the removal of the Kansas City, Kan., board of police commissioners for contumacious violations of the prohibitory and other laws.

About midnight the other night the feed warehouse of Worth & Boyd in Kansas City, Kan., near the state line, was destroyed by fire. Twenty carloads of hay, five carloads of oats and four carloads of corn were consumed. The grain warehouse of Blaker & Corbin was also damaged and a cottage residence destroyed. Loss, about \$9,500.

The management of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth lately issued an order that hereafter disabled soldiers will not be admitted to the home unless they present an order of admission signed by a member of the board of managers. The address of the local manager of the western branch is Col. Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan., to whom applications for admission should be addressed.

At the late annual meeting of the Baptist convention of the state, held at Winfield, Rev. I. D. Newell, missionary secretary reported forty-one missionaries under appointment. The membership of their churches is 3,151. Total money secured by them for benevolence, \$1,460.21; total for all purposes, \$14,429.70; value of church property on mission fields, \$126,320; collected for convention work, \$3,407.69; secured pledges, \$236.69. There has been raised in the state \$5,126.79.

The election commission board, in session at Topeka, decided that the names of Jerry Simpson, David Rathbone and A. B. Gilkeson would appear on the official ballot, but the referendum ticket was declared not legal and was therefore knocked out. Immediately after the decisions were filed an injunction issued by Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, was served against the secretary of state restraining him from placing Simpson's name on the official ballot as the nominee of the democrats in the Seventh district. Rathbone and Gilkeson are candidates for judge in the Twenty-third district, the former on the free silver ticket and the latter by petition.

ARMY REPORT.

Brig.-Gen. Merritt Makes His Annual Report About His Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In his annual report, just published, Brig.-Gen. Merritt, commanding the department of Dakota, says that the movements of troops in his department during the last summer was occasioned by two remarkable outbreaks, which it was necessary to control by the use of the army. In April was the organization and movement of the so-called army of commonwealers, or Coxeyites; the other the strike, commencing in June on the Northern Pacific railroad, precipitated in sympathy with the strike at Pullman, Ill.

The first of these developed to the greatest extent in the farther northwestern portion of the department, in the state of Montana, being augmented and aggravated by causes like those which made the strike occurring in the south of considerable proportions and more or less difficult to control. The causes are a large floating, mining and at times unemployed population, which being more or less free from the restraint of law, is always ready to join any movement in which idleness, viciousness and lawlessness are found. Another cause is an affected sympathy extended to the lawless by both high and low in office who depend on the suffrage of the less law-abiding for their positions. This principle of dependence is apparent among all classes of the community. The merchant, the grocer, the tradesman and all who live by the patronage of others are constrained to openly express sympathy with the violent and, in many cases, with the lawless, because of the principle of boycotting which has been reduced to a science in this newly and meagerly populated state.

In treating of the great strike which stopped every wheel on the Northern Pacific railroad, and inflicted great loss and untold inconvenience upon the public, Gen. Merritt says:

It is difficult to conceive a worse state of affairs than existed on this road. There was no mail communication with any point west of Fargo. The posts situated on this road could hold no communication with department headquarters, save by telegraph. If the blockade had been continued, communities living and troops stationed at different points in the west, in danger of starvation resulting from the stoppage of supply trains.

THE JAPANESE COMMANDER. On Account of His Strategic Qualities Count Yamagata Has Been Called the Von Moltke of Japan.

HIROSHIMA, Oct. 22.—The present commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in Korea, is Field Marshal Count A. Yamagata, who has just brought the Ping-Yang campaign to a brilliant close. On account of his quiet strategy he has been called the Von Moltke of Japan.

Count Yamagata is about 47 years of age and of humble origin. He was a born soldier and received his military education in European schools. While yet in his teens his strategy and tactics in the field as commander of an army, commanded the admiration of all military men. Since joining the army he has borne a prominent part in all campaigns in which Japanese forces have participated. He is considered the ablest general that Japan has.

Count Yamagata has also held several cabinet positions, but much prefers life in the army.

BRECKINRIDGE'S APPEAL. The Court of Appeals Orders It Stricken from the Docket.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—On motion of Calderon Carlisle, counsel for Madeline Pollard, in the case of Pollard vs. Breckinridge, the court of appeals for the District of Columbia has ordered the appeal, which had been asked for in this case, stricken from the docket of the court on the ground that it had not been entered within the statutory time. This ends the litigation as far as the courts of the district are concerned, and leaves the plaintiff free to collect her judgment of \$15,000 and costs from Col. Breckinridge when and how she can.

Mr. Breckinridge's salary for the remainder of his congressional term is exempt by law from seizure, and there is no provision in the laws of the District of Columbia, as there is on the statutes of some of the states, for the arrest and detention of any person about to leave the jurisdiction of the state without complying with the judgments of the courts.

FATAL GASOLINE. Carelessness in Handling the Deadly Fluid Results in the Extinction of a Whole Family.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 22.—An appalling accident occurred 7 miles south of here Saturday night, in which two children lost their lives and their father is burned so badly that he cannot recover. Shortly after dark C. W. Cox, a widower, living alone with his two children, Terry, a boy of 9, and Fannie, a girl 11 years old, was filling a burning lamp from a five gallon can filled with oil. In some manner the oil became ignited and the father and the two children were enveloped in one mass of flames. Neighbors, seeing the flames, hastened to their relief and smothered the fire to their relief and until the three were horribly burned. Physicians were sent for to this city, but before they reached the scene the boy had died, and the girl expired at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The father is still living, but cannot possibly recover.

Mr. Morton's Coachman Must Go. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Judge Lacomb, in the United States circuit court today, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of John James Howard, ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton's English coachman. Under this ruling Howard must go back to England.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

Dun's Report Shows Small Exports and Large Imports—The Week's Features.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Cotton being scarce and wheat below 55 cents, each lower than ever since present classifications were known, exports of gold instead of products are the silent features in business this week. Distribution of foods to consumers goes on fairly with gains at nearly all points in comparison with last year, but not yet at a rate to sustain the present volume of manufacturing production, so that prices weaken a little. The domestic trade reported by railroad earnings in October is 34 per cent. less than last year, 13.4 per cent. less than 1892. The payments through the principal clearing houses for the third week of October are 2.3 per cent. greater than last year, but 31.5 per cent. less than in 1892. The daily average for the month is 5.6 per cent. larger than last year, but 23.2 smaller than in 1892. With many features of encouragement business has not yet reached expectations, and it is evident that no demand as yet promises to clear away the enormous surplus. Corn declined 1/4 to 1 cent during the week with receipts not a quarter of last year and exports not a tenth. Pork products were small and weaker, with lard a quarter cent lower.

Domestic exports from this city in two weeks of October were 18 per cent. less in value than last year, while the increase in value of imports has been 27 per cent. Much of the decrease in exports is in the price, but in August and September the quantity of wheat decreased over one-third. Provisions and cotton gained but oil decreased, and in minor products exports in September declined 16 per cent. The increase of imports, exclusive of sugar, was over 25 per cent. in September, and in two weeks of October at New York over 43 per cent. With this heavy increase in purchases, and a decrease in sales of products abroad, the market for foreign exchange is in a position to be quickly affected by withdrawals of capital or apprehensions regarding the future peace of Europe. To the half million dollars exported Tuesday it is expected that as much will be added to-day. It appears that three trust companies have now over \$40,000,000 idle money, and that eastern mill loans are being taken from New York by English banks, while the Northwestern demand for money is unusually small. The treasury is again falling backward in reserve and the exports yield a little less revenue than last year, while internal revenue for the past three weeks is \$4,000,000 smaller than a year ago.

During the past week the failures have been 253 in the United States, against 341 last year.

INDICTED AT ST. LOUIS. The Grand Jury Returns Bills Against an Investment Company and a Postmaster.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Among the indictments handed down by the federal grand jury yesterday were those of Messrs. McDonald and Wells, president and secretary respectively, of the Guarantee Investment Co., of Nevada, Mo. The grand jury did not indict Johnson, Slatery and Stevenson, but Col. Clouton, United States district attorney, says that he will file information against them for violation of the federal lottery law.

The grand jury indicted S. T. Baker, C. H. Meckel and W. L. Scott, for a conspiracy to defraud the government. This is the Columbian stamp case, which last spring was dismissed on demurrer of the defendants, that the indictments charged no offense to the federal law. Baker was postmaster at Shrewsbury, Mo., and the indictment charges that Meckel and Scott, who were in the stamp business in St. Louis, offered him a great per cent. of the value of all the Columbian stamps he would cancel for them. They are charged with bribing him, and he with accepting the bribe, the whole procedure being, it is charged, a conspiracy, whose effect was to be the unlawful increase of Baker's salary as postmaster and the defrauding of the government to that extent.

COOLLY ROBBED A TRAIN. Bold Bandits Hold Up an Express Train on the Texas Pacific.

WEATHERFORD, Tex., Oct. 20.—A report reached here yesterday afternoon that the west bound passenger train on the Texas Pacific railway, which left here at 10:30 yesterday morning, was held up and robbed by four men near Gordon about noon. At a point about 2 miles this side of Gordon four men, unmasked, approached the section gang and forced them to obstruct the road and flag the train as it approached, and when the train was stopped the bandits forced the express messenger to open the door of the car. They also forced the section men to go into the car with a sledge hammer and try to batter the combination off the express safe, but their efforts to open the safe were unfruitful. The messenger's way safe was battered open and what money there was in it was taken by the robbers. The amount secured, it is estimated, runs anywhere between \$500 and \$5,000. To-day being pay day at Thurber for the large number of hands that work at the mines, there was in the combination safe \$30,000 consigned to the Pacific Coal Co., which was to pay off the hands.

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THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

LORD OF THE DYNAMOS.

Story of a Heathen Worship in Civilized London.

The chief attendant of the three dynamos that buzzed and rattled at Camberwell, and kept the electric railway going, came out of Yorkshire, and his name was James Holroyd. He was a practical electrician, but fond of whisky, a heavy red-haired brute with irregular teeth. He doubted Carnot's cycle but accepted Dalton's atomic theory, and he had read Shakespeare and found him weak in chemistry. His helper came out of the mysterious east, and his name was Azuma-zi. But Holroyd called him Pooch-bah. Holroyd liked a negro help because he would stand kicking—a habit with Holroyd—and did not pry into the machinery and try to learn the ways of it. Certain odd possibilities of the negro mind brought into abrupt contact with the crown of our civilization Holroyd never fully realized.

To define Azuma-zi was beyond ethnology. He was, perhaps, more negro than anything else, though his hair was curly rather than frizzy, and his nose had a bridge. Moreover, his skin was brown rather than black, and his whites of his eyes were yellow. His broad cheek bones and narrow chin gave his face something of the viperine V. His head, too, was broad behind and low and narrow at the forehead, as if his brain had been twisted round in the reverse mode to a European's. He was short of stature and still shorter of English. In conversation he made numerous odd noises of no known marketable value, and his infrequent words were carved and wrought into heraldic grotesqueness. Holroyd tried to elucidate his religious beliefs, and especially after whisky lectured to him against superstition. Azuma-zi, however, shirked the discussion of his gods, even though he was kicked for it.

Azuma-zi had come, clad in white but insufficiently raiment, out of the stoke hole of the Lord Clive, from the Straits settlements, and beyond into London. He had heard even in his youth of the greatness and riches of London, where all the women are white and fair, and even the beggars in the streets are white, and he had arrived, with newly-earned gold coins in his pocket, to worship at the shrine of civilization. The day of his landing was a dismal one; the sky was dun, and a wind-worried drizzle filtered down to the greasy streets, but he plunged boldly into the delights of Shadwell, and was presently cast up, shattered in health, civilized in costume, penniless, helpless, and, except in matters of the direst necessity, practically a dumb animal, to toil for James Holroyd and to be bullied by him in a dynamo shed at Camberwell. And to James Holroyd bullying was a labor of love.

There were three dynamos with their engines at Camberwell. The two that have been there since the beginning are small machines; the larger one was new. The smaller machines made a reasonable noise; their straps hummed over the drums, every now and then the brushes buzzed and fizzled, and the air churned steadily, who! who! who! between their poles. One was loose in its foundations and kept the shed vibrating. But the big dynamo drowned these little noises altogether with the drone of its iron core, which somehow set part of the ironwork humming. The place made the visitor's head reel with the throbbing, throbbing of the engines, the rotation of the big wheels, the spinning ball valves, the occasional spittings of the steam, and over all the deep, unceasing, surging note of the big dynamo. This last noise was from an engineering point of view a defect, but Azuma-zi accounted it unto the monster for mightiness and pride.

If it were possible we would have the noises of that shed always about the reader as he reads, we would tell all our story to such an accompaniment. It was a steady stream of din, from which the ear picked out first one thread and then another; there was the intermittent snorting, panting and seething of the steam engines, the suck and thud of their pistons, the great driving wheels came round, a note the leather straps made as they ran tighter and looser; and a fretful tumult from the dynamos; and over all, sometimes inaudible, as the ear tired of it, and then creeping back upon the senses again, was this trombone note of the big machine. The floor never felt steady and quiet beneath one's feet, but quivered and jarred. It was a confusing, unsteady place, and enough to send anyone's thoughts jerking into odd zigzags. And for three months, while the big strike of the engineers was in progress, Holroyd, who was a blackleg, and Azuma-zi, who was a mere black, were never out of the stir and eddy of it, but slept and fed in the little wooden shanty between the shed and the gates.

Holroyd delivered a theological lecture on the text of his big machine soon after Azuma-zi came. He had to shout to be heard in the din. "Look at that," said Holroyd; "where's your 'eathen idol to match it?' And Azuma-zi looked. For a moment Holroyd was inaudible, and then Azuma-zi heard: "Kill a hundred men. It helps pay twelve per cent. on the ordinary shares," said Holroyd, "and that's something like an idol!"

Azuma-zi was not fond of labor. He would sit about and watch the Lord of the Dynamos while Holroyd went away to persuade the yard porter to get whisky, although his proper place was not in the dynamo shed but behind the engines, and, moreover, if Holroyd caught him skulking he got hit for it

with a rod of stout copper wire. He would go and stand close to the colossus and look up at the great leather band running overhead. There was a black patch on the band that came round, and it pleased him somehow among all the clatter to watch this return again and again. Odd thoughts spun with the whirl of it. Scientific people tell us that savages give souls to rocks and trees—and a machine is a thousand times more alive than a rock or a tree. And Azuma-zi was practically a savage still; the veneer of civilization lay no deeper than his slop suit, his bruises and the coal grime on his face and hands. His father before him had worshipped a meteoric stone; it may be, kindred blood had splashed the broad wheels of Juggernaut.

At last his dim feelings grew more distinct, and took shape in thoughts and acts. When he came into the shed one morning he saluted to the Lord of the Dynamos, and then, when Holroyd was away, he went and whispered to the machine that he was its servant, and prayed it to have pity on him and save him from Holroyd. As he did so a rare gleam of light came in through the open archway of the throbbing machine shed, and the Lord of the Dynamos, as he whirled and roared, was radiant with pale gold. Then Azuma-zi knew that his service was acceptable to his Lord.

Then, the next time Holroyd maltreated him, Azuma-zi went presently to the Lord of the Dynamos and whispered: "Thou seest, O my Lord!" and the angry whirr of the machinery seemed to answer him. Thereafter it appeared to him that whenever Holroyd came into the shed a different note came into the sounds of the great dynamo. "My Lord bids his time," said Azuma-zi to himself. "The iniquity of the fool is not yet ripe." And he waited and watched for the day of reckoning. One day there was evidence of short circuiting, and Holroyd, making an unavailing examination—it was in the afternoon—not a rather severe electric shock. Azuma-zi, from behind the engine saw him jump off and curse at the peccant coil.

Holroyd had at first initiated his "nigger" into such elementary conceptions of the dynamo's working as would enable him to take temporary charge of the shed in his absence. But when he noticed the manner in which Azuma-zi hung about the monster, he became suspicious. He dimly perceived his assistant was "up to something," and connecting him with the anointing of the coils with oil that had rotted the varnish in one place, he issued an edict, shouted above the confusion of the machinery: "Don't 'ee go nigh that big dynamo any more, Pooch-bah, or 'a'll take thy skin off!" Besides, if it pleased Azuma-zi to be near the big machine, it was plain sense and decency to keep him away from it.

Azuma-zi obeyed at the time, but later he was caught bowing before the Lord of the Dynamos. At which Holroyd twisted his arm and kicked him as he turned to go away. As Azuma-zi presently stood behind the engine and glared at the hated Holroyd, the noises of the machinery took a new rhythm and sounded like four words in his native tongue.

It is hard to say exactly what madness it is. I fancy Azuma-zi was mad. The incessant din and whirl of the dynamo shed may have churned up his little store of knowledge and big store of superstitious fancy, at last, into something akin to frenzy. At any rate, when the idea of making Holroyd a sacrifice to the dynamo fetish was thus suggested to him, it filled him with a strange tumult of exultant emotion.

That night the two men and their black shadows were alone in the shed together. The shed was lit with one big arc light that winked and flickered purple. The shadows lay black behind the dynamos, the ball valves whirled from light to darkness, and the engines beat loud and steady. The world outside seen through the open end of the shed seemed incredibly dim and remote. It seemed absolutely silent, too, since the riot of the machinery drowned every external sound. Far away was the black fence of the yard with gray shadowy houses behind, and above was the deep blue sky and the pale little stars. Azuma-zi suddenly walked across the center of the shed above which the leather bands were running, and went into the shadow by the big dynamo. Holroyd heard a click, and the spin of the armature changed.

"What are you dewin' with that switch?" he bawled in surprise. "Haven't I told you—"

"Then he saw the set expression of Azuma-zi's eyes as the Asiatic came out of the shadow towards him.

In another moment the two men were grappling fiercely in front of the great dynamo.

"You coffee-headed fool!" gasped Holroyd, with a brown hand at his throat. "Keep off those contact rings." In another moment he was tripped and reeling back upon the Lord of Dynamos. He instinctively loosened his grip upon his antagonist to save himself from the machine.

The messenger sent in furious haste from the station to find out what had happened in the dynamo shed, met Azuma-zi at the porter's lodge by the gate. Azuma-zi tried to explain something, but the messenger could make nothing of the black's incoherent English, and hurried on to the shed. The machines were all noisily at work, and nothing seemed to be disarranged. There was, however, a queer smell of singed hair. Then he saw an odd-looking crumpled up mass clinging to the front of the big dynamo, and, approaching, recognized the distorted remains of Holroyd.

The man stared and hesitated a moment. Then he saw the face and shut his eyes, convulsively squeezing the lids together. He turned on his heel before he opened them again, so that he should not see Holroyd again, and went out of the shed to get advice and help.

When Azuma-zi saw Holroyd die in

the grip of the great dynamo he had been a little scared about the consequences of his act. Yet he felt strangely elated, and knew that the favor of the Lord Dynamo was upon him. His plan was already settled when he met the man coming from the station, and the scientific manager who speedily arrived on the scene jumped at the obvious conclusion of Azuma-zi except to ask a few questions. Did he see Holroyd kill himself? Azuma-zi explained that he had been out of sight at the engine furnace until he heard a difference in the noise from the dynamo.

The distorted remains of Holroyd, which the electrician removed from the machine, were hastily covered by the porter with a coffee-stained tablecloth.

Somebody, by a happy inspiration, fetched a medical man. The expert was chiefly anxious to get the machine at work again, for seven or eight trains had stopped midway in the stuffy tunnels of the electric railway. Azuma-zi, answering or misunderstanding the questions of the people who had by authority or impudence come into the shed, was presently sent back to the stoke-hole by the scientific manager. Of course a crowd collected outside the gates of the yard—a crowd, for no known reason, always hovers for a day or two near the scene of a sudden death in London—two or three reporters percolated somehow into the engine-shed, and one even got to Azuma-zi, but the scientific expert cleared them out again, being himself an amateur journalist. Presently the body was carried away, and public interest departed with it. Azuma-zi remained very quietly at his furnace, seeing over and over again in the coals a figure that giggled violently and became still.

An hour after the murder, to anyone coming into the shed it would have looked exactly as if nothing had happened. Peeping presently from his engine-room the black saw the Lord Dynamo spin and whirl beside his little brothers, and the driving wheels were beating round, and the steam in the pistons went thud, thud, exactly as it had been earlier in the evening. After all, from the mechanical point of view, it had been a most insignificant incident—the mere temporary deflection of a current, only now the slender form and slender shadow of the scientific manager replaced the sturdy outline of Holroyd traveling up and down the lane of light upon the vibrating floor under the straps between the engines and the dynamos.

"Have I not served my Lord?" said Azuma-zi, inaudibly, from his shadow, and the note of the great dynamo rang out full and clear. As he looked at the big whirling mechanism the strange fascination of it that had been a little in abeyance since Holroyd's death resumed its sway.

Never had Azuma-zi seen a man killed so swiftly and pitilessly. The big humming machine had slain its victim without wavering for a second from its steady beating. It was indeed a mighty god. The unconscious scientific manager stood with his back to him, scribbling on a piece of paper. His shadow lay at the foot of the monster.

"Was the Lord Dynamo still hungry? His servant was ready." Azuma-zi made a stealthy step forward, then hesitated. The scientific manager suddenly stopped writing and walked down the shed to the end-most of the dynamos and began to examine the brushes.

Azuma-zi hesitated and then slipped across noiselessly into the shadow by the switch. There he waited. Presently the manager's footsteps could be heard returning. He stopped in his old position, unconscious of the figure crouching ten feet away from him. Then the big dynamo fizzled and in another moment a thick-set figure had sprung out of the darkness towards him.

The scientific manager will remember all the details of that struggle with the mad stoker so long as there is life in him. First he was gripped round the body and swung towards the big dynamo, then, kicking with his knee and forcing his antagonist's head down with his hands, he loosened the grip on his waist and swung round away from the machine; then the black grasped him with his arms again, putting a curly head against his chest, and they swayed and panted as it seemed for an age or so. Then the scientific manager was impelled to catch a black ear in his teeth and bite furiously. The black yelled hideously. Suddenly they rolled over on the floor, and the black, who had apparently slipped from the vice of the teeth or parted from the vice of the scientific manager, wondered which at the time tried to throttle him. The scientific manager was making some ineffectual efforts to claw something with his hands and to kick, when the welcome sound of quick footsteps sounded on the floor. The next moment Azuma-zi had left him and darted towards the big dynamo. There was a sputter amid the roar.

The officer of the company, who had entered, stood staring as Azuma-zi caught the naked terminals in his hand, gave one horrible convulsion and then hung motionless from the machine, his face violently distorted.

"I'm jolly glad you came in when you did," said the scientific manager, still sitting on the floor.

He looked at the still quivering figure. "It is not a nice death to die, apparently—but it is quick."

The ticket collector was still staring at the body. He was a man of slow apprehension.

"Poor Holroyd! I see now." Then almost mechanically he went towards the switch in the shadow and turned the current into the railway circuit again. As he did so the singed body loosened its grip upon the machine and fell forward on its face.

So ended permanently the worship of dynamo deity, probably the most short-lived of all religions. Yet withal it could boast a martyrdom and a human sacrifice.—H. G. Wells, in Pall Mall Budget.

THE FARMING WORLD.

DAIRY ICEHOUSES.

Hints from Denmark Which May Be of Value to Our Readers.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in his recent report to the department of agriculture on the dairy industry of Denmark, gives illustrations of icehouses and the use of ice in the storeroom, which we have had reproduced by photographic process, and present them in connection with Mr. Georgeson's description and report as follows:

Ice being used so largely in the Danish dairies, they have given considerable attention to the construction of ice houses. Their icehouses are now constructed above ground, and, whenever practicable, in direct connection with the creamery. Although ice is not a scarce article in that country, it has been found more economical to build a substantial house with double walls than to put the ice in a flimsy structure with thin walls through which the changes of temperature are readily felt.

Fig. 1 shows the plan and section of an icehouse of modern construction, built in connection with a creamery. Both the outside and inside walls are, in this case, of wood, but they are also frequently built of brick. The plan shows that the outside studding is boarded up on both sides. On the outside ordinary weatherboarding is used, but on the inside it should be made as tight as possible. Inside of this shell, and 2 feet from it all around, is another set of studding, which is also boarded up on both sides, the boards being fitted nicely together. The 2-foot space between these two walls is filled with some non-heat conducting

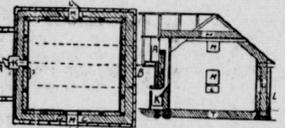


FIG. 1.—GROUND PLAN AND SECTION OF ICEHOUSE.

material, chaffed straw or hay being the most common. Any material thus used will, in the course of two or three years, have gathered moisture so that it will begin to mold, or if it is of a nature which prevents molding, it will nevertheless be moist, and in this condition it has partly lost its non-conducting properties, and it ought to be renewed. It is, therefore, essential to have small doors at convenient places in the outside shell near the ground, through which the packing can be removed, and others near the top through which it can be renewed. The space is large enough to admit a person to tramp it together.

The icehouse here represented opens into the creamery and, in this case, no special attention is needed; but if the entrance is from the outside, an ante-room is essential in order that the warm air may be excluded from the icehouse on entering. In the section of this icehouse the letters H H represent the chaff which is packed in between the double walls. M M are doors through which the icehouse is filled, and L L are doors used for the removal of the chaff. T is the layer of peat on which the ice rests. The layer of chaff extends over the ice as well as up the sides of the building. Ice is removed through the shutters and falls into the box K, from which it is removed as wanted. V is the entrance to the house, under the ceiling, where there is also a window for light. In

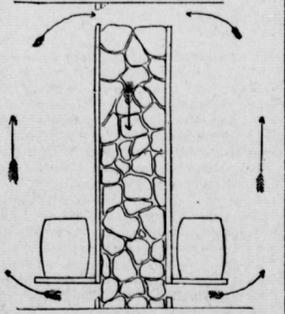


FIG. 2.—USE OF ICE IN STOREROOM.

the plan L and M represent the openings, same as in section. K is the box in which the ice is thrown. D D are drains to carry off water, and A B represent the point at which the section is drawn.

Following are the results of experiments conducted by Prof. Fjord to ascertain the efficiency of packing material to be used between the walls of icehouses. Chaffed straw is taken as the standard and represents one hundred:

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----|
| Chaffed straw..... | air dry | 100 |
| Cotton..... | do | 79 |
| Barley hulls..... | do | 59 |
| Wheat chaff..... | do | 52 |
| Oat chaff..... | do | 54 |
| Dry leaves..... | do | 95 |
| Rice hulls..... | do | 101 |
| Buckwheat hulls..... | do | 104 |
| Wheat straw..... | do | 110 |
| Peat dust..... | do | 116 |
| Sawdust..... | green | 179 |
| Peat..... | damp | 269 |
| Sawdust..... | wet | 299 |
| Earth..... | do | 550 |
| Sand..... | do | 630 |

The proper use of ice in storerooms is also an important point. In connection with the experimental laboratory in Copenhagen is an exhibition building for dairy products. It is in this building that the frequent competitive exhibitions of butter from dairies all over the country are held. It is essential that the butter should be kept at a low temperature, and to this end Prof. Fjord constructed an icehouse in connection with it which is so arranged that the air which enters the storeroom must pass over the ice in the icehouse. There are ventilators placed near the bottom of the wall which separates the icehouse from the storeroom, and the cold air from the icehouse flows through these into the storeroom. The principle is illustrated in Fig. 2, the arrows showing the course of the air currents. The cold air comes out

from the ice directly under the butter packages, and as it becomes warmer it rises and again enters the icehouse or large icebox, as the case may be, at the top. It is a principle which may be advantageous for our creameries to put in practice.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Most Important Feature is the Securing of Good Drainage.

There is no subject connected with rural improvements, excepting that of forestry, that is attracting more attention at the present time than that of good road making. The plea among all progressive men who take any interest whatever in rural affairs, and who, especially, are for better country roads, such as economy, durability and traction. It is not our purpose to advocate any particular style or system. Each has advantages, some being better suited to a particular locality than others, like the fine and costly roads of our cities, which systems cannot be used for country roads, on account of the great expense involved in their construction, into which cement and asphalt enter largely. Hence experience has taught that the cheapest and best roads for the country are those made from broken or crushed rocks, using for the foundation pieces of much larger size than those used in the overlying strata. In the formation of country roads great care must be exercised in the grading of the road bed, in order to secure proper drainage. If this is neglected the road will settle unevenly; therefore, the water which will find its way from the sides to the road bed should percolate freely through the interstices of the foundation stones, and be carried off by the drains. There is a diversity of opinions that are held both in regard to the width of country roads and the curve or crowning of the surface, many contending that a road should be made much higher in the center than on the sides, in order to shed the surface water more freely, but good road makers say that any good, compact road, having a nearly level surface, is much better than one that has considerable rise, for the reason that such a road must be traveled through the center in order to keep the vehicle properly balanced, so that great ruts are formed which hold water, instead of allowing it to run off. If the road is level, the water must remain in the ruts until evaporated; but if the track has a slight inclination in the direction of its length, the water will follow the rut until it finds a way of escape. When a road is made nearly flat people will drive over all parts, and it will wear all alike. The only purpose which a convex surface can serve is to carry off the water. In all other respects it has its disadvantages, because the more upright a vehicle can be kept in its passage over a road, the less will be the wear to both. The width of the country road must be determined in a great measure by the amount of travel it will have to sustain, which will vary from twenty to forty feet for the solid track. A road, to be efficient, must be continuous from one center to another, and not broken by one stretch of bad road and another of good. If there is plenty of room for teams to pass each other on a solid road, and that road is continuous, then the requirements of a good country road will be fulfilled.—Landscape Architect.

LIMITS OF GRAFTING.

Violent Crosses Should Be Avoided by the Horticulturist.

We should not attempt absurd things. We may easily do this in grafting unless we know something about its limits. While there are exceptions to any rule that can be laid down, it is certainly true that varieties of the same species unite the most readily. Apples, for instance, says the Orange County Farmer, will unite more readily when grafted on apples, and pears when grafted on pears. Pears will, however, do very well when dwarfed in their habit of growth. Violent crosses should therefore be avoided. When grafting is practiced for profit it is not enough that the scions grow. They should grow freely under the new conditions. Where this does not follow, the grafting will prove unprofitable in character. When violent crosses are made, one kind of tree grows more quickly than the other, hence there is more or less danger that some time the new wood will break off at the point of union. It is never well to graft fruit with the seed in a stone substance on those which have seed in a core, as for instance, cherries or apples, or vice versa. Some good authorities say grafting cannot be extended beyond the genera of the same natural order.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

ALWAYS treat the calf kindly. Many kicking, ugly cows have been made by abusing the calf.

EXPERIMENTS have shown that potatoes make poor butter. They make a white butter deficient in grain.

CHURN promptly when the cream is ready for churning. Every moment it stands after that is a detriment.

THE man who has calves to carry through the winter should have bran and ground or crushed oats on which to feed them.

BITTER milk may be caused by moldy fodder. Saltpeper—a teaspoonful to six quarts—stirred in the milk will relieve it of its bitterness. Ragweed also causes bitter milk.—Farmer's Voice.

AN exchange says that if a cow gets choked with an apple or potato, holding up its head and breaking an egg in its mouth is a sure cure. The same remedy is recommended for horses under similar circumstances.

An Ounce of Prevention.

Dr. James A. Law, the distinguished veterinarian, thinks that no one suffering with consumption should be allowed to milk cows or work in a dairy. In the matter of tuberculosis cows are more often sinned against than sinning.

Emanipation's Woes.
First Clubwoman (a few years hence)—Men are enough to drive a woman crazy.
Second Clubwoman—Indeed they are.
First Clubwoman—Only think. For five nights last week I remained at the club terribly late, and yet, when I went home, I didn't once find my husband waiting at the top of the stairs to upbraid me for neglect. The heartless brute was in bed, sleeping like a top, and actually smiling in his dreams.
—N. Y. Weekly.

Hot Noons Chilly Nights

Of Fall present so many variations of temperature, as to tax the strength and make a pathway for disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla will fortify the system against these dangers, by making pure, healthy blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"Sores came out on my limbs. I tried different medicines, but none helped me. At last my mother heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking part of a bottle the sores began to heal, and after a short time I was completely cured. We keep it in the house most of the time. As a blood purifier I know of nothing better." LEON ST. JOHN, Fairmont, Minn.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, hand-made, perfect in proportion and appearance.

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THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD

Has justly acquired the reputation of being The Salvator for INVALIDS and The Aged.

AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and CHILDREN

A superior nutritive in continued Fevers, and a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases; often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;—

And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable. Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLISLE & SONS, New York.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

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

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

If the stomach is full or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM.—Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Ailays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.

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FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND PAINT GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

INSURE FOR

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THE SWEET O' THE YEAR.

(A Song for Any Season.)

I
Once I heard a piper playing
Notes that blisful ardors fanned;
All the world had gone a-maying
Up and down in the flowery land.
"Till me," said I, "piper merry,
Why you blow such tuneful cheer!
Far and near, by ford and ferry,
Is it now the sweet o' the year?"
Gracious answer was my querdon,
And his ditty bore this burden:
"Crimson cherry, holly berry, rod-of-gold, or
jonquil-spear!
Love-time! love-time! Then's the sweet o'
the year!"

II
When the meads were ripe for mowing
Underneath the ancient stars
Stood a songful shepherd, sowing
Night with music's rapture-bars.
"Singer," cried I, "buoyant-hearted,
Bounteous harvest draweth near,
But has joy from sorrow parted—
Is it now the sweet o' the year?"
Still his voice rang, upward soaring—
With its rhythmic outpouring:
"Crimson cherry, holly berry, rod-of-gold, or
jonquil-spear!
Love-time! love-time! Then's the sweet o'
the year!"

III
When the linden leaves were yellow,
From the orchard welled a strain
Where a lilted lad with melow
Apples piled the waiting wain.
Eagerly I hailed him, thinking
"Aye" on answering "aye" to hear:
"Why such jocund rhymes art linking?
Is it now the sweet o' the year?"
Straight into a chorus broke he,
And in mounting measure spoke he:
"Crimson cherry, holly berry, rod-of-gold, or
jonquil-spear!
Love-time! love-time! Then's the sweet o'
the year!"

IV
When the hills were silver-sided,
And the skies were steely cold,
Chance my wandering footsteps guided
To a forest gray and old.
There a lusty voyaged woodman
Swung his ax, and caroled clear—
"Ho!" I called, "my gay, my good man,
Is it now the sweet o' the year?"
Came his rapturous replying,
Rising, falling, swelling, dying:
"Crimson cherry, holly berry, rod-of-gold, or
jonquil-spear!
Love-time! love-time! Then's the sweet o'
the year!"
—Clinton Scollard, in Chautauquan.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

Author of "Miser Roadley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand," "Isa," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

But over all her thoughts there brooded, like a dark cloud of gloom, the fear that there might be some other and more terrible reason for his having gone away. She herself had urged him to go and see Mr. Coode at the mill and she asked herself with fear and trembling whether he had gone there; and if so what had passed between the two? Despite her utmost efforts she could not keep away that cold feeling at the heart which seemed to chill her blood, at the recollection of the wild words she had heard him utter about Mr. Coode and those who had wronged him about the money.

Then she thought of the book she held in her hand—a large album. Chancing to open it she turned the leaf where were the photographs of Tom and herself. All the circumstances of the time when it had been taken flashed into her memory. She closed the book with a sigh deeper than ever, and fastening the clasp carried the album to the shelf on which it always rested.

As she put it back she noticed that some of the other books were out of place, and she tried to push them into line. There seemed to be something behind which prevented them from going into their proper places. She took down two or three to see what was the cause of their sticking out, and then saw a paper parcel lying behind them.

"This is not like you, Tom," she whispered to herself, under her breath, as she took it out, and made room for the books on the shelf.

It was something very heavy, about eighteen inches in length, and was wrapped in strong writing paper. It had evidently been wrapped up hurriedly; and when she looked closely at the paper she saw that it was some of that which Tom had been in the habit of using for his accounts for the sick fund—large foolscap sheets of thick white paper.

She felt it curiously all along, and it seemed to be square with a large knob at one end. It could not be anything very important, she thought, or Tom would never have left it where he had. Thinking this, she unfolded the paper.

Suddenly she uttered a cry. It was a short square bar of steel, with a fragment of a broken cog-wheel at one end. The broken end was stained with blood, and clinging to it were a number of gray hairs, and there was blood on the inner paper.

Mary stood gazing at the fearsome object almost like one spellbound. The air round her went dark and thick. She could scarcely breathe, and grew giddy. She thought she was going to faint. Then a sound of some one moving in the passage behind her recalled her from her fright, and she sought instinctively to cover up the dreadful thing she had found.

But she was too late. Before she could hide it, or even hide the marks of the blood, Reuben Gorrings entered the room.

"I forgot to say, just now, Mary," he began, then, changing his tone suddenly, he cried: "My God! Mary, what's that? What have you there?" and he hurried forward and took it from her scarce resisting hand, and scrutinized it minutely.

Then he lifted his eyes from the gruesome sight, and looked at the girl; and each read the thoughts which it had stirred in the other.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHAT SAVANNAH HAD TO SAY.

"What can this mean?" said Gorrings, in a low, strained tone, as if speaking in pain and fear.

He had paled a little, and trembled; and his finger shook as he pointed it at the blood-stained end of the bar.

It was a fearsome, ghastly weapon, all suggestive of horrible cruelty and violence.

Mary made no answer. She was too overcome to be able to speak for the moment. She leaned heavily on the table, and, moving slowly, sank upon a chair that stood by it, and bent her face upon her hand.

The man was filled with pity at the sight of her terrible, silent agony; but he knew the girl better than to show his feelings. He sought to rouse her to action.

"Tom must be brought back," he said. "This must be faced."

There was a ring of determination in his voice, and a suggestion that Tom had only to come back in order to clear away the mists, for which the girl was thankful.

She looked up for a moment and showed her gratitude in the glance.

"Do you know where he is?" he asked.

The girl shook her head. "That's bad. Any delay is full of danger. The inquest is this afternoon, you know."

"Ah!"

The exclamation seemed to be wrong from her, despite her will. Then she looked again at Gorrings, this time with an almost imploring expression, while her eyes traveled again to the terrible evidence of the murder which he held in his hand.

He understood the look.

"You think no mention need be made of this to-day?"

"Need it?"

"No, I think perhaps not. Little more than is absolutely necessary will be done to-day to enable the funeral to take place."

"Thank you," said Mary, gratefully, interpreting this as an indication that he would keep the secret for a time. Delay meant hope for her.

Then an idea occurred to her, and, supplying a purpose, gave a direction to her thoughts, and in this way restored somewhat her self-control.

She rose from her chair, firm in her object, and surprised Gorrings by the sudden change she showed.

"I was overcome and scared at the sight of such a thing as that," she said, pointing to the weapon with a shudder; "but I am better. I found it here behind these books. They are Tom's. No one goes to them except him. I don't know what it means, but whatever the truth may be it must come out. It frightens me now when I think of it; but it would kill me if I were to try and keep such a matter secret."

Gorrings looked at her, but she met the look without flinching.

"Do you mean you will tell the coroner's jury that you found this thing here among Tom's books?" he said, to test what she meant.

"If necessary, yes," she answered. "Not to-day, unless necessary; but whenever it must be done I will say how I found it. If it means what at first I thought it meant it will kill me to have to say it." She sighed deeply and put her hand to her eyes, and added, in a very low tone: "But it would kill me as surely to keep silent."

"My poor girl!" said the man, tenderly. "It is a fearful time for you!"

"You will spare me from having to speak of this to-day, then?" she said, with a wan and feeble smile, as she held out her hand to him. "You are good to me, Mr. Gorrings."

He laid the paper with its ghastly contents on the table as he took her hand and pressed it.

"I will do all in my power for you, Mary," he said, earnestly.

"We had better leave it in exactly the place where it was found," said Mary, quietly.

"Had I not better take it with me?" asked the man.

"Why? The truth has to be told, and thus it is better placed where it was found."

He did not press the matter, and before he could say anything further the girl took his hand in hers and thanked him again for sparing her the need of speaking about the discovery at once.

"You will tell me all that happens, or that you hear?" she said, as they separated at the door; and he promised.

She closed the door of the cottage and locked it, as soon as he had gone, and went straight back into the parlor to carry out her plan. She did not stop to think, but took the parcel from its place immediately, and going into the kitchen thrust it, without unfolding the paper, into the middle of the fire grate, and watched the flames as they consumed the paper.

Then it occurred to her that she was making a blunder. If the whole of the bar were burned, it might alter its appearance so much as to defeat the very object she had.

Her plan was to lead Gorrings to think he had mistaken paint for blood; if he found the whole bar had been thus treated he would immediately see he had been tricked. She pulled the bar out again with the tongs, therefore, and stripping off the charred paper, left only the stained portion in the fire.

Then she began to think of other matters.

The story she meant to manufacture must be circumstantial, and must be supported by details. For this purpose, there must be something in the house amongst Tom's belongings which would bear it out. She determined, therefore, that she would get some red paint and leave it about in Tom's bedroom, together with such odds and ends as would suggest that he had been using it.

While she was thus engaged she was kept from thinking too closely of what the discovery of the weapon really meant, and, partly with this object, she hurried on with this work as quickly as possible, and did not rest until it was completed, and she had replaced the short bar of steel, changed as she had designed, and wrapped in a sheet of foolscap paper, taken from some she found in Tom's bedroom, which had no connection with the accounts of the sick fund, and had certainly never been in the mill.

When she had finished, a further idea struck her—to add to the complication

by giving the bar thus changed into Reuben Gorrings' own hands for him to keep; and she saw at once the sooner this was done the better. She had taken a very short time to do what she had planned, and she wrapped up the bar at once and carried it to the mill, hoping to find the manager there.

Reuben Gorrings was there and came out to her.

"I have thought, after all, that it would be better for you to have this, Mr. Gorrings," she said, giving it into his hands, "that you may keep it in a safe place."

He took it at once and began to unfold the outer paper with she had wrapped it. The girl was afraid he meant to examine it again.

"Can I look into the office?" she asked, unable to think of anything else likely to draw away his attention from the parcel.

She was successful.

"For what purpose?" he said, quickly, stopping in the act of unwrapping the paper and merely glancing at the writing and figures—Mary had taken care to substitute for the original wrapper a paper which was covered with Tom's figures.

"I want to get a clear understanding of all the dreadful facts," she answered. "Will you tell me to me?"

"You can come into the inner office if you like."

The girl thought it well for her to know where he put the fateful little parcel she had brought, and, making an effort to fight with a sort of half-hysterical dread that affected her, went with him.

"I am nervous," she said, glancing up at him, and laying her hand on his arm as she spoke.

"There is nothing to be nervous about," he answered, smiling.

"I am nervous while you hold that," she said, pointing to the bar he was carrying in his hand. "Put it away."

He smiled as he might have done when humoring the whim of a child.

"I will keep it here," he said, putting it in a drawer, which he locked.

"You are very good," she said. "You will keep the promise you made?"

"Certainly. That will never be moved till such time as we agree that it shall be produced."

"Now will you tell me all that is said about the scene of last night?"

"You can see everything from here, if you can bear to look," answered Gorrings.

Before he had finished the telling, some one came to speak to him, and Mary went away.

She thought over everything she had heard, and tried to look at it all as it affected her lover, but she could not see that there was any evidence of any kind against him, beyond the fact that he had quarreled with the mill-owner—except only that which she had described in reference to the steel bar. As she thought of this, she was glad that she had done so.

But this thought led her to consider that she had had no time since she had made the discovery to think about the real significance of that piece of evidence. Did it mean that Tom had gone in hot temper to the mill; that he had seen Mr. Coode and quarreled with him; and perhaps in anger had struck the blow which had killed him, and then, hastening home, had put the weapon in the place where she had found it, and fled away in the night?

"If so, why should he have put it in such a place?"

It was something to be solved afterwards. Why had he fled from the village? That was the first question to be answered. And there was only one person who could answer it to her—Tom himself.

There was another who could say something—Savannah Morby. She could say whether Tom had gone with her. And the dilemma which the answer to that question suggested to the distracted girl made her more wretched than ever.

If Tom had gone with Savannah, then he was false to her. If he had not gone with her, then what could be the reason of his flight?

But she was utterly miserable and broken, and for two days, during which no news came except the bad news that vague suspicion was beginning to point to her lover's direction—she was comfortless and disconsolate.

Then a spark of light flashed. Savannah came home on the Monday evening. Mary went to her at once.

"Where have you been, Savannah?" she asked; and something in her manner revealed by some instinct to the other what feelings prompted the visit and the question.

She turned her handsome face and flashed her large eyes, bright with a menacing gleam, upon the other. Then she laughed, as if rejoicing at the girl's misery.

"What is that to you? Can't I go where I please?"

"Of course you can."

"Then, why do you come bothering me with your questions?" Then she burst suddenly into a loud laugh. "You are a fool, Mary; a great fool. You had better give him up."

"What do you mean?" cried Mary, angrily.

"Oh! what do I mean, I wonder, and whom do I mean? Bah, you are a fool! But you are too good for him—too good; aye, and too good. You know whom I mean."

"Savannah!" exclaimed Mary, in her wonderment at the other's manner. "Savannah," she replied, mocking Mary's tone. "Savannah. Well, what is it you want to know from Savannah?" Then her manner changed suddenly to her usual softness. "You are making yourself miserable, fretting. What is it? Tell me frankly, like yourself, and I will tell you all you want to know."

"I want to know whether you have seen Tom Roylance while you have been away," said Mary, after a moment's pause.

"Where should I see Tom—your Tom?" said the other girl, laughing again, mockingly, but softly.

"I didn't ask where; but whether you have seen him at all?" said Mary, looking steadily at her.

"I heard you," replied Savannah, turning the look, but dropping her eyes before Mary's gaze, as she answered, laughing lightly again, "and I didn't say whether I'd seen him at all, but asked where I should see him. So we are quits—see?"

"Do you mean you won't tell me?"

"Do you mean you think I've been away with your lover?"

Mary flushed crimson at this. "And suppose I say I have; what then?" said Savannah, quickly.

"Then I should ask you where he is?"

Mary flushed crimson at this. "And suppose I say I have; what then?" said Savannah, quickly.

"What sweet humility! What touching gentleness! After that it would be cruelty to keep you in suspense. No, I haven't seen Tom, and don't want to see him; and I don't know where he is, and don't care. Does that satisfy you?"

"When did you last see him?"

"When you were at his cottage. Have you any more questions to ask?"

"What is the matter with you?" asked Mary, going to her. "You are so strange."

"Strange! What do you mean? How dare you say that?" she cried, fiercely. "You come here to spy and pry upon me, badgering me with question upon question about every thing, that, and the other; and because I don't choose to answer everything directly, you turn on me and call me like that. I've not seen your lover; I don't want your lover; I wish I'd never seen him, or you, or anyone in the place. I hate you all. Go away! If you stop here I may be tempted to do you a mischief. Go away, you spy!"

Then, as if excited and burst into a violent storm of sobbing.

Surprised, hurt and somewhat afraid, Mary left the room. As she walked homewards, the thoughts which gradually separated themselves from the too tangled maze of wonderment which Savannah's extraordinary conduct had caused, were first intense relief and pleasure that Tom was love-loyal to her; and, secondly, profound perplexity as to the reason for his sudden and mysterious flight.

If only she could know where he had gone. That was her chief concern now.

He must be in some place, she thought, where the news of what had happened at the mill on Friday had not reached him.

He must have gone away out of fear of what was threatened at the mill. But if so, why had he not written her to go to him? At home a great surprise awaited her. On the table lay a letter for her; and she felt it with almost hungry eagerness, and read the address with brightened eyes and flushed cheek.

She had guessed right. She knew the handwriting well enough. The letter was from her lover.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PUT AN END TO THE STRIKE.

How the Master of Balliol Dealt with University Washerwomen.

A sympathetic biographer, and one who is evidently acquainted with his subject, contributes to Cornhill some rare "Memories of the Master of Balliol." The master was a keen judge of human nature, and in the anecdotes comprised in this paper there are evidences of his keen insight into character. One trivial, though characteristic, incident narrated is quoted as follows by the Toronto Empire: Jowett's brevity of speech and dispatch of business never shone more than on the great occasion of his dealing with the refractory washerwomen of Balliol. These worthy dames struck for higher wages in one department. Twelve collars for a shilling was, I believe, the statutory price. They came to interview the master.

"The washerwomen have come to see you," said the butler.

"Show the ladies up," said the master. They clumped into the room to find him fiddling with the poker at the ashes in the grate. He turned round.

"Will you wash twelve collars for a shilling?"

They began to expostulate. He touched the bell. In came the butler.

"Show the ladies down."

"They seem very sorry, sir—would like to see you again."

"Show them up."

"Will you wash twelve collars for a shilling?" piped the cheery little voice. A stalwart speaker began to make explanations. He touched the bell.

"Show these ladies down," said he, and down they went. Again the butler expressed a hope that he would see them.

"Certainly; show them up." They entered the room.

"Will you wash twelve collars for a shilling?"

"We will," they cried.

"Thank you—good-day, good-day," said the master; and, touching the bell, said: "Knight, show these ladies down"—and the strike was over.

A Great Matchmaker.

The first Napoleon was the greatest matchmaker that ever lived. After repeated refusals the doughty little soldier himself finally won the hand of Josephine, and devoted his matrimonial instincts to the affairs of others. No excuse was admitted from a bachelor. Two officers who pleaded that they might be killed in battle he answered: "The more reason for haste." To those who urged that they could not find a wife: "Be that my care," he said, and the same evening the affair would be arranged. The poor received dowries and trousseaux. One day by decree the emperor married off six thousand soldiers at once. Another day his great court dignitaries were obliged en masse to marry.

The Chinese Emperor Uses Red Ink.

The use of red ink is forbidden to all but the Chinese emperor, who signs official documents in that flaming color. An autograph of Kang III., the contemporary of Louis XIV., has been sold in Paris for more than forty pounds.

EFFECTS OF FREE WOOL.

Foreign Wools Cheaper—Domestic Wools Dearer—Higher Wages and Great Prosperity in Woolen and Textile Mills.

These are tough times for the republican calamity howler. He was dead certain before the passage of the Wilson bill not only that free wool would knock the bottom out of prices and ruin the wool and sheep industries, but that the great reductions of the duties on wools would close up all of our woolen mills. His position is now most pitiable. Facts refuse to submit to his pessimistic theories; moreover, they stand out so plainly that he cannot possibly deceive the voters until November. While prices of foreign wools have fallen about 40 per cent.—just as the democrats promised—prices of domestic wools have advanced fully 10 per cent. over McKinley prices of three months ago. And on top of this advance the Dry Goods Economist, of September 29, says:

"The wool market in New York for the past week has shown a more active and general demand and fully sustained prices. Slight advances in prices have been paid for certain classes of domestic wools, notably in the mediums and quarter-bloods. There is a good demand for Texas fall wools and some sales of the earliest arrivals. A fairly large and diversified stock is being offered in the market, and manufacturers are showing better interest than they have evinced for a year past."

"The Boston wool market has experienced a good demand this week and prices have been fairly well maintained."

"The mistaken and misanthropic calamity shrieker can get no more satisfaction when he begins to look for woolen mills closed up by the new tariff."

Never before in our history have so many woolen mills been opened in such a short time.

The Wool and Cotton Reporter, by far the greatest authority in America on textiles, devotes considerable space every week to a "Bulletin of New Enterprises."

We show in a table below the result of the first month's experiment with free wool. In order, if possible, to induce protectionists to read the whole table, we have sorted out and placed at the head of the table every "calamity" item mentioned. The record of textile mills, compiled from Wool and Cotton Reporter's bulletins, is as follows:

| Classification of notice. | 1894. | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Week ending Sept. 6. | Week ending Sept. 13. | Week ending Sept. 20. | Week ending Sept. 27. |
| Shutting down because of low water..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Repairs, usual vacation, etc..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Strike..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Unexplained..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New mills..... | 5 | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| Enlargements and improvements..... | 28 | 18 | 14 | 13 |
| Mills starting up..... | 20 | 20 | 25 | 20 |

Forty mentions of new mills, seventy-three of enlargements and improvements, ninety-six of mills starting up, and only two (or possibly five) of mills idle because of lack of orders is the record for the first month under free wool. Protectionist croakers can find no such prospectus record, with so few shutdowns, during any consecutive three weeks of the years of McKinleyism.

Free wool has caused the change from idleness to activity. It is setting the old spindles to turning and bringing thousands of new ones into existence.

The Dry Goods Economist, of September 29, says: "The worsted yarn trade is in a first-rate condition. Spinners are all very busy and unable to supply yarns as quickly as users require them." Under the heading "Woolen" it mentions four new mills, eight mills starting up and one shutting down. One of the mentions says that every mill in Hudson, N. Y., started up full-handed and on full time on Monday, September 17; one mill starts up with sixteen new looms; another after being closed down "several" years, and others after being closed a year.

McKinley is welcome to all the capital he can get out of the one "closed down on account of the operatives striking for a 20 per cent. increase in wages." The Wool and Cotton Reporter, of September 6, said "that Rawitzer Bros., of Stafford Springs, had settled with their dissatisfied weavers, giving them a 25 per cent. advance in wages."

The Continental worsted mills, Philadelphia, probably read of the above advance, became dissatisfied and struck for Wilson bill wages. McKinley philosophy offers no explanation for such behavior on the part of woolen mills and woolen operatives.

WAR ON TRUSTS.

Democrats Have Won the First Battle with Republican Trusts—Duties Greatly Reduced on All—Hypocrisy of Republicans.

Most of the claims and pretensions put forth by republicans to catch votes, during the past decade, have been misleading if not actually false. Such is the claim now being made from every stump that the new tariff bill is peculiarly the work of trusts, and that no other tariff bill ever granted such special favors to trusts. Conscientious republicans who know the history of the McKinley bill would not open their mouths on this subject. They know that the trusts and protected interests practically had their own way in the McKinley bill, which is a patchwork of trust legislation. Dozens of important clauses are in the language suggested by the protected manufacturers. Duties were increased—often doubled—on almost every product sold by combines and trusts. The few reductions on trust products, such as those on steel rails and steel beams—were not sufficient to interfere with trust prices.

On the contrary, it will be difficult for the republicans to instance, with one exception, any single trust product on which duties are now higher than before last August. In nearly every

case duties have been lowered or entirely abolished. Here are a few of the trust products on which duties have been abolished:

Sulphuric acid, copper ingots, cotton seed oil, yellow pine lumber, salt, harrows, harvesters, binding twine, jute bagging for balling cotton.

Here are trust products on which duties have been reduced 50 to 100 per cent.:

Borax, castor oil, copper sheets, white lead, lead, santoline, sponges, cement, locomotive tires, smelters' products, soap, penknives, shot, stoveboards, zinc in sheets, teazles, peanuts, rubber goods, cordage, brooms, buttons.

Here are trust products on which duties have been reduced 25 to 50 per cent.:

Boric acid, ammonia, iodoform, linseed oil, coal, ultramarine, red lead, fruit jars, calomel, crockery, biscuit and crackers, starch, flint glass, window glass, plate glass, sanitary ware, freestone, indurated fiber, iron and steel beams, boiler iron, vapor stoves, steel rails, wire rods, electrical supplies, galvanized iron and steel, bolts and nuts, sewer pipe, cast iron pipe, soda water machinery, penknives (some kinds), hinges, wheels, saws, screws, skidders, type, preserved fruits, raisins, leather-board, wood pulp, oil cloth, matches in boxes, saw, school furniture, snaths, axes, barbed wire, condensed milk, spool, bobbins and shuttles.

On the following trust products duties were reduced 10 to 25 per cent.:

Cigarettes, oat meal, rice, envelopes, India rubber, paper bags, brushes, matches not in boxes, umbrellas, cartriages, caskets, celluloid, cotton duck, cotton thread, lime, lithographic prints, marble, safes, sandpaper, strawboard, tombstones, trunks, wall paper, whips, wrapping paper.

Reductions of duties on all these products have lowered

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, DAVID OVERMYER, of Shawnee county.
Lieutenant Governor, SIDNEY G. COOKE, of Dickinson county.
Associate Justice, J. D. MCLEVERTY, of Bourbon county.
Secretary of State, E. J. HERNING, of Sumner county.
Attorney General, JAMES M'KINSTREY, of Reno county.
Auditor, W. E. BANKS, of Russell county.
Treasurer, BARNEY LANTRY, of Chase county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, MILES H. WYCKOFF, of Atchison county.
Congressman at Large, JOSEPH G. LOWE, of Washington county.
For Congressman, 4th District, T. J. O'NEILL, of Osage county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative, J. L. COCHRAN.
For Clerk of the District Court, A. LEHNHERR.
For Probate Judge, S. E. YOEMAN.
For County Attorney, J. T. BUTLER.
For County Superintendent, GEO. SWAINHART.
For County Commissioner, 2d Dist. J. P. KUHLE.

FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Trustee, WM. MARTIN, SR.
For Treasurers, L. W. HILLERT.
For Clerk, L. M. SWOPE.
For Justices of the Peace, C. W. WHITE.
For Constables, W. C. HARVEY and M. A. RICHARDS.

Be careful in so making your ballot that it will readily show that you are voting against that abominable amendment measure.

Every person who is in favor of woman suffrage will vote for it. Therefore it is necessary for those who oppose it to vote against it.

We appeal to every man who honors his mother or loves his wife and daughters, to go to the polls when they open on election, or as near as the law allows them, stay till they close, and ask every man, irrespective of party, to vote against the woman suffrage amendment.

ONLY two weeks are now left of the heated campaign. We call upon Democrats everywhere to see to it that the rank and file of Democracy stand as an immovable phalanx by their principles above all things determined that no stain or stigma of reproach shall be brought upon the Democratic party.

When the women of Kansas shall have been granted the right to vote at any and all elections in this State will there be good weather on every election day thereafter, so that our rural sisters can turn out en masse, at elections the same as do our city sisters? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been secured?

Women of Kansas, are you ready to say that you are slaves, that your husbands, fathers and brothers are tyrants, and they are not gallant enough to treat you fairly and justly with all due consideration for your sex? If not then ask your gentleman friends, your fathers, brothers and husbands to vote against the suffrage amendment.—Lyon County Democrat.

Topeka Democrat: "All reports agree that Hon. Thomas J. O'Neil, of Osage City, the Democratic candidate for congress, is making a great race for the Fourth district, and leaving Scott, the Populist nominee, far in the rear in many localities. Mr. O'Neil is a bright, manly fellow, with fine address a high character; and he makes a host of friends wherever he goes over the district."

Farmers, did you ever stop to think of it, that the tendency of the surplus population of the country, especially the female portion of it, is towards the cities and towns, and if the women of this state are enfranchised, the towns and cities can put burdens of taxation on you to which you are opposed, and, if so, will it be equal, or unequal, suffrage that will have been attained?

Hon. Dave Overmyer writes a letter to the editor of the State Journal, emphatically denying that he made any Prohibition or Woman Suffrage talk in his speeches in the campaign of 1882. To do so is a statement was really unnecessary. No one in Shawnee county for one moment supposed that Hon. Dave Overmyer ever made a Prohibition speech. The story is a lie, made out of whole cloth, and will not deceive one voter in Kansas.—Topeka Democrat.

Frank Jarrell submits Dick Blue's law office at Pleasanton as evidence of Republican hunger in Kansas. Blue is a candidate for congress-at-large; Oliver Riggs, his partner, is a candidate for county attorney; Frank G. Adams, the stenographer, is a candidate for justice of the peace, and the boy who sweeps out has been promised a job in the state house in case the "grand old party" again comes into power.

The Republican campaign orator who carried two packages of sugar of 12 and 20 lbs respectfully, representing the difference between the new tariff law and the McKinley bill, was 'called down' by a drummer who showed him the bills from jobbing houses that are selling sugar \$1.05 per hundred cheaper now than at the same time last year. Sugar is cheaper than a year ago, a fact which can be verified by anyone and the government is getting forty million dollars revenue.

The COURANT did not enter the fight against woman suffrage so much as a party measure as because its editor thinks that were it to carry in Kansas it would work disastrously. Consequently we want NO voted on that measure just the same as we want you to vote the whole ticket headed by Overmyer. Don't forget this when you go to cast your ballot. Remember, if you fail to vote against it then you have as good as cast a half vote in favor of it. Be careful and not let this measure become a law by default.

Over twenty years ago J. T. Holmes Postmaster at Wichita, was convicted in the U. S. court of stealing money from registered letters and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. After eighteen months' time he was released, his friends having made good the amount stolen. A few days ago he received a letter from King Price, who is now an inmate of the penitentiary at Lansing, Michigan, and who was a clerk in the Wichita postoffice at the time of the robbery, confessing that he stole the letters and robbed the cash drawer of the office.

A Democratic exchange gives the following good advice: "Let no Democrat vote for a single man on any other ticket. Support neither Republican nor Populist. The contest this fall is for principle, not men. Every Democrat should take the big ballot on the coming election day, go into the voting booth and make the proper mark at the left hand side of every Democratic nominee's name. And when the bottom of the ticket is reached or where it reads 'Against the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution,' then make the proper mark at the left side close to the word 'Against.'"

YOU NEED A VACATION.

Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear, balmy air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fishing? Yes, plenty of it, off the railroads, in secluded nooks. Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much, as you please. The Santa Fe Route has no sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

GOING EAST THIS YEAR.

If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road, you can depend on getting through on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibuled daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleepers. Inquire of nearest agent.

"THE TIMES" CAMPAIGN RATES.

In order that no citizen of the Southwest may have an excuse for not being posted on the developments of the interesting political campaign which is just opening, THE TIMES has made a special campaign rate of \$1.20 for the daily and Sunday paper, and 25 cents for THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES until January 1. While THE TIMES is an earnest and fearless supporter of Democratic principles, it is, and always has been, liberal enough to open its columns to representatives of different political opinions for the discussion of their views. In the columns of THE TIMES the important news of the campaign of 1894 will be set forth fully and fairly. Its news facilities are unequalled by those of any other newspaper published in the Southwest. At the prices made either the daily or the Twice-a-Week edit should be in the hands of every man who holds to those economic principles for the success of which the people of the West are contending. Liberal terms to agents and postmasters. Sample copies free.

THEY WANT NAMES.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guide the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

NOTE.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really Gems of Art.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU.

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.35 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County Courant for one year. Address CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

COV. GLICK'S POSITION.

During the past few weeks we have seen the statement in a great many populist newspapers that Gov. George W. Glick's sympathy is with Lewelling in the present campaign, and that in his speeches Glick says nothing about the democratic state ticket. The falsity of these statements is clearly shown by the following verbatim extract from Mr. Glick's speech at the great Topeka rally on Oct. 8th, and Gov. Glick still adheres to these same convictions: "We are engaged in a campaign in which certain great questions are involved. We are engaged in a campaign of principle, and the principles are sought to be carried out that affect the welfare of all the people. The democratic party met in this hall and nominated a ticket, and they adopted a platform of principles. It gave the people of Kansas a ticket for which any citizen, regardless of party, might vote. We nominated Mr. Overmyer, not alone because he is a good man and a democrat, but because he is a patriot and a statesman. (Applause.) He understands our theory of government because he learned it of Jefferson and of Jackson; and place him in a position where it will be incumbent upon him to exercise executive power, and it will be exercised justly. Every gentleman upon the ticket is his compeer and his equal, fellow citizens, and is entitled to the vote of every loyal, patriotic and faithful democrat. The democratic party also laid down a platform of principles. They did not stalk around the bush. They did not dodge this question or that question. They took a brave, manly stand upon each and every question before the people at this time in the state."

ARE YOU READY TO GIVE THANKS.

The past year has been a pretty hard one for most folks; but, with all, every one, if he will think the matter over calmly, has some one thing, if no more, to be truly thankful for this Thanksgiving, be it only that things are not worse. Those who have not yet made up their minds what they have to be thankful for should read the symposium in Demorest's Magazine for November, in which a number of well-known people give their answers to the question "What Have We to Give Thanks For?" The answers are characteristic and will set every reader "a thinking."

And this is truly a specially interesting number. The article on "The Queen of Korea" gives us glimpses of many unique things behind the scenes in the palaces of "the hermit kingdom," and the numerous illustrations, many of them from drawings by Korean artists, bring the far away little kingdom very near to us. Those interested in getting up church entertainments should not fail to read "Living Pictures for Amateurs," which gives minute directions how to arrange them easily and quickly; and an illustrated article on "Harvest Decorations," for churches, will be found very useful at the Thanksgiving season. All the stories are especially good; in "Society Pads" and "Chatter" one may learn all the latest doings of the "Four Hundred"; an excellent article on "The Breath of Life" is in "Sanitarian"; "Household" and "Home Art" will aid the house-mother in her autumn preparations; the charming illustrations are a treasure trove, and the oil picture, "Just My Pie," will appeal to every lover of pumpkin pie. Every member of the family is sure to find something of individual interest in every number of Demorest's, which is published for only \$2 a year, by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

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For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps.

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Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase County, Kansas, for the quarter ending October 23d, 1894.

| | Balance. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| State fund | \$1,025.58 |
| County fund | 7,365.23 |
| Redemption fund | 707.68 |
| TOWNSHIP FUNDS. | |
| Hazard township general | 378.28 |
| Madison township general | 94.49 |
| Cottonwood township general | 455.35 |
| Cedar township general | 6.83 |
| Diamond Creek twp. general | 80.13 |
| Falls township general | 61.18 |
| Palis township general | 24.36 |
| Toledo township general | 89.95 |
| Cottonwood Falls, general | 38.62 |
| Strom City | 774.23 |
| Normal Institute | 404.12 |
| County school unappropriated | 21.69 |
| School land sales, interest | 103.89 |
| State school fund, 1st div., 1894 | 268.60 |
| State school fund, 2d div., 1894 | 545.40 |
| SCHOOLS DISTRICT FUNDS. | |
| 1. General | 4.91 |
| 2. General | 49.47 |
| 3. General | 27.34 |
| 4. General | 67.85 |
| 5. General | 80.80 |
| 6. General | 862.15 |
| 7. Bond interest overpaid | 37.25 |
| 8. Bond sinking overpaid | 190.24 |
| 9. General | 35.03 |
| 10. General | 8.90 |
| 11. General | 29.08 |
| 12. General | 59.07 |
| 13. General | 62.15 |
| 14. General | 83.72 |
| 15. Bond interest overpaid | 438.73 |
| 16. Bond sinking overpaid | 62.71 |
| 17. General | 81.67 |
| 18. County | 1.81 |
| 19. General | 2.15 |
| 20. State | 70.28 |
| 21. County | 70.28 |
| 22. General | 124.04 |
| 23. State | 9.35 |
| 24. General | 70.00 |
| 25. State | 10.88 |
| 26. General | 99.47 |
| 27. General | 79.68 |
| 28. State | 17.63 |
| 29. General | 50.80 |
| 30. General | 157.93 |
| 31. General | 18.48 |
| 32. Bond interest | 107.49 |
| 33. General | 128.15 |
| 34. General | 2.92 |
| 35. State | 19.93 |
| 36. General | 35.24 |
| 37. State | 19.80 |
| 38. General | 173.93 |
| 39. State | 50.80 |
| 40. General | 157.93 |
| 41. General | 18.48 |
| 42. Bond interest | 107.49 |
| 43. General | 128.15 |
| 44. General | 2.92 |
| 45. State | 19.93 |
| 46. General | 35.24 |
| 47. State | 19.80 |
| 48. General | 173.93 |
| 49. State | 50.80 |
| 50. General | 157.93 |
| 51. General | 18.48 |
| 52. Bond interest | 107.49 |
| 53. General | 128.15 |
| 54. General | 2.92 |
| 55. State | 19.93 |
| 56. General | 35.24 |
| 57. State | 19.80 |
| 58. General | 173.93 |
| 59. State | 50.80 |
| 60. General | 157.93 |
| 61. General | 18.48 |
| 62. Bond interest | 107.49 |
| 63. General | 128.15 |
| 64. General | 2.92 |
| 65. State | 19.93 |
| 66. General | 35.24 |
| 67. State | 19.80 |
| 68. General | 173.93 |
| 69. State | 50.80 |
| 70. General | 157.93 |
| 71. General | 18.48 |
| 72. Bond interest | 107.49 |
| 73. General | 128.15 |
| 74. General | 2.92 |
| 75. State | 19.93 |
| 76. General | 35.24 |
| 77. State | 19.80 |
| 78. General | 173.93 |
| 79. State | 50.80 |
| 80. General | 157.93 |
| 81. General | 18.48 |
| 82. Bond interest | 107.49 |
| 83. General | 128.15 |
| 84. General | 2.92 |
| 85. State | 19.93 |
| 86. General | 35.24 |
| 87. State | 19.80 |
| 88. General | 173.93 |
| 89. State | 50.80 |
| 90. General | 157.93 |
| 91. General | 18.48 |
| 92. Bond interest | 107.49 |
| 93. General | 128.15 |
| 94. General | 2.92 |
| 95. State | 19.93 |
| 96. General | 35.24 |
| 97. State | 19.80 |
| 98. General | 173.93 |
| 99. State | 50.80 |
| 100. General | 157.93 |

Total amount on hand \$1,019.98

RECAPITULATION \$4,126.92

Cash on hand 50.97

Warrants paid and not cancelled 12,282.09

Total \$16,919.98

STATE OF KANSAS.

Chase County.

I, David Griffiths, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, say that the above and foregoing show the amount of money in the Treasury of said County, and that the same is correctly appropriated as I verily believe.

DAVID GRIFFITHS, County Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1894.

M. K. HAMAN, County Clerk.

[SEAL]

Ripans Tabules.

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

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

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

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER WITH DRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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

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, azziness, 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 to the wholesale and retail agents,

MOPIKE & 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.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall any, or favor away; How to the line, let his chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.75; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

TIME TABLE

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, etc.), and times.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names (Hyden, Evans, etc.), and times.

[First published in the COURANT, July 25, 1894]

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Kansas: That the members elected to each house thereof, concerning the...

SECTION 1

The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection...

SECTION 2

This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of the representatives to the legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four...

SECTION 3

This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 19, 1894, and passed that body, February 8, 1894.

PERCY DANIELS, President of Senate.

W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House.

FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 9, 1894, 3:50 P. M.

L. D. LEWIS, Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office...

Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894.

R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

UP TO THIS DATE.

This season we have sold more ladies and childrens CLOAKS, than ever before in the same time.

We think our prices and the styles must be right or we wouldn't sell them.

Come in and see them.

GEO. B. CARSON

Cottonwood Falls.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Strong wind from the north, to-day.

Warm, pleasant weather this week.

James McNea was sick the fore part of the week.

John D. Minick is at Kansas City, or business.

W. A. Morgan was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

T. O. Kelley, of Marion, was in town, this week.

Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

J. G. Atkinson has sold his livery barn to Frank Lee.

W. S. Romigh is having a new roof put on his residence.

Dr. E. P. Brown has gone to Kansas City, on business.

Geo. George is having a well dug on his block near the depot.

Tuesday, S. A. Breese lost a very fine mare at Lot Leonard's.

S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in town, Friday.

A team and phaeton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House.

Clint Breese was down to Kansas City, the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Lucy E. Crawford, of Spring creek, has moved to Clements.

Mrs. L. D. Hincley and son, Ed. E., have gone on a visit to Ohio.

First-class room and board at the Hincley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mrs. Will Browning has gone on a visit to her parents, at Toledo, Ohio.

Fred Starkey is building a new residence on his farm, on Prairie Hill.

Phillip Goodreau, of Strong City, is assisting on the COURANT, for a few days.

Raisins for Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office.

A. J. Robertson has moved into the residence north of the COURANT office.

Dr. W. H. Carter is building a new residence on his land, at Evans station.

Mrs. John H. Scriber is at Kansas City visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Serogin.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh is at Lawrence on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Stevens.

F. B. Hunt left, Monday, for a visit to his brother in Wisconsin, who is seriously ill.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.

Mrs. D. G. Groundwater started to Florida, Tuesday, to spend the winter with her sister.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

The Gomer Brothers were on the Kansas City market, last week, with a car load of cattle.

Sidney Rockwood, who was home on a visit, for a few days, returned to Lawrence, last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rose, of Miami county, are visiting the family of their brother Judge J. M. Rose.

Jack Ricker and A. J. Robinson have bought the restaurant of M. A. Richards, and are now running it.

Mrs. Frank Lee, of South Fork, entertained the little girls' bicycle quartette, at lunch, last Saturday.

Thomas H. Smith and brother, I. M. Smith, of Seward, Stafford county, are here visiting friends and relatives.

FOR SALE—A good second hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Boneville, at the Eureka House, this city.

Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City, has just finished plastering the new residence of H. A. Snyder, at Clements.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

T. H. Grisham has had his residence repaired, H. A. McDaniel and G. W. Kilgore being the artists.

If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Mrs. F. P. Cochran and son, Sidney, went to Mulvane, yesterday, on a visit to Mrs. Dora Silverwood, daughter of Mrs. Cochran.

Ellsworth Jeffrey is now Cashier of the Elmdale Bank, being elected to that position at the last meeting of the stockholders.

J. L. Cochran, J. T. Butler and J. P. Kuhl were at Woveuse, last night, speaking in the interest of the Democratic ticket.

Go to the Star Meat Market, one door south of Holsinger's hardware store, for all kinds of sausages, dressed chickens, fresh and salt meats.

The Sunflower Club will give a dance, in Music Hall, to-morrow (Friday) night; and the Emporia Orchestra will furnish the music.

The A. T. & S. F. Railroad Company is digging ditches and laying mains in Strong City, for a change in the method of watering their trains, and in supplying water to the stock yards.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see.

Miss Mabel Brockett, came in from Baldwin, last Saturday evening, for a short visit with relatives and friends here, and returned to Baldwin, Tuesday.

Miss Isabella Drummond and Mrs. Jas. Drummond, of Elmdale, left, last Tuesday, for a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Effingham and Atchison, Kansas.

Isaac Alexander shipped three car loads of apples to Texas, last week; and these were the first apples ever shipped out of Chase county. Stock men, take a note of this.

Chas. Druse, of Cottonwood township, has rented the farm of E. H. Lovickamp, and Albert Coleman, of Rock creek, has rented that of G. K. Lovickamp, both farms on Buck creek.

Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received in subscription therefor \$3.00 from J. F. Perkins and \$4.50 from T. H. Smith; total, \$7.50, not one-half enough to pay the running expenses of the office for one week; and some people wonder why we are not happy.

Arabelle Holsinger, the 7-year old daughter of W. H. Holsinger, Esq., gave a very enjoyable party, a few evenings ago, to her little friends, the occasion being the anniversary of her natal day.

Ernest Cope, wife and daughter, of Sharon, Pa., were visiting at Geo. M. Hayden's, the nephew of Mr. Cope, have gone on a visit at Solomon City. They will return here before leaving for their home in the East.

Farmers can now get their alfalfa seed threshed at reasonable prices. J. R. Blackshere has bought the best alfalfa huller made, manufactured by Reeves & Co. It will get all the seed and clean it ready for the market.

The Ladies' Society, of St. Anthony's church, Strong City, will give an excellent dinner and supper in that city, on election day, Tuesday, November 6, in the Lantry building, south of the railroad track, nearly opposite City Hall.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.

For Sale or Trade—A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, good cellar, and storm cave, closets, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price, \$3,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

For Sale—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$550; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Haddock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

J. R. Blackshere put a notice in the COURANT, for two weeks, asking for a man of family to take charge of a boarding house, and, after one insertion of the notice, Mr. Blackshere ordered it out, saying he already had fifteen applicants for the position.

Mr. Riley Lewis, of Kansas City, Mo., formerly of this county, was married, on Tuesday, October 23, 1894, in Emporia, to Miss Anna Gilmore. The young couple will visit friends and relatives at Strong City for a week, and then go to their home at Kansas City.

Little Edna, the 61-year-old daughter of Mr. Sam. Conestock, died, of diphtheria, last Saturday, while visiting in Missouri. The remains were brought home for interment, reaching here, Tuesday morning, and the remains were interred in Prairie Grove Cemetery. The grief stricken father, who was bereft of a wife a few months ago, has the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Ed. H. and Geo. K. Lovekamp, who resided on Buck creek for a number of years, having disposed of their personal property, at auction, left last Tuesday, with their families, for their old home at Beardstown, Ill., where they will reside in the future. They have many friends here whose best wishes go with them wherever they may live, and who hope they may find it to their interest to again make this their home.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Elmdale, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 10, 1894, by Squire M. C. Newton, Mr. Manley Laura Linn, of Elmdale, and Miss Laura Jane Greenwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Greenwood. The happy couple have the hearty congratulations of the COURANT, in their state of life.

Here is something that is worth \$5 to every farmer in the land to know: says an exchange: Sprinkle a little stone lime in your stock tank and not a particle of green will form in the water. When the lime loses its strength and scum begins to form, which may be twice during the season, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, not only harmless but wholesome, and keeps the water sweet and saves work.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a taxpayer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

A. Lehaher, the Democratic candidate for District Court Clerk, received a telegram, Wednesday, to take the first train west, to speak at Ellinwood, that night, in the interest of the Democratic State ticket, and the next night in Wichita county, and he left on the 1:38 p. m. train, that day, and this is his excuse for not speaking at the Democratic meetings now being held in this county. Mr. Lehaher is doing valuable service for his party, in the State campaign; and, therefore, the Democrats of Chase county should remember him when casting their votes for Clerk of the District Court, because he is most deeply interested in the success of his party.

About 9 o'clock, last Saturday morning, Constable L. W. Heck, of this city, arrested Jo Haase, on a notice from Sheriff Evans, of Lyon county. Haase being on his way, by wagon, for the Territory, and who had slept on the night of the 16th instant with his brother-in-law, at Olpe, from whom it was claimed, on that night, he took \$180, in money, and between \$700 and \$800 in notes. Constable Heck found \$400 on Haase, in a sack in his shirt. Haase's wagon was then torn apart, and the other \$400 found under a cleft of the side-board. Haase was taken back to Emporia, where he plead guilty to the charges against him, and is now awaiting sentence to the penitentiary.

Cold wind from the north, this afternoon.

CAMPAIGN RATE!

The Kansas City Times

EVERY DAY TILL JANUARY 1.

\$1.20.

The Twice-a-Week Times

TILL JANUARY 1.

25 Cts.

In order that no one may have an excuse for not being posted on the developments of the political campaign of 1894, THE TIMES has made these rates, which scarcely cover the cost of publication. Its news facilities are unsurpassed, and it handles political news fully and fairly.

Subscribe Now.

Address THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

Sample Copies Free.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

An examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held at the school house in Cottonwood Falls, Kans., Saturday, October 27, 1894 commencing at 8 o'clock a. m.

W. B. GIBSON, Co. Supt.

KEELEY'S 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.

CREMA MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, get a tonic of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas is the best place for those are looking for, as a home or for investment.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.

The Texas Coast county viles with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Springfield, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 6,000 worth of peaches from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe, Topeka, Kan., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 175 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher, Maiden, Ta-ra-ra Boom de-ay, Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrigal, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A Representative for the

Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$188. Another \$189.00. A lady has just cleared \$120 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, McNALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

AN EVERGREEN TREE, WITHOUT COST.

We will send you by mail post-paid 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 your county, and tell how many and what kind of trees and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them.

We will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Evergreen, Deer Co., Wis.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers 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 the line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the one published by the KANSAS FARMER, a 25 cent paper, published weekly, was established in Kansas in 1883. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no cultivating 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 a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, bene-factors, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.50.

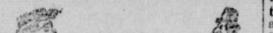
LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 17, 1894.

Mrs. Hannah Adams (2), Frank Oehme.

All the above remaining uncalled for, October 31, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.



I take my meals at Bauerle's lunch counter.

I don't.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

J. W. McWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

Railroad and Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms.

AND LEASONS MONEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

1623-17

THOS. H. GRISAM, E. Y. GREEN

GRISHAM & GREEN,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

PHYSICIANS.

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Court-house.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

DENTIST.

S. E. NORTHINGTON,

of Emporia, will be at his branch office at Cottonwood Falls, on the first and third Thursdays of each month, for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that F. P. Cochran has filed his nomination papers with the County Clerk, as an independent candidate for the office of County Attorney, at the ensuing election, and that he will stay on the track until the polls close, unless sooner shot, hung, kidnapped or white-capped, and that he respectfully solicits the suffrage of the voters for this office, and wishes taxpayers to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Notice.

To whom it may concern: William Hoffman, who was convicted of the offense of grand larceny, in the District Court of Chase county, at the November term, 1893, will, on the 1st day of November, 1894, make application to the Governor of Kansas, for a pardon for said offense. WILLIAM HOFFMAN.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 3, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of July, 1894, a petition, signed by A. T. Recker and fourteen others, was presented to the board of county commissioners, over the county and State roads, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows:

To-wit: To be vacated that part of the county line road lying between sections thirty-two (32) in township twenty-two (22) of range eight (8) or next east line and section five (5) in township twenty-three (23) range eight (8) in Butler county, Kansas.

The board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Chas. Deering, Sr., W. F. Dunlap and John Nichol as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement in Matfield township on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

Now on this 1st day of October, 1894, Board being in regular session, and that said road has not been viewed. Appointed the same viewers viz:

Chas. Deering, Sr., W. F. Dunlap and John Nichol as viewers with instructions to meet at the point of commencement in Matfield township, on Thursday, November 22, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the board of county commissioners.

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

(seal)

PICTURE FREE!

A superb mammoth tintograph in 12 colors by the distinguished artist, Manfred Humphrey. It is 2 feet long and 14 inches wide and will be sent free if you tell your friends. It is called "The Sun" and shows a beautiful dimpled smiling child in a warm, rich, fur-lined cloak, baskets and umbrellas in hand; she pulls the snow covered latch, and her golden hair sparkles in the sunshine, her cheeks blush with health and vigor, each question comes sparklingly, "How to delight you. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, if you promise to tell your friends and send 1 cent in stamps or silver for a three months' trial subscription to

THE WHOLE FAMILY.

An illustrated monthly magazine with stories, anecdotes, fables and all articles of interest by the most famous and each question comes monthly.

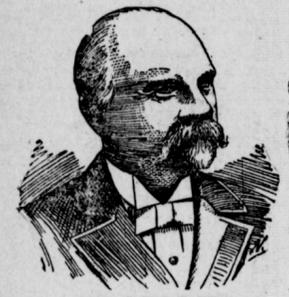
Russell, Pub. Co., 126 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

A RAILWAY IN MIDAIR.

The Inclined Road Up Echo Mountain in California.

One of the Greatest Engineering Feats of the Nineteenth Century. The Crowning Work of Prof. T. S. C. Lowe's Useful Career.

[Special Pasadena (Cal.) Letter.]
Prosaic people will tell you that there are no magicians in these days, none of those marvelous creatures who, peering into the secrets of nature, wrest from earth her mysteries and make them subservient to their will. Prosaic people are sometimes wrong, for never has such a mighty race of wizards lived in the world as may be found to-day in laboratories and workshops, concocting plans and formulas beside which those of the astrologer



PROF. T. S. C. LOWE.

and alchemist of old are puerile. They have achieved in the last hundred years work which shames the combined results of the centuries. Of these mighty wizards the civil engineers are the Titans, and they would no doubt try to scale the heavens, piling Pelion upon Ossa should they desire to do so, and in the attempt not risk the consequences that befell the giants of the Greek legend.

I will not say that southern California is the wonderland of the continent, for that is already trite. You have been told all about its climate, productions, scenic beauty and the fertility of the soil. All these were made available to the rest of the world by these same magicians, the civil engineers, who were the pioneers of the railroads. Through the terra incognita of the far west, among wild mountain passes, gliding snows, desert heats, dangers and disasters of all kinds, they blazed the way for the railroad and civilization, and to them we owe a debt of gratitude that, it is safe to say, will never liquidate. Upon all of the great railroad systems of the country, east and west, there are remarkable examples of the subduing of natural obstacles. Gorges are spanned by trestles so lofty that the passenger, safely seated in the luxurious coach, fears to move hand or foot as he is whirled rapidly over them, being oppressed with a ridiculous sense that his doing so will precipitate the whole train into the yawning abyss. Tunnels burrow under mountains, serpentine tracks climb over mountains, and, winding about, find a foothold upon the edge of cliffs, cleave rocks, defy storms and snowslides, rush down into timbered canyons and leap wide rivers.

There is up the slope of Mount Washington, as there is on Mount Vesuvius and Mount Pilate, a railroad, by means of which passengers reach the top. These feats of engineering in their day excited the admiration of the world, but they are far surpassed by a veritable railroad in midair which has already climbed a spur half way to the summit of one of the loftiest mountains in southern California, and will in a short time be extended to the very peak of Mount Lowe, six thousand feet above sea level.

Man has a natural aspiration towards the heights. The valley is for every-day life, its occupation, pain and performance; the mountain top is for the sublime mood, the wider horizon, the purer existence. In southern California the mountain walls seem in the dry season to be but brown battlements cast out by nature in hurry and travail to protect from the desert heats her chosen valleys. In the wet seasons these battlements turn from brown to green, and always there are magic lights playing about them. Tender hazes veil their distance, purple garments reach down to the nearer plains and sunlight dwells on their summits, glorifying their crowns of pine and locks of snow. Climbing any of these slopes over the rugged narrow trails, every wrinkle on the face of these Alps of the west is found to be a deep gorge green with gigantic trees, decked with laurel, clematis, lilac and bay where the canyon walls tower skyward, and made brilliant with myriads of flowers and ferns, where the peak-born streams steal in the bottom of the cleft. To climb on foot or the back of a burro to one of these summits is an experience to be remembered forever. Wherever you look a prospect of enchanting beauty or stupendous grandeur is spread out before you, but the danger and difficulties of these ascents can be endured only by the strong and hardy.

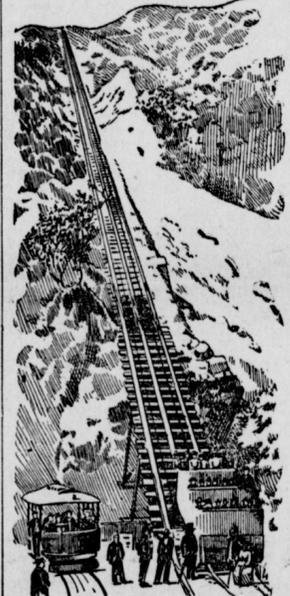
Pasadena has a superb mountain background, and visitors to this lovely town see far up one of the mountains, perched upon a lofty spur, a white building, and running sheer down from it until it is lost in the purple a line like a thread. This thread is the famous Mount Lowe cable incline railway, already completed to the top of Echo mountain, and in the near future to be extended to the summit of Mount Lowe, seven miles further, by the route already surveyed, and terminating at a point where the loftiest observatory upon the continent is to be built from the abounding granite. The incline is approached by an electric trolley road three miles long, which winds about the base of the mountain, passing cool green canyons, and traversing the mesa named long ago "Cape de Oro" by Cabrillo, who described the gold of its pop-

pies sixty miles away upon the sea. The trolley road terminates at Rubio canyon, where the traveler alights and seating himself in a strangely-shaped six-seated white chariot, makes the ascent of the incline. The grade is 60 per cent. half the way, then 62 for a short distance, then 53, and finally 48 near the top. In the 3,000 feet of the distance, it makes a direct ascent of 1,300 feet. So steep a grade was not the only difficulty to be overcome in building the road up the incline. Gigantic rocks had to be hurled from their resting places, monster cuts made in the mountain, and all this arduous work upon a slope so steep that burros could not be used for carrying material, and men were obliged to transport upon their shoulders the cement and water for the construction of the buttresses necessary in places, before the track could be laid. On one of the stupendous cuts as many workmen as could find foothold were engaged for eight months, before a single tie could be laid, and one of the trestles two hundred feet long stands a hundred feet higher at one end than at the other.

When the track was finished, supports upon which there were wheels were fastened in the mountain by the side of the road-bed. A windlass had before this been transported to the top in sections on the backs of burros and then put together. To this a heavy strong rope was fastened and passed downward over the wheels and attached to the end of the cable which was then hoisted. Of the finest steel, and tested to stand a weight of a hundred tons, this cable was arranged upon the principle of a double bucket windlass, lowering one car while it hoists the other.

The cars of the cable incline are built on such a slope that the passengers are upon an apparent level and feel no discomfort from the smooth easy motion, and as the chariots are open at the top, an unobstructed view of the scenery is obtained.

The machinery of the incline is unique, being operated by water conveyed in pipes from the summit of Echo mountain and by immense gas engines and dynamos situated at the base of the mountain at the Altedena terminus of the trolley line. The current is carried by copper conductors to the power-house on the summit, with the strength of 100 horse



AT THE FOOT OF THE INCLINED RAILWAY.

power, giving the motor 800 revolutions a minute, which is reduced by gears to 17, the rate of the turn of the grip sheave, which is a heavy wheel with 70 automatic steel jaws. As the wheels turn the jaws seize the cable and move the cars. Both chariots loaded to the utmost weigh but five tons, and as the cable is tested for twenty times this weight, breakage is impossible.

Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, the magician who has thus made mountain climbing easy, and has put within the reach of the frailest invalid the healing air of the heights, the sublime views from Mount Echo, where the fairest valley on the continent, fourteen mountain ranges and twenty villages greet the eye, is widely known as the chief of the aeronautic corps of the United States army during the civil war, the inventor of machinery for making water gas and a device for producing artificial ice. Not content with what he has accomplished for his adopted state, Prof. Lowe will continue the incline to the summit of Mount Lowe. The cost of every mile, exclusive of power, material, surveying and "brushing out," will be \$25,000, but as astronomy will reap priceless benefit from the undertaking, and thousands of people will be enabled to enjoy the healthful air of the great altitudes, the vast expenditure is more than justified.

The monster search-light which attracted so much attention at the world's fair has found a lasting home half way between the summit of Echo mountain and the top of Mount Lowe, and so placed that its light may be seen 200 miles out at sea. It is a beacon to all southern California, beckoning to the enchanted valley of San Gabriel and the glorious heights above fair Pasadena. — LOU V. CHAFIN.

The Usual Answer.
Dora—Men may not think so, but nowadays there are a great many girls who have no intention of ever marrying.
George—Oh, I know it. I've proposed to a dozen of them.—N. Y. Weekly.

Effect of Contrast.
Mrs. Squib—Do you still think this new hat too big, dear?
Mr. Squib—No'm, not now. I've been comparing it with the bill.—Chicago Record.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

The Secret of Success, It Is Claimed, Lies in Proper Working.

Working the butter is where the fine art of butter-making comes in. Nothing but practical and deep study will master this part of the work. Given a single lot of butter out of the churn and divide it between two people, one an old-fashioned butter-maker, and the other a modern expert, and if the butter came out of the churn all right one will make twenty-five and the other fifty-cent butter of it, such being the importance of proper working.

To work butter correctly we must begin in the churn. Stop it when the butter breaks, say the size of bird shot. Draw off the buttermilk, skim off the granules of butter that have run into the churn. Now carefully lift the butter all out of the churn with a tin or wooden dipper. Don't for your life touch it with your hands. Place it as tenderly as a baby on the work table, and press it gently but firmly into a flat cake. Then with the wooden paddle, fold it together and again gently but firmly press it flat. Do this over and over again until all the water is out of it, but stop as soon as you can. The danger to butter is in overworking it.

The skilled hand will get all the butter out of it with two or three workings, while the clumsy hand will make a salve of it before the water leaves it. The trick is to preserve the grain so that it will break a piece of cast steel. The churn should be turned at the proper number of revolutions per minute, which will depend on the shape and size of the churn and the amount of cream in it.

Never put a churn more than a third full, so as to give the cream full chance to fall or allow the dasher a chance to agitate it. You can soon learn to tell by the sound when the cream "breaks," that is, forms in little pellets like shot. Then stop, draw off the buttermilk and add a bucket of clean fresh water at the temperature of sixty degrees. Be particular about this if you want fine butter. Turn it slowly in this water twice; then draw off the water and add another bucketful and repeat the process. Do this until the water runs from the churn perfectly clear; then the butter is ready for the working table.—Home and Farm.

REFRACTORY ANIMALS.

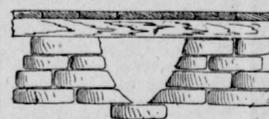
Farmers Should Get Rid of Them as Quickly as Possible.

Any farmer is really unfortunate who possesses a balky horse, kicking cow, or breachy animal of any kind, and the best way to get rid of the evil is to dispose of the beast, even if it is done at something of a sacrifice. Refractory cattle should be prepared for the shambles; refractory horses put upon tread powers if balky, and to city use if unruly. There is neither peace nor profit in keeping such, and the real aim of life should be to make the situation as comfortable as possible. Kicking cows are sometimes kept on the plea that they are good milkers, but it is not a fit one, for a fatted cow will bring sufficient money in the market to purchase a good, kind milkier any time, and the perplexity saved is worth the price again annually. A writer speaking on the subject says: I do not speak of this as a looker-on, but from my own experience as a farmer and a dairyman, and I know that the husbandman never feels happier concerning his farm regulations than when he has determinedly resolved that he will not have a balky, kicking or unruly animal upon the premises.—Farmers' Voice.

IMPROVED CULVERT.

It Has Proved a Success Wherever It Has Been Used.

I send you a sketch of a culvert, in cross-section. The object of making a culvert in this shape is to confine the water to a narrow space, that it may rise in the basin that is usually found



on the upper side of the road, thus causing depth, volume and force, to carry through the culvert any sediment that may have accumulated in it, and also to prevent the water from freezing in winter. In use it proves to be a success.—W. O. Noyes, in Good Roads.

Remedy for Plant Lice.

These troublesome insects cannot be poisoned, because they live by suction and take the sap from the leaves by means of their sharp beaks, which they insert deeply in them. They are only vulnerable by means of some oily liquid applied to their bodies. The best of these is the emulsion made of soap dissolved in water and mixed with kerosene oil. A pound of soap to a quart of hot water and a quart of the oil are the proportions. This is thoroughly shaken in a jar, and when emulsified it is set away to cool, and one part of it used with nine parts of water. This is sprayed on the insects, and is deadly to all with which it may come in contact.

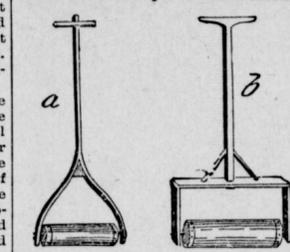
Splitting Cabbage Stems.

A description is given of a method for arresting the growth of cabbage heads nearly mature, and thereby preventing their cracking. This is performed by cutting the cabbage stem half or two-thirds across with a sharp pruning knife and then extending the cut either up or down for a short distance. If the cabbage does not bend over by its own weight and thus widen the split, a splinter of wood should be inserted to keep the cut surfaces apart. By this means the further growth of the heads is arrested, and yet sufficient sap reaches them to keep them fresh until wanted for use.

HOMEMADE ROLLER.

Composed of Stove Pipe and Filled with Sand or Old Lead.

I have had a cheap and convenient hand roller in use for some time. It is made of a piece of stovepipe, say three feet long and from five to eight inches in diameter. Circular pieces of wood, the heavier the better, are fitted in both ends, and the pipe is filled with sand or old pieces of lead and dirt well rammed down to keep it solid. The handle is a heavy oak or hickory sapling, split up far enough to make the bow as shown in the cut. An axle may be made of an iron rod running through the blocks in the ends of the pipe, and completely through the cylinder, or they may be screw bolts running into the blocks. The block should be put in one end of the pipe and securely nailed; then the pipe should be filled with sand, or other heavy matter, and then the block should be put in the other end and this should also be well nailed. An old piece of stovepipe, the larger in diameter the better, a hickory sapling, say eight feet long, a rod or bolts for the axle and a couple of round blocks,



HOMEMADE ROLLERS.

of the same size as the pipe, and an hour's time will make as good a hand roller as can be bought for four or five dollars at the hardware store. The roller may be put in a framework made of old boards and an old lawn roller handle used instead of a sapling. It is well to paint the stovepipe to keep it from rusting.

Such a roller is very useful when putting in radishes, turnips or any small or light seed. Fig. A shows how the handle is made with a sapling. Fig. B shows a frame made of board with a handle from an old lawn mower or something of the sort.—American Garden.

COOLING THE CELLAR.

In Ordinary Weather Windows Should Be Opened at Night Only.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry; but this object often falls of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes moldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy—it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. If the air of the cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box, and, the National Builder adds, a peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts, of water, and in this way a cellar or milk house may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather.

ROOTS OF FRUIT TREES.

Cultivation Close About the Trunks Is Not Necessary.

While fruit growers are aware now that the roots of trees and plants extend to great distance, still it is difficult to break away from the old habit of manuring about the trunks, trusting that somehow or other the fertilizer will be appropriated and fearing that if spread broadcast it may in some way become lost; it will be found difficult to place manure in an orchard or vineyard where the plants will not reach it, and if properly spread will not be lost. Should it sink into the subsoil the roots will follow it and bring it back by the ear, as a teacher would a truant schoolboy.

We have observed the roots of apple trees in sand pits extending downwards ten feet. We recently followed the roots of an old grape vine twenty feet under the location of a defunct building. When we stopped digging the roots were as large as a little finger, were four feet beneath the surface and probably extended ten feet further. A pile of manure about the base of this vine would have done but little good.

Knowing the extent and habit of root growth, it is apparent that cultivation close about the trunks of the trees or vines is not necessary, and is often productive of more harm than good in marring and breaking, besides tempting profanity on the part of the plowman.—Rural World.

It is mostly squash pies now instead of pumpkin pies. The squash is more generally grown than the pumpkin. The squash, by the way, makes good stock feed.

THERE is no better hay for the milch cow than oats cut and cured when the seed is in the milk state.

WELCOME TO M'KINLEY.

See, the conquering hero comes! Sound the hewgag, beat the drums! Preaching that our greatness waxes By the increase n our taxes; Holding we'd been "long" on "stuff" If our taxes were enough. Fanacea for every ill Is the great McKinley bill. Shame on us! Can it be true That only back in '92 Our Napoleon, tried and true, 'Mid loud hurrah and wild hulloo, Met a disastrous Waterloo? Now, regardless of past pain, Let's pick our flints and try again—Raise the taxes mountain high. With firm resolve to do or die. Sound the hewgag, beat the drums! Let the conquering hero come! —Florida Herald.

POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY.

A Few Pungent Remarks on McKinley by a Reasoner in the South.

Of de kentry was all one party from rim ter serim, it ad be er case ob tie up. De people must er bin satisfied wif Cleveland de fustest time ur dey wouldn't er lected him de seekind.

Perlitteral politics ain't got nothin' ter do wif de size ob de craps or de price ob wheat.

De grass grows in de field, de sheeps eats it an' dey wool grows. All de farmer has ter do is ter cut it off. Ef he kaint do that as cheap as dey kin in de ole kentry he oughter quit de sheep bizness.

Dis yer ting ob shettin' down factories ter perlitteral purposes is laik er man er choppin' his foot off ter spite er pinchin' shoe.

Eph Houston, the Chief Eagle, as stated heretofore in the Republic, was one of the distinguished politicians who occupied seats on the platform at the recent McKinley lecture along with Chauncey I. Filley, Charles Schweickard, Hon. Nathan Frank, Messrs. Niedringhaus and other shining lights of the republican party. The chief eagle arrived in time to hear the beginning of the speech and remained to the end, paying close attention to everything that fell from the lips of the great apostle of protection.

"Ah kaint say as Ah heered anything new," said the Chief Eagle to a Republic reporter, "case Ah'd dan read de same speech erfore. McKinley was er variatin' hisself froo de kentry, an' den it was de same arguments as was variated in durin' de las' campaign. Maybe Mr. McKinley has studied de tariff mo' dan me, but Ah has studied it er heap, an' Ah don't know as Ah kin co'cide wif him er'zactly on all his reduncements. Telk wool fur er instance. Whuffer does de farmer want pertection on wool? Whar's de labor come in? De grass grows uv itself here same as it do in Europe. De sheep eats de grass, in' all de farmer has ter do is ter grab Br'er sheep, tek de shears, an' snip de wool. Ef he kaint do that ter competition wif any kentry anywhar, he'd better quit de sheep raisin' bizness, an' go ter raisin' hogs. Ah's fur free wool, an' cheap clo'es; de cheaper de better. Ah understan' Mr. Filley agrees wif me on dat.

"Mr. McKinley variated er heap 'bout de wheat bein' so an' so much er bushel, instead ob bein' so an' so much mo', an' er blamin' de dimmercrat party fur it. Ah's studied on dis yer pint, an' Ah 'members when de wheat an' de co'n was so plenty, under er 'publican government dat de farmers up in de northwest kentry couldn't git ernuif fur it ter pay fur haulin' in ter de market, an' dey burnt de corn for fuel. Ah knows ter as de price ob cotton goes by de size ob de crap an' de de man' an' polertees hasn't got er thing ter do wif it.

"Ah reads in de papers how dese yer speculators boostes de price ob hog meat an' lard, no matter which party is er hol'n' Washington down, an' Ah's got sense ernuif ter know dat if de crap is bigger dan' de call fur it, de price goes down, an' ef dey ain't more'n ernuif co'n and wheat an' hog meat ter go 'round de price goes up. Ah duano whether dey was 'publicans an' dimmercrats in Bible times—Ah 'beleve de book do tell erbout dey bein' 'publicans—but Ah has heered when dey was er famine in Egypt dat Joseph, who hed de co'n, wukked his brethern fur all dey was wuff erlo' he'd turn it loose.

"Mr. McKinley talked er mighty heap erbout de people bein' 'onsatisfied befo' Cleveland was 'lected de lastes' time, an' narratin' dat dat was de reason ob dey er switchin' ter de dimmercrats. Well, dey was onsatisfied, but dey mus' ha bin er reason fur dey onsatisfaction. De people gits tired ob one thing all de time, dess same as er man kaint eat feesh er quail, er even chicken er watermillyun all de yer erroun'! Ef de kentry was all 'publican from rim ter serim, it ud be er tieup. Ef one party stays in de power all de time, dey thinks dey owns de hull kentry. De longer it stays in de power, de wasser it gits. Dat was de matter wif de 'publican party, dey had hit on too purlongin'! De people wanted er change, an' when yer comes down ter de bed scratch, de people is boun' ter git what dey wants—if ernuif wants it. Dey wanted er change. Dey had tried Cleveland, and dey must er bin satisfied wif him de fustest time, ur dey wouldn't er 'lected him de seekind. Ah is bound ter remit mahseff dat Cleveland was er favorable man de fustest time. He was so favorable dat some of de dimmercrats kicked 'case he wouldn't gib 'em all what dey wanted.

"Ah has knocked erroun' de kentry fur er good while, an' Ah knows dat hard times comes whos'never is in de power. Ah's never furgit de panie ob 1873. It gibs me de heart disease to think ob it yit. Ah was nussin' de yaller fever in Memphis, an' arter dat Ah was er runnin' de ribber. De yaller fever wages was good an' Ah done saved one hundred and seventy dollars. Ah put it in de Fust national bank at Cairo. One day Ah sees in de paper dat all de banks was er bustin'. It was arter what dey called Black Friday. Ah couldn't wait 'twill de boat gits ter Cairo. We gits thar at six o'clock in de mawnin', an' Ah jes humped up de hill to de bank. De fust thing Ah see was a notice, 'Bank closed.' Ah sot down on de bank steps

an' Ah dess eried an' 'boo-hooed—Ah was only a young feller den. Bimeby Ah axed er sto'keeper whar dat white man lived what kep de bank. He didn't know, he said de man'd be about de bank at nine o'clock. Ah waited, but Ah didn't hope to ever see mah money agin'. When de bank man come along Ah nailed him. Ah was near tickled to deff wen he said Ah could gib mah money. Ah axed him whuffer he put de sign up: 'Bank closed,' an' he luffed an' said dey done dat every day at free o'clock. Ah gits mah money outen de bank anyway, an' Ah says to mahseff, 'eff de Lov'd'll furgib me fur puttin' mah money in er bank an' gittin' a skeer like dat, Ah'll never do it again, an' Ah never has. So yer sees Ah doesn't hole de dimmercrat party fur de panie ob de las' year.

"Mr. McKinley blame de dimmercrat party fur de hard times, short work an' low wages. Ah has seen de hard times er mighty heap harder dan dey is now, an' Ah don't see as wages is any lower now dan dey has bin under de 'publicans. Ah knows dat steamboat wages got down in durin' de 'publican power, an' dey has never got up since. Ah don't blame de 'publicans fur dat. Ah blames de steamboatmen, an' de wool niggers as 'ud be kaintin' ter do de wuf fur de low wages. An' so Ah don't blame de dimmercrat party fur de hard times, nuther.

"Somebody in de ordnanee tole Mr. McKinley ter ax Mr. Niedringhaus why he shet down de tin plate mill fur. He look erroun', but Mr. Niedringhaus, who was er setin' near me, didn't say er word. Ah expect if he'd done tole de truff he'd er had ter say dat it was polertees. Ah has come ter de 'clusion dat some ur dese yer mill men has dess dun dat er purpose ter mek out laik dey kaint mek er livin' under dat free traffic. Dat is wrong. Er man oughter ter hepp his fellow-men. Ah is done it lots er times. Ah is 'cun' 'bout things mahseff when Ah seed people as needed 'em wus den fur 'em.

"Dese fellers what shets down fur de sake ob polertees 'minds me ob er man. An' he knowed in Mississippi. He was er sort er g'ut, sorter wrong in his head. Somebody gib him er pair er shoes as didn't fit him. Dey pinched his foot, an' ter git even he wid er ax an' chop off his hull foot."

At this stage the Chief Eagle's soliloquy was interrupted by the arrival of a delegation of influential citizens, who wanted his influence in the interest of a certain candidate in the coming campaign, and, excusing himself to the reporter, he went into executive session with the visitors.—St. Louis Republic.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—While McKinley was at Peoria he should have had his speeches distilled. Some of them already have fermented.—Chicago Post.

—Mr. McKinley is talking a great deal these days, but he is not trying to explain why wool that kept falling under a McKinley tax keeps rising under free trade.—N. Y. World.

—The political tin factories were started to help the republican campaign in 1892 and they are shutting down now to help the republican campaign of 1894.—Chicago Herald.

—Could anything induce Maj. McKinley to stop mourning long enough to make a note of the boom in the hat business and the increase of activity in the glass trade?—N. Y. World.

—The commercial agencies agree that business is rapidly improving in the west, notwithstanding the fact that Gov. McKinley is on the stump out there waving the calamity shirt.—Boston Herald.

—Russell B. Harrison announces that it is not likely that his father would decline a presidential nomination if one is tendered. It is a wise son who knows his own father as well as Russell does.—St. Louis Republic.

—Maj. McKinley's present speeches in exposition of the priceless benefits of protection would have had a peculiar interest could they have been read on the morning after the elections in November of 1892.—Chicago Record.

—Mr. McKinley is convinced that the American market cannot be held except by the help of congress. He and his friends seem unable to understand that increased imports mean increased exports, and so more work and wages for American labor. Their theory is that the harder you make it for the American people to satisfy their needs the better it will be for them and the country. We believe that that theory is losing its hold upon our people.—Indianapolis News.

—Democracy does not have to resort to defensive or apologetic tactics in the fight at hand. It has in its brief term of control accomplished a large measure of the reform to which it is pledged, and the sole purpose of republicanism at this time is to denounce what has been done, seeking national supremacy, not upon the merits of any defined policy, but simply by striving to rekindle the spirit of restlessness which good times will soon have exercised. Looking to the promise of the future and sacrificing the animosities of the past at the altar of party fealty, the democratic party is assured of a vindication.—Detroit Free Press.

A Discordant Note.

Gov. McKinley's cute way of referring embarrassing questions to the democratic party, because, as he says, that party is in full control of the government, is falling very flat. The answer is alike disingenuous and unsatisfactory. McKinley is virtually, if not actually, a candidate for the presidency. Every speech he makes is filled with tearful appeals for the return of the republican party to power. If he and his associates know but one issue, and can thrill but one note, they may as well unite right now, for that note does not and can not harmonize with the great chorus of American industry. But in making no pretense of understanding the issues, McKinley admits that he and his party will have no responsible part in their solution, and he is right.—Kansas City Times.

WHERE NEGROES THRIVE

The Interesting Colored Population of the Capital City.

Schools Maintained for the Education of American Children of African Descent—Gorgeous Homes and Churches Owned by Intelligent Negroes.

[Special Washington Letter.] Every class and every grade of the Americanized African can be found within the boundaries of the District of Columbia. We have them here not only from the depths of ignorance and poverty to the heights of intelligence and wealth, but from the villainy and morality of the Sunday schools and churches.

Some of these American citizens of African descent are owners not only of



A HOODOO DOCTOR.

houses and homes but of mansions which are superior in appointments and conveniences for comfort to the great houses in which their former masters dwelt. One of them has an income from the government of upwards of \$20,000 per annum, and has held lucrative and responsible positions for nearly a quarter of a century. Another wealthy colored man owns a handsome house on Connecticut avenue, our most fashionable thoroughfare, and he could easily sell it for four times its actual worth, because his wealthy and aristocratic white neighbors would be glad to gratify the sense of resentment which is so common in some quarters against the lately enslaved race.

The schools for colored children are separate from the schools for white children, and an entirely separate but coordinate system of education is maintained, from the primer school room to the high school, where diplomas are issued upon a par with the diplomas of the white children's high school, and which indicate a curriculum of the same extent and value.

Upon Fifteenth street, within a few blocks of our most pretentious hotels and practically in the most fashionable quarter of the city, there is a very large church maintained entirely by colored people, which, in appointments and furnishings, is equal to the best churches furnished and maintained by the white people; and this church is particularly famous for its strong, and in some respects excellent, quartette choir.

Upon the same street and within a stone's throw of the church referred to above, there is a less pretentious church for colored people, that is to say, less pretentious in external appearance. But within it is simply gorgeous, and its audience is composed of some of the wealthiest men and women in this city belonging to the colored race.

Down in the southern and southeastern portion of the city, however, the investigator can find every class of negro, from the ignorant believer in hoodoos and fetish worship to the intelligent but uneducated negro of the plantation variety. They come to Washington from every section of Maryland and Virginia; while hundreds, if not thousands of them, find their way here from states more remote. In the alleys, and on the unused public reservations, the lower orders of negroes are found. They are all good natured, jolly, seekers after pleasure of every kind; and yet within their ranks the worst, most degraded and brutal criminals are to be found, and are known to be existent by our police and detective officers. So thoroughly have these people been watched and studied by the guardians of our peace that it is not likely that any crime can be committed by one of their number and the guilty be allowed to escape.

In these lower orders of colored people there is to be found on every hand the strong belief in "night doctors," which terrorizes so many of that class of people. They have somehow become so thoroughly convinced that the agents of medical colleges are out every night in search of live specimens for the doctors to operate upon, that they look upon every stranger who may come into their neighborhood after the setting of the sun as a "night doctor" in search of victims.

This belief in "night doctors" nearly cost a young colored man his life a few weeks ago. Some systematic burglaries had been going on within our city for some time. The marauders not only robbed houses, but destroyed furniture, cutting and slashing carpets, curtains and furniture in a manner indicative of diabolical possession. The policemen of the city were directed to make every man found upon the streets after one o'clock in the morning give an account of himself. A young colored man starting out to work shortly before five o'clock in the morning was accosted by a man across the street from him, whom, in the gloom, he could not distinctly see as an officer in uniform. The darky took to his heels, the officer fired, struck his man, arrested him and took him to the hospital. It was learned that the young man instantly ran without giving any account of him-

self, believed that he was accosted by a "night doctor," and he was too terror-stricken to inquire who his interlocutor was.

These colored people adopt all sorts of means of securing a livelihood; and their principal object seems to be to get a living out of the white people by hook or by crook. Once had a colored woman employed in my house who was discovered to be guilty of carrying home with her various articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar; while her son was in the habit of calling during the day with two coal scuttles which he filled and carried home. When the discovery was made and Aunt Lina, as she was called, was reminded of the fact that she was a very devoted member of the church and had been violating her alleged religious principles, she replied: "When de chillen of Israel were taken outen de house of bondage, dey was told to spill de Egyptians. When de culud people come out of de house of bondage we had a right to spill de Egyptians. We supported de white people long enough and now de white people must support us."

That seemed to Aunt Lina to be good logic, upon a Scriptural basis; and she was undoubtedly sincere in her belief. Very many of the professional beggars in this city are young negro girls who infest the residence part of the city and demand pennies or five-cent pieces from ladies. As a rule, they work in pairs and divide the result of the day's work. While it is true that Washington lives on government officials and representatives, it is more than true that the negro lives on Washington, and lives with as little exertion as the lily of the field, and, though clad with as much variety, presents hardly so beautiful an appearance. The negro is as much Washington as is the capitol; and it is not an exaggeration to say that if removed one would be missed as much as the other.

The young negroes here are catch-penny fellows. They are up to all sorts of tricks to get money, in small amounts. Those who are really trying to do something, no matter how trivial it may be, are encouraged by the white people; because so many of them are trying to secure a living without doing anything. There are two little fellows who dance at nights on the sidewalks, and they catch many a penny and nickel from people who watch and enjoy their antics. These little black imps are neither of them thirty-six inches high, yet each small agile body is surmounted by a round black head and face that looks old enough for a veteran of the Mexican war, and the two pairs of little round black eyes snap and glisten almost as



"WE SUPPORTED DE WHITE PEOPLE LONG ENOUGH."

rapidly as the four dirty, rusty red feet patter on the pave.

There is no intricate step or shuffle in perfect union, the only accompaniment being a series of guttural grunts that are supposed to do duty as a measure for the time of each movement. Between legitimate dancing steps they bob down until their haunches almost touch the ground, and this particular act always brings forth applause. The poor we have with us always. It makes no difference whether they are black or white. Unfortunately, so many of the poor of this city are of one race; and it is undoubtedly, as Aunt Lina says, the fault of the race which enslaved them for so long. We must neither censure nor blame them too severely for their faults and weaknesses. He who taught us to say "Our Father," taught us, in those two words, both the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man. We must endeavor to remember that it is an inspired saying that "the rich and the poor shall meet together; and the Lord is the Maker of us all."

SMITH D. FREY.

The Last Resource.

When lovely woman stoops to folly, And finds too late, she's getting gray, What charm can then her worst fears joy? What art can wash the sign away? The only way her years to cover, And hide her age from every eye, And bring back to her feet her lover, And ring her finger, is—to dye!

—N. Y. World.

Not Without Honor, Except—

Pennyroyal—It's funny; I have never yet seen a woman who did not rave over Drivley's poetry. Critic—You have never met Drivley's wife, then?—Judge.

His Lucky Day.

Mrs. Tipton—I thought you were going to the races this afternoon? Tipton—Yes, I was, confound it!—but I missed the train. Mrs. Tipton—An! Wednesday was always your lucky day.—Puck.

Welcome.

Elder Berry—Did the natives of central Africa give you a warm reception? Returned Missionary—Yes, indeed! They were so tickled to see me that they wanted to eat me up.—N. Y. World.

None of His Business.

Miss Irene—The odious creature! She turned and looked at me after we had passed each other. Cousin Jack—How do you know she did?—Chicago Tribune.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Cream Custards.—To one quart of cream add six eggs, slightly beaten. Strain the cream and eggs into a double boiler, add six tablespoonfuls of sugar and boil ten minutes. When nearly cold add flavoring.—Boston Budget.

—Baked Trout.—After the trout are cleaned, open and lay out flat on back, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and brush lightly with melted butter. Cover with rich milk and cream, and let them bake slowly until tender.—N. Y. Observer.

—Tomato Preserves.—Five pounds ripe tomatoes, five pounds sugar, quarter pound green ginger, one lemon. Cut the lemon in slices and remove the seeds. Peel the tomatoes and cut them in halves, add the ginger and boil one hour; now add the sugar and boil down until as thick as jam. Put up in small jars; it is a very rich sweetmeat.—Country Gentleman.

—Parsnips should be washed in the same way as beets. They can then be cut in thin slices and stewed, adding butter, salt, pepper and cream as seasoning; or they can be parboiled and then dipped in egg and cracker crumbs and fried brown on both sides in butter. For the latter method they should be cut in slices a quarter of an inch thick, either round or lengthwise, as you prefer.

—Spiced Grapes.—Wild grapes are best for this use. They should be stemmed, washed, boiled till soft, and then pressed through a coarse sieve. To each ten pounds of the pulp thus prepared add half the weight of sugar, an even tablespoonful of cinnamon, a heaping teaspoonful each of cloves, spice and pepper, a grated nutmeg and two quarts of vinegar. Boil till it is as thick as catsup, then bottle.—Good Housekeeping.

—Apple Pudding.—Pare, quarter and core enough sour apples to fill a pudding mould two-thirds full; season with butter and spice, and add enough water to stew. Make a dough as for tea biscuit, cover the apples neatly and cut openings for the escape of steam. Invert another mould of the same size over the top, cook fifteen minutes on top of the stove and finish in a moderate oven. Serve hot with any sauce preferred.—Ohio Farmer.

—Preserved Grapes in Bunches.—Take out the seed with a pin, breaking the bunches as little as possible. Boil clarified sugar until nearly ready "to candy." Add grapes to cover the bottom of the pan without laying bunches on each other and boil five minutes to extract the juice. Lay in a earthen pan and pour over the sirup. Cover with paper. The next day, boil the sirup five minutes and skim well. Lay in the grapes, let boil one minute and put them into pots.—Housekeeper.

A glass of home-made ginger beer, with a lump of ice in it, is always a pleasant drink on a hot day. Take a deep, earthen-ware kettle for the making of the beer. Slice four lemons, place them in the kettle, add a pound and a half of loaf sugar and one and a half ounces of root ginger, slightly bruised. Pour over these ingredients two gallons of boiling water, and when nearly cold pour in a dessertspoonful of fresh brewers' yeast. Cover this with a thin cloth and let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours. Strain and bottle it and place in a cool cellar.

FEMINE FASHIONS.

Seasonable Suggestions Regarding Autumn Costumes.

Among the most notable of the season's models are long coats that are to be a feature of the styles for outside garments. The richest and most expensive of these are made of handsome black velvet. These have skirts covering about half the length of the dress. Some of them are absolutely close-fitting, suggesting a basque with long skirts, others are three-quarter-fitting and others have the old time Watteau fold revived and any amount of elaborate and what one might call ungraceful trimming. There are in the world however, a few women who realize that a very rich black-silk velvet makes much the better-looking garment if it is made severely plain and depends more for its style on the exquisite fit and finish than upon any quantity of garniture. Therefore we are to see two types of the velvet coat—one gotten up in all the severe plainness of the tailor's model, the other puffed, draped with lace, loaded with passementerie and further ornamented by bows of ribbon with long ends.

One style in the close-fitting shape has a collar of velvet cut in square tabs, and corded and lined with satin. There are enormous sleeves of velvet with satin cuffs. Aside from this the garment is without trimming material of any sort. That it is exceedingly rich and elegant goes without saying. A second garment has a very deep collar of side-plaited chiffon, with a high collar of ribbon, with a large bow and ends at the front. The sleeves are of thick silk and are completely smothered in chiffon set on so full that the underneath material is almost concealed.

Another cloak is three-quarter fitting at the front and sides, with a deep yoke cut square across the front and back. At the back is a very deep Watteau plait, and over the top of this is a fall of thread lace about a quarter of a yard wide. Above this lace, upon the yoke, which is of solid embroidery or passementerie, is a bow of velvet ribbon with ends that fall two-thirds of the length of the dress skirt. Velvet sleeves are in leg-of-mutton fashion, and over the shoulders are deep and very full ruffles of lace. Across the front of the yoke is a double flounce of lace that falls some distance below the waist line. This is an extremely elaborate garment and very dressy. Upon a tall, slender and stylish woman it may look exceedingly well, but everything worn with it must correspond.—N. Y. Ledger.

Accounted For.

Diner—See here, waiter, there is a hair in this honey. Waiter—Dear me. It must have dropped out of the comb.—Truth.

A Question of Precedence.

"In an adjoining room," said a father, "I hear my two young children, who have just got up, discussing earnestly the question who shall get washed first. This may not be a question of high international importance, but it is certainly one of some domestic interest. Each claims the right to be washed first, supporting the claim by sundry statements as to who was washed first yesterday, and so on; but both are willing to submit the case to their mother for arbitration, which they do. Just how she settled it I don't know; happily, however, surely; for now I hear them laughing; but with such an arbiter what possible outcome could there be except peace and quiet and general satisfaction and good humor?"—N. Y. Sun.

Held by the Enemy.

If you are held captive by the enemy, rheumatism, bound hand and foot in the shackles of rheumatism, you have yourself to blame, because you did not check their approach in the outset, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Tackle them at once with this pain soothing, nerve quieting, blood purifying specific, and you will experience speedy relief. Biliousness, malarial, dyspeptic, liver and neuralgic complaints yield to it.

MR. GREATHAM, the landlord, says he prefers as tenants experienced chess-players, because it is so seldom they move.—Boston Transcript.

By the time a rumor flies around one block it becomes a lie.—Galveston News.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

| KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Best steers | 3 70 @ 5 50 |
| Stockers | 2 00 @ 3 35 |
| Native cows | 2 20 @ 2 90 |
| HOGS—Good to choice heavy | 4 90 @ 4 90 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 46 1/2 @ 46 1/2 |
| No. 2 hard | 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 43 @ 43 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 28 @ 29 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 40 @ 40 |
| FLOUR—Patent per sack | 1 40 @ 1 50 |
| Fancy | 1 90 @ 2 00 |
| HAY—Choice timothy | 8 50 @ 9 00 |
| Fancy prairie | 7 00 @ 7 50 |
| BRAN (sacked) | 56 @ 60 |
| BUTTER—Choice creamery | 20 @ 22 |
| CHEESE—Full cream | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Choice | 13 1/2 @ 14 |
| POTATOES | 45 @ 50 |

| ST. LOUIS. | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Native and shipping | 3 00 @ 4 00 |
| Texas | 2 00 @ 3 35 |
| HOGS—Heavy | 4 50 @ 4 90 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice | 2 00 @ 2 60 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 2 90 @ 3 45 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 hard | 48 @ 48 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 46 @ 46 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 28 1/2 @ 28 1/2 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 50 @ 50 1/2 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 20 @ 24 |
| LARD—Western steam | 7 00 @ 7 15 |
| PORK | 13 20 @ 13 25 |

| CHICAGO. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Common to prime | 3 75 @ 4 95 |
| HOGS—Packing and shipping | 4 00 @ 4 85 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice | 2 50 @ 3 00 |
| FLOUR—Winter wheat | 3 20 @ 4 25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 51 1/2 @ 52 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 49 1/2 @ 49 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 50 @ 50 1/2 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 18 @ 25 |
| LARD | 7 20 @ 7 25 |
| PORK | 12 25 @ 12 50 |

| NEW YORK. | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| CATTLE—Native and shipping | 4 00 @ 5 15 |
| HOGS—Good to choice | 5 00 @ 5 40 |
| FLOUR—Good to choice | 2 50 @ 4 50 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 54 1/2 @ 56 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 35 1/2 @ 36 |
| OATS—Western mixed | 23 1/2 @ 23 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 20 @ 23 1/2 |
| PORK—Mess | 13 50 @ 13 75 |

TO PUT ON

needed flesh, no matter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh builder is known to medical science; this puts on healthy flesh not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It rouses every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit. M. J. COLEMAN of 22 Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass., writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with untold agony for at least 18 months, I am more than pleased to say that after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' for one month, I was entirely cured, and from that day to this I do not know what God, what even a slight headache is. I paid a doctor on Tremont St., Boston, in one day (for his advice only) the sum of \$100, who, after my medicine, and derived no M. J. COLEMAN, Esq. benefit. I got more relief in one hour from your medicines, as far as my stomach was concerned, than from all the other medicine I used. If any person who reads this is suffering from dyspepsia or constipation, and will use your medicine as I have done, he will never regret it."



Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Recept
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mrs. PANCARD (suspiciously)—"Why are you hanging around my back window so long?" "Tramp—" "Ma'am, those apple pies are as purty as pictures, an' I'd like to be the frame o' one o' them."—Harper's Bazar.

When Nature Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Mrs. O'NEIL—"Do you make the old man do the washing?" Mrs. Murphy—"Yes, you see, he's out of shteady wurruk, and it's mane loike ner give him a job whin wan can."—Harper's Bazar.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

No, MAUD, dear, a journal devoted to the interests of palmistry, isn't strictly speaking, a hand organ.—Philadelphia Record.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"WHAT I tell my wife goes." "Indeed?" "Yes; she takes it to her mother right away, and pretty soon it is everywhere."—Puck.

LOVE never speaks in a foreign language.—Ram's Horn.

People who hope are people who help.—Ram's Horn.

"TIMMIE—"What do you think of my new desk? Bought it second-hand; made the money all from my jokes." "Simmons—"Well, that is as it should be—the jokes were all second-hand, were they not?"—Cincinnati Tribune.

The monkey goes to the sunny side of the tree when he wants a warmer climb.—Texas Siftings.

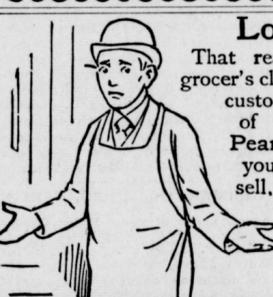
"Doctor, I am troubled with shooting pains in my face." "Yes, madam. You use too much powder."—Chicago Tribune.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best

You can easily have the best if you only insist upon it. They are made for cooking and heating in every conceivable style and size for any kind of fuel and with prices from \$10 to \$70. The genuine all bear this trade-mark and are sold with a written guarantee. First-class merchants everywhere handle them.

Largest Dealers of Stoves and Ranges in the World
DETROIT, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK CITY.

If you've neuralgia, take St. Jacobs Oil—rub it on—rub it on hard—keep rubbing it on—it has got to stop the pain—that's what it's for.



Lost his Position.

That really happened to a certain grocer's clerk, because he couldn't induce customers to take an inferior brand of washing powder in place of Pearlina. The grocer said, "If you can't sell what I want you to sell, I don't want you."

Now it doesn't take a very wise woman to decide whether this was an honest grocer. And a woman wise enough for that, would be likely to insist upon having nothing but Pearlina. There is nothing "as good as" or "the same as" Pearlina, the original—in fact, the only—washing-compound. If they send you something else, send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

We dreamed of bliss, But never knew The bliss of having Dreams come true, Until, for very pity's sake, The Fairbank firm commenced to make The Soap, that in our dreams we planned: This celebrated, well-known brand—

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

Consumption was formerly pronounced incurable. Now it is not. In all the early stages of the disease

Scott's Emulsion

will effect a cure quicker than any other known specific. Scott's Emulsion promotes the making of healthy lung-tissue, relieves inflammation, overcomes the excessive waste of the disease and gives vital strength.

For Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Buy only the genuine with our trademark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on "Scott's Emulsion." FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

45, CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.35 FINE OAK & BUCKLE. \$3.50 POLICE & SOLES. \$2.50 2. WOMEN'S EXTRA FINE. \$2.15 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.25 2.15

BEST DUNGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitutes. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

A. N. K.—D 1523

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

A MYSTERY.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found Murdered.

RUN OVER BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

A Husband Murders His Wife and Then Kills Himself, Frequent Quarrels Over a Child Being the Cause—Six Men Injured.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 23.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a fine-looking, well-dressed man was found hidden in a tuft of weeds in a field, a mile south of this city. An assassin's bullet had pierced his brain, and he had been dragged 150 feet and thrown over a fence. He wore a new suit of black clothes, was dark complected, and apparently about 26 years of age. Decomposition had set in. He is unknown to any of the many hundreds who have viewed his remains in the morgue in this city, and there is not any evidence of his identity to be found.

Under the railroad platform at the fair grounds, near where he evidently met death, was found a soft felt hat and a bundle of underclothing saturated with blood. It was wrapped in a sheet of wrapping paper from the clothing house of E. W. Mithelner & Co., of Paola, Kan., and then in a St. Louis Globe-Democrat of October 18. In his pockets was found a small amount of change and a letter so obliterated by the exposure that its contents could not be discerned. The first two letters of the signature were "E. W." The body had been dragged in the mud by the feet.

At the spot where he was killed there are evidences in the mud of a desperate struggle, participated in probably by three men. The murder is a complete mystery. A coroner's jury has failed to establish identity and the officers are nonplussed. His presence in such a remote spot as where the murder occurred cannot be accounted for.

CRUSHED UNDER THE CARS.
PERRY, Ok., Oct. 22.—Hugh Corrigan, a well known citizen of Perry and a member of the city council, was run over by a freight train yesterday morning and cut entirely into pieces and his remains scattered along the railroad track for several hundred yards. The coroner commenced an investigation yesterday morning, but has not ended his work. One theory is that Mr. Corrigan, who is 60 years old, was going home and was struck by an engine, and another is that he was killed at his home and laid on the track to keep down suspicion. Mr. Corrigan's wife was away from home. The deceased came here from Dallas, Tex., where he was a prominent business man.

QUARRELED OVER A CHILD.
HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 23.—Sanford Baldwin murdered his wife in this city early yesterday morning and then killed himself. The weapon used was a double-barreled shotgun. Baldwin was 50 years of age and his wife 35. Both had been married before their union last August, the woman having four children, one of whom Baldwin did not like. Quarrels over this one were frequent, Baldwin in one of these outbursts threatening his wife's life. She, much alarmed, went with her children to the home of a neighbor. Yesterday morning she returned alone. The quarrel was renewed and the tragedy followed.

SIX MEN HURT.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 23.—The building on Bridge square, being demolished by the Pabst Brewing Co. for the erection of their new warehouse, fell shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Six men were buried under the debris, five of whom have been taken out badly injured, one possibly fatally. The sixth is still under a pile of brick, plaster and timbers and can be heard groaning by the firemen working on the wreckage.

NOVEL CAMPAIGN TOUR.

It is introduced by the Democratic candidates in Oklahoma.

PERRY, Ok., Oct. 23.—Democrats of Oklahoma have inaugurated a novel way of campaigning. In each county local candidates have purchased a large tent and seats with restaurant outfit attached and they go over the district by townships. The tent is pitched every 10 miles from night to night and during the day runners bring in the voters who are dined and vined in the tent and hear speaking. This method in the rural districts is drawing hundreds of voters out each night and on many occasions the meeting lasts nearly all night.

A Tragedy Near Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 23.—J. M. Johnson and John Henderson, who are contestants for a claim near this city, quarreled yesterday because Henderson attempted to plow up wheat Johnson had sown, and both began shooting. Johnson was not hit, but Henderson was shot in the body and his son through the breast. The boy has died from his wound and the father's condition is critical. Johnson, who gave himself up at once, is the democratic candidate for the legislature in his district.

Accident at the Dallas Races.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 23.—In the first half mile dash at the Texas state fair race course yesterday, and just before the grand stand was reached in the finish, several of the field got into a pocket. Deceitful stumbled, throwing Jockey Bradshaw, while Stella M. ran over the boy, striking him in the head with her foot and it is feared fatally injuring him. The rider of Stella M. was also thrown and trampled upon. A third jockey was thrown, but not seriously injured.

The experts of the Dockery commission were reported as turning their attention to the interior department to see if they could not improve the methods of disposing of public lands and simplify the means of settling land contests. Nothing definite, however, had been decided upon.

LAWLESS MEN.

People in the Indian Territory at Their Mercy—Federal Authorities Are Asked to Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Indian office yesterday received advices by telegraph from the Indian territory giving briefly an account of the lawless condition of affairs in that section, and asking that some action be taken by the United States authorities which will restore order and protect citizens in their rights. It is stated that armed bandits are in practical control of the territory. Lawless gangs infest all sections. Men are held up by highwaymen in broad daylight and robbed. Life and property are not secure either by day or night. The express companies have refused to transport money, and no other means of carrying funds have been devised. There are three well-known organized bands of desperadoes, composed of thieves, thugs and tough characters from all sections of the country, who make a business of pillaging towns. As a result a reign of terror exists and the people of the territory are at the mercy of these gangs. It is stated that the train hold-up reported in the press dispatches yesterday morning is the work of one of these gangs. It is supposed that the marauders journey from one section to another in pursuit of booty, and that the train robberies in the southwest are the work of these desperadoes who make their headquarters in the Indian territory. Secretary Smith was furnished the dispatches by the Indian office.

Assistant Indian Commissioner Armstrong is very familiar with the section where the robbers are operating and has traveled through the country many times with large amounts of money, but never experienced any trouble. He thinks that the whole crew of lawless bandits should be driven out of the Indian country. Just how this is to be done, he says, is difficult to determine. There has been considerable discussion in congress growing out of the lawless bands in the Indian territory, and suggestions have been made for an entire reorganization of affairs there, in order that robbery may be suppressed and the control of the peace of the territory brought under authority competent to enforce law and order. It is recognized by those who have given the matter attention that under present conditions the Indian country will always be the headquarters for lawless men. It has been suggested that in the present emergency the territory could be placed under martial law and troops directed to clear the territory of the gangs which now infest it. This would be an extreme measure and would not likely be resorted to unless all other methods fail.

GERMAN CATHOLIC VEREIN.

A Short Sketch of Adolph Weber, Its Newly Elected President.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 23.—Adolph Weber, the newly-elected president of the German Catholic Verein of the United States, is a resident of this place. He was born in Sinzig, Prussia, in 1843, and came to America, settling in Racine, an orphan, when 12 years of age. Mr. Weber has a good record as a soldier in the civil war. He enlisted as a mere boy in company I, Ninth Wisconsin infantry, in October, 1861; was severely wounded and for ten weeks a prisoner of war at Tyler, Tex. In 1866 he was mustered out of service with the rank of sergeant. Mr. Weber has been mayor of Racine, and several times alderman of the Sixth ward. He is a member and has been president of nearly all the Catholic societies of Racine.

Joint Debate at Abilene.

ABILENE, Kan., Oct. 23.—The chief event of the campaign, the debate between Congressman Davis, populist, and W. A. Calderhead, republican congressional candidate, occurred here last night. Hundreds were turned away and several counties had delegations present. The debate occupied three hours and was on national issues and populist records. Maj. Morrill spoke here in the afternoon to a large audience.

Susan B. Anthony to Speak.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 23.—Miss Susan B. Anthony will make a number of speeches in Kansas in the interest of the equal suffrage amendment. She will speak under the auspices of the populist state central committee. Her dates are as follows: Kansas City, Kan., October 24; Fort Scott, 25; Columbus, 26; Girard, 27; Lawrence, 28; Enterprise, 30; Holton, 31; Burlington, November 1; Emporia, 2; Clay Center, 3; Topeka, 5.

A Switchman Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 23.—W. H. Smith, a switchman in the employ of the Missouri Pacific system, fell from a box car in the Missouri Pacific yards at 4 p. m., yesterday. Three cars passed over his head, killing him instantly.

Gov. Lewelling Quite Ill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 23.—A telegram was received yesterday afternoon stating that Gov. Lewelling was quite ill at his home at Wichita. He had to cancel his speaking date at Lincoln, Kan.

NEWS NOTES.

The necessary naval appropriations for next year are estimated at nearly \$31,000,000.
The reported lynching of five men near Orangeburg, S. C., was untrue according to reports received at the Charleston News and Courier office which said that the circulation of the report was a telegraph operator's joke.
Ex-Police Judge Charles E. Morris, of Springfield, O., has fled, after fleeing people to the tune of \$20,000. He was supposed to be in Canada. The heaviest sufferer is the Citizens' Building & Loan association, of which he had been the trusted attorney for eight years.

AN OHIO TRAGEDY.

The Attempt to Lynch a Negro Brute Leads to the Killing of Several Persons by the Militia.

WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, O., Oct. 17.—The militia of the state of Ohio in upholding the majesty of the law, fired upon the populace here last evening with deadly effect. Maddened by the baseness of a crime committed by a negro, the citizens, not content with letting the law take its course, sought to capture the wretch from the county officials and end his life. The aid of the state was summoned, and in protecting the life of the negro two white persons were instantly killed and several more fatally injured.

William Dolby, colored, who one week ago criminally assaulted Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, aged 55, at Parrot's station, near here, and was captured at Delaware, O., was brought into court yesterday afternoon. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

An angry mob gathered about the jail in the afternoon after Dolby had been identified by his victim and Sheriff Cook called to his assistance the local militia company. This action increased the fury against Dolby, and Gov. McKinley was appealed to for additional assistance and troops from Columbus were sent here, Col. Colt in command.

After the sentence the prisoner was taken to the grand jury room. A mob gathered about the courthouse and the officers were powerless to get Dolby from that building to the jail or to the train and Sheriff Cook wired the governor to send more troops. The mob grew rapidly in numbers and were moved to a point of desperation. Col. Colt made a speech asking the crowd to disperse, but it was received with jeers. The prisoner was prostrate from fear, and lay crying and moaning all the time.

The mob kept Dolby and his guards prisoners in the courthouse until 6 p. m., and then made an attack. The militia repelled them without firing at first, but at 6:45 p. m., the south door was forced open. This door opens upon a street which was filled with men, women and children. The detachment of the guards finally fired on the attacking party. None of the latter were hurt, but a dozen or more persons on the street were struck, with the result stated above.

Upon the firing the mob dispersed in all directions. Immediately all places of business in the city were shut up. Mayor Creamer peremptorily closed all places where liquors were sold. Every street was filled with people. No time was lost in carrying away the dead and wounded.

In addition to the two persons instantly killed, another died soon after the firing, and two others, one a boy 14 years old, cannot recover. At least a dozen are wounded.

THE WHEAT-FED HOG.

A Practical Test Made with Satisfaction at the Armour Packing House.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 18.—The Armour Packing Co., of this city, has been making a series of practical tests to determine the quality of the wheat-fed hog and its availability for packing. Tests made at the Kansas agricultural college, and also by farmers, have shown that there is more money for the farmer, on the present basis of hog values, in feeding wheat to hogs than would be to sell it on the market at 40 to 50, or even 60 cents per bushel. But a test which was completed at Armour's this morning also demonstrated beyond question that a wheat-fed hog would dress out as well, if not a trifle better, than the corn-fed hog.

The test was made with seventy-one hogs that had been fed on wheat. Their total weight was 17,820 pounds, or an average of 251 pounds each, and they dressed out 12,338 pounds of meat, or 69.24 per cent. of their live weight. This is considered very satisfactory and is a strong argument in favor of feeding wheat to hogs. During the week of September 29 the house run of 7,913 hogs at Armour's showed a percentage of 68.98, while it is said that the house run in eight weeks has not gone below 66 per cent., nor higher than 69 per cent., so that to-day's test is better than any that has been made for some time. On a basis of this test packers generally will accept the wheat-fed hog as being the equal in every way, if not superior, to the corn-fed hog, and the farmers who have been bewailing the low price of wheat will extract a good deal of satisfaction in the thought that they can realize more money out of their wheat by feeding it to the swine than by selling it on the market at the prevailing low prices.

Defrauding the Knights.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The post office inspectors are working on frauds perpetrated upon Knights of Pythias lodges all over the country. The inspectors are reticent because their work is not completed and the knights will not talk except to say that the fraud is likely committed by a member of the order and that their officials turned the case over to the postal authorities. Bogus benefit orders have been presented to lodges all over the country and cashed, securing \$20 from each lodge. All signs and grips are said to be used by the swindler and blank orders were stolen from different lodges. At Logansport, Ind., 1,000 blank orders and the seal were stolen from Apollo lodge. The blanks duly filled out were cashed at Bellows Falls, Rutland, Vt., and other eastern points.

A Pension Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the interior department has decided that section 4718 of the revised statutes relative to the payment of accrued pensions, is applicable to pensioners under the act of July 27, 1892, granting pensions to the survivors of certain Indian wars. It is also held that the section authorizes the widow of the deceased soldier to prosecute his pending claim under that act and receive the accrued pension to the date of the soldier's death. This action reverses the decision of the commissioner of pensions made in May, 1893.

THE NEXT MAJOR-GENERAL.

Speculation as to Who Will Be Appointed—Gen. Ruger Thought to Be the Man.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—There is much talk in army circles over what the president may do about the selection of a successor to Maj.-Gen. Howard. Brig.-Gen. Ruger is the senior of his rank. While it is probable that he will be the next major-general, there is some uncertainty, due to the provisions of the law applying to grades above the colonelcy. Including the grade of colonel in the army, all appointments are the result of direct promotion, but beyond that rank the selection is left to the president, and it is held that he could, if he chose, appoint even a civilian to the vacancy caused by Gen. Howard's retirement.

Gen. Thomas H. Ruger is now located at San Francisco in charge of the California division. He is about 58 years of age and is a very genial and accomplished man. He entered upon his cadetship at West Point, July 1, 1850, and graduated in 1854, taking rank as lieutenant. Till 1855 he served as assistant in charge of constructing the defenses on the approaches to New Orleans. He then resigned and began practicing law, but at the outbreak of the war promptly enlisted and did excellent service for the union throughout the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant services. Since the war he has been in almost constant service and held many responsible army offices in all parts of the country.

It will save millions to the treasury—abolishing unprofitable custom houses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Dockery law, which made such a sweeping reduction in the clerical force in the treasury department, has been in operation for over two weeks. The effect of the change has been closely watched, not only by Secretary Carlisle and his assistants in the treasury, but also by prominent officials in other departments, who desire to eradicate from their system of conducting business what might be termed as "red tape." The Dockery law has reduced this objectionable feature of conducting business with the treasury department to a minimum. Other departments desire to appropriate to themselves these beneficial results, and already it is stated efforts will be put forth to have congress reorganize the business methods and clerical forces of several of the departments.

THE DOCKERY LAW.

The Dockery law will effect a saving of \$1,000,000 a year in the treasury. The treasury is even going further in its efforts to reduce expenses. It is proposed to abolish custom houses which do not yield sufficient revenue for their support. For several years such efforts have been put forth, but unsuccessfully. Commissioner Pugh, in his report to Secretary Carlisle, has given a list of over twenty-five custom houses which reported transactions during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Among these are Annapolis, Md.; Brunswick, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Ferrystone, Va.; Eastern Maryland, Ferrandina, Fla.; Georgetown, S. C.; La Crosse, Wis.; St. Augustine, Fla.; St. Marks, Fla.; St. Marys, Ga.; Natchez, Miss.; Newport News, Va.; Paducah, Ky.; Pamlico, N. C.; Peau River, Miss.; Pensacola, Fla.; Petersburg, Va.; Anacostia, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Beaumont, N. C.; Beaufort, S. C., and Rappahannock, Va.

Safe in the Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 19.—William Dolby, the negro sentenced at Washington Courthouse to twenty years' imprisonment and the cause of the deaths of three members of a mob from bullets from militia rifles, was landed in the penitentiary at 7 o'clock yesterday morning under guard of Sheriff Cook and Deputy Busick, and the Columbus companies of the Ohio national guard. The prisoner stated to the prison officials that he was not guilty, but had entered a plea of guilty because he had been informed that this was the only way to escape with his life. He claimed never to have been arrested or charged with the slightest infraction of the law. Dr. Ireton, in making the physical examination, said Dolby's legs trembled and his heart fluttered as a result of his scare.

Oklahoma's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The secretary of the interior yesterday received the annual report of the governor of Oklahoma and speaks very favorably of its various recommendations. The report was sent immediately to the public printer, and it will not be made public until it returns to the department. The secretary said, however, that the report was businesslike and thorough, and one which would be of much interest to the people of the west.

Bank Note Company Officers Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Albert Holmes, Clarence C. Henry and Edgar Smith, officers of the St. Louis Bank Note Co., who filed a contract with the state officers of Mississippi to print certain state warrants, were indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury on the charge of having violated the federal statute prohibiting the printing of matter resembling United States currency.

Strays Will Probably Withdraw.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—At a late hour last night an intimate friend of Nominer Nathan Straus says: "Mr. Straus has practically decided to withdraw from the mayoralty race. This decision was arrived at after Mr. Straus received word from a close friend of Mr. Hill, in which the latter declined to accede to Mr. Straus' request. Such Tammany leaders as Mayor Gilroy, Mayor Grant, Delancy Nicoll, John M. Bowers and others labored long and earnestly with Mr. Straus, bringing all sorts of argument to bear, but the nominee was obdurate and insisted upon withdrawing."

Caught a Live Wire.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Two thousand volts of electricity passed through the body of Earle E. Frumental, instantly killing him, yesterday. He received the electric shock while attempting to remove a broken live wire of the Laclede Electric Light Co., which was dangling near some children at play.

Campaign Subscriptions Not Obligatory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—A circular issued by Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has been posted in the custom house and post office here, notifying government employes that they are under no obligation to make subscriptions for campaign purposes and they cannot be molested for refusing.

Riotous Cigar Factory Girls.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Oct. 21.—The strike of girls in cigar factories over the introduction of cigarette machines is spreading. A thousand employes were out yesterday morning. The striking girls smashed windows and made assaults upon the El Modelo factory and would have captured the place, in all probability, had not the police and soldiers been dispatched to the scene. It is feared there may be a general strike of the cigar girls in the factories of the city, although machines have been introduced into but one or two factories.

TRAIN BANDITS.

A Passenger Train Looted by the Cook Gang in the Indian Territory—A Showman Perhaps Fatally Shot.

WAGONER, I. T., Oct. 22.—The Kansas City and Memphis express, which left here at 9:30 Saturday night, was wrecked and robbed by the Cook gang of desperadoes at Correta, a blind siding 5 miles south of here. The train was going at a speed of about 25 miles per hour, and when within 100 feet of the switch a man sprang out from behind an embankment and threw the switch for the side track, running the train into a string of empty box cars. Engineer James Harris applied the air and reversed his engine, but did not have time to jump before the engine struck the cars on the siding. The robbers commenced firing at the train and engine as soon as it struck the siding, and two of the robbers ran to the engine and commanded Engineer Harris and Fireman Cottrell to come down, and as soon as they had dismounted marched them to the baggage and express cars, where, by firing through the doors, they forced Messenger Ford to admit them. Meanwhile, two more of the robbers had taken up positions at the rear end of the train to prevent anyone's escaping through the rear doors of the sleeper, two more mounted the platform between the smoker and baggage car and two more the platform between the first and second coaches, all keeping up a continual firing. During this time the two in the express car were ransacking the car. They got all the money in the local safe and Messenger Ford's gun, and then commanded him to open the through safe. He told them it was impossible, and after hearing his explanation as to how it was locked they left the express car.

The two robbers on the front platform then started through the coach demanding money and valuables. As soon as they reached the rear end of the coach the two men on that platform started through the second coach. When they were about half way through this car a freight train following close behind whistled and Bill Cook, the leader, who had all the time remained outside issuing commands, swearing at the passengers and shooting, called for all hands to come out. The men on the cars jumped out, and when all were on the outside, fired a last volley at the train and disappeared in the darkness. There were eight or ten men in the party; two of them were white, the others were half-breeds, or negroes, possibly white men with blackened faces, otherwise they were not disguised.

Jack Mahara, an advance agent for Mahara's Minstrel Co., was struck in the forehead by a bullet and seriously, if not fatally, injured. There were two special officers of the Missouri Pacific road and a deputy United States marshal on the train, but the attack was so sudden that they were powerless. The train was completely riddled with bullets, every window being broken and the engine cab shot to pieces. The mail car was not molested.

Pension Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has made a ruling that section 7401, revised statutes, limits the legal termination of service in any pension case to either one of only two possible dates; these are the date of actual discharge for any other cause than expiration of the term of office of the organization and the date of disbandment of the organization because the expiration of term of service. It is held that a determination of the commencement of service by the war department from its records after full consideration of the law and the facts, in any claim based upon service during or since the war of the rebellion will be accepted by the interior department as final. The rule that pay is coincident with and determines the period of such service is vacated and set aside and the consequent decisions are overruled.

A Lucky Find.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Frederick M. Steele, a geologist of Montclair, N. J., while prospecting for amethyst crystals in the Montclair mountains yesterday morning, unearthed a box, 18x3 inches, bound with steel bands. The box was easily opened with a spade, and was found to contain gold nuggets which had been melted and broken. A letter, crumbling with age, was found in the box. The letter was written by Israel Van Geison, who disappeared from West Bloomfield in 1838. He subsequently died in California. The nuggets, as claimed in the letter, are worth about \$15,000. Van Geison has no heirs and the gold will be appropriated by the finder.

Sinking Vessels to Save Them.

Whenever a vessel with its cargo on fire is in the vicinity of land and immediate action is necessary in order to save the ship, she is steered into shallow water, and, in the case of a wooden vessel, holes are chopped in her side ("scuttled," it is called) even with the water, so that she will fill and sink; but if she is an iron vessel, what is known as "sea-cocks" are opened, and the water allowed to flow in through them. The sea-cocks are controlled from the deck, and may be opened and shut by a simple hand-lever. After the fire has been extinguished the holes are closed, the vessel pumped out and floated.—Harper's Young People.

Grandma—Your Uncle, Harry, has gone to farming in New York.

Harry (who is of the earth earthy)—Yes, I'm on to uncle; he's sowing wild oats.—Arkansas Traveler.

"Did the Gridleys go to a summer resort?"

"No, no." "How did you find out?" "Madge wrote home that she had met three pleasant gentlemen the first day there."—Inter-Ocean.

—Marie Antoinette, the queen of Louis XVI., gave a name to Marietta, O.

PICKEREL SHOOTING.

A Novel Sport Combining Hunting With a Touch of Angling.

Late in August the pickerel loses his savage appetite, and is disposed to lie torpid for hours among the weeds and grasses in shallow water. The most arduous devices in these times often fail to arouse in him any signs of activity. Minnows, frogs, salt pork, red flannel, and the grandest and brightest of trolling spoons may be alike tried in vain. Under all conditions of lake and wind and sky the big-jawed fellows cling to their lairs sullen and inert. The country boys long ago learned how to take advantage of this sluggishness on the part of the fish, and while older anglers trolled and skittered and cast and "still-fished" without reward theurchins would bring in at sunset some of the biggest pickerel in the pond. This they did by snaring. With a long, not too flexible rod cut from an alder, a short, stout line, and a running noose of fine copper wire they could lift out the very best ones. They would slip the noose carefully over the tail of the unsuspecting fish and pass it along till it hung just back of the pectoral fins when a quick, firm pull would land the victim on shore.

From the native Indians in colonial days the settlers learned to spear the pickerel in the early autumn days. A practiced hand and an accurate eye are needed for this sport. At night the savages did the most successful spearing, drifting along the shores with torch-lit bows and uplifted lance. But now the laws of most of our states strictly forbid the use of the spear at any time, and, except among poachers and greedy market fishermen, the custom has fallen into disuse. But the Indians had another mode of slaying the pickerel which required even more consummate skill. That was with the bow and arrow. Only the most expert bowman could take a fish under water in this way, and the pioneers, after trying in vain to handle the ruder weapon, made use of their flint-lock guns with good success. Since then it has been a favorite sport among good rifle shots, though known to or practiced by but few. No prettier shooting than this may be found.

From now until the ice covers the rivers and lakes anyone may try the trick, and a few lessons will give him considerable proficiency if he has been used to handling a rifle. You may either paddle along the shore with canoe or skiff and shoot toward land, or, with a good pair of wading boots, you may skirt the strand, stalking the game from behind the screening osiers and alders on the bank. The former method, while it offers less steady footing for shooting, is easier, and allows one to secure his game when killed with far less exertion.

In early morning or early afternoon will be the times to set out, for at noon the glare of the sun is intolerable, and its shimmer on the surface blinds and dazzles the eye. Choose the side of the pond or stream toward the sun, for then the shadow of the trees or hills will darken the water and give you a clear view. Keep close to the edge and paddle very quietly along shore, peering sharply ahead under all sunken logs in the patches of waving water grass and among the rushes that droop here and there. In the shadow of a lily pad they often lie for hours, dozing or watching for prey. It is an easy thing to overlook the dull brown back of old Esoc reticulatus, as the long-winded scientists call the fish, or to mistake it for a root or water-logged limb.

If he is lying three feet or more below the surface it is idle to shoot. So great is the resistance of the water that it requires great experience and a good aim to kill a fish at even a two-foot depth. The most vital spot in the fish is just above the gills and about an inch below the back. A bullet in that place will always break the backbone. Where the great art comes in is in gauging just how far below the fish you aim in order to hit this spot. You will soon learn that aiming directly point blank at any object under water is worse than useless. You will only overshoot, owing to the glancing of the bullet upward as it strikes the water. The nearer you are to the level of the water when you fire the greater will be this divergence. The straighter down you aim the less you need allow for the glancing of the lead. The rifle should not be of too heavy a caliber, and thirty-eight will be found a most satisfactory and comfortable gauge. Use a heavy charge. A long bullet of even the lightest calibre will be found far more effective than the largest size of short ones, holding its initial course more evenly, and offering the least surface resistance.—N. Y. Sun.

Caught a Live Wire.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Two thousand volts of electricity passed through the body of Earle E. Frumental, instantly killing him, yesterday. He received the electric shock while attempting to remove a broken live wire of the Laclede Electric Light Co., which was dangling near some children at play.

Campaign Subscriptions Not Obligatory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—A circular issued by Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has been posted in the custom house and post office here, notifying government employes that they are under no obligation to make subscriptions for campaign purposes and they cannot be molested for refusing.

Riotous Cigar Factory Girls.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Oct. 21.—The strike of girls in cigar factories over the introduction of cigarette machines is spreading. A thousand employes were out yesterday morning. The striking girls smashed windows and made assaults upon the El Modelo factory and would have captured the place, in all probability, had not the police and soldiers been dispatched to the scene. It is feared there may be a general strike of the cigar girls in the factories of the city, although machines have been introduced into but one or two factories.