

Chase County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GEN. SCHOFIELD has ordered that hereafter, in view of the small number of vacancies in the army and the consequent restrictions upon recruiting, that no person under the age of 21 will be enlisted except boys as musicians or to learn music.

The case of Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, against Secretary Hoke Smith and Pension Commissioner Lochren was before the district supreme court. Assistant Attorney-General Maloney asked that the motion for mandamus be dismissed. Arguments were postponed until October 26, when they will be heard by Judge Bradley.

At Washington on the 5th the supreme lodge, K. of P., discussed the proposed new statutes and adopted a new system of transfer of membership. The new rule provides that by paying dues for ninety days a knight may retain his membership in his old lodge, unless admitted to another within that time.

The congressional campaign committees of both parties at Washington were reported on the 6th as doing nothing in the way of assignment of speakers in the campaign unless appealed to. The campaign text books of both parties were in type and would soon be issued from the press. The democratic committee was circulating leaflets with extracts from the Wool Trade Journal showing increased prices for wool.

The much-mooted German question was decided by the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Washington on the 6th by a decisive vote of 36 to 79 against permitting the use of the ritual in other than the English language. Sitting in committee of the whole the lodge has approved the unanimous report of the committee recommending that saloonkeepers, bartenders and professional gamblers be declared ineligible to membership, but not affecting those who have already become members. The question has not been acted upon by the supreme lodge proper.

CONSUL-GENERAL WILLIAMS, of Havana, has forwarded to the state department a statement showing the exports of sugar and molasses from Cuba for the six months ended June 30, 1894. During that period there has been exported \$28,311 tons of sugar of which 792,394 tons were sent to the United States. The molasses exported for the same time was 31,675 tons, of which 27,569 tons were sent to the United States. The United States has taken 95.56 per cent. of the sugar crop of Cuba.

The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, has adopted the report of the committee on the board of control of the endowment fund, recommending that no insurance shall hereafter be paid to beneficiaries of suicides.

The bureau of immigration has forwarded to the commissioners of immigration at the various ports of the United States detailed descriptions of twenty-six anarchists recently expelled from France and believed to be en route to the United States.

In the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Washington on the 7th a movement was started to erect a monument to Maj. Rathbone, the founder of the order, who is buried at Utica, N. Y. Washington lodges will endeavor to raise funds to purchase the hall which was the birthplace of the fraternity.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued an official circular regarding the marking, etc., of goods under section 5 of the new tariff law, in regard to which much uncertainty existed.

The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Washington on the 8th adopted the new code of statutes. A plan to raise funds for the Pythian university at Gallatin, Tenn., was agreed to, and under it a subscription of 25 cents will be requested from each knight. The new code of rules makes the supreme lodge and the uniform rank independent of each other.

SECRETARY CARLISLE will issue in a short time to the Cherokee nation bonds to the amount of \$600,000 to cover the indebtedness of the government to these Indians.

GENERAL NEWS.

THERE is a deficit of nearly \$2,000,000 in the revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The directors of the Bristol mills at New Bedford, Mass., met on the 6th and decided to start the mills in a few days. It was believed that this would end the lockout.

HEAVY rains caused the Salt Fork of the Cimarron river near Alva, Ok., to rise away over its banks. No less than fifty farmers lost their houses, wood and hay and most of their crops. The sufferers and their families were camped on high ground on the 6th and were in want.

A RECENT dispatch from Rome said that the pope was preparing an encyclical letter addressed to the bishops and people of the United States announcing the absolute supremacy of the apostolic delegate in church matters in the United States, with the simple right of appeal to the pope.

GEN. GEORGE STONE, ex-governor of California, died at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 5th.

NEWS arrived at San Francisco that the Japanese had captured Gazan, the Chinese troops being routed.

AN eastbound freight train collided with a westbound work train on a curve about 3 miles from Lock Haven, Pa., on the 8th. Two men were killed and eight more or less injured.

The deputy sheriffs on duty at Chicago during the late railroad strike have presented to the county board a claim for \$6 a day. They claim the law says their pay shall be \$2 per day of eight hours, and as they were constantly under the orders of the sheriff they practically worked twenty-four hours a day.

MORA, Minn., was reported destroyed by forest fires.

A COLLISION occurred late on the night of the 8th between two freight trains in the Hoosac tunnel, near North Adams, Mass. Both trains were badly wrecked. Two men were killed outright and three seriously injured.

THE whole plot of the lynching of the six alleged negro incendiaries near Millington, Tenn., on the night of August 31 has been laid bare and every man implicated, it was reported, would soon be in jail. Robert McGarver, son of the sheriff of Shelby county, told the whole story to the grand jury.

TEN persons were killed and twenty injured in a wreck on the Paris & Cologne railway near Brussels on the 9th. The list does not include any Americans.

SEVERAL of the prominent citizens of Portland, Ore., have formed a corporation, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of building one or more beet sugar factories in Oregon.

It is reported that Judge Dewey, of the Newark, N. J., circuit court will charge the grand jury to thoroughly investigate the circumstances of the six-round bout between Corbett and Courtney in Edison's laboratory at Orange recently, and that he will instruct the finding of an indictment against principals and spectators if published reports of the fight be true.

The great camp of the Knights of the Maccabees will hold its annual meeting at Lansing, Mich., commencing the 10th. The delegates to the great camp number 900. Action will probably be taken to reduce this body in the future by organizing forty districts, from which delegates to the great camp will be elected.

DIRECTUM, the great race stallion, owned by Orrin A. Hickok, has arrived at Charter Oak park, Hartford, Conn. The horse will be prepared there for the greatest race of his life on September 24 at Mystic park, Boston, with Arion, Kremlin, Nelson and Marquette.

PROF. HERMAN HELMHOLTZ, one of the most eminent scientists of the world, died at Berlin aged 73.

A CALL was issued on the 9th by the pastors of all the colored churches in Memphis, Tenn., for a meeting of negroes the following night for the purpose of publicly thanking Gov. Turney, Judge Cooper and the white citizens of Memphis for the determination they had shown to bring the Millington lynchings to justice. Funds will also be raised for the widows and orphans of the six negroes who were murdered by a mob.

A fishing fleet near Finland was at sea when a terrible gale sprang up. Some of them reached harbors of safety; others lost their bearings; and ran to some rocky islands where the waves soon pounded the boats to pieces. Some of the fishermen got on the islands and were exposed to the gale for three days without food before being taken off. Fifteen were drowned.

COL. C. W. TALADEE, an inventor of national reputation, died at Freeport, Ill., from the effect of an overdose of morphine. He was 64 years old. During his life he was granted over 200 patents, many of them very valuable, among them the eclipse spring, used extensively on buggies.

In the United States district court at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 7th, Judge Baker found Hiram Alger, president of the A. R. U. at Ashley, Ind., where Wabash trains were stopped, guilty of contempt of court in violating the restraining order of the court during the railroad strike, but suspended sentence.

GEORGE EDWARDS, a notorious whiskey peddler, was shot and killed at McAlester, I. T., on the 6th.

DAN WIGGINS, a notorious wife beater, was dragged from his home at Waldo, Fla., by masked men, carried into the woods and lashed to a tree. Several women of the neighborhood who sympathized with Mrs. Wiggins were present and as soon as Wiggins had been tied they began to whip him. He was then untied and left to make his way home. It was thought that he would die.

It is reported that the seven men were summarily shot in connection with the abortive conspiracy to murder Mrs. Gauthier, Hippolyte's favorite daughter. This has caused intense political excitement.

CLEARING HOUSE returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended September 7 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 8.4; in New York the decrease was 0.9; outside New York the increase was 20.5.

FAILURES for the week ended September 7 (Dun's report) were 215 in the United States, against 323 last year; in Canada 47, against 25 last year.

At Utica, N. Y., the weavers in the Globe woolen mills struck against a reduction of wages. The mills employ about 700 operatives.

REPRESENTATIVES of many political bodies met in New York and passed a resolution pledging themselves to oppose Tammany for the interest of good municipal government.

A LATE dispatch from Valparaiso said that the Chilean government had made a formal denial of the report that half the vessels of the Chilean navy had been sold to China.

DR. W. A. CONKLING, one of the principal physicians of Cassopolis, Mich., was enticed from his home to his office. As he did not come home a man was sent to the office and found everything in confusion, the furniture overturned and broken and evidences of a fearful struggle. Stone lake, near by, has been dragged. A brother says the doctor is a leading witness in a murder case in the eastern part of Michigan and ascribes his disappearance to that fact.

THE British warship Ringarooma, eight guns, a twin screw cruiser of 2,575 tons and 4,000 horsepower, detailed for service in Australian waters, was reported ashore on a reef off Mallicollo island, New Hebrides, on the 7th. The Comte de Paris, the head of the house of Bourbon and acknowledged by a great majority of royalists as heir to the throne of France, died on the 7th, aged 56.

THE Astor scandal has again broken out. James Coleman Drayton having instituted proceedings in the chancery court at Trenton, N. J., for divorce from his wife, Charlotte Augusta Drayton, daughter of William Astor. The bill charges his wife with disregarding the sanctity of the marriage vow, and Hallett Allison Borrower is named as co-respondent.

JACK EVERHART, champion lightweight of England, has authorized the issuance of a challenge to fight Jack McAuliffe at 133 pounds for \$2,700 a side and the lightweight championship of America. If McAuliffe refuses to meet him, Everhart says the challenge will apply to Horace Leeds, of Philadelphia, or any 133-pound man in the world.

THE match race for a purse of \$5,000 between Robert J. and Joe Patchen was run on the 6th, before 10,000 spectators at Indianapolis, Ind. Robert J. won, making the second mile heat in 2.02 1/2, firmly establishing him on the throne as the king of pacers.

GOV. WAITE, of Colorado, was renominated on the first ballot at the populist state convention at Pueblo.

SEVEN people were burned to death in the fires at Marengo, a few miles south of Ashland, Wis.

THE Cook expedition to Greenland, arrived on the 5th at North Sydney, C. B., on the schooner Rigel, their steamer, Miranda, which left New York July 7 with the excursion party, having been abandoned in Davis strait, West Greenland, in a sinking condition. All the botanical, geological and ethnological collections, and all the photographs taken in Greenland, went down with the Miranda. Prof. Dyche, of the Kansas university, lost a lot of Labrador and Greenland birds. The expedition was a total failure, from the scientist's point of view.

FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt were making efforts to bring about a formal reconciliation between the two with a probability of being successful.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

At the G. A. R. encampment at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th the naval veterans paraded. They numbered 1,000 and were led by Rear Adm. Osborn. Many reunions were held during the day by members of the different regiments.

SECRETARY CARLISLE made a ruling on section 9 of the new tariff bill about the dilution or mixture of distilled spirits in bonded manufacturing houses. He said such spirits could be introduced into the bonded warehouses but not created therein.

THE annual report of the comptroller of the currency was made public on the 10th.

It is reported that Cardinal Taschereau has resigned the archbishopric of Quebec, Can., owing to failing health, and that Mgr. Bevin, coadjutor, will assume the work.

At the election in Maine on the 10th a light vote was polled by the prohibitionists and populists. The republicans carried every county in the state and it was estimated that the legislature would have a working republican majority of 125, which insures the election of Senator Frye. Thomas B. Reed has been re-elected to congress by a plurality estimated at 10,000. Nelson Dingley, Seth H. Milligan and H. Boutelle were also elected to congress by majorities ranging from 6,000 to 9,000. The total vote will probably exceed 110,000.

FIVE hundred cloakmakers belonging to the United Order of Garment Cutters of America quit work and twenty-two shops have been compelled to close. The men asserted that they were compelled to work eighteen hours a day and the strike was to secure a reduction to ten hours. They intended to fight against the sweating system also, but the first effort will be directed to securing a reduction in the hours of work.

WARRANTS were issued on the 10th for the arrest of the governor, auditor and state treasurer of Mississippi, charging them with violation of United States law in issuing special warrants in the likeness of United States currency.

THE Oklahoma supreme court has declared that no city or county had the right to make contracts or issue scrip or bonds prior to the making of the regular tax assessment. This makes all the scrip issued by every city and county in Oklahoma the first five or six months of their existence illegal, and will cause banks and speculators who have bought up such scrip to lose \$235,000 or more.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A. C. Colbert, of Kansas City, was recently killed by the cars at Sedgwick City.

Leon DeBost, chief deputy under United States Marshal Neely, has resigned.

Dr. W. T. Rothwell, of Ellsworth, has been appointed pension examining surgeon.

The Kansas Freethinkers association held their annual convention at Topeka recently.

The World Publishing Co., of Hutchinson, has file articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

The 2-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ernest Brockwell was recently drowned in a tub of water at Kansas City, Kan. The state board of pharmacy at a late meeting granted certificates to 30 applicants for certificates as pharmacists.

Burke White, the 17-year-old son of W. P. White a Kansas City, Kan., wall paper dealer, was recently found in the weeds near Independence, Mo., with a pistol ball in his head and the wound being able to tell how it happened.

A number of fruit growers met at Kansas City, Kan., the other day and resolved to organize the Wyandotte County Fruit Growers' association. The members estimated the Wyandotte county crop of merchantable apples this season at 100,000 bushels.

At the Baxter Springs interstate reunion of Sons of Veterans the following officers were elected: H. L. Robinson, of Weir City, president; W. A. Williams, of Carthage, Mo., vice president; G. W. Burge, of Joplin, Mo., master; F. R. McGregor, of Baxter Springs, secretary and director.

The Atchison Bridge Co. recently put a force of men to work digging a trench or canal through an island above the city for the purpose of changing the channel of the Missouri river from the Missouri side, where such great damage has been done during the past six months, to the Kansas side.

The Arkansas Valley Land & Irrigation Co., of Larned is preparing ground to sow 15,000 acres of wheat along the Santa Fe road from Barton county west to the Colorado line. The officers of the company express unbounded confidence in western Kansas and claim that the indications are favorable for a fine wheat season in 1895.

Four masked men raided the bank at Tecumseh, just as it opened for business the other morning, and compelled the cashier to give up \$1,000 that had just been deposited. They then started for their horses, tied some distance off. Citizens pursued and fired several shots which the robbers returned, shooting John Swartz, a boy 18 years old, in the leg. The robbers got away.

An order has been issued by the president of the board of managers that no more veterans can be received at the soldiers' home at Leavenworth at present on account of the hard times. Veterans have been coming into the home in large numbers lately and there are 2,862 on the rolls. At present they are sleeping in the basements of the buildings and crowded in everywhere.

Sidney Pickens, a youthful desperado who was found guilty of burglary by a jury in the district court at Topeka the other day, threw a handful of pepper into the eyes of the deputy sheriff as he was being escorted from the courthouse to the jail and made a dash for liberty. A shot from the officer's pistol, however, took effect in the prisoner's leg and he surrendered.

A. L. Naples was recently arrested in Crawford county and jailed at Fort Scott by post office officials. He has long been wanted for carrying on an extensive green goods business on the metropolitan order in Kansas and Missouri. He is charged with sending circulars advertising cheap money through the mails. On his premises were found thousands of dollars of confederate money and bogus coining utensils.

The four years given by the government for the Pottawatomie Indians to take their allotments of land in the Pottawatomie reservation have expired, and those who have failed to make their own selections will, upon the issuance of a proclamation by the president, be assigned allotments by a commission appointed for that purpose. The reservation lies in Jackson county and comprises about 60,000 acres. The tribe numbers about 250 persons, who are entitled to 160 acres each. The remainder of this tract, about 20,000 acres, will be sold to settlers and the money distributed per capita to the tribe.

The charge made by Ben S. Henderson, that Senator Kelly and Senator Householder, chairman of the state board of charities, had "not only accepted but have exacted" a boodle from some of the officers of the charitable institutions under the immediate management and control of the board" is met by Senator Householder in a card to the Atchison Champion in which he says: "I desire to say that in so far as the above charge refers to myself it is absolutely false in each and every particular. I have never accepted one cent dishonestly from any person connected with any of the institutions under the control of our board, or from any other person. This I stand ready to prove any day. I have accepted contributions to the campaign fund for the state central committee from persons in these institutions and have the receipts from the chairman of said committee for every penny received."

CONGRESS DEFENDED.

Speaker Crisp Reviews the Work of the Last Session.

Free Coinage Advocated—Outlines of the New Tariff Law—How It Strikes the Trusts—The Party Still in Lias for Reform.

The campaign in Georgia was opened at Atlanta on the 7th, the principal speakers being Secretary Hoke Smith and Speaker Crisp. The latter spoke as follows on national affairs:

When the Fifty-third congress met in August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were failing and confidence, life and soul of commerce, was utterly destroyed. In so far as this deplorable condition was attributable to legislation, the republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party has made our financial and economic life a law and a practice which allows a citizen to pay his obligations to the government in silver, or at the same time permits him to demand of the government gold in redemption of its obligations, is manifestly unreasonable and unjust, and in the nature of the case must impair confidence and tend to produce panic.

For thirty years the republicans had been building up tariff walls around the country, and we passed what they termed a perfect protective tariff law. A protective tariff restricts trade and commerce. It limits the market in which we must buy and it depresses the market in which we must sell. It is a tax upon a foreign product which the consumer here must pay. By taxing his foreign competitor you enable the domestic manufacturer to increase the price of his wares to the extent of the tax, and so, the consumer here must pay. Then you buy foreign goods and pay the duty, it goes into the treasury and is called a "tax" when you buy the domestic product and pay the increased price, it goes into the pocket of the domestic manufacturer and is called "protection."

The location of the manufactory determines the name, but the rate of duty determines the price. Under such a tariff you must buy in a market where competition is destroyed and where scarcity is created by law. You must sell at prices fixed in a market, where free trade and the law of supply and demand prevails. Trade and commerce is the exchange of commodities.

A protective tariff prevents us from exchanging our surplus of cotton, corn, wheat, meat and other farm products for the surplus of manufactured goods abroad. We freely export our surplus, but that for which we exchange is so heavily taxed as to make the exchange unprofitable. Commerce ceases when gain is gone; one cannot buy unless he can sell, nor can he sell unless he can buy. Commerce and industry go hand in hand; when one languishes, the other languishes. The laws which destroy the one make the other unprofitable. Taxed crude materials injure and depress manufacturing. It wants the markets of the world, and under the protective tariff has no market to enter them. A protective tariff fosters and builds up trusts and monopolies. It creates no wealth, it only prevents its natural and just distribution. Thirty years of such a system did much to produce the conditions existing when the Fifty-third congress met.

What has the democratic congress so far done for the people? The first matter considered was the financial question. What should or could be done on the silver question? We had pledged ourselves against the maker-sherman law, and in favor of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. By an agreement arrived at between republicans we determined to take the sense of the house on the free coinage of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled.

With our great struggle for tariff reform, you are familiar. Thirty years of class legislation has built up this country large trusts, monopolies and large combinations of capital. All these interests were arrayed against us, and in the bitter contest through which we passed were earnestly and actively aided by our enemy was slow. The house framed and passed a tariff bill. This went to the senate. After a long and tedious struggle the senate passed this bill with amendments. Finally the question was presented in such a fashion that we must either accept the senate amendments or have no bill, thus permitting the odious McKinley law to remain upon the statute books. When we were convinced such was the true situation we did not hesitate a moment; we accepted the senate amendments, and so the bill became a law.

This bill is not all we hoped for. It contains provisions we deplore, provisions which the house, by separate bill, immediately repealed, and yet taken as a whole, it goes further in the direction of relief to the tax-ridden people than any bill that has been considered in any congress since the war. Its reduction of rates is greater than those proposed in either the Morrill bill or in the Mills bill. Alpacas, wool, copper, tin, lumber, salt, binding twine, bags and bagging, agricultural implements and many other articles are placed on the free list. In nearly every schedule there are large reductions. In the iron steel and woolen schedules there are many reductions exceeding 75 per cent. On the basis of the importations of 1892-93 on woolen manufactures alone, there is a reduction to the consumer of more than \$163,000,000. On cotton, on felts, on cotton velvets and on hundreds of other articles the reduction is greater than 50 per cent.

The bill places a tax on sugar. A large majority of the democrats in the house opposed this, and as the bill passed the house, sugar in all its forms, was on the free list. The cane-growers got no aid from the government, the sugar trust got no aid from the government. I have thus outlined merely the provisions of the great reform measure. It strikes at the trusts and monopolies. It reduces the cost of necessities of life. It to some extent opens our markets at home and enlarges our markets abroad. It promotes agriculture; it encourages manufacturing; and it will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow citizens.

We voted upon a proposition to repeal the tax upon the circulation of state bank currency. I believe that our people would derive more immediate benefit from the repeal of that law than from almost any other legislation that could be had. Against us on the question were found many democrats, all the republicans and all the populists. A majority thus constituted defeated our efforts and the repeal of the bill failed. This question is not settled.

We have repealed all federal election laws; laws which permitted the interference of outsiders with our domestic affairs and which were used only to defeat the will of the people. Hence Georgia, as well as every other state, will manage elections in accordance with their own laws, and elections will be free and fair. We have passed a law which subjects to taxation by the states more than \$200,000,000 which under republican law was exempt from taxation, thus relieving to some extent the burdens of the taxpayer. We have reduced public expenditures some \$40,000,000 for the current year. With this record who can assail us?

Our ancient adversary, the republican party, though not strong in this state, is the enemy we must meet. When democracy suffers defeat, republicanism will be triumphant. Here at home we are challenged by the people's party. This organization has candidates, and it has a platform of principles. Of its candidates I shall say nothing. They are presumed to be as good. I hope they are better, than their platform. The platform contains no planks which are new and some which are old. Those which are valuable are not new, and those which are new are not valuable. Our populist friends want to buy the railroads, the telegraph lines and the telephones. The thousands of millions of dollars necessary to do this does not stagger them. The great army of office holders necessary to manage and protect these enterprises does not embarrass them. Our populist leaders deal with millions as ordinary people deal with dollars, and as for offices, they all want them.

While we have not done all we hoped to do, we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people; we have done more for their relief than was ever done by any party in the same length of time in any country under the sun. These are bold words, yet I hold myself at all times ready to defend them. Coming into power at a time of panic, when business was at a standstill, when labor was unemployed, when our treasury was empty, with courage and ability we entered upon a struggle with the enemies of the people; we emerged from the struggle victorious in this:

- We have repealed the McKinley law.
- We have greatly reduced taxation.
- We have made living cheaper.
- We have made all money taxable.
- We have taxed surplus incomes.
- We have reduced freedom from monopolies.
- We have reduced public expenditures, and we have declared undying hostility to trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people.
- On these foundations "we build our house," on these issues we go before the public; for them we have "fought the good fight." To them we have kept the faith and of them we have no fear.

NOT THE CONDUCTOR'S FAULT.

It is Best to Sit Beside Your Own Property in Railway Trains.

To mind your own property is good general advice, but to sit beside your own property in railway trains and other conveyances is special advice worth minding.

In the Harlem river suburban train one afternoon last week a man sat in the forward seat of the car with a large, compact package beside him, which might have been a dry goods bundle. At Barton on the Sound he got off, waving adieu to some individual away in the back and leaving the package behind him. No one noticed it until the train was just steaming out of the station, when it caught the conductor's eye.

Quick as a wink he snatched it, and before there was time to call halt measured the distance between the moving train and the escaping traveler's heels, hurling the package within an inch of them like a champion hammer thrower with a big shout of warning.

Then a crash was heard loud enough to make every passenger strain forward and look out. The platform was strewn with fragments of fine china, which might have been portions of dessert service, and simultaneously the conductor's arm was gripped by a man who rushed forward from the rear of the car.

"You blooming, confounded idiot!" he shouted. "How dare you touch my property! I'll make you pay for this, or else I'll make the company pay. What right had you to assume that my brother had anything to do with it?" And then the true situation dawned on every one present, whose sympathies, however, were with the conductor's reply.

"I'm sorry you lost your property," he said. "I did the best I knew how when I thought I saw the real owner going. I couldn't tell 'twas breakable. Next time you'd better sit beside your own."—N. Y. Herald.

Chinese Politeness.

In the matter of social politeness the Chinese, especially the "literati," have reason to look down upon the barbarians of the west. Politeness has been likened generally to an air-cushion. There is nothing in it, but it eases the jolts wonderfully. As a more ritual of technicalities it has perhaps reached its highest point in China. The multitude of honorific titles, so bewildering and even maddening to the Occidentals, are here used simply to keep in view the fixed relations of graduated superiority. When wishing to be exceptionally courteous to "the foreigners," the more experienced mandarins would lay their double fists in the palms of our hands, instead of raising them in front of their foreheads, with the usual salutation Homa. In shaking hands with a Chinaman we thus very often had our hands full.—Century.

—One of the most interesting features in the decoration of the new Union station is the stained glass profusely used throughout. An art, by way, which in its present application and methods is not only modern, but very recent, and one which this country may claim as distinctly and peculiarly its own.—St. Louis Republic.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.
W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

TOO LATE.

They strewed flowers so thick above his grave
That there was room for more;
Unstinted were the words of praise they gave,
And many wept him sore.
Yet he had lived among them many years,
Nor had he ever known
The oft-desired sympathy of tears,
Or the inspiring tone.
They had been very quick to note the flaws
That marred his daily life.
Alas! they seldom sought to know the cause,
Or aid him in his strife.
What did it matter that he nightly grieved
O'er faults that yet were strong?
Or that against great odds he still believed
In right, instead of wrong?
What thought he lingered for some word of
praise?
And longed for loving smiles?
Unhelped they let him climb life's steepest
ways,
And grope through weary miles.
But when his ears were deaf, and blind his
eyes,
Then did they speak him fair:
Did all their wakened kindness could devise,
And left love's tribute there.
O friends, if in your hearts there is to-day
Some little love for me,
Wait not to speak it o'er my coffin day,
When I shall heedless be.
Give me while living of the love I crave,
And if ye must condemn,
Speak your harsh censures o'er my open grave
When I am dead to them.
I shall not need your praises then, but now,
Even a tender touch,
Although I may not know just why or how,
I shall not count it wrong.
Bury me if you will in poor estate,
I shall not care to say,
But give me love in life, nor let me wait
In loneliness so long.
—Robert Wittaker, in N. Y. Evangelist.

TRAPPING A LAWYER
By Maxwell Blythe



FOUR or five of us were in a private parlor in the Palace hotel, San Francisco, and the most silent fellow of the party was Maj. Hilton, who had rarely opened his mouth unless to moisten it with some beverage.
"Major," said Bob White, as he extended to him a box of cigars, "have a weed, and then tell us how you happened to leave Nugget City."
The major selected a cigar, lighted it, took a fresh drink, and then gravely told the following remarkable story:
"Nugget City had sprung up immediately after the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. It had become a place of note even before a plow, drawn by a yoke of steers, had done marking out the principal streets, and the first office building, made of unplanned pine wood, bore over the narrow entrance the following information: 'Geo. W. Hilton, Attorney at Law.'
"The blacksmith's shop, the nucleus round which the country town usually springs, had not been built when I wrote that sign with blacking and a paint brush.
"A stranger, in commenting, in a good-natured way, upon the seeming haste in setting up a lawyer's office, said:
"I always thought that the lawyer was a sort of unavoidable evil of the old settlements; and never before had cause to suppose that he was a necessity to an embryo community."
"That's all well enough," a lank fellow leaning against a tree answered, "but maybe you don't know these here fellows here like we do. We know mighty well that there's goin' to be a good deal of cuttin' an' shootin' here before many houses are put up, and as we air a law-abidin' set of folk, we'll want the lawyer to git us out of scrapes."
"Well, one house went up after another, or if you will, one house went up before another, until Nugget City had the appearance of quite a settle-



"WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?"

ment. The blacksmith got down to his work, the justice of the peace stacked up his worthless books, and I pleaded the cause of the miscreant. I grew with my surroundings, and soon held a mortgage on a pretty fair crop of potatoes, grown by the man that had dug the town well, and who had, at an idle and dull time, stabbed the fellow that had stood on the top and received the buckets of earth.
"A courthouse was built, and other lawyers came and reared their edifices, and the scent of much necessary litigation was sniffed in the air, but no attorney, however aspiring he might be, tried to place himself upon a lit-

igious par with your humble servant—I ranked as the William M. Everts or Joseph H. Choate, of Nugget City.
"One day, while the town was fitfully dozing under the glare of a mercilessly hot sun, a great commotion arose in the street. I sprang up from my pine table and hastened to the door. Here I was confronted by a party of noisy men. Some were declaiming in high tones, some were muttering, and all were swearing.
"We want to come in," said the leader of the gang, addressing himself to me.
"All right, gentlemen," I replied, stepping back and bowing; you are all welcome—that is, as many as can get in."
"The men eagerly pushed their way through the door, and the room was soon filled.
"Now, what can I do for you?" I asked, when with difficulty I had found room enough in which to turn about and address the crowd. "But before you proceed to explain, let me tell you most emphatically that I cannot consent to become a candidate for office."
"Here I stopped and anxiously scanned the faces about me, and Dick Munday hastily declared that no one was thinking about asking me to run for office.
"We have come on a more serious business," Munday continued. "A fellow comes to town this mornin' an' claims that he has a deed to this here land, an' that we'll have to be driv' off after we have built up our homes, an' we don't intend to do it, that's all. We don't intend to shed nobody's blood, but we don't want to give up our rights without some sort of a fight; so we thought that as you air interested along with the rest of us, an' knowin' that you air the best lawyer anywhar about, we come to you an' ask you to put the thing in the court for us, an' see that it goes through all right."
"Gentlemen," I responded, making as much of a bow as the limited space about me would admit, "I thank you for the confidence you repose in me, and I assure you that it shall not be misplaced.
"I thought that our titles to this land were perfect, and I believe now that they are. At least we shall see. Be assured that I will do everything in my power to protect your homes. By the way, who is the party that sets up the claim?"
"He is a dudsish-lookin' feller from Lawson, Mo.," Munday answered.
"All right; let him or his attorney confer with me. I will show him what it is to attempt such wholesale robbery."
"That night a great indignation meeting was held. It was known that I had undertaken the fight of protecting the rights of the people, and a sort of song, not unlike a campaign hymn, was sung in praise of the champion.
"The next day while I was sitting in my office, feeling thankful that I was soon to become the leading man of that part of the country, a portly, well-dressed individual entered the apartment.
"Is this Maj. Hilton?" the visitor asked.
"You have hit it the very first shot," I answered. "Sit down."
"The visitor sat down, and taking out a packet of papers, looked over the documents for a few moments, and then said:
"I was not in this part of the country when your town was laid out, or I should have given warning that this land was not in the market. I have a deed here which I don't imagine can be disputed."
"Oh! I exclaimed. "You are the man that has brought about all this trouble, eh?"
"I hope that I have not brought about any trouble, but I am assuredly the man that will bring about a decision of justice. I have often heard of you. You came here from Marion county, Ky., I believe."
"Yes, sir," I assented.
"I thought so," my visitor continued. "I say that I have often heard of you, and I must confess that from what I heard I was hardly prepared to find you so reckless with regard to the rights of others. I was told that you were a man of fine judgment, and that you stood a chance of one day occupying a place on the supreme bench of the state."
"But I see that I have been wrongfully informed, for, instead of finding you a man of judgment, I discover that you have taken a case that you cannot hope to win—a case in which justice will oppose you. What is your house and lot worth?"
"Oh," I began, slowly scratching my head, "I should think that if we get another railway—and another one is talked of—my property here ought to be worth fifteen hundred dollars."
"Cost you two hundred and fifty dollars, I suppose."
"Well, y—yes."
"Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I could get any lawyer in Colorado; but the fact is I want you—a man who is identified with the place; so, if you will take up my case, I will agree to give you fifteen hundred dollars for your property, and in addition a handsome sum when the case is won. What do you say?"
"What is your name? I managed to ask.
"John Denslow, my visitor answered. "Some people call me Silver John, but that's no matter. What do you say to my offer?"
"Come back to-night."
"Very well," said Silver John, "but in the meantime please do not mention the fact that I have called on you."
"There was no danger of my mentioning it. I went out after the wealthy man was gone, and strode along the street. After all, why should I stand by the people of the town? What had they done for me? Did not I have to buy land, the same as the rest of them? By defending the town's people, I could at best save only my home; but by gaining the case for Silver John I could sell my home for a good figure, or retain it, just as I liked, and, besides, secure a large sum

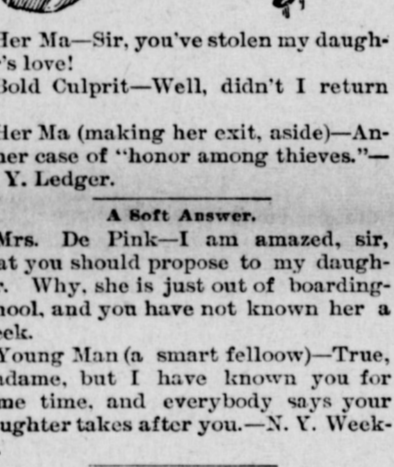


"THE BIG MAN LED ME AWAY."

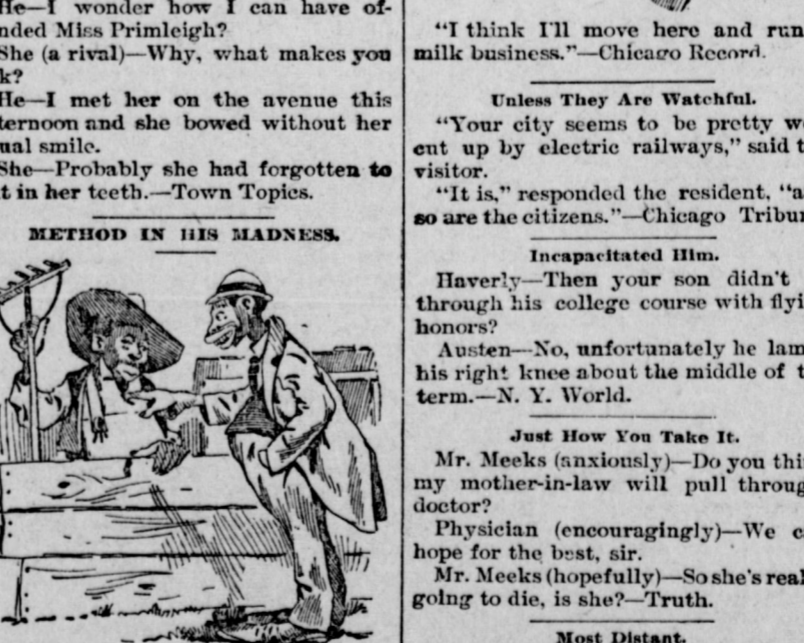


DR. KILL, THE EMINENT—I assure you, miss, the St. Vitus dance is something awful.

Woman's Curiosity.
She—Women haven't a bit more curiosity than men, so they haven't.
He—No, but it is manifested in different lines. For instance, a woman might own a sewing machine for years without finding out how it is made, but she wouldn't have a seamstress in the house a week without knowing all about her.—Indianapolis Journal.
Honor Among Thieves.
Her Ma—Sir, you've stolen my daughter's love!
Bold Culprit—Well, didn't I return it?
Her Ma (making her exit, aside)—Another case of "honor among thieves."—N. Y. Ledger.
A Soft Answer.
Mrs. De Pink—I am amazed, sir, that you should propose to my daughter. Why, she is just out of boarding-school, and you have not known her a week.
Young Man (a smart fellow)—True, m'dame, but I have known you for some time, and everybody says your daughter takes after you.—N. Y. Weekly.
Sister's Indifference.
Little Boy—You needn't worry about sister and Mr. Poorchap. She doesn't care a snap for him.
Mother (much relieved)—How did you learn that?
Little Boy—When they are in the parlor alone she won't even let him have a chair to himself.—Good News.
Country Board.
"Well," said Mr. Hollerstraw, as he entered his rural abode. "I've made a right good dicker."
"How?" asked his wife.
"I found a city storekeeper that wants to send his family out here to live on the farm, an' he pays in condensed milk an' canned meat an' things."—Washington Star.
Forgot to Put in Her Teeth.
He—I wonder how I can have offended Miss Pringle?
She (a rival)—Why, what makes you ask?
He—I met her on the avenue this afternoon and she bowed without her usual smile.
She—Probably she had forgotten to put in her teeth.—Town Topics.
METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.
Abe—Whad fo' yo' goin' marry dat ol' Sally Ann, Mose? She's jes' bat free times yo' age.
Mose—I low yo' doan' know Sally Ann's got de fines' water-millon patch in de kentry, does yo'—Judge.
A Left-Handed Compliment.
Clarissa—Has Jack Flasher proposed to you yet?
Ethel (flaring up)—I'd like to see him propose to me!
Clarissa—Well, Ethel, I must say that if there is a truthful girl, you are one.—N. Y. Press.
A Suggestion.
Mrs. Brown—Since they have become engaged they just sit in the parlor and not a word passes between them.
Brown—Perhaps there is no room for it to do so.—Puck.



An Irishman's Story.
Gov. Hoard tells a story of an Irishman who, going through a thick woodland, discovered a man in a sink-hole in the morass and he pushed up to a drawing Yankee and shouted: "Come over for Heaven's sake, there's a man in the morass!" "Is that so?" said the Yankee. "How far is he in?" "Well, sor, he's in up to the ankles." "Oh, well," said the Yankee, "he will get out." "No, sor, he won't for bejabsers I forgot to tell you he went in head first!"
A Terrible Strain.
"You look weary," said Mr. Cochin China to his favorite wife.
"I look just as I feel, then," chuckled the ambitious hen. "The exertion of keeping my eggs up to the size of modern hailstones is wearing my life away." Judge.
On with the Ball.
Arizona Pete—I should like very much to go to the dance with you, but you see, I didn't come dressed for it.
Feculoses—Never mind that, partner, I can let you have a couple of guns.—N. Y. World.
Womanly Precaution.
Dix—Your wife must have confidence in you, to leave you alone in town while she goes to the mountains.
Hiicks—Oh! she takes the precaution to keep me broke all the time!—Puck.
A Custom to Be Applauded.
"After his election to congress, did he affect the legislation of the country for good?"
"Yes, both houses adjourned for a day when he died."—Life.
Who Likes to Hear the Truth?
Miss—How can I engage you when it is said that you do not always tell the truth?
Servant—My dear madam, who likes to hear the truth? Do you?—Truth.



His First Trip to Niagara.
"I think I'll move here and run a milk business."—Chicago Record.
Unless They Are Watchful.
"Your city seems to be pretty well out by electric railways," said the visitor.
"It is," responded the resident, "and so are the citizens."—Chicago Tribune.
Incapacitated Him.
Haverly—Then your son didn't go through his college course with flying honors?
Austen—No, unfortunately he lamed his right knee about the middle of the term.—N. Y. World.
Just How You Take It.
Mr. Meeks (anxiously)—Do you think my mother-in-law will pull through, doctor?
Physician (encouragingly)—We can hope for the best, sir.
Mr. Meeks (hopefully)—So she's really going to die, is she?—Truth.
Most Distant.
Stiecky—Who is your most distant relative, Bill?
Bill Frayedout (who is known to have relatives abroad)—My cousin, John Welltodo, just across the street.—Boston Courier.
Needless Fears.
Dinah Ebony—Aunty, de papers say mebbe de black plague will come to dis country.
Aunt Ebony—Don't you worry 'bout dat, honey. It won't show us.—N. Y. Weekly.
Not His Ideal.
The Optimist (at the summer hotel)—Say, do you want to meet some lovely creatures without a particle of affectation or deception?
The Cynic—No. I want to meet some girls.—Chicago Record.

ABOUT AEROLITES.
Of What They Are Composed and How They Are Formed.
A careful analysis of these bodies shows that they are composed of ingredients all of which are found on the earth, but organized in a manner different from any substances elsewhere known. The largely attained theory among many gentlemen is that these bodies are in space, and the attraction of the earth brings them down, and in their descent they are set on fire by the friction of the atmosphere. This is the case as stated, but nothing is proved except aerolites fall to the earth. Inasmuch as these bodies are not oblate spheroids and neither have they any of the characteristics of even the asteroids, and we are not informed by what law they move round the sun, as stated, the conjectured theory must be rejected. It is established beyond any doubt that what is defined as gravity of the earth does not extend beyond the altitude limit of the atmosphere; and that other well defined forces produce the results attributed to gravity. By well established laws it is not difficult to substantially determine by the weight and size of a falling body, and the distance it penetrates clay or sand, the altitude of the starting point. Observations and investigations for twenty years past do not warrant that any aerolite fell from an altitude of over twenty miles, and one, from personal observation, could not have fallen from an altitude of more than two miles. Happily we are not without some facts which relieve us from the extraordinary presumption that metallic stones are poised in space, and are pulled to the earth from their positions by an alleged force which has no existence. It is well settled that nebula exists in various forms and locations in space, and that nebula is composed of minute particles of matter. The earth's atmosphere coming rapidly in contact with a fragment of such nebula instantly concentrates electricity, and as a result such molecules or atoms as are homogeneous are consolidated and other molecules not homogeneous are driven out by centrifipetal force, and by friction are brought to an intense heat and are therefore on fire at the time the consolidation commences, and this process continues sometimes till the aerolite reaches the earth; but sometimes the solid portion explodes, and at other times the fire becomes extinct before the aerolite strikes the earth, showing that the atmosphere is not the cause of the heat. That the aerolite is of electric formation there can be no doubt, and that the fire and noise heard is from the action of the air on the burning gases. It cannot be presumed that the friction of free air could exceed electric heat, or even approximate it, in a fall of a body from a twenty-mile altitude. Numerous experiments with high speed projectiles in the air at the greatest density does not prove that the friction of the air would set on fire an aerolite.—G. L. Chapin, in Chicago Inter Ocean.
Some Pride Left.
Clerical Visitor—What are you in here for, my friend?
Convict—Sneak stealing and picking pockets, sir. I'm very glad you asked me.
Clerical Visitor—Why?
Convict—I was afraid you might take me for a New York police captain.—Texas Sittings.

It's Hood's that Cures
The combination, proportion and process by which Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared are peculiar to itself. Its record of cures is unequalled. Its sales are the largest in the world. The testimonials received by its proprietors by the hundred, telling the story that Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures are unparalleled in the history of medicine, and they are solid facts.
Hood's Pills cure Constipation, Indigestion.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.
If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.
Rising Stone Sun Polish
FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.
WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE **SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH** FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS., PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.
Elys Cream Balm Cures **CATARRH** PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

THE FLIGHT OF THE HEART.

The heart soars up like a bird
From a nest of care;
Up, to a larger sky,
To a softer air!
No eye can measure its flight
And no hand can tame:
It mounts in beauty and light,
In music and flame.
Of all the changes of time
There is none like this:
The heart soars up like a bird
At the stroke of bliss.

The heart soars up like a bird,
But its wings soon tire;
Enough of rapture and song,
The cloud and the fire!
Its look, the look of a king—
Of a slave, its birth,
The poor, tired, impatient thing
Flies back to the earth.
And the mother spreads her lap,
And she lulls its pain;
“Oh, thou who sighed for the sun,
Art thou mine again!”
—Dora R. Goodale, in N. Y. Independent.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

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

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CHAPTER X—CONTINUED.

"Ah, you're one of the knobstickers, aren't you? And you mean to betray us in this strike, so that you might scrape a little dirty favor at his hands?"

"I meant to try and save you from the commission of a crime," said Mary, again speaking confidently and bravely.

"That's very good of you," answered the man, with a sneer. "Having accidentally overheard us, you wanted to turn the information to our moral good. You're a nice lass, you are." He gave a short, bitter, angry laugh, which some of the others echoed.

"One more question. What do you mean to do when you get away—if you get away at all, that is?"

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? Why, how are you going to use the information you've got by accident, as you call it? You say you're not a spy?"

"I'm no spy," answered Mary.

"But you overheard this plan of ours?"

"Yes."

"If you'd got away unseen you meant to make use of the information by trying to talk the plan?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, if you get away now you've been seen, how are you going to use the information you've got?"

"I didn't say I was going to use it at all."

"Don't chop your words with me, girl," said the man, fiercely. "Answer the question: Do you mean to go and tell anyone what you've heard, or don't you? Out with the truth."

"That depends," answered Mary, looking him boldly in the face.

At this reply some of the others made threatening gestures and rapped out an oath or two in their excitement.

"Depends on what?" asked the man.

"On whether you intend to try and carry out the plan. If nothing's done, I shall say nothing; if anything happens, I shall say what I have heard and seen to-night."

"The devil you will!" cried the man fiercely. "Then we'll have to take steps to prevent you, that's all," and with that he went away, and drawing the others round him, recommenced the private consultation.

It was now evident to her that the man who had been questioning her was trying to impress some opinion or plan upon the rest. One or two others were seemingly reluctant to accept the counsel he offered, and expostulated with him. Among these was Gibeon Prawle. The argument increased in strength as the vehemence of the speakers grew.

Then Gibeon Prawle broke away from the others, went to the girl and spoke to her.

"Mary, will you promise never to breathe a word of what has passed to-night, if, as you say, the whole plan is dropped?"

"Yes, I promise you," said Mary. "I promise on my honor."

"You hear that, mates?" he asked, turning to them.

"Oh, ay, we hear it. But who the devil can trust a woman's tongue?" growled Jack Dilworth. "I'm for Jos Hamer's plan. There's only one sort of silence you can depend on; and I like something more to trust to than a lass' tongue."

"So do I," answered another of them; "but I don't see how you're going to get it in this case. Beside, I don't see that she can do much harm even if she does loose her tongue."

"Then you're a fool, that's all," broke in the man Hamer. "In the first place she could get the whole lot of us prosecuted, and if you don't know what the cursed judges think of a conspiracy to wreck and destroy a mill, I do. You'd think the infernal works were built of human lives when these devils on the bench come to sentencing a man for touching 'em. I knew what the business meant when I began with it, and I was ready to risk it. I'm ready to risk it now and take the silencing of that wench yonder on my own shoulders as well. I tell you this, he said fiercely, with a voluble oath, "I'm not going to go to save a lass like that from a squeeze on the throat or a knock on the skull. I can do what you like; but I mean what I say."

As one determined and resolute man taking a decided course will generally carry others with him, so it was now. This decisive tone influenced the waverers.

"What do you propose to do, then?" asked Gibeon Prawle, his voice somewhat hoarse with nervousness at the other's manner, and at the desperate course which he knew underlay it.

"Why, give the girl a tap on the skull and leave her here alone with the fuse. There won't be much left to tell tales, I warrant you," and the man laughed a short, callous, brutal laugh.

"You mean to murder her, do you?"

said Gibeon; and more than one of the men shrank at the word.

"I don't mean going to gaol for her. You can call it what you like," answered Hamer. "Please yourself."

"Well, I'm not going to be a party to it," said Gibeon. "I don't like it, and I'm not going to do it."

"Then take your hook out of this, and leave more room for men who haven't got white livers and chicken hearts! Cut it," growled Hamer, fiercely.

"No, I'm not going away, either," answered Gibeon, sullenly and yet half-frightened. "Or, if I go and anything happens, I shall make a clean breast of it."

"You sneaking hound!" cried Hamer, and before any of them could interfere he rushed at Gibeon, struck him to the ground, and bound him hand and foot.

"You shall stop now, and have a share of the treat you didn't expect," he said, as he rose to his feet. "Look here, mates, we're in this business together, sink or swim one with another. You understand that?" he said, pausing and looking from one to the other.

"Yes," they said, cowed by his manner and his violence, though not relishing the position at all.

"Then you agree to stand by me and do what I say?"

"Yes," said the men again.

The whole conversation, except one or two of the fiercer sentences between Gibeon and Hamer, had taken place in tones too low to reach Mary's ears, although the little she had heard had been enough to frighten her exceedingly.

Hamer now turned to her.

"How are we to know that you don't mean to speak of what you've seen and heard to-night?" he asked roughly.

"Those who know me know that I keep my word," answered the girl.

"I daresay they do," he replied, gruffly, "but then I'm not one of those who do know you. I want proof—that's what I want."

"I can't give you more than my word," said Mary.

"Oh, yes, you can; and that's just what you'll have to do."

"How can I?" asked the girl.

"I'll show you. You can give us proof that you can be trusted by just stopping here and making no effort to go away for a certain time. Do you understand? You've nothing to do but just to keep where you are and make no noise. If you do that for a quarter of an hour, you shall go free. But if you stir hand or foot, or try to call out so that either of us hear you, well, you'll bring down punishment on your own head. You've got to watch this stunk," he said, kicking Gibeon Prawle, "till we come back to fetch him."

"Why can't I go now? I won't say a word to anyone. Indeed I won't."

"No, I don't think you will," said Hamer, significantly, "but you've got to give us a little proof of it, that's all. Put out your hands. 'Safe bind, safe find,' my girl, is my motto," and the miscreant laughed as he seized the girl's hands and bound them tightly together. "Now for your pretty little feet; just something to keep your ankles warm," and he chuckled coarsely as he fastened her feet, making her sit down on a heap of hay.

"Now, you understand, and don't you play any nonsense with me," he added in his fiercest and most savage manner. "If you make the least sound it'll bring me back, and I shan't stop then at tying your wrists together. Next time the noose'll go round your neck."

"Now, mates, you'd better go," he said, turning to the others, and speaking in a whisper. "I'm going to give the fuse about eight minutes, so that we can get to the other end of the village; bear a light, Carter," and he bent down, and putting a key into a small square case which he took from the ground, he turned it once or twice. Then he growled out some fresh words of menacing caution, while he put it down close by the girl and went out into the darkness. As soon as he was outside, he made off at the top of his speed after the other men who had already vanished.

The first feeling of the girl was one of intense relief that they had gone. She had feared violence of some kind, and now that she thought the dread of violence had passed her spirits rose. She determined that she would not move until they came back, and thus show them she was to be trusted, and she leaned back on the heap of hay and waited silently and with a lighter heart than she had known for some hours.

Then it suddenly occurred to her to doubt whether this was so, and whether the men had really gone to the mill now in order to carry out their horrible plan while she lay bound in the shed.

At this she sat up and thought for the first time of Gibeon Prawle, like her, bound hand and foot, though, unlike her, unconscious. She strained her eyes in his direction and then called to him:

"Gibeon, Gibeon."

She could not catch any reply, but listened intently. As she listened thus she heard a faint ticking sound. It was like the quick tick, tick, tick of her alarm clock, but sounded as if muffled. What could it be?

She bent down her head, and stooping forward became aware that the cord with which her hands had been hastily bound had slipped. With a quick jerk or two she loosened it a little more, and then succeeded in getting her hands free.

She listened again, and groping about in the direction in which the sound seemed to come, her hand came against a small, squarely-made box. Wondering what it was she picked it up, and found that the ticking came from within it.

"Suddenly, with a fearful rush of blood to the heart that almost choked the valves and stopped the blood flow, the truth flashed upon her. It was the infernal machine with which the men had intended to wreck the mill.

In a moment she saw why she had been ordered not to move for a certain time. They had planned to kill her by blowing the shed to fragments, and had managed to gain time to get clear away.

Great heavens! The machine might explode at any moment, and hurry her companion and herself into eternity. Yet he was still unconscious; and she was bound so tightly that she couldn't stir either foot.

She held the diabolical machine in her hand like one dazed—afraid to throw it away, afraid even to set it down again, afraid to move, lest it should explode.

All she could do was to try and calm herself with a hastily uttered prayer to God for help.

CHAPTER XI. THE EXPLOSION.

As the thought of her peril forced itself upon Mary with increasing plainness her natural resourcefulness and courage began to assert themselves. If she was to save her life and that of her companion it was evident that she must lose no time in making the attempt.

How was she to do it? Clearly, there was but one way. By some means or other the two must get away from the shed before the explosion could take place. But how?

Gibeon Prawle lay in a state of unconsciousness, bound hand and foot—how securely she could only guess—while she herself had her feet fastened together so firmly that she could not move them even in the slightest degree.

Her hands were free. She turned, therefore, and, choosing the spot within her reach which seemed the best suited to her purpose, she laid down the deadly little machine as lightly and carefully as possible.

Moments were growing precious. Every second seemed an hour, and she trembled and shook as she tried to estimate how long it would probably be before the explosion might be expected. Death or escape could only be a matter of moments.

She began with quick, trembling fingers to feel the knots of the cord which bound her feet. In her agitation she began to pray for strength; but in the midst of the prayers she stopped as a new thought occurred to her.

Why not attempt to escape alone? If she left Gibeon she would probably be able to crawl away to a sufficiently safe distance.

All that had done to harm Tom, and all that Gibeon had threatened to do, occurred to her mind to justify her in leaving him. But she reflected how he had endeavored to save her from the fate which she believed the other men had planned, and it was for making that attempt he had been left to share with her the fate.

This decided her. She could not play the traitor in such a way.

She stooped toward him and shook him as violently as she could. She pulled his hair, pinched him and rolled his head sharply from side to side, her efforts growing more and more violent in her agitation, as she thought of the precious moments that were passing. But she could make no impression upon him.

There was no time, however, for anything but action, and she tried to think of a fresh course. Probably the man had a knife in his pockets which would enable her to cut the cords which bound her. Hastily she felt in his pockets, and to her intense relief found in one of them a large clasp knife. She drew it out, and after some little difficulty cut the cords which had bound her feet, and tried to jump up.

With a cry of fear and pain she fell to the ground immediately. The rush of released blood when the cords had been loosened seemed to numb her, giving her much pain and robbing her of the use of her limbs. The feeling passed, however, in a short time, and then she cut the cords with which Gibeon Prawle had been bound. She tried once more to rouse him; but all to no purpose. She could not restore him to consciousness. She was at her wits' end what to do. The time was flying so fast. Both their lives were set on the cast of a few moments; and a horrible death must overtake them both unless he could be roused.

There seemed to be nothing to do except to try and carry the deadly machine to a distance sufficiently great from the shed to render its explosion comparatively harmless. She tried to nerve herself to do this; and wished she had done it the moment she had been able to get free from the cords that had bound her. How far must she try to carry it? How far dared she carry it? It was indeed a case of daring. It might explode while she was carrying it; and she shuddered as this thought struck her. It was not a bright night, and she might trip; she might let the horrible thing fall; or a hundred things might happen to prevent her carrying it far away in safety.

Still, it had to be done; there was no other course, except that of running away and leaving Gibeon Prawle to his fate. She went to the spot where she had placed the infernal machine, picked it up as gently as possible, and prepared to hurry away from the shed.

As she did so a sound came from her companion. He sighed and moved and muttered some inarticulate sound. Despite the fearsome burden she held in her hand, Mary stopped and bent over to him. Then she called to him, and was glad when he muttered some sort of reply.

Next, she ran quickly from the shed, and placing the deadly machine on the ground some little distance away, ran back at once to recompose her efforts to rouse him and get him away from the place. When she got back he was sitting up, dazed and giddy, and perplexed at his condition and surroundings.

"Gibeon, Gibeon!" she called, "we must get away from here at once."

"Who's that? Who are you?" murmured the man.

"I'm Mary—Mary Ashworth," answered the girl.

"What's happened? Where am I?" he said, passing his hand across his eyes. "Your life is in danger; and if you don't make haste and get away from here, you'll be blown to pieces!" cried the girl, choosing what she thought the best appeal, that to his fears.

It had the effect she intended, and in a moment he was on his feet.

"Come with me, instantly," said Mary, leading the way.

The man staggered a few steps after her, and then tried to clutch at the posts of the shed; he missed them and fell with a heavy thud to the ground.

"It's no use, lass," he murmured, with a half groan. "I'm all muddled and queer; I can't walk."

"Lean on me; there's not a moment to spare," cried Mary, turning to him, her heart sinking. "If you don't want us both to be killed where we are, you must get away at once."

She said this in a tone that roused his heavy on the girl, and stumbling and dragging at every step, he crawled slowly out into the night.

"Quick, quick!" cried Mary. "Every step may mean the difference between life and death. For God's sake, make an effort."

Thus urged by the girl's words, Gibeon Prawle made an attempt to quicken his steps, and as the air had hastened his recovery of consciousness he was able to make better progress.

"What does it all mean, Mary?" he asked, in a puzzled, confused way. "I don't understand it, lass."

"Don't try to think—don't try to do anything—but get as far away from that shed as possible," answered Mary. "What has happened is this: You were struck by Joseph Hamer and knocked insensible, and then bound."

"Ah, yes, I remember. The devil wanted to kill you just because you had overheard our plans. But where are they all?"

"They left you and me there. You were insensible, and they bound me hands and feet, and then told me they were trying to see whether I was to be trusted, and then—"

At that moment a terrific report rang out on the night air, seeming to split the very heavens with a deafening crash. The earth seemed to shake and totter under their feet, and they were both thrown on the ground with great violence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Great Invention.

"I have here," began the energetic man, as he bundled into the young lawyer's office, "the greatest invention of the age."

It was cases that the lawyer wanted, not inventions, and he said something rather rude; but the energetic man proved to be a philosopher, and merely smiled.

"I call it," pursued the visitor, "The Eternal Kisser, because there is no end to the kisses it bestows. It is this." He hauled out a spray of mistletoe covered with white berries. This interested the young lawyer, who raised his eyebrows inquiringly.

"Mistletoe," proclaimed the agent, "is very scarce this year, and a bunch containing a score of berries would bankrupt a poor man. Now this great invention brings happiness within reach of all. Tradition permits you a kiss for each and every berry, you know. You hold this spray above your beloved's head—so, you bend—so—and kiss her. Then you grab a berry—so—and pull it—presto, it flies back again in place. The leaves and berries are India rubber, sir, and—Two, did you say? Fifty cents. Thank you, sir. Good day."—Harper's Magazine.

She Put on Alice.

Marie and her papa were taking a walk. Little Nellie, who lives across the street and is, or was, Marie's playmate, was walking with her papa at the same time. The two parties met and the papas had a talk. Marie's papa noticed that the two little girls did not appear to be as "chummy" as of yore. When the walk was continued papa said:

"Marie, what's the matter with Nelly and you? Why did you not speak to her?"

Marie's little shoulders were shrugged and her little lips took on a curl of the utmost disdain as she scornfully replied:

"O, she thinks she is awful smart just because her baby died."—Chicago Tribune.

Worse Than Death.

"O, say, Mamie," exclaimed Maud, "you just ought to see Harry since he joined the national guard. He looks perfectly lovely."

"He must," rejoined Mamie, rapturously.

"I do so hope there won't be any war."

"It would be dreadful if Harry were to get killed."

"I wasn't thinking of that. Lots of people go to war without getting killed. But he'd be just certain to spoil his clothes."—Washington Star.

Not at All New to Him.

"This is a photograph of my brother," said the young woman who was showing the family album to the visitor from the far west. "Poor Jack! He's in trouble at college. He's fond of horses and he has wasted so much time training his team of bays that the college authorities have suspended him. Did you ever hear the like?"

"Why—yes," said young Mr. Lariat. "It's a common thing in Arizona for men to get suspended, you know, on account of too much fondness for horses."—Chicago Tribune.

How He Got Two Dinners.

Mr. Murray Hill—Can't you eat dinner with me to-morrow?

Hostetter McGinnis—I'd prefer day after to-morrow. I'm already engaged to eat dinner.

"All right, take dinner with me day after to-morrow. My plan of feeding is to eat it, and then to give to each cow or horse a heaped bushel basketful three times a day. On what I grow myself the fodder is worth nearly as much as the grain."—G. G. Groff, in Country Gentleman.

"Simon Cameron is reported to have once said that he would sooner ride a thousand miles on a railroad than write one personal letter.

THE FARMING WORLD.

THINNING THE FRUIT.

It is Not a Popular Practice, But a Very Profitable One.

Thinning the fruit is not a popular practice with farmers. But it pays. As Dr. Fisher, the fruit expert, used to say, when speaking of thinning apples: "The fruit must all be picked, anyway, either in June or October. It is no more work to pick part of it in June, then what remains in October will be worth something." Dr. Fisher's large, handsome apples sometimes sell at three times the price of the common fruit.

One cause of the short life of many peach orchards is found in the neglect of the grower to thin out the fruit. The trees are allowed to mature a big crop, and to become weakened by the strain. It is more exhausting for a tree to ripen two small peaches and two stones than to mature one peach as large as both together, and one stone. That is, the worthless stone is a greater tax on the life of the tree than is the pulp. After bearing an exhaustive crop the peach easily winterkills.

Plum trees are especially liable to be injured where the fruit is not thinned. The black knot picks out the trees that are weakened from over bearing. Besides, the plums are borne in clusters, which if not thinned, rapidly decay from contact between the fruit.

Pruning the grape vine is really thinning the fruit, and the result is to give fewer clusters, but about the same weight of fruit. Comparing a pruned vine with one which was left unpruned, it was noticed that many times as many clusters of fruit as were necessary were formed on this unpruned vine. In early summer it looked as though the crop would be marvelous. On counting the number of clusters it was found that there were many times the number found on the pruned vines of the same age, but the size of these clusters was so far inferior as to give the actual increase of weight or fruit in favor of the pruned vine. Aside from this, the market value of the fruit of the vine thinned by pruning was far superior to those on the unthinned vine, which, in fact, was not marketable at all. Besides pruning the vine, many growers cut out some of the clusters in spring. The result is fine fruit, and no vines killed by over cropping.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

GATHERING FRUITS.

One of These Quadruple Stepladders Will Save Many Steps.

Designs for fruit ladders are legion, some good, some bad and some indifferent. The quadruple stepladder here illustrated must be classed among the good designs, for obvious reasons. Placed under low, branching trees its use permits one to move about within reach of a large portion of the whole side of a tree, because of its four sides, about which one can freely step. Moreover, when not occupied as "standing ground," the top affords an excellent resting place for the basket. It will be found exceedingly convenient



QUADRUPLE STEPLADDER.

for the home orchard, where one may desire to pick but a basket or two of fruit at a time, and wishes to make a selection of those in the best condition for picking. It should be made strong but light, so as to be readily moved about.—American Agriculturist.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

CULTIVATE all fruits often, but shallowly.

GROUND bone is excellent for small fruits.

PLenty of manure is the key to successful gardening.

PLANTS that have but a small area to grow upon are best treated with liquid manure.

MANY consider land that has been in cultivation two years the best for strawberries.

TO ESTABLISH a reputation the grower must give the packing of the fruit his personal attention.

ONE of the most requisites in tree planting is plenty of fine, mellow soil, carefully packed about the roots.

WITH a growing tree it is always best to preserve a smooth, clean stem by prompt removal of all suckers.

WOOD ashes can be applied as a top dressing at almost any time, by raking or stirring into the surface of the soil.

ORCHARDS of peaches, plums, dwarf pears and quinces should have clear cultivation year after year. It is not necessary to stir deep, but to keep the surface in good tilth.—St. Louis Republic.

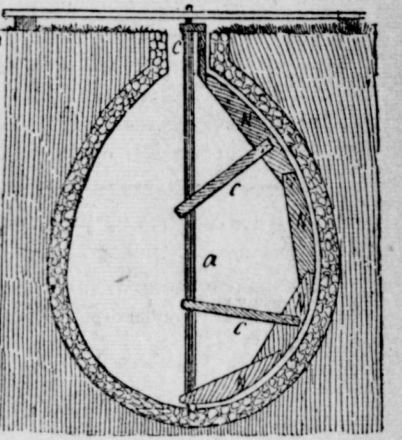
The Value of Corn Fodder.

I have for seven years bought corn fodder for my cows and horses in preference to hay. I estimate that the same amount of money expended for fodder will secure me double the quantity of feed above that received if my hay is purchased. I buy nice, clean, well-cured fodder for from four to five cents per large bundle delivered in my barn. Colts and calves will winter on it in preference to hay. Horses not worked will keep in good condition on it without grain. My plan of feeding is to cut it, and then to give to each cow or horse a heaped bushel basketful three times a day. On what I grow myself the fodder is worth nearly as much as the grain.—G. G. Groff, in Country Gentleman.

SYMMETRICAL CISTERN.

Directions for Making and Using the Right Kind of Framework.

Cisterns that are built in the ground are usually of a round form, as they are more durable and less liable to cave in than those of a square or octagonal form. To make a round cistern in the usual manner requires a man with a correct judgment of distance, unless a proper framework is used as a model. The accompanying illustration, from a sketch by L. D. Snook, shows how this frame is made and used. After the excavation is made, and the bottom laid with brick or cobblestone, the center of the bottom is found, and a hole is made, in which is inserted the lower end of a standard, A, the upper end of which revolves in a hole in a plank, the ends of which rest upon the banks of the excavation. To this standard has previously been nailed a skeleton frame of boards, C. The outer sides of these represent the form and inclination of the cistern walls. It is plain that as the walls are laid up, and this guide is brought into position by revolving it, the workman can place each brick or stone at the right angle. To make all easy working, an inch space should be left between the wall and outer edge of guide. For a common house cistern a diameter of eight feet inside the



MANNER OF BUILDING A GOOD CISTERN.

walls will prove large enough, and would be a proper guide in the formation of the walls. If possible, fill in the space back of the wall as the structure progresses, tamping the soil firmly in position. If it be dry weather, it should be made wet and firmly pressed, that the inside pressure when filled with water will not cause the wall to crack or give way. An egg-shaped form is best, with the top or small end long drawn out or elongated, as shown above. This guide is not expensive, and when the walls are up it is knocked to pieces and thrown out.—American Agriculturist.

KEEPING A RECORD.

How to Keep Track of the Physical Condition of Animals.

Some one has said that a daily record of the weight of milk given by each cow in a dairy herd is, of itself alone, of very little value in determining the relative value of each cow composing the herd, because the weight of the milk is no indication of its quality. The practice of keeping such a record is, however, of sufficient value to abundantly repay for the expense incurred. Such a record is a valuable indicator of the physical condition of the different animals. Any material irregularity in the amount of milk given by any cow indicates something out of order in the cow's health, or in the feed or water or treatment. Weighing the milk shows the importance of milking the cows regularly at even intervals of time. The effect of such a record is most salutary upon those doing the milking. It creates a greater interest in the work of milking, creating a spirit of emulation among the milkers to have the cows in their charge excel the others in the quantity of milk given; and when the weighing is done in plain sight the effect is better quality of work being done, and rarely will any cows be left half milked. Such records show the effect of slow or incompetent milkers, the yield of the milk varying with the skill of the milker. But however useful these incidental results of such a record may be, if it is coupled with some easy method of calculating the quality of each cow's milk, the knowledge thus gained of the real merit of each cow in the herd will supersede all these other advantages. The Babcock test is the only simple and accurate method by which the quality of milk may be measured. With the use of this test and the scales the dairyman soon learns the worth of the different cows.—Farmers Voice.

Preserving Fruit in Lime.

A correspondent states that one of the most effective ways of preserving fruits and roots for a length of time is to bury them in powdered quicklime. A member of a European agricultural society recently exhibited some grapes which had been embedded in lime for seven months. They were as round and plump as on the day they were gathered, and the only difference observable in the taste was that a little more saccharine had been developed. The owner of the grapes stated that he had been in the habit of preserving fruit through the entire winter by this method. By about the middle of March, however, a tenth would spoil, and a month later about half would decay. In order to make the system a perfect success, the consumption of fruit should not be put off beyond the beginning of March.

ENSLAGE has worked its way to a prominent position among feeds for cows on its merit. The cow was getting wondrous out of ensilage when science said it was an inferior feed.

THERE is no point upon which there is a greater unanimity of opinion among competent and experienced farmers than that of giving calves as good a start as possible in life.

ASHES and bones furnish the elements most useful to trees.

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

The Democratic party of Kansas, in convention assembled, declares its abiding faith in the eternal principles of Democracy, among which are:

Strict construction of public powers, to the end that the government may not be subverted and liberty menaced by constant assumption of unauthorized powers by public functionaries.

Local self government, the largest personal liberty consistent with the protection of rights, unyielding hostility to all forms of centralization, constant distrust of power, rigid economy in public affairs.

We endorse the wise and patriotic action of President Cleveland, and the efforts of all true Democrats in executive and legislative stations in all that they have done to carry out the principles of the last Chicago platform. The administration assumed control of the government at a time when Republicans were extravagant, profligate and dishonest, had left the public treasury exposed to bankruptcy, beset with trials and perplexities, rarely experienced by statesmen, the direct results of the wasteful extravagance and infamous legislation of the Republican party. But it has met every responsibility, braved every peril and risen equal to every emergency.

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles as announced by the Democratic national convention on the 22nd of June, 1892, at Chicago, especially the provisions of the platform which declare that "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional right to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered," and we demand speedy legislation along the lines of tariff reduction as expressed in the Wilson bill and the last national Democratic platform as well as the removal of all artificial obstructions of the land, and new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

Believing that the wealth should bear a fair share of the public taxation we favor an income tax as opposed to the indirect burden of tariff taxation, and call with delight the action of a Democratic Congress in adopting that feature as a part of our system of taxation.

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic currency and the free coinage of both gold and silver upon equal terms at a fair ratio and without discrimination, to the end that the growth of the currency may keep pace with the growth of business, and that the debtor may not be met with constantly increasing values for the products of labor.

We favor, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

We favor a sufficient appropriation by Congress to carry out the question of irrigation in western Kansas.

We recommend the establishment by our government of a non-partisan national commission on immigration, to examine into the cause and effect of foreign pauper immigration, and to devise some efficient means of securing to American wage earners the protection that has in years past been so lavishly bestowed by the Republican party upon party beneficiaries.

Recognizing that a fundamental principle of our government is religious liberty, we denounce any party or association which attempts to make religious convictions a test or qualification for office. Total separation of church and state must ever be the foundation and state—its just preservation of religious liberty, and the just right of capital and fair compensation for labor, both must be in harmony and each must respect the rights of the other and the law must protect them both.

We affirm the natural and legal right of all wage earners to organize themselves peacefully together for the protection of their rights and the advancement of their social, vocational and commercial interests, and we condemn any law which is tyrannical and vicious in spirit that would deny that right.

We congratulate the Democrats of Kansas upon the election of Hon. John Martin to the Senate of the United States, commend his fidelity to the interests of the people and his course in the United States Senate.

The Democratic party in the future as in the past, favors liberal pensions to all loyal and deserving soldiers, in recognition of their loyalty and devotion to their country, and the present commissioner of pensions is entitled to the thanks of all deserving soldiers for his efforts to make a deserving pension a badge of honor.

We favor the improvement of public roads, and the passage of reasonable laws necessary to accomplish such result.

We demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of bonds for any purpose other than public buildings and free bridges upon public roads.

Owing to the vastly changed condition of our people since the adoption of our State constitution, we are in favor of a constitutional convention to the end that many evils may be abolished and many wants provided for. Pending the meeting of a constitutional convention and considering the fact that the shameful delay in the administration of justice in the supreme judicial tribunal of the state by reason of the tremendous accumulation of business therein is a denial of justice, we are in favor of just legislative action in the way of assistance to the Supreme Court as will guarantee to litigants a speedy decision in their cases.

The Democracy of Kansas again demand a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the electors of the commonwealth, believing that experience from year to year since its adoption has demonstrated that it was the work of folly and fanaticism that it has not, in the slightest degree lessened, or of the evils of intemperance and has been the fruitful parent of fraud, bribery, perjury and official corruption, and in lieu thereof we favor a system of high license and local option and demand the repeal of the iniquitous laws passed for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the purpose and intent of said amendment.

We oppose woman suffrage as tending to destroy the home and the family, the true basis of political safety, and express the hope that the helpmeet and guardian of the family sanctuary may not be dragged from year to year into the arena of party politics, to be thrown unwillingly into the unfeeling places of political strife.

The disgraceful board proceedings of the last election, worthy of the palmy days of corrupt corruption, resulting as it did in the unequal victory of the lower House of the Legislature, and as also the subsequent disgraceful proceedings of both Populist and Republican parties deserve the parties attention and condemnation of the people.

When the women of Kansas shall have been allowed to vote at any and all elections in this State will our boys become handmaidens and our girls become plowboys? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been secured?

When the right to vote at any and all elections in the State of Kansas shall have been conferred on the women of this Commonwealth, will our men become housewives, and the women become husbandmen? If not will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will prevail?

The Democratic State Committee is now thoroughly organized and is doing telling work in every county in the State. Democratic speakers are everywhere greeted with large and enthusiastic audiences, showing that the people are getting tired of humbugery and are turning to the only party that stands squarely for equal justice to all men, and makes no double plays to catch votes.

It is a conceded fact that if either Morrill or Lewelling were withdrawn from the race, Overmyer would defeat the other. Conservative people of all parties admit that Overmyer is better equipped for the office of Governor than either of his competitors. Republicans would vote for him in preference to Morrill were it not for their fear that Lewelling might slip in, and Populists are only prevented from rallying to Overmyer in large numbers by the selfish cry of their interested leaders that the Democratic candidate has no chance to win. This admitted condition is in itself a great tribute to the worth and intelligence of Mr. Overmyer and ought to insure his election.
—Eureka Democratic Messenger.

The rural Republicans have been assured by their leaders that the next Congress will be Republican; this has been done for effect, as there never was a ghost of a chance for any such result. This country is Democratic, and the Lower House of Congress has been steadily Democratic for the last twenty years, with but two exceptions, in 1879-'81, when Keifer was Speaker, and 1889-'91, when Tom Reed was Speaker. This country is too large for the Republican party, and everything the party has advocated as a distinctive party hobby has been overwhelmingly repudiated by the people. A careful forecast of the next House of Representatives has been made by prominent Democrat and Republican politicians, making all proper allowances for close and doubtful districts, and it shows the status of the next Congress as follows: Senate—Democrats, 44; Republicans, 37; Populists, 5; doubtful, 2. House of Representatives—Democrats, 188; Republicans, 154; Populists, 14.

THE INCOME TAX.

It is estimated by treasury experts that the revenue derived from the income tax will be \$30,000,000 a year. Other estimates vary from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Of this New York's men of wealth and others not termed wealthy, but who live comfortably on more than \$4,000 a year, will pay a large proportion.

William Waldorf Astor will, undoubtedly, lead the list. His income is estimated at \$8,900,900 per year, and on this he will have to pay a yearly tax of \$178,000. John D. Rockefeller, whose income is estimated at \$7,911,250, and will have to pay \$152,225; the Gould estate \$80,000,000, and poor and unhappy Russell Sage about \$90,000. Cornelius Vanderbilt with an estimated income of \$4,048,000, will have to contribute a yearly tax of \$80,860, while William Vanderbilt's contribution to the national exchequer will be about \$75,900. John Jacob Astor will be left off on a payment of \$60,000.

Other millionaires and their probable income tax are Henry M. Flagler, \$60,000; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, \$35,000; Louis Tiffany, \$35,000; Collis P. Huntington, \$20,000; William Rockefeller, \$60,000; Moses Taylor estate, \$50,000; Robert Goelet, \$25,000; Ogden Goelet, \$20,000.

It will cost Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Clementina Furniss and Sopha R. Furniss about \$10,000 each; and if Mrs. Hettie Green doesn't succeed in dodging the collector, it is estimated that she will have to part with \$40,000.

DONAHOE'S FOR SEPTEMBER.

Every number of Donahoe's Magazine gives justification anew to the claim that Donahoe's is a magazine for the whole country, and not for any section of it. Though published in New England, and always true to its Catholic character, it is in economic, political, and religious matters so broad and fair as to interest every reasonable American. A notable article on economics this month is entitled "The South may save the Nation," by a Northern Journalist. "The Warfare with Agnosticism," a plea for more thorough scientific training in ecclesiastical seminaries, is a brilliant and stirring article by Rev. J. A. Zahm, of Norte Dame University. Lucile Lovell has a beautiful short story, "Between Ports," and there are good pictures and plenty of light reading as well in this number.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The Wichita Beacon hits the nail on the head in the following editorial: "If the only cure for strikes is the government ownership of railways, the Labor Commission might as well adjourn. There are other industries in this country where labor is employed and strikes frequently occur.

"When McBride, president of the mine workers, appears before the commission he will, probably, advance the same remedy for a coal strike. He will urge the government ownership of coal mines.

"When the known Omaha butchers take a turn with the commissioners they will, perhaps, declare that the government ownership of packing houses is the only remedy for their grievances.

"Then the carpenters will appear and they will declare that the only cure for a strike of carpenters will lie in the government control of all buildings and working tools.

"And so on down the list, until the individual farmer will conclude that the only cure for his ills will be the government ownership of his farm which he shall possess, rent and tax free.

"This government ownership of railways is a mere scheme of railroad men to become government employes. The government pays higher wages than individuals or corporations can afford to pay, and this is the secret of this heresy about the government owning property.

"There are too many men working for government salaries now. They have become almost an aristocracy. The worst thing in the world for common labor would be a class of laborers made aristocrats by wearing a government uniform. This folly should be met end treated for the humbug it really is, and no labor vote should be catered to with a scheme so unfair. If government is to own railroads, let it take everything and establish a commune at once, where no one will own anything and all shall share alike. This is the logical sequence of government ownership."

DEATH OF DAVID SAUBLE.

Last week, we gave a short notice of the death of David Sauble, one of Cottonwood township's oldest and most wealthy citizens, who was killed by lightning, on Saturday afternoon, September 1st, 1894, near Medicine Lodge, Barber county, where he had gone to look after his stock interests in that part of the State. A large cattle ranch, belonging to him, is located about ten miles from Medicine Lodge, and when killed, he had a man by the name of Peter Hoover, who has charge of this ranch, were on their way from Medicine Lodge to the ranch, in a light spring wagon, and were sitting on a board laid across the top of the wagon bed and a saddle horse followed behind. It had been raining very hard, but the storm had abated somewhat, and they were just about a mile from their destination when, at 8:30 o'clock, the fatal bolt, accompanied by a deafening crash of thunder, came, doing its deadly work and knocking both of the horses down that were drawing the wagon; and, as Mr. Hoover sprang from the wagon, one of the horses regained its feet, and it took all his strength to control the frightened animal. When he had succeeded in quieting and getting it unhitched from the wagon, he turned to speak to Mr. Sauble, and was horrified to see him lying on his back, and his clothes in flames. After extinguishing the flames, and assuring himself that Mr. Sauble was dead, he mounted the saddle horse which had not been touched by the mysterious fluid, and rode to the house for assistance. Returning in a few minutes, the horse, Mr. Hoover had left down, and supposed dead, had gotten on its feet, but everything else was as he had left it. The body of the unfortunate man was taken back to Medicine Lodge, where it was embalmed, and accompanied by Mr. Hoover, was shipped back to his late home, for burial, and it was met at the depot in Florence, about six miles from Mr. Sauble's farm, in this county, at 1:15 o'clock, Monday morning, by the family and a number of friends, and was taken to Sturges' undertaking establishment in that city, where it remained until Wednesday afternoon following, when it was then taken to Cedar Point, where funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church, at 2 o'clock; and the remains were interred in the Griffith cemetery, on Cedar creek. The electricity struck Mr. Sauble on top of the head, making a small hole in the skull, passed through the entire length of his body, and out of the right foot.

The deceased was a man known to fear nothing but lightning, but in an electric storm he was always timid. He carried a \$10,000 policy in the New York Life Insurance Company. The remarkable part of the unfortunate affair is that Mr. Hoover, although sitting close to his companion, felt not even the slightest shock.

The deceased was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, November 31st, 1837; came to Kansas in 1850, settled on Cedar creek, Chase county, where his family still reside, and, in 1875, was married to Miss Susie Farris, by whom he had six children—three boys and three girls, all of whom survive him. When a child he was baptized into the Lutheran Church. He was noble hearted, kind and true as a neighbor and friend, and ever ready to lend a helping hand where assistance was needed.

OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC.

Everybody is expected to be at Carter's grove, on Sept. 15, with baskets of provisions, prepared for an old time picnic. Don't forget to bring the entire family, turn them loose for a good time. All are invited. This is not a political day, but one set apart for renewing old acquaintances and making new ones.

WHO?

One of the heads, in the Leader, over the report of the proceedings of the Republican county convention, held in this city, on Saturday, the first instant, and which put a county ticket in the field, reads: "A Stalwart Platform and a Stalwart Ticket," and a part of the platform reads:

"WHEREAS, Certain professed Republicans, dictators of policies or would be holders of office, have seen fit, in the past, to give aid and comfort to the enemy and thus defeat the wishes of the people; therefore, be it resolved:

"First, That we, the Republicans of Chase county, declare that, in the future, men of known Republican principles, and men that have cast their votes for the success of its nominees, men that have been loyal to the best interests of this county, State and nation, shall be our standard bearers."

After the general "turning down" of the present Republican officers in the Court-house, and the placing in the field a wonderfully weak ticket, by said convention, and the "turning down" of committeemen who have led the party to victory, we are constrained to repeat the question: "Who?"

Babyland, (The Babies' Own Magazine) for September, is a beautiful issue of this very charming little magazine. The Babies will all like it. The stories and pictures will amuse both Baby and mamma.

The publishers announce that Charles Stuart Pratt and Ella Farman Pratt, the original Editors of Babyland and Little Men and Women, (and who were also the Editors of Wide Awake) will have editorial charge of Babyland.

The November issue will be the first number under their editorship and will also open the new volume.

Beginning with the November number the magazine will be enlarged from eight to twelve double-column pages each issue, profusely illustrated.

The subscription price will remain unchanged. 50 cents a year, 5 cents a number.

Specimen copy with full prospectus of the new volume will be sent free upon request.

Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

Little Men and Women, for September, contains an excellent assortment of stories and poems for home and school reading.

Francoes C. Sparhawk tells the "Story of Estokee," the Indian boy who lived in a hogan; Mrs. M. F. Butts furnishes a delightful poem entitled "Baby's Stories." The serials continue to grow in interest.

The publishers announce that the new volume for 1894-95 will begin with the November number, instead of January as in previous years.

The magazine will also be enlarged from its present size of twenty-four pages to thirty-two pages each month.

Charles Stuart Pratt and Ella Farman Pratt, for so many years the editors of "Wide Awake," "Little Men and Women" and "Babyland," will resume editorial charge, beginning with the new volume.

Full prospectus of the new volume and specimen copy will be sent free upon request.

Subscription price of Little Men and Women is \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a number.

Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

FARM AND EVERYTHING THEREON FOR SALE.

On account of the age of myself and wife, I wish to sell my 80-acre farm, seven miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, together with the crop thereon, consisting of 25 acres of corn in the shock—400 shocks, 3 acres of cane in the shock—40 shocks, 2 acres of Cafer corn in the shock—50 shocks.

The land is all under fence, and has on it a 4 1/2-acre apple and peach orchard; a 1 1/2-acre vineyard; a stone dwelling house, 26x26 feet; a stone hen house, 12x16 feet; a stone smoke house, 10x12 feet; another stone building, 11x16 feet; a frame granary, 16x16 feet, all of which buildings have well shingled roofs; a good cove cellar; a 40x100 feet corral; 2 overlasting wells—one near the kitchen door, and one near the stable; all of which I will sell for \$1,400—\$1,000 cash, and the balance to suit purchaser. Parties desiring to buy a farm of this size, with improvements thereon, would do well to come and see the place, and examine for themselves. It is on Prairie Hill, in section 23, township 20, range 7, and on the same section is a school-house.

I also have 3 horses and harness, a wagon with a wind hay frame, a good mower, a sulky hay rake, a corn buggy, a corn sheller, a lot of hay and millet, and a lot of chickens which I wish to sell. Call soon and get a bargain.

JOSEPH LANGENDORF.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas: Margaret F. Coleman, Plaintiff, vs. Albert A. Coleman, Defendant.

To said defendant Albert A. Coleman: You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the above Court by the above named plaintiff, whose petition is now on file. The names of the parties are as above stated, and you are hereby notified that you should appear on or before the 28th day of October, 1894, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly in favor of plaintiff, devolving said petition from you, and for custody of the children of the marriage. And for cost of suit, and such other relief as may be just and proper.

MADDER BROS., Attys for Pllf. Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

Ripans Tabules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One Gives Relief.

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

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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

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

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


W. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN



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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

STAR BARBER SHOP, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
LEADER BUILDING, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



JOHN DORRING, Tonsorial Artist.

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PEIGREE SEEDS PEDIGREE PLANTS.

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS. WILSON'S BLUE SEED CATALOGUE PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK AND SEED. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live stock or Gardening.

No others need apply.

Address SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICVILLE, PA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.



Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America. Selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways. We give our customers a 3-year warranty. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write your own order. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES:

Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$40 to \$60. SURREYS, \$65 to \$100 same as sell for \$80 to \$100. TOP SURREYS, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$65. PHETONS, \$60 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Delivery Wagon, Road Carts, BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.	No. 751, Surrer.
Our Harnesses at Manufacture's Prices.	No. 777, Road Wagon.

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS. Elkhart Bicycle, 28in. wheels, pneumatic tires, welding steel tubing, drop forgings, etc.

Address **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y,** ELKHART, IND.

PUBLIC SALE.



I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the farm of the late J. P. Park, on Middle creek, the following described property:

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1894.

6 WORK HORSES, 6 YEARS OLD, WEIGHING FROM 12 TO 14 HUNDRED; 6 DRIVING HORSES 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD; 7 STEERS 1 YEAR OLD; 15 COWS, 15-YEARLING HEIFERS; 8 CALVES; 1 HOLSTEIN BULL; 4 YEARLING MULES; 4 HOGS; 10 SHOATS; 7 PIGS; 1 HIVE OF BEES; 100 BUS. OLD CORN, 75 BU. WHEAT; 200 BU. OATS; 400 SHOCKS CORN; 25 TONS PRAIRIE HAY; 10 TONS STRAW; 10 TONS ALFALFA; 1 LUMBER WAGON NEARLY NEW; 1 TOP BUGGY; 1 SPRING WAGON; 1 SET BEGGY HARNESS; 2 SETS DOUBLE HARNESS; 1 LISTER; 1 HAY RACK; 1 GO-DEVIL; 2 WALKING PLOWS; 1 SULKY PLOW; 1 PLANTER; 1 MOWER; 1 SULKY RAKE; 1 FEED MILE; 1 CORN SHELDER; 1 PIPE FRAME HARROW; 1 ROLLER; 16 PAIR IRON KETTLES; 1 NEW SEWING MACHINE; 1 EXTENSION TABLE; 1 DRESSER; 3 STOVES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

TERMS: All sums under \$5, cash. All sums over \$5, a credit of twelve months will be given without interest if paid at maturity, but if not paid at maturity, to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of note. The property must not be removed until note is given with good and approved security. Five per cent. off on cash.

JANE A. PARK.

COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOU DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

COLLINS & BURCIE CO., 225 W. 12th St. Chicago.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. W. Brown & Co's Newspaper Advertising Agency, 111 Spruce St., where advertising notices may be made for 10 NEW YORK.

NEW. NEW. NEW.



OUR STORE IS FULL OF NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES FOR THIS SEASON. ALL OF OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN SURPASSED THIS SEASON AND WE CAN SHOW A BETTER LINE OF DRESS GOODS THAN EVER BEFORE, AND THE PRICES ARE LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE. We show MORE and BETTER ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS this season at 50cts. per yard, than ever before. We have at 50cts. per yd., a lot of goods that we could never before sell at less than 75cts. per yd. We want you to see these 50 cent goods. In better goods we show some elegant new things at 75c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yd., with trimmings to match. In the cheaper goods we show a good assortment at 10, 15, 20 and 25cts. per yard, that we have never before been able to sell at such prices. SEE our boys' suits at \$1.25, and our boys' knee pants at 25cts. If you want a good thing see what you can buy of us in the line of Men's Suits at \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per suit. We sell good goods cheap, call and SEE.

GEO. B. CARSON, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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



TIME TABLE

EAST.		WEST.		MIXED.	
CHAS.	COL.	CHAS.	COL.	CHAS.	COL.
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G. K. & W. R. R.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Kansas: That two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof, concurring thereon,

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, to-wit: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he or she offers to vote, at least 30 days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector, 1st. citizens of the United States, and 2nd. persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election of the representatives to the legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or their approval or rejection, those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution." Against the suffrage amendment to the constitution," said ballots shall be received and such votes taken, counted, canvassed and returns made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by laws in the case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SEC. 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 16, 1894, and passed that body, February 5, 1894.

PERCY DANIELS, President of Senate.
W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House March 1, 1894.
GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House.
FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 6, 1894, 3:50 P. M.
L. D. LEWELLING, 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, and that the same was first published in the statute book May 18, 1894, IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894.
R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
TOPEKA, KANSAS.
(Postoffice box 400) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.
1622-11

THOS. H. GRISHAM, 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

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the newspaper office of Messrs. W. AYER & SON, our outside agents.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Roll Watson is again at home. Sam Streiby, of Morris county, is in town. Sheriff J. H. Murdock went to Oklahoma, Saturday.

Go to Mrs. Coleman, of Strong City, for your fall hats.

W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka, was in town, last Thursday.

Dr. Northington will put you up a set of teeth for \$10.00.

Mrs. Jabin Johnson is visiting her son, Guy, in the Strip.

Miss Emma Kilgore returned home, last week, from Topeka.

A team and phaeton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28

Ice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk.

Bert Rockwood is suffering with a felon on his right fore finger.

Dr. J. M. Hamme has returned from his visit in Pennsylvania.

The Cottonwood river has been quite high since the recent rains.

J. B. Wilcox, of Strong City, was a visitor at Council Grove, Sunday.

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

Miss Tot Cartter left, Tuesday, for Liberty, Mo., to attend school there.

Mrs. C. M. Gregory and Miss Emma Jones were down to Emporia, Monday.

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

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.

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

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

Rev. Thos. Lidzy went, yesterday, to the M. E. Church Conference, at Hartford, Lyon county.

Mrs. Hugh Kilgore, of Carrollton, Mo., is visiting at her father-in-law's, Judge G. W. Kilgore.

Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, is again home from Colorado, but little improved in health.

S. P. Bashor, the miller, has returned home from an extended visit at his old home, at Council Grove.

John D. Minick returned home, last Thursday evening, from an extended business visit in Kansas City.

Ed. E. Hinckley, of Leadville, Col., after an absence of about fifteen years, is visiting his old home in this city.

There will be a moonlight picnic in Rettiger's grove, Strong City, next Saturday night. Everybody come.

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

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

Mrs. Coleman, of Strong City, is at St. Joseph, Mo., this week, purchasing a stock of fall and winter millinery goods.

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. Braco, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. je20f

Mrs. John Orr and child, of Lillivale, Oklahoma, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt.

Mrs. W. C. Stevens and children, of Lawrence, arrived here, to-day, on a visit at Mrs. Stevens' mother's, Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh.

The young ladies of Cottonwood are requested to inform the young gentlemen that M. A. Richards is dispensing delicious ice cream.

One night last week some fiend tried to kill one of S. J. Evans' horses, by jabbing a knife into its neck, making a cut over an inch long.

Thomas Hinote, who has been in Colorado, for several years past, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to his father, who is lying very ill.

Wm. Bauerle, of Kansas City, arrived here, Thursday night, on a visit at his brother's, E. F. Bauerle, and returned home, Sunday night.

Dr. Northington the Emporia Dentist is still coming to Cottonwood on Thursdays of each week. Call on him and have your teeth made good.

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.

The coming County Fair promises to be one of the best ever held in the county. Do what you can to make it a success, as County Fairs advertise the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Paris Mills, of Syracuse, arrived here, Friday, on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway, and to old home friends living in this city and county.

The new Republican County Central Committee has been organized by the election of J. F. Kirker as Chairman, J. M. Tuttle as Secretary, F. V. Alford as Treasurer.

Miss Nannie Pugh has returned to the United States, from a two years' study in France and Germany, and has taken a position as an instructor in a college in the East.

L. W. Hillert has moved his furniture store into the Kerr building, on the west side of Broadway, and his coffee into the store room north of E. F. Bauerle's restaurant.

While one of the sons of P. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, was riding a horse, one day last week, the animal fell and broke the boy's leg in two places. We did not learn the particulars.

S. M. Reynolds, of Lawrence, who was visiting his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Watts, returned home, today, taking his grand-daughter, Mary Watts, with him, for a three months' visit.

There is no end to the dissatisfaction among the tax payers of the county over the action of the "scratches," defeating the nomination of F. P. Cochran for County Attorney.

The item we had in the COURANT, last week, about Lee & Benedict, of Chicago, topping the market on 106 head of cattle, for J. R. Blackshear, should have read at \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Last Saturday afternoon, a three-quarter of a mile running race took place at Matfield Green, between A. Z. Scribner's horse "Fox" and Bud Nichols' mare "Restless," \$150 a side, and was won by "Fox," by a length.

Misses Anna and Emma Barwig, of Chicago, arrived here, Monday morning, in answer to a telegram announcing the death of the baby of their sister, Mrs. E. F. Bauerle; but the funeral had taken place before their arrival.

As we go to press we learn that Mrs. John Whalen, of Strong City, died, at 8 o'clock this morning, after several months' illness. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock next Saturday morning, from the Catholic church in Strong City.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 29 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 \$6,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The Odd Fellows of Matfield Green, will have an ice cream social, on Tuesday evening, September 18, inst., for the benefit of the Lodge; and every one is most cordially invited to go and make the entertainment an enjoyable affair.

The young friends of William Raymer gave him a most enjoyable surprise party, last Saturday night, the occasion being the 20th anniversary of his birth. They took edibles along with them, and they also made him the recipient of many useful presents.

Job Johnson and family, who have been living in Arkansas for several years past, arrived here, last Friday afternoon, by wagon. Mr. Johnson sold out his farm interests in Arkansas, and he and his family have come back to Chase county to again make their home among us.

Hon. David Overmyer, the Democratic nominee for Governor, will speak at the Court-house, Saturday afternoon, September 22, and at Strong City that evening. Go and hear the only candidate for Governor who is not afraid to speak out on the vital issues in Kansas politics.

Last Sunday's Kansas City Times contains an extended "write-up" of Capt. Barney Lantry, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, and his 13,000-acre farm on Fox creek, north of Strong City, his home, illustrated with a fine portrait of the Captain and a well executed picture of his residence and its surroundings.

Why is this thus? The Chairman of the new Republican County Central Committee is not a member of the committee. Were the candidates of that party not sufficiently well satisfied with any member of the committee to have him as Chairman thereof, and, therefore, preferred to have an outsider steal their soggy craft through the breakers of the coming election?

There will be an auction sale of household and kitchen furniture at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Carpenter, next door north of the post-office, at 2 p. m., on Saturday, September 22, among which the following articles will be sold: One bedroom set, carpets, chairs, tables, three stoves, gasoline stove, a bureau, a couch, a steam washing machine, dishes, and many other articles.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, September 22, 1894, at the Court house in Cottonwood Falls, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, viz: Representative, County Attorney, County Superintendent, Probate Judge, Clerk of the District Court, and County Commissioners, 2d District—Falls township; the election of a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of the County Central Committee. J. R. BLACKSHERE, Chairman.

W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Falls township, Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday afternoon, September 22, 1894, to nominate a township ticket, at the same time they are nominating a candidate for County Commissioner for the 2d District—Falls township.

M. R. DINAN, } Tp. Com.
J. L. COCHRAN, }
W. E. TIMMONS, }

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo its ideas, he is mistaken. Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome...

To Create Demand For Labor.

It appears to me that the simplest method of settling the labor question is by increasing the number of jobs, so that capital would be seeking labor...

Stock Watering the Result of Taxation. In Oriental cities it is common for a residence of much elegance to have a mean appearance on the street side...

The Farmers' Struggle. Farming is hard and unprofitable now, for several reasons: Land speculation has forced the price of land so high that interest can not be made on the purchase price...

Scotland. The Glasgow police commission is considering the question of a special rate of ground values in the city of Glasgow.

Under our present system there appears to be more money made by holding land out of use than can be made by employing labor to improve it.

The Constitution on Taxes. A member of the New York Constitutional Convention writes to J. C. Levy, as follows:

There is no subject of greater importance than that of taxation. The rural districts, with a fatuous indifference to their own true interests, are constantly urging measures which tend to place the chief burden of taxation upon personality...

because I draw the line at the vital principle in his theory. I think, without exception, that the whole burden of local taxation should be borne by real property, and the improvements thereon, rated at its full, actual market value.

As to exemptions from direct taxes, there should be none, absolutely none, for any matter or cause, in favor of any interest whatever.

Stock Watering the Result of Taxation. In Oriental cities it is common for a residence of much elegance to have a mean appearance on the street side and a very low gateway.

The Farmers' Struggle. Farming is hard and unprofitable now, for several reasons: Land speculation has forced the price of land so high that interest can not be made on the purchase price...

Scotland. The Glasgow police commission is considering the question of a special rate of ground values in the city of Glasgow.

Under our present system there appears to be more money made by holding land out of use than can be made by employing labor to improve it.

CUTTING WAGES.

Beneficiaries of McKinleyism Drawing in Their Lines. Some of the principal beneficiaries of McKinleyism are now threatening to reduce wages to an extent which will give them a much wider margin of profit under the new tariff than they had under the old.

It is assumed, to begin with, that a reduction of ten points in the rate of duty will bring down the price of competing goods 10 per cent, and force down the price of like domestic goods 10 per cent.

The Aurora mill boss makes an admission which should open the eyes of his operatives. He says: "We reckon by the pound, Carl L. goods, four cents to the pound, and cost us 4 cents a pound for labor to manufacture."

It is reported that the New Jersey pottery bosses propose to reduce wages twenty per cent, including a reduction already made, which is considerably more than the reduction of the tariff on competing wares.

All these bosses ignore the fact that there was no increase in wages, but in many cases a decrease, after the passage of the McKinley bill with its higher rates.

The proper response to the bulldozing bosses would be the passing of a bill sweeping away the protective duties altogether.

Republican organs had three editorials in type awaiting the president's action on the tariff bill. He was to be denounced and advised whether he signed, vetoed or did neither.

McKINLEYISM DEAD.

The funeral oration of McKinleyism was pronounced by Hon. Thomas B. Reed on Saturday at Old Orchard, Me. The orator did not declare the purpose or effect of the oration, but it was unnecessary. Mr. Reed was making his biennial appeal for election to the house of representatives and his perenniating appeal for a chance at the presidential nomination of his party, which has so often gone in late years to men of far less ability than himself.

Mr. Reed holds that the democratic party ought to be turned out of congress, first, because it showed itself unable to reduce the tariff as much as it had promised to do, or in the way it had promised, and, second, because, if it is not turned out it will do what he "assembles" that it is utterly incapable of doing.

Consider the facts as the record shows them. In 1890 the McKinley act was passed by a practically unanimous republican vote as the embodiment of the republican policy.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS. The humming of the industries as they resume operations will be sure to spoil the harmony of the croakers.

Republican newspapers and leaders are so busy urging employers to reduce wages that they have little time now to abuse democrats.

Since the passage of the democratic tariff bill there has been a great revival of business in the Indiana natural gas belt.

Of Mr. Reed's apology for the one-half cent a pound protection on refined sugar in the McKinley bill, he asserts was for the benefit of certain Philadelphia refineries outside the sugar trust.

WORDS TO REMEMBER.

The Arguments of Two Champions of Genuine Tariff Reform. At the crisis of the closing debate on the new tariff bill Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson gave their reasons for supporting it.

Every democrat should learn by heart the following extracts from the two speeches. They answer every argument, every fallacy, every falsehood, every taunt and jeer of the republican shriekers and howlers for the protected trusts.

The statements of these two leaders constitute the vindication of those who acted with him in voting for the senate bill. Chairman Wilson said: "Whatever the measure of shortcoming of this bill in its present form—whatever be its demerits in mere schedules—this I do know, that it is better than the McKinley bill."

Enforcing and indorsing the argument of Chairman Wilson, Speaker Crisp said: "If there is a sugar trust in this country which is dominating legislation the republican party created it."

This is the democratic answer to every republican misstatement of the fact, to republican false arguments, to the flings and sneers which they use in place of argument.

So, in a measure, in the effect on tariff legislation for the future the pledges of the democratic platform of 1895 are redeemed, in their spirit and intent.

"INDECENT FAVORITISM." An Exposure of a Piece of Nauseating Republican Cant.

We find in the editorial columns of republican journals some very queer criticisms of the new tariff. For example, the New York Tribune, which is never weary of calling the McKinley act, with all its purchased taxes, "the wisest and bravest tariff law yet framed," now talks about "cases of indecent favoritism" in the new tariff.

But if the duty on steel beams in the new tariff (very much lower than the duty in the old one) was "meant to be prohibitory" and is an example of "indecent favoritism," and is therefore to be denounced, how will the Tribune characterize the steel beam duty in the McKinley tariff?

If this tariff is, as the Tribune says in connection with its remarks about the steel beam duty, a "bill of sale to monopolists," was not the McKinley tariff a "bill of sale" in which the prices realized were larger because the favors granted were more valuable?

been made lower, but the combination was dissolved two years ago. The Tribune knows this. It has repeatedly published the fact in its news columns and referred to it in its editorial articles.

The republican tariff in force from 1883 to October 6, 1890, "indecently" gave this combination, the existence of which was freely admitted in the last three or four years of that tariff by the members of it, a protective duty of 82 1/2 per cent, and within the last twelve months American beams have been sold at 82 1/2. Under the shelter of this duty of 82 1/2 per cent maintained for three or four years, without variation, the price of \$73.02 per ton, or 3 1/2 cents a pound. It could take advantage not only of the duty of 82 1/2, but also of natural protection equivalent to not less than 25 per cent.

But after the withdrawal of Mr. Carnegie and the resumption of ordinary competitive conditions in the steel beam business, the price fell in a short time more than 40 per cent. Thereafter it declined more slowly, until beams were sold at 1 1/2 cents a pound, (\$24.64 per ton), or just one-third of the old ring price exacted by Chairman Jones, of the Republican national committee, and his associates in the combination.

Our neighbor should avoid any reference to the duties on steel beams. Even in the case of the sugar trust, the Tribune has admitted, and the party's tariff leader and highest authority in congress freely says, that the protective bonus given to the trust in the new tariff is not quite three-quarters of the protective bonus given to it by the McKinley tariff.

What We Have Saved. The failure of the house democracy to secure the enactment as a law of the Wilson bill as originally drawn is, of course, a great disappointment to democrats the country over and a misfortune to the party and the people at large.

The bill as passed is infinitely preferable to the McKinley law, and its adoption demonstrates the disposition of most of the democratic representatives and senators to make good the promises included in the party's platform adopted at the Chicago convention.

The tariff on woollens is reduced about one-half, wool itself is made free, as is also lumber and salt; the cotton and metal schedules are greatly reduced, and the duties on coal and iron are virtually cut in two.

G. O. P. Talk vs. G. O. P. Votes. The Press said a few days ago that "the republicans in the senate can effectually assail this disgraceful alliance between the administration and the sugar monopolists by voting to put sugar on the free list and to restore the bounty to domestic producers."

Banking on Poverty. Hon. Champ Clark, of St. Louis, in an address before the Young Men's Democratic society, of New York, among other things said: "The republican party this day bases all its hopes of 1894 and 1895 on the continued depression of business."

Traitors Will Be Remembered. The Rochester Union (Dem.) says: "The democratic party—the people—obliged to surrender to the Gorman gang for the time being in order to gain relief for the country, will settle in detail with the beneficiaries of whatever of plunder has been smuggled through in the senate bill, not one of which can find legs, to stand upon when taken singly as to its merits."

PATRIOTIC PILGRIMS.

Thousands of Tourists Visit Mount Vernon Every Summer.

Trolley Cars Now Run from Washington to the Gates of the Virginia House of the Father of His Country—Riverside Park.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Tens of thousands of our people visit the national capital every year, and a majority of them make pilgrimages to the home of George Washington on the hillside at his old home, Mount Vernon. Swift steamers ply the Potomac, leaving their wharves at ten o'clock every morning, and reaching the verdant and Virginia home of the father of his country about noon. The patriotic pilgrims climb the ascending path and roadway to the historic manor, and take their lunches in the old kitchen and dining-room, where they are attended by old-time Virginia negro servants.

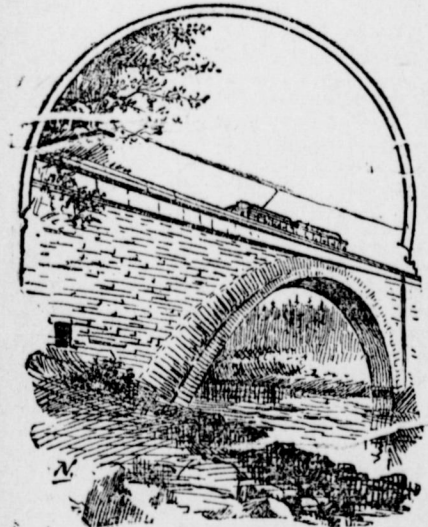
The spirit of progress which has invaded the southern section of our common country since the civil war has developed many of the natural resources which had been hidden and untouched because overshadowed by the cloud of slavery. The same spirit is bringing to the city and country homes of that section many of the luxuries which were for many years known only to the north. The same spirit is traversing the hills and vales of Virginia with the modern developments and requirements of rapid transit, and to-day along the palisades of the Potomac an electric railway runs from ancient Alexandria to the northern gates of Mount Vernon.

Those who desire to take the steamboat route and ride two hours on the placid stream, can always do so, because steamers will run for many years despite the competition of the trolley line. They go not only to Mount Vernon, but to a popular pleasure resort, Marshall Hall, directly across the river from Mount Vernon, and daily excursions make the steamboat enterprise a very profitable one indeed.

Those who visit the national capital rush pell mell from point to point, manifesting a desire to see as much as possible in as little time as possible. Therefore it is to be presumed that a great number of visitors to the national capital will in the future years take the trolley to Mount Vernon because rapid transit will be a time saver for them. A bill has just passed congress authorizing the electric line to cross the long bridge and enter the city, but another year will elapse before the work in that direction is completed.

For the present it is necessary to take the cable cars and go to the Seventh street wharf and there take the ferryboat for Alexandria, a five-mile trip, which is pleasant enough, but consumes a half hour of time. Upon leaving the ferry at Alexandria passengers can step aboard the electric cars which are always at the wharf awaiting the arrival of the ferry, and with very little delay the gongs sound, the motorman turns on the electricity and the cars move slowly through the streets, up the hill, into the suburbs and then go whirling across the open fields over hills and far away towards their destination.

Mount Vernon is closed to the public on Sunday, but the electric cars carry thousands of excursionists to the vi-



RAPID TRANSIT.

city of the ancient manor to a place called Riverside park, where Sunday picnicking is indulged in by thousands of people from the national capital. During the summer season baseball games have been played by country names and the batting has been simply extraordinary. The pitchers, of course, are not experts, and the muscular boys who wield the club have knocked many a ball over the bluff and down into the river.

It is a fact, which will not be pleasant for many of our readers to contemplate, that the Sunday afternoon is spent in this manner by American citizens within a few miles of the old home and present tomb of the father of his country. The music of the hurdy-gurdy attachment of the merry-go-round can be heard for nearly a mile, accompanied by the cries and cheers and laughter of the children, who enjoy the dizzy sensation produced by that gigantic toy. A pavilion has been erected on the brow of the hill overlooking the river, which is very broad at this point, and dancing is enjoyed by many; not to the lascivious pleasuring of the lute, but in steps of rhythmic accompaniment to the blazen blarings of an attenuated rattle band. Since the truth is to be told, there is worse and more of it; because this place being outside of any corporate limits, a saloon is in operation and is freely patronized by a great number of young men. And all of this, as I said before, within a few miles of the last resting place of the father of his country, on the afternoon of the Sabbath day.

Near by this Riverside park, and almost parallel with the electric roadway, runs the ancient country road

over which George Washington used to drive on Sunday mornings to the old Christ church in Alexandria, ten miles away, where he was a vestryman, and oftentimes officiated in taking up the collections. The pew which he occupied remains to-day as it was then, with his name upon the oaken door, and opposite is the family pew of Robert E. Lee, another celebrated Virginia soldier and revolutionist. Whether or not the existence of Riverside park and its indifference to public sentiments of morality and religion, have ever been brought to the attention of the governor of Virginia, is problematical. The present chief executive of the Old Dominion, Gov. O'Ferrill, is a high-minded Christian gentleman, who believes in the maintenance of order and the enforce-



ON THE POTOMAC.

ment of law. If the power is vested in him to prevent the continuance of such scenes in a locality which should be free from every taint of immorality and irreligion, and his attention is called to existent facts, there can be no doubt that he will promptly exercise that power.

But Riverside park is not the only point of interest along the route of this rapid transit road to the last resting place of Washington. The trains consist of the motor and two trailers, which are open cars eight months of the year, and the rapid time which is made over the route produces an invigorating breeze on the hottest day, so that the trip is an outing not only interesting but beneficial. Unlike the broad-gauge trunk lines of steam railways, the electric line is indifferent to grades; and the cars mount hills, some of them at an angle of forty-five degrees, with apparent ease and with but slight diminution of speed.

On the southward trip the view to the left is kaleidoscopic in beauty and romance of scenery and surroundings. Nearly all the way the view of the Potomac river is unobstructed and the ever-broadening stream with its tributaries and bayous presents a picture which is not successfully rivaled by any points on the Hudson or the Rhine. With the growth of wealth in the national capital, with the influx of families of fortune, the river has become dotted with steam launches, sail and steam yachts and private aquatic conveyances without number, so that in addition to the regular river craft the Potomac is dotted here and there with rapidly moving manifestations of the prosperity and pleasure of the people.

To the right are the fragrant fields and pastures of Alexandria and Fairfax counties over which only a few years ago a million of men marched and counter-marched in deadly array, all of them accounted and panoplied for contest and grapple in grim visage war. From Alexandria to Mount Vernon the gray-clad confederate and the blue-coated federal soldiers possessed and repossessed the land. These fertile fields were recently the scenes of camp and bivouac and skirmish, and all of them echoed from time to time with deep-throated quaverings of death-dealing cannon, and the rattle and shriek of bullet and mine. So that the spirit of reflection seems to say to every pleasure-seeker on the route: "Take off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

It is the general expectation and belief that after the electric road crosses the celebrated Long bridge and is extended to the heart of the city according to the plans, programme and charter the principle part of the patronage of the public will be given to this rapid transit system; but the growth of our common country and the increase of population in the national capital warrant the anticipation that the old-time excursion line on the river will be largely patronized, particularly by the people who love old-fashioned ways of doing things; as well as by the good mothers of Israel who appreciate the value of a river outing for the children.

SMITH D. FRY.

Making the Dogs Useful.

Manuel F. de Costa, who resides six miles south of Sacramento, has built an ingenious machine for irrigating his flower garden and his orange and lemon trees. It consists of a wooden wheel ten feet in diameter and with a rim, or tire, about two feet wide. A dog is placed inside the wheel, which is turned by his weight as he gallops in treadmill fashion. The revolution of the axle turns a crank which operates the handle of a pump set in a dug well. After half an hour's exercise the dog is taken out and a fresh dog put in for another half hour. The dogs seem to enjoy the work, for they bark and wag their tails when they are brought to the wheel. They know that it means something good to eat at the end of the half-hour's work.

A New Method of Fishing.

They are telling about big catfish out in the southwest. When the sawyers took a hollow cypress log out of the water, near Marianna, Ark., two catfish were found inside. One weighed 60 pounds and the other 45. The mill-men were so inflamed by their find that they got kitchen dippers and dipped out the pond—it was low water—and found several barrels of equally fine specimens in the mud.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

Happiness Comes After Years of Suffering.

The Terrible Experience of a Well-Known Official's Wife—A Story That Appeals to Every Mother in the Land.

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Press.]

No county official in East Tennessee is better known and more highly esteemed than Mr. J. C. Wilson, Circuit Court Clerk of Ilioca County, at Dayton, the home of Mr. Wilson. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes, and in the business community his word is as good as his bond. Just now Mr. Wilson is receiving heartiest congratulations from his numerous friends because of the restoration to robust health of his estimable wife, who has for years been a helpless invalid. Mrs. Wilson's high standing in society, and her many lovable traits of character have won her a host of friends, and her wonderful recovery has attracted wide-spread attention.

As the Press was the medium of bringing to the invalid lady's attention the remedy that has effected her remarkable cure, a reporter was sent to Dayton to interview Mrs. Wilson, in order that the general public might have the benefit of the sufferer's experience and be made aware of the treatment that wrought such a marvelous change in her condition. The reporter was welcomed at the Wilson home, and the enthusiastic lady with becoming reluctance gave the history of her affliction and the manner in which she was relieved.

"Yes," said Mrs. Wilson, "I was for eight years an invalid with one of the most distressing afflictions women can suffer. For eight years I moped around, dragging myself with difficulty and pain out of bed. My little ones were untrained and were greatly neglected, while I looked listlessly and helplessly at the cheerless prospect before me and them. I suffered the most intense pains in the small of my back, and these seemed even greater in the region of the stomach, extending down to the groins. I suffered agony sleeping or awake. Despair is no word for the feeling caused by that dreadful sensation of weakness and helplessness I constantly experienced.

"I was treated for my trouble by several local physicians, but they were able to give me only temporary relief by the use of sedatives and narcotics. I had almost given up all hope of ever securing permanent relief when I saw an account in the Press of a cure which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had effected. I decided to try them, as I knew the lady who had been cured and had great confidence in her statement. I began to take the pills in October, 1893, and in two months I was doing light housework and attending to the children without any bad effects or weakness, such as I had formerly experienced. I had been unable to retain any food, but now my appetite grew stronger, and with it came back that old, healthy and hearty tone of the stomach. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me, and I assure you the cure has not returned to me since. I can now rejoice in my husband's success, for I feel that I have something to live for. Who has a better right to feel this than I? I had heard more of it, but had not recommended these pills to others, and many of the women of Dayton have taken them with good results, and it is my greatest pleasure to recommend to every suffering woman a remedy that has done so much for me.

An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, spinal weakness, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sawlow complexions, that first feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They cure the spine and trouble peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental overwork, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Autumn Fabrics.

The first installments of new woollens for autumn dresses are received before summer is ended, and commend themselves even at this early date by their exceedingly light weight. This lightness is a feature of various goods—as camel-hair, ladies' cloth, covert-cloth, and crepon—and is a great boon to the wearer, as skirts of dresses are now so generally lined and interlined that they become too heavy for comfort even in midwinter, if made of weighty fabrics. Plain colors, mixtures of two or three colors, and clouded effects are among the new goods. Small figures are preferred to large. Narrow stripes lengthwise, bayadere and diagonal, neat checks or blocks, and some plaids are shown in dull and in bright colors, though not in Scotch tartans. The peculiar blue called bluet appears in all materials, and there are many bronze shades, with green prevailing in some and brown in others.—Harper's Bazar.

Filling an Order.

Newspaper—Say, d'ye remember them old papers you had printed for the Washington centennial? Clerk—Do you mean the facsimiles of a paper of a hundred years ago? "That's it. Funny little paper with queer letters."

"Yes. Well?"

"I want one."

"What for?"

"A sick lady at the hotel across the street wants a newspaper with no accounts of riots and murders and robberies in it."—Good News.

Neat Fireside Seatings.

On either side the fireplace in a certain country home stand quaint settings of local manufacture. They have very high backs and slightly projecting, sloping sides. The entire surface is covered with a thin cushion, and that with rep of a dull green color. This is put on with small brass-headed nails. There is a deep valance around the bottom of the seat.—Philadelphia Press.

More Than Human Nature Could Stand.

"Uncle Ephraim," said the police justice, "the complainant charges you with having knocked him down with a whitewash brush and emptied a bucket of the wash all over him."

"Yes, sah," answered Uncle Ephraim. "I done it, jedge. He asked me if I possums was fit to eat."—Chicago Tribune.

QUEER TALK.

Some Odd Bits About Chinese—High and Low.

In China there is a profession for ladies, strange because openly and handsomely remunerated in the current coin of the realm. It is carried on by elderly ladies, who go from house to house of rich people, announcing their coming by beating a drum and offering their services to amuse the lady of the house. This offer accepted, they sit down and tell her the latest scandal and the newest stories and on-its and are rewarded at the rate of half a crown an hour, besides a handsome present should some portion of their gossip have proved particularly acceptable.

In England, at the old Bailey prison, a Chinaman was presented as a witness in an important case and for some time the nature of an oath and all that it implied could not be impressed upon him. Neither could the authorities quite make out just what the Mongolian did consider binding. Finally, through the aid of an interpreter, it was decided to break a saucer over the head of the proposed witness. When this was done the Chinaman appealed to the Supreme Being whom he worshipped, praying that his own body might be broken into as many pieces as the saucer if the testimony he was about to give should not be the entire truth.

A Chinese literary man is nothing if he is not allusive. To write either prose or poetry without constant references to historical events or personages is regarded as a sign either of stupidity or a lack of education. As the only history with which Chinese are acquainted is that of their own country, and as every Chinaman writes, the practice of using historical allusions has become a fine art and the most obscure characters and circumstances of past ages are necessarily dragged into writings to prevent endless repetitions and to display the minute acquaintance of authors with the records of their country. In nine cases out of ten this acquaintance is only simulated, and to support the deception endless manuals of familiar quotations are published to supply a semblance of the knowledge which is wanting.

In order to emphasize the importance of the cultivation of the soil and to encourage his subjects to follow agricultural pursuits, the emperor of China sometimes performs certain rites at the "emperor's field" and goes through the form of plowing and other work of the husbandman. One day recently the emperor set out at daybreak from his palace with a numerous and magnificent train of courtiers and others. Before breakfast the emperor arrived at the shrines of the deity presiding over agriculture and his majesty stopped to offer up his thanksgivings and sacrifices. After changing his dress the morning repast was served, at the end of which the emperor proceeded to the field, at the four corners of which were erected four pavilions where the seeds of wheat and other cereals were placed.

In the center were numbers of magnificently attired courtiers, each holding aloft a many-colored flag, which on the side of the passage were scores of aged and white-haired farmers, each having in his hand some agricultural implement. Placing his left hand on the plow and holding the whip in his right hand, the emperor began the ceremony of the occasion, by pronouncing the officers did their allotted shares, some wielding the agricultural implements, while others scattered seeds out of the baskets as if sowing, while the emperor was busied with the plow, which was hitched to a richly caparisoned bullock draped in yellow and led by two of the emperor's body guards. On the emperor finishing his round at the plow the three princes were ordered to go through the performance, and after them nine high courtiers had their turn.—Chicago News.

A Financial Manager.

Mrs. Petyby is a woman with a head for business.

"Just see here, I have bought a rocking chair at auction worth \$3 and I only paid \$2 for it, so you see I have one dollar clear profit. Don't tell me after this that women have no business sense."

"Do you need that rocking chair?" asked Mr. Petyby.

"No."

"Then what did you buy it for?"

"To save money, of course. How could I have saved that dollar if I hadn't bought it, stupid?"—Texas Siftings.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 70 @ 6 00
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 3 67 1/2
Native cows.....	2 30 @ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	4 80 @ 5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	47 @ 48
No. 2 hard.....	47 @ 48
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	52 1/2 @ 53
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	31 @ 31 1/2
RYE.....	35 @ 36
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 40 @ 1 57
Fancy.....	1 90 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 9 00
BRAN (sacked).....	61 @ 70
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	19 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	11 1/2 @ 12
POTATOES.....	55 @ 63
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 00 @ 5 00
Texas.....	2 00 @ 3 25
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 00 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 00 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 00 @ 2 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	10 1/2 @ 50 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	50 1/2 @ 56
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	29 1/2 @ 31
RYE.....	54 1/2 @ 55
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 @ 22
LARD.....	8 10 @ 8 20
POPK.....	14 00 @ 14 75
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 75 @ 5 95
HOGS—Packers shipping.....	4 00 @ 6 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 50 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 20 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	51 @ 54 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	50 1/2 @ 56 1/2
OATS.....	29 1/2 @ 31
RYE.....	54 1/2 @ 55
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 23 1/2
LARD.....	8 05 @ 8 70
POPK.....	14 10 @ 14 25
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 50 @ 6 25
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	3 50 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	58 1/2 @ 59 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
OATS—Western mixed.....	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	20 @ 23 1/2
POPK—Mess.....	13 50 @ 13 25

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

OF THE PLANTS USED IN MANUFACTURING THE PLEASANT REMEDY, SYRUP OF FIGS, HAS A PERMANENTLY BENEFICIAL EFFECT ON THE HUMAN SYSTEM, WHILE THE CHEAP VEGETABLE EXTRACTS AND MINERAL SOLUTIONS, USUALLY SOLD AS MEDICINES, ARE PERMANENTLY INJURIOUS. BEING WELL INFORMED, YOU WILL USE THE TRUE REMEDY ONLY. MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PROPHETIC.—"Has she given you any encouragement?" "Oh, yes! She says she will get all of her father's money when he dies."—Life's Calendar.

Home Again! After a brief absence the cheerful visitor, dyspepsia, returns again. Our traditional mother-in-law is nothing to it. To prevent repeated visits use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Also seek the aid of this comprehensive remedy for malaria, liver and kidney trouble, debility and nervousness. Question those who have been troubled with these and kindred ailments. They will testify in behalf of the Bitters.

"Her religion is very much like her dress: she can put it on or off, just as she pleases." "Yes, and like her ball dress, at that; there isn't very much of it."—Life's Calendar.

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

WIFE.—"That new girl sleeps like a log, and I never can get her up in the morning." Husband (struck by a bright idea).—"Let the baby sleep with her."—Good News.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine remedy for Skin Diseases. **Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye**, 50 cents.

MRS. UPDEGREN (conductor of the band) "Oh, Mr. Kapellmeister, please play that adagio a little faster—the soup is ready to be served."—Fliegende Blätter.

CHILLINESS. when other people feel warm enough, is a sign of biliousness, or of malarial poisons—so is a furred or coated tongue, loss of appetite, headaches or giddiness, and a dull, drowsy, debilitated feeling. It's your liver that's at fault. You want to stimulate it and invigorate it with Dr. Fiero's Pleasant Pellets. With every trouble of the kind, these tiny little things act like a miracle. You can break up sudden attacks of Colds, Fevers, and Inflammations, with them. They'll give you a permanent cure for Indigestion, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, and Dizziness. They're the smallest, the pleasantest to take, and the most thoroughly natural remedy.

You ought to be warned against the maltreatment of Catarrh in the Head, with poisonous, irritating nostrums. They can't cure it. They simply repress it—drive it to the throat and lungs. For a thorough and complete cure of Catarrh, take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Get Ready for Fairs Send to us for a description of the FAMOUS **O.I.C. HOGS.** Two Weighed 2,500 lbs. First applicant secures a pair on time and an agency. **1111 sold in first six months of 1904.** **THE L. B. SILVER CO.** CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Consumptives and people who have weak lungs of any kind, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.—D 1517

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

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.

THE MIDLAND STOVE COMPANY, LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND RANGES IN THE WORLD. DETROIT, CHICAGO, BUFFALO, NEW YORK CITY.

THE POINT IS CLAIRETTE

NO SOAP WILL DO THE WORK HALF SO WELL AS CLAIRETTE SOAP.

MADE BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

An old-fashioned way of getting there. Slow and safe, but hard work. Most women, have got beyond this kind of traveling—found something better. Now, why can't you look at that other old-fashioned proceeding in the same light—washing things with soap and hard rubbing. That's slow enough and tiresome enough, everybody knows, and it's not as safe as washing with Pearline. It's really destructive, in fact, the wear of that constant rubbing. Break away from these antiquated ideas. Use modern methods. Pearline saves at every point.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE!—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

THE POT INSULATED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

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

SAPOLIO

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

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Pittsburgh Captured by Members of the Grand Army.

THE MONSTER PARADE TO-DAY.

Ninety Thousand Veterans Expected to Be in Line—Naval Veterans, One Thousand Strong, Marched Yesterday—Brisk Canvassing.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 11.—The arrivals of veterans and their families to attend the national grand army encampment and reunion have numbered so far 150,000 people, and to-day 50,000 more are expected. Many western departments arrived, among them those of Colorado, Wyoming, Minnesota, Michigan and Missouri. It is thought that 90,000 veterans will be in the grand parade to-day.

The parade of naval veterans took place yesterday, over 1,000 men, under the command of Rear Adm. J. B. Osborne, being in line. They were cheered all along the line of march, which extended through the principal downtown streets to Allegheny. Many historic relics of naval warfare, among them the torn and stained banner which floated over the good old Kearsarge when she added lustre to the American standard on the high seas, were carried. Miss Carrie Lowe, daughter of Gen. A. L. Lowe, of Fort Worth, Tex., was in the parade carrying the colors of the Dupont Naval Association of Texas. She is a guest of Adm. Osborne and was the lone representative of the Lone Star state in the parade. Commandant W. S. Buckland was in command of the armed camps which presented a martial front. The First Ohio regiment Sons of Veterans occupied the right of line together with the armed camps. The column was reviewed by the national officers from a stand erected on the Avenue Allegheny. Miss Daisy Title, the mascot of the Naval Veterans, who arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, was in the parade, dressed in the regulation sailor's uniform and acted as Adm. Osborne's messenger.

Commander-in-Chief J. B. Adams arrived this morning from the east on the headquarters train, together with his staff. He was escorted to the Monongahela house by a detail of national guardsmen and a band of music. Upon his arrival at the hotel the national headquarters were formally opened and there was a rush of visitors. Ex-Commander-in-Chief Warner, of Kansas City, and Alger, of Michigan, are also here. All the state headquarters have been opened and the veterans are as enthusiastic over their hospitable reception as are the people of the city over their visitors.

To-day will be a general holiday as the mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City have issued proclamations asking that as much business as possible be suspended. Down town streets are almost impassable, so great are the crowds which closely pack the sidewalks. It is expected that 300,000 strangers will be in the city to-night exclusive of the veterans and their relatives.

All the national officers of the Women's Relief Corps have arrived and have taken rooms at the Monongahela house. In the afternoon the entertainment committee of the Pittsburgh ladies drove them through the main points of interest in the city.

The Fourth regiment of Pennsylvania infantry held its reunion this afternoon as did the Eleventh Pennsylvania reserves, the Second Ohio cavalry and the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry. Senator Quay's regiment, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, will reunite this evening and the senator will be present.

Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, who was second in command of the confederate army at Appomattox, is in the city, and met a number of men who were in the union army when Lee surrendered. He will deliver a lecture before leaving the city.

Resolutions were presented at the afternoon's session of the Naval Veterans' association asking congress to establish a college for the education of daughters of old soldiers and sailors. At night Noyes post of Ohio gave a reception to all Ohio delegates at the City hall. The gathering will be addressed by Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. McKinley, of Ohio.

Canvassing has been going on briskly already in all directions in connection with G. A. R. politics. Of the four candidates for the office of commander-in-chief each has a pretty strong backing among the delegates. Judge Long, of Michigan, has an enthusiastic following, but the friends of Col. Lawler, of Illinois, claim they have almost all of the northwestern states for him, while the supporters of Col. Walker, of Indiana, assert that they have promises enough to carry him through. The Texas aspirant, John D. Higgin, also has plenty of friends who are confident of his ability to win.

Louisville and St. Paul are making a strong fight for the next encampment. The Louisville delegation, however, claim to have promises enough from the various departments to result in a majority of delegates voting in favor of that city.

Kansas City is also pushing her claims for recognition.

JEFF HUDSON OFF.

The Populist Congressman from the Third Kansas District Out of the Race. FREDONIA, Kan., Sept. 11.—Congressman Jeff Hudson announced this morning that he proposed to withdraw from the congressional race in this, the Third district. He said that he had turned the congressional committee at Cherryvale Saturday and had formally declined to make the race, and a convention had been called for Cherryvale September 27 to nominate a candidate in his place.

A new post office has been established at Lexsa, Douglas county, Mo.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

A Statement as to the Amount Paid for Producing Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The reported action of the sugar planters' convention at New Orleans, favoring an alliance with the republican party on national issues, on the ground that they had been betrayed by the democratic party in denying them protection for sugar, calls attention to the subject of sugar bounty. The records of the treasury department show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the payments as bounty on sugar aggregated \$12,099,890, of which \$11,114,290 was on cane sugar, \$852,174 on beet sugar, \$17,312 on sorghum and \$16,121 on maple. Of the bounty on cane sugar, \$10,868,890 was paid to producers of Louisiana, \$223,160 of Texas, \$22,113 of Florida, and \$155 of Mississippi.

The records also show that \$11,114,290 bounty on cane sugar was paid to 578 producers, an average of \$19,195.66 to each producer. The amount paid as bounty on beet sugars was divided among seven producers or factories, making the average payment to each \$121,739. This, however, represents only a small proportion of the number of beneficiaries under the act, as each factory handles the crops of a large number of growers. This is also true of the cane factories, only the proportion of factories to producers is believed to be much less, while many persons employed in the works are indirect beneficiaries.

The figures on acreage for the year ended June 30, 1894, are not yet all in, but those for the preceding year show that in the state of Louisiana the bounty averaged \$47.52 for each acre of cane produced; in Texas, \$37.60 per acre, and in Florida, \$58.23 per acre. It is believed that the average bounty per acre of cane produced in Louisiana for the year ended June 30, 1894, will be about \$53.

FEDERAL JUDGES DIFFER.

Bellinger, of Oregon, Reverses the Wage Schedule Ruling of Caldwell.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 10.—In the Oregon Railway & Navigation wage schedule case in the United States court Saturday, Judge Bellinger reversed a decision the exact reverse of the one rendered by Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific wage schedule. Judge Bellinger said the court could not be expected to stand over the receiver and follow him through the minute details of his work. Under the rule laid down by Judge Caldwell the receiver might want to make a hundred or a thousand changes in a year, for each of which the court would have to give an order. The question in this case was whether the receiver could make reductions in the wages of employees without the consent of the court. The parties were all in court, and it made no difference on the petition of which side they got there, or which side would introduce witnesses first.

The decision was followed by another that the order of Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific wage case was not binding on the separate receivers of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. This disposed of all the technical points and the court announced that he would hear the case on its merits.

In referring to the causes for the reduction in the wages of the operatives, counsel for the receivers stated that the reports of earnings and operating expenses for the month of April last showed a deficiency of over \$100,000. He estimated for the present year the deficiency would exceed \$1,000,000, and if there was to be a continued deficiency in the operating expenses the road would better be abandoned.

FATAL WRECK.

Two Trains Collide in the Hoosac Tunnel with Fatal Effect.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 10.—The most horrible disaster known in this vicinity took place on the Fitchburg road Saturday evening, in the Hoosac tunnel, a short distance east of the central shaft. The accident was caused by a rear end collision between eastbound freight trains, and as near as can be ascertained happened about 10:30 p. m. A freight train had stopped to repair an engine which had broken down, and at about the same time the westbound express train passed through the tunnel, filling it with smoke. A second eastbound freight train was allowed to enter the tunnel, contrary to the rules of the road, and the engineer, being unable, on account of the dense smoke left by the passenger train, to distinguish the lights of the train from the lights on the walls of the tunnel, went into it with a crash.

A horrible disaster was the result, both trains being badly wrecked. The tunnel was blocked and two men killed outright and three seriously injured.

Origin of Cholera. BUDAPEST, Sept. 10.—At the session of the hygienic congress, an interesting paper on cholera was read by Dr. Ernest Harts. He argued the disease came from the valley of the Ganges, where there is an utter disregard of sanitary precautions and where the people habitually drink polluted water. Dr. Harts said it seemed certain persons could touch or even rub cholera patients with impunity. The danger consisted of the bacillus, which the doctor contended, live two lives, one in the human body, multiplying within the patient and poured forth by him abundantly, and the other outside of the body in damp ground.

National Keeley League Convention. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 10.—The national convention of the Keeley League of the United States will open at the Coliseum in this city to-day. An attendance of 3,000 delegates from all parts of the United States is expected. Over 200 veterans from the Veteran's home at Leavenworth, Kan., will be present, also a large number of soldiers from Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. On Tuesday evening Dr. Leslie E. Keeley will deliver an address and on Thursday evening a reception will be given by Dr. and Mrs. Keeley at the Antlers hotel.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of Mississippi to Be Arrested.

THREE CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

Affidavit Made Before the United States Commissioner That They Issued Special Warrants in the Likeness of United States Currency.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Jackson, Miss., says: Warrants were yesterday sworn out for the arrest of the following state officers of Mississippi: J. M. Stone, governor; W. W. Stone, auditor, and J. J. Evans, state treasurer. William J. Burnes, special agent of the secret service bureau at Washington, who has been here for the past two months on the special warrant case, made affidavit before Commissioner L. B. Mosely, charging them with violating section 5,430 of the revised statutes of the United States in issuing \$200,000 of Mississippi special warrants, charged to be in the similitude of United States currency. The warrant was placed in the hands of United States Marshal J. McNealy.

Auditor Stone appeared before the commissioner and entered into personal recognizance for \$1,000 for his appearance at the November term of the circuit court, waiving examination. The warrants have not been served on Gov. Stone, who was officially engaged, nor on State Treasurer Evans, who is out of the city. They will be served on the governor to-day and on the treasurer when he returns. The affidavit contains three charges containing each of the three denominations of warrants with a photograph print of both the front and back of the same.

These charges allege that on the 15th day of June, 1894, the aforesaid mentioned state official did unlawfully and feloniously at Jackson, Miss., and not by direction of any proper officer of the United States, print, photograph, make and cause to be printed, photographed and imprinted, or impressions of the likeness of national bank currency of said United States. The state officers have been expecting these proceedings for several days and were not therefore the least surprised when served. They appear not at all disturbed and are sanguine of the successful termination of the issue. The first demand made by the United States government was a few days ago, when Special Officer Burnes demanded the canceled plates from which the warrants were printed. His demand was refused. He wired the result to Washington and received instructions to swear out warrants for the arrest of the officials.

Gov. Stone was seen, and said the state officials had no purpose to violate any United States law, and that he did not believe that such law had been violated; that the matter was now to come before a court for which he had the greatest respect and in which he had the utmost confidence. He did not, therefore, care to publicly discuss the matter.

United States Senators G. Z. George and A. J. McLaurin and ex-Chief Justice J. A. P. Campbell have been retained by the state officials to defend them.

AMERICANS INVITED.

World's Congress of Railway Employes to Be Held at Paris.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Mr. Evans has received from E. Guerdard, secretary general of the French Railway Employes' union, the programme, so far as it has been arranged, of the world's congress of railway employes, to be held in Paris on October 3 to 5 inclusive. At the request of Mr. Guerdard Mr. Evans furnished the names and addresses of the railway organizations of the United States, and to each of these an invitation to send delegates to the congress was forwarded. The only organization to hold a convention this month is the Brotherhood of Firemen, which meets to-day, but representatives may be sent from other organizations. These points, among others, are down on the programme for discussion: The creation of an international fund; the establishment of an eight hour work day; the establishment of one day of rest in each week; the suppression of heavy goods (freight) trains on Sunday; the establishment of minimum rates of wages; the establishment of a system of pensions on retirement. American organizations of railroad men are invited to send delegations and propositions for discussion, the latter as soon as possible.

Not Entitled to Pay. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—According to a ruling just made by Gen. Schofield, an enlisted man discharged for minority concealed at the time of enlistment, or for other causes involving fraud on his part in the enlistment, is not entitled to pay and allowances, including those for travel, and shall not receive final statements unless deposits or retained pay are due him, in which case final statements, containing only a list of his deposits, or the amount of pay so retained, will be furnished.

Hatch Renominated. MACON, Mo., Sept. 11.—Congressman Hatch, of Hannibal, was renominated over Richard P. Giles, of Shelby county, in the democratic congressional primaries held in this, the First district, Saturday, by a reliably estimated majority of 192 votes.

Corner-Stone of a Church Laid. SOUTH McALESTER, L. T., Sept. 11.—The corner-stone of the First Christian church was laid at this place yesterday. The ceremonies being performed by the grand lodge of Masons, assisted by the Knight Templars and Odd Fellows. A large crowd was in attendance.

The fifth annual convention of the Post Office Clerks' National association is in session at Boston.

COMTE DE PARIS DEAD.

Peaceful End of the Acknowledged Head of French Royalists.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Comte de Paris, head of the French house of Bourbon, died peacefully this morning at Stowe house, aged 56. During the night he several times appeared to have passed away, so feeble was his pulse and so deep his pallor. His weakness during his last hours of sickness was so great that he was unable to speak, although he succeeded in making it apparent that he desired to utter a few more words of farewell to those around him. During the last few hours prior to his death he was very calm, but seemed anxious for death.

During his exile the comte wrote a "History of the Civil War in America" and "Trades Unions of England." In 1890 he visited America to refresh his memory for his history. He was right royally welcomed by old officers of the army of the Potomac. President Harrison refused to receive him in any even semi-official character and for a time there was danger of complications with France. This was, however, smoothed over and he visited many battlefields and was well received everywhere.

The Forest Fires. Strong Probability That They Were the Work of Lumber Thieves.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 9.—There are strong intimations that the state senatorial committee, which has for months been investigating the frauds against the state in the cutting of pine from school lands, will be able to show not only that the "timber pirates" appropriated millions of dollars' worth of lumber belonging to the state, but in trying to cover up their stealings they started the fires which have resulted in the terrible loss of life and property in Pine, Kanabec, Carlton and other counties in the pine belt.

The charge is that the lumbermen have fired the pine remnants on the lands which they improperly cleared to render measurement of stumpage impossible and thereby shut off any suits which the commission might attempt to bring against them. A man employed by the commission to ferret out cases of lumber thieving declares that he has secured sworn evidence that millions of feet of lumber had been stolen and that as soon as it had been cut the lumbermen had instructed their employes to burn the ground over and "make a good, clean job of it." This is a possible explanation of most of the fires that have swept this region.

The fires have spread over 1,000 square miles of country, have destroyed nobody can tell how many hundreds of human lives, and \$20,000,000 worth of property. Whether or not it can be proved that these fires grew out of the little ones kindled by "timber pirates" there is loud demand all through the pine country that the manner of cutting timber be severely regulated.

WHEAT AND CLOVER. Reports Covering Seven States That Raise Winter Wheat.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 10.—During the past four days C. A. King & Co. have received replies from 3,957 reliable dealers and millers. They cover almost every important wheat and cloverseed county in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. These states raise most of the cloverseed crop and two-thirds of the winter wheat crop, or nearly one-half of the entire wheat crop of the United States.

Kansas will feed the largest percentage; Michigan nearly as much; Missouri next, then Ohio and Kentucky, while Indiana and Illinois will feed a smaller percentage. Two hundred and ten reports from all say 3 per cent. less of the crop will be fed; 250 say 3 to 5 per cent.; 428, 5 to 10 per cent.; 544, 10 to 15 per cent.; 446 from 15 to 20 per cent.; 196 from 20 to 25 per cent.; 532 from a quarter to a third; 105 from a third to a fifth, and 346 from a fifth to a half.

Nearly all say farmers have sold more freely than usual; 1,953 replies say they will hold the remainder of their crop, partly to feed and partly for higher prices; 386 say about half will continue selling, and 808 say they are still selling freely. Indiana and Illinois farmers are more disposed to sell, while Michigan farmers are firmly holding.

THE PYTHIAN FRATERNITY. The Supreme Lodge Adopts the New Code and Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias adjourned Saturday to meet in Minneapolis the last Tuesday in August, 1896. At the session Saturday the newly elected officers were installed and the following appointed members of the supreme tribunal: George B. Seay, Tennessee, five years; John H. Alexander, Virginia, four years; Edward R. Graham, Alabama, three years; Benjamin T. Chase, Maine, two years, and Frank H. Starke, Wyoming, one year.

The supreme temple of Pythian Sisters has changed the name of the order to Rathbone Sisters. A plan to raise funds for the Pythian university at Gallatin, Tenn., was adopted and under it a subscription of 25 cents will be requested from each knight.

May Be Reconciled. LONDON, Sept. 10.—It is whispered about in American circles here that the reconciliation of William K. Vanderbilt and wife, whose differences threatened to end in a divorce court, will soon be publicly announced. It is also whispered that Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of the unhappy couple, whose debut in society is expected soon, was the cause of the reconciliation. She first appealed to her mother, and then to her father, by both of whom she is deeply loved, and indeed both to soften their harshness and finally consent to be reunited.

FISHERMEN LOST.

Dreadful Suffering of Men Employed in the Baltic Fisheries.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Helsingfor, capital of Finland, tells the story of dreadful sufferings experienced a few days ago by men employed in the Baltic fisheries. The fishing fleet was at sea, when a terrific gale sprang up, forcing the boats to run for shelter. Some of them reached harbors of refuge and there rode out the storm. Eight of them, however, lost their bearings and ran to Noerpe islands, where the tremendous seas soon pounded them to pieces. The islands are principally desolate rocks, whose frowning, jagged fronts menace the destruction of anything that is caught ashore upon them. As the sea swept over the wrecked fishing boats before the latter broke up they carried away fifteen fishermen, whose bodies have not yet been recovered.

Those who left on the boats knew that their vessel was doomed, and made what preparations were possible to get ashore. There seemed to be only one chance in 100 of their reaching a place of safety, but this chance they took and landed on one of the islets, almost completely exhausted.

For three days the storm raged with unabated fury, and the men, who were without food, were exposed to its full force. At the end of the third day a passing vessel was sighted, and in response to the fishermen's signals ran in under the lee of the islet, and sent boats to take off the shipwrecked men. In the meantime two of the fishermen had succumbed to their terrible experiences, and their bodies were left on the island. The rescued were in a pitiable condition. Several of them were unconscious when found, and it is feared that some of them will die.

TRADE REVIEW. The Government Crop Report Will Foreshow a Loss of Corn—Business Outlook Somewhat Like an April Day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—R. J. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The business outlook is much like an April day, with alternate clouds and sunshine. In some branches strong improvement still continues, while in others trade is diminishing. Slightly less for the time the working force perhaps as much as it is otherwise increased by the strike of garment makers, which spreads so rapidly that an early end is considered certain, while the strikes in cotton mills have advanced prices so much that a settlement is thought not distant.

The government crop report is expected to foreshow a great loss in corn, while other observers believe reports materially exaggerated, and estimates of the yield range from 1,500,000,000 to 1,700,000,000. This uncertainty averts business prospects to some extent and an advance of 1/4 cent the past week has followed receipts not half those of the same week last year. Wheat receipts have been 5,077,157 bushels, against 4,530,337 bushels last year, and yet the price advanced 1/8 cent, although Atlantic exports were only 1,188,674 bushels, against 2,111,511 bushels last year.

Pork advanced 25 cents per barrel, and lard 25 cents per 100 pounds, as smaller estimates of the corn supply were entertained. The first bills against spot cotton of the new crop have advanced, and the Financial Chronicle estimates the yield at 8,600,000 to 9,000,000 bales, its record of last year's crop being 7,527,211 bales, though late in the year some prophets predicted only 6,500,000 bales. To all appearances the new crop will exceed the maximum world's consumption of American, of which the stock carried over September 1 here and abroad was 1,360,464 bales.

Sales of wool have fallen to 4,115,100 pounds, of which about 1,000,000 pounds actually belonged to the previous week, against 7,616,800 pounds in 1892, and domestic fine wool has weakened about a cent at Boston, although Australian fine advanced 1/4¢, with stronger foreign markets.

Failures in August aggregated liabilities of \$10,133,477, of which \$3,172,330 were in manufacturing and \$6,961,147 in trading concerns. During the week the failures were 215 in the United States against 23 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 23 last year.

NO SORGHUM SUGAR. The Factories in Kansas Will Cease Operations on Account of the New Tariff.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 8.—There are but two sorghum sugar factories in the state and neither of them will make any sugar this year. One is at Medicine Lodge and the other in this city. The latter made over 750,000 pounds of sugar last season and claimed over \$11,000 of bounty. The former made less than 100,000 pounds, owing to a failure of the cane crop. This year both factories were contemplating an unprecedented output, as the cane crop is exceptionally good, but it is being worked into sorghum and shipped out, the managers claiming that the sugar duty does not enhance the price of sugar sufficiently to make sugar as profitable as sorghum.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S GREAT SHOW SEIZED BY AN OFFICER AT GIBSON CITY, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8.—Yesterday at Gibson City, United States Marshal Brinton seized Adam Forepaugh's circus on a writ of attachment, issued by Judge Allen, of the United States circuit court, by George Coupe, late chief musician, who filed suit for \$10,000 damages in the court here for personal injuries received at the hands of the proprietors of the show, whom he alleges, brutally assaulted him and set a hound on him at Alma, Kan., and disabled him for life. He claimed the circus would leave the state last night.

FOURTH CLASS WESTERN POSTMASTERS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—These post office appointments were made to-day:

In Kansas—At Center, Chautauque county, G. Babour; at Dun, Wilson county, C. Adell; at Grigsby, Scott county, W. Nuff; at Griswold, Sherman county, James Crosby; at Gurney, Cheyenne county, I. Race; at Lytle, Decatur county, H. Andrews; at Mineral Point, Anderson county, Alice Motler; at Wheeler, Cheyenne county, Theodore Lockard.

In Missouri—At Eureka, St. Louis county, Thomas Thomas; at William Doogee, removed at Puxco, Wright county, D. Crawford; vice B. Barr, removed.

In Oklahoma—At Eldorado, Unassigned Land J. Kettle. vice J. Brown, removed.

Corner-Corn Men Locked Out. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The Cornice Manufacturers' association has declared a lockout against their employes who belong to the Cornice Workers' union, which has declined to declare off a strike in the shop of Contractor Rhinehart. Just how many men the lockout affected is not yet known by the officers of the union. It is the opinion of trades unionists connected with the building trades council that if the lockout is pushed, as seems to be the intention of the manufacturers, it will result in one of the largest and most determined strikes the city has ever seen.

ANOTHER ARCTIC FAILURE.

A Scientific Expedition Comes to Grief—The Ship Abandoned and Passengers Lose Everything.

NORTH SIDNEY, C. E., Sept. 6.—The schooner Rigel, of Gloucester, Mass., arrived here yesterday with the crew and passengers of the steamer Miranda, which left New York July 7 with Dr. F. A. Cook's Arctic excursion. One of the members of the party was Prof. Dyer, of the Kansas state university. August 9 the Miranda struck a rock near Sukkertoppen, west Greenland, and was abandoned in a sinking condition August 23 in Davis Strait.

After repairing the damage sustained by the iceberg collision of July 17, the Miranda left St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 29, and proceeded directly to Greenland. Much ice and fog were unexpectedly encountered off Cape Farewell. At one time the vessel came near being nipped in the floes, the rising of a fog disclosing ice all around. Considerable apprehension was felt by the officers and there were visions of fate of the Jeannette and Proteus expeditions as the Miranda was totally unfit to cope with Arctic navigation. Finally a thin place in the floes was found and the ship driven through.

The southwest coast of Greenland was so blocked with ice that no landing could be made until August 7, when members of the expedition reached Sukkertoppen.

After leaving this port on the morning of August 9 for Disco the vessel had proceeded about 7 miles at full speed when she struck with tremendous force on a hidden reef. The steward, John Farrell, was struck by a trunk and injured. The ice lifted the ship and let her down with a crash that made her creak from end to end and she was soon seen to be settling. The boats were lowered and everything made ready to leave her.

The passengers lost all their baggage except the clothing worn when they went on board the Rigel at Sukkertoppen.

BATTLE REPORTED. The Japanese Said to Have Routed a Chinese Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The steamship Belgic, which arrived last night from China and Japan, brought a letter from Chemulpo, Corea, dated August 6, in which were given the details of the Japanese advance upon and capture of Gazan, with particulars of the battle at Siekwan. On the morning of July 28 the Japanese army came within sight of the Chinese camp on a hill at Siekwan, with only one approach, about 17 miles from Gazan. At 6 o'clock the next morning the Japanese left opened fire, but the Chinese did not respond until the Japanese had fired fourteen or fifteen rounds. Then the Japanese charged with a shout upon the enemy and each charge effected a new lodgment. The Chinese then retreated. After an hour and a half the battle was over and quiet was restored. It appears that the Chinese general, Che, had at first come to defend this outpost at Siekwan with 1,000 troops, but hearing that the Japanese army had left Ryuzan over 1,500 more troops had been brought from Gazan under Gen. Che on the 27th and 28th. They had intended, in case of defeat, to retreat to Tenan, a garrisoned town about 25 miles east of Siekwan, but the Japanese left wing attacked them from the east to drive them back to Gazan.

The Chinese loss may be computed at over 1,000 killed and 400 wounded, making a total of 500. The Japanese loss in the second fight was a little over twenty wounded. Maj. Hashimoto was slightly wounded in the leg, but he went on fighting and refused medical attention until the battle was over. The Chinese wounded begged for their lives with clasped hands.

ARID LANDS. Resolutions Proposed and Papers Read Before the Irrigation Congress.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 6.—In the national irrigation congress yesterday resolutions were introduced requesting that congress pass a strict law for the preservation of the forests; favoring the ceding by the government to the states and territories all the arid lands within their borders, never to pass out of their possession, and to be allotted to settlers in small tracts on terms to be determined by the states and territories; asking that the waters of interstate streams be apportioned along the various states and territories by the government, and that priority of right be considered to some extent; the Carey act ceding 1,000,000 acres of land to each of the arid states and territories was approved.

A paper was read by W. W. Follett, civil engineer of Denver, on "The Underflow of Waters of the Great Plains." He graphically described the underflow of the west, and particularly in Colorado and Kansas, and arrived at the conclusion that the sheet water underflow of the arid regions was not supplied by the melting snow in the mountains so much as from streams and rain fall, and was not strong enough to diminish in any great extent the supply of water for irrigation purposes.

Robert Hay, state geologist of Kansas, read a paper on "Waters of the Plains." He described the irrigation system of his state, detailed the progress made during the past few years and prophesied that before the end of the next decade every acre of land in western Kansas would be under cultivation and the state have a population of 2,000,000.

Noted Criminal in Custody. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—William R. Pancost, alias Myron R. Kent, lawyer and ex-capitalist, as well as alleged wife murderer, forger and embezzler, who was arrested last Saturday in Douglas county, Col., on a charge of hiring an assassin to slay his wife at Mandan, N. D., is in the county jail in this city. He was brought here direct from Denver, arriving by way of the Missouri Pacific yesterday afternoon. Detective Walter Erlichman, of Minneapolis, and Sheriff G. H. Bingenheimer, of Norton county, N. D., have him in charge.