VOL. XX.

## COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1893.

NO. 5.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

INFORMATION comes from Secretary Carlisle that all presidential appointments have been hung up until the senate acts upon the silver question.

REPRESENTATIVE CURTIS has intro duced in the house a bill to do away with a large number of ports of entry which do not pay the expenses of the officials.

THE United States court of appeals has decided that traffic to and from ports of entry must not be classified at inland tariff rates.

THE depletion of the gold reserve in the treasury continues and now it stands at \$82,966,073, a decrease of \$10,-616,000 since the first of October. The currency balance has increased about \$8,000,000 the present month.

SECRETARY LAMONT has received the annual report of Brig.-Gen. R. Brooke, commanding the department of the Platte. Speaking of the Indian as a soldier, Brooke says the principal diffi-culty seems to be that the Indians do not speak English.

THE president has sent to the senate a confidential communication in response to the resolution of Mr. Dolph, asking for information as to whether the Chinese government had made any request for the suspension of the exclusion act. The document is very brief and will not be opened except in executive session.

THE secretary of the interior has approved the decision of the assistant attorney-general that half-breeds who are paid scrip under the act of 1854 are not now entitled as "Indians" to an allotment. The case came up under the disposition of the Sioux lands under the act of 1889.

A PANIC was caused in the Garnett schoolhouse at Washingion by one of the pupils having a fit, and in the stampede which followed a number of pupils were injured.

SENATOR COKE has replied to the Fort Worth, Tex., chamber of commerce, saying that he will not vote for a repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill without a provision for silver coinage.

THE senate in executive session confirmed Van Alen as ambassador to Italy. The vote stood 39 to 22.

THE senate unanimously confirmed ex-Gov. Glick for pension agent at Topeka, Kan.

## THE EAST.

At Utica, N. Y., the widow of Roscoe Conkling died from the effects of an apoplectic stroke. ONE of the most destructive fires New

York has seen for many years occurred on the 18th. The fire extended from St. Raphael's Roman Catholic church, on Fortieth street west of Tenth avenue, to the north side of Forty-second street. The loss was \$3,000,000.

A COMPROMISE has been effected with Speyer & Co., of New York, who had advertised \$5,500,000 of Reading bonds for sale and the sale did not take place.

THE unanimous election of Rev. J. Garner, D. D., of Glover, N. Y., as moderator of the New York synod is regarded as an indication that very little will be heard from Dr. Briggs and his friends this session.

By the caving in of a trench at the Homestead steel works, Pittsburgh, Pa., two men were killed outright and five others injured, one of them fatally. Four men near Pittsburgh, Pa., tor-

tured an old lady and compelled her to give them \$515 she had secreted. The voman is in a precarious condition, and the robbers are in jail.

Two policemen were killed and another overcome by gas in an outhouse in Central park, New York. AT Trenton, N. J., a beautiful monument was unveiled which commemo.

rates the famous battle of the revolutionary war. LUCY STONE the well known wome suffragist, is dead.

PATRICK KANALEY, while undergoing an operation in a Syracuse, N. Y., hospital, died in great agony from being choked by a sponge held by an assistant to keep the mucus out of his throat. An investigation will be

THE clearing house committee of the New York associated banks has leased vaults with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., in which will be stored the gold received on balances. Against this gold will be issued clearing house gold certificates, for circulation among

the banks only. JOSEPH PULITZER, his son and daughter, have sailed for Europe.

THE WEST. THREE persons were found asphyxiated at the Raiser hotel near the world's fair grounds. The three were father. son and daughter named Sternblock. from Hampden, O. It was supposed

they blew out the gas. R. W. STEWART & Co., planing mill owners and lumber dealers at Denver, Col., assigned. Assets, \$80,000; liabili-

ties, \$42,000. THE Chinese Six Companies are now working to aid the authorities of San Francisco to secure the deportation of bad Chinese. They will furnish evidence against highbinders and crim-

MRS. MARY REDMOND CLARK, widow of the late Bishop Clark of the Methodist Episcopal church, was found dead in her bed at Clifton, adjoining ty of the M. E. church from its organ. ization until a year ago.

News has been received at St. Louis of the sale in London at par of \$1,250,-000 city bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest.

CHIEF OF DETECTIVE LEES, at 'Frisco, said there is not the least doubt that all the three juries in the M. B. Curtis case were tampered with and the last one bought outright. C. S. Coy, one of the jurors, went to the chief of police and demanded an investigation. He denied all knowledge of bribery. Curtis is not at his ranch at Fresno, and cannot be reached.

A TERRIBLE wreck occurred on the Illinois Central near Kankakee, Ill. Seven passengers were killed and as many more badly wounded.

THERE will be no fair after October 31, but visitors may still pay to go in and witness the work of demolition. THE Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, publishes a sensational story to

the effect that Dr. Graves did not commit suicide, but there was a dummy placed in the coffin supposed to contain his body and that Graves, by a conspiracy of officials, was spirited out of the country.

ABE MARGULIS, a flashily dressed young man, is locked up at Chicago on suspicion of having been implicated in a number of burglaries committed in both Chicago and Columbus, O. number of baggage checks were found in Margulis' possession.

GREAT uneasiness is being caused at the Pine Ridge agency by the numerous renegade Indians in the vicinity,

JOHN H. N. GANS, who for twelve years was judge of the probate court of Cowley county, Kan., but latterly of Tacoma, Wash., was killed by a runaway team at Kamlooks, Wash.

THE Indian agent at Talalip, Wash., condemns, in his report to the depart ment that decision making an Indian holding a patent to land a citizen, as it will surely increase the already predominant evil of intoxication among

THE Burlington has made the last payment for its right-of-way to Helena and Great Falls, Mont.

Surr was begun at Toledo against the Co., of New York, to foreclose a mort-

THE United States ship Mohican has arrived at San Francisco. The Mohican 25.3. has been cruising in the Behring sea for the past three months. SOUTH DAKOTA had her first hanging

R. Thompson was executed for the murder of Mrs. Blitton in July, 1892. THERE was an awful accident at Bat-tle Creek, Mich., on the Grand Trunk, caused by disobedience of orders.

their bodies incinerated and many were fearfully injured. THE several suits brought by the the National Harrow Co., to recover couraging. damages under the Sherman anti-trust | The government of China has as-Whipple company.

## THE SOUTH.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Gibbons' elevation to the episcopacy was celebrated with great pomp at Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM DOBBS, a wealthy peanut merchant of Petersburg, Va., committed suicide. THE strike of the shopmen on the

Louisville & Nashville railroad has ended, and many of the strikers are out of a position. ONE man was killed, two others

fatally hurt and several others severely injured by the collapse of a building at Hopkinsville, Kv. A PULLMAN car on the Texas & Pa-

cific railroad was raided by a thief. J. T. Dargan, of Dallas, lost \$16,000 during the raid. JOHN E. CHRISTIAN, professor of math-

ematics in the Virginia agricultural college, is dead. His death was laid to "indigestion turning into consump-A GRAVEYARD on Solomon's island near Baltimore, Md., was washed by

waves during the late storm on the coast so badly that many coffins were uncovered and some destroyed. R. A. MARTIN & Son, commission merchants, the oldest house in Petersburg,

Va., has made an assignment. A corron gin belonging to J. H. Medlock, 5 miles south of Stephens, Ark., together with a small quantity of cotton, was burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to be the work of white-

HENRY STARR, the desperado, was prison at Dannemora, N. Y. found guilty at Fort Smith, Ark., of the murder of Floyd Wilson, who was trying to arrest him December 13 last. THE Southern Express Co. gained a decided victory in the long contested case of its contract for operating over

the Gould lines. THE home of Mrs. Ira Brooks and her ground by whitecaps in Campbell county, W. Va., and the women barely escaped with their lives. They were objectionable characters and had been wash.

against the whitecaps. AT Jackson, Tenn., Bank Sherrod attacked Howell Hunt, who immediately opened fire with a revolver, shooting the head, causing a fatal wound. Ken-

warned to leave, but feeling is high

nedy was only a passer-by. A MAN named Dutton was hanged at Cartersville, Ga., for the murder of Mrs. ing fleet this season. Sallie Mobley. The sensation of his the Women's Foreign Missionary societhat a Mrs. Massey, for whom he tacked near El Geola, in the Sahara,

THE French steamship Marseilles foundered in mid ocean. Her passengers and crew were saved.

M. BARTHOLDI's latest idea is that statues of American heroes should be erected on Liberty island.

ABOUT 300 miles from St. Johns, N. F., a vessel signalled the Anchor line steamer Ethiopia, from New York for Glasgow, with her shaft broken. ' She had all available sail set.

THE schooner Riverside left Kellev's island outbound to Tonawanda, N. Y., with 120 cords of limestone. She has not been heard from since. Besides her captain she carried a crew of seven

THE directors of the United States Express Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., payable

November 15. EMPEROR WILLIAM has accepted the resignation of Gen. Von Kaltenborn-Stachau, minister of war. THE political situation in Austria is

greatly strained and a dissolution of parliament is anticipated in the near

FRENCH authorities are talking of changing the name of their new ironclad to be launched October 27, either to Tsar or Russe.

the great Chinese cotton mill has been entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$500,-000; uninsured. THE Portuguese government has de-

A DISPATCH from Shanghai says that

clared Greenwich and London to be cholera-infected ports. SEVERAL Berlin dealers in anti-Semitic books have been prosecuted "for insulting Caprivi by printing in the books a political picture called "The Jewish Alphabet."

ACTING on the advice of Russia, the countries of Greece, Servia and Montenegro have formed a protective alli-

THE officials of the American Express Co. admit that a large sum of money was stolen in transit between New York and St. Louis and say that they are on the track of the guilty parties.

CLEARING house returns for the week Ann Arbor road by the Central Trust ended October 19, showed an average decrease of \$2.0 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 37.9; outside

In an interview John L. Sullivan said he thought the Corbett-Mitchell fight would come off at Roby, Ind. He hoped Corbett would win. Sullivan at Desmet on the 20th, where Nathaniel said he had no intention of re-entering the ring, but would devote his energies to the "theatrical profession. In the battle between the British

forces and Matabeles in South Africa Twenty-six persons were killed and the latter were defeated with heavy loss. An advance is now being made to Buluwayo. R. G. Dun's weekly report says that

Whipple Harrow Co., of St. Johns, business is improving slowly and that Mich., against dealers selling goods of there are signs which are decidedly en-

act, have been decided against the sured this government that an extenwill be acceptable.

## THE LATEST.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is REV. ROBERT BENT KNOX, D. D., arch.

bishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, is dead. He was the head of the Protestant Episcopal church of Ireland.

THE district court of Fort Worth, Tex., gave Mrs. Sallie Baker a judgment against the Mutual Life Insur ance Co. of New York for \$38,000. News from Paris, Tex., is to the effect that the Choctaw council will ex-

onerate Green McCurtain. THE freight depot of the Monon route at Indianapolis and contents vere totally destroyed by fire.

WHITECAP notices have been issued n Coosa valley, Ala., warning ginners not to gin cotton till the price reaches 10 cents, and warning officers not to nterfere.

THE democrats elected every one of heir city officers at the election at Perry, Ok. It is reported from Guthrie, Ok., that

t least three men have been killed and lisposed of quietly in dance halls at Perry, Ok., without police investiga-SEVEN persons were injured in a col-

ision between a street car and an electric motor car at Sixty-third and Halstead streets, Chicago, one fatally. MARTIN FOY, JR., murderer of Hen-

rietta Wilson, was electricised at the FORTY horses were killed and \$100, 000 damage done by a fire at Corkey's

livery stable, Lemars, Ia. It is believed that the Vander bilt system will soon acquire control of

the Ann Arbor road. COMMISSIONER LAMOREAUX charges that Representative Hudson aptwo daughters was burned to the proached him and asked to be made a nember of the strip investigating committee, assuring him that he would vote with the democrats for a white

> NEAR Round Pond, Ok., Mrs. James Whitehead was burned to death while leeing from a prairie fire.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the house, the purport of which is that Sherrod twice, probably fatally. A copies of any charges made against third shot struck Charles Kennedy in pensioners must be furnished to the accused.

TEN vessels and fifty seven lives have been lost in the Gloncester. Mass., fish-

TELEGRAMS from, Algiers announce worked, murdered Mrs. Mobley through jealousy. Mrs. Massey proved an alibi. by Arabs and a desperate encounter followed. Twelve of the soldiers were killed and many wounded.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Medicine Lodge had a \$10,000 incenliary fire the other day.

The Sterling electric light plant was recently destroyed by fire Frank Smith, of the Wichita Beacon,

dead. He was born in Ohio in 1852. The senate, on the 20th, unanimously confirmed the nomination of Gov. G. W. Glick as pension agent at Topeka.

The National bank of Hutchinson, that closed during the panic in July, but resumed August 7, has again closed

Warden Chase, of the penitentiary, is now said to be prepared to capture with bloodhounds all prisoners who escape from that institution.

H. N. Gans, who was probate judge of Cowley county for a number of years, was recently killed by a runway team in the state of Washington. Owing to insufficient appropriations,

the pay of employes at the federal building in Topeka has been reduced to such a figure that the engineer has resigned. While recently attempting to eject a

gang of tramps from a 'Frisco box car near Mound Valley Brakemen Welch and Deegan were shot, probably fatally, by one of the gang. The house of Mrs. Henderson, a

Nortonville widow aged 70 years, was recently burned. The property was not insured and the citizens met and subscribed \$250 to build her a home.

Fourth-class postmasters lately appointed for Kansas: At Grenola, Elk county, C. Williams; at Latham, Butler county, W. Patterson; at Talmage, Dickinson county, H. Moyer; at West-

ern Park, Elk county, Alice Coy. An east-bound Union Pacific freight train was recently wrecked at Bavaria and the engineer, Frank Schuyler, was killed and Brakeman J. B. Craft serjously injured. Nine cars loaded with salt and California fruit were wrecked.

Frank S. Westfall, a state normal school student, son of F. N. Westfall, of Howard, while making a rush in a foot ball game on the normal grounds at Emporia, the other night, was thrown on his head and fatally in-

In the district court at Wichita Dr.

George F. Lewis was acquitted of the charge of criminal libel preferred against him by his cousin, Col. Hiram W. Lewis, until lately president of the Kansas national bank and of the International Loan & Trust Co. A' Leavenworth court has decided

that whisky sold or contracted for in Missouri cannot be shipped into Kansas in concealed packages to hold the receiver responsible for the debt. The case involves \$50,000 and will probably finally reach the supreme court of the United States.

Miss Nellie Smith, daughtor of H. J. Smith, residing about nine miles south-east of Topeka, died very suddenly about 6 o'clock the other night. She sion of the provisions of the Geary act was getting supper and complained of not feeling well. With that remark she turned and walked upstairs to her room. She lay down on the bed and was dead in five minutes.

R. P. Beeler, aged 85, committed suicide at North Topeka the other day by shooting himself. He was the father of nineteen children and was living with his fourth wife. He left a note saving he was tired of life and discouraged because his present wife was planning to take a trip to the south for her health. His mind had been unbal-

anced several years. George R. Lasseur, supposed to be from Vernon county, Mo., from papers found on him, was found dead the other norning in the eastern part of Sedg wick county. He had evidently been in camp near where his body was found. No marks of violence were discovered. and heart disease was supposed to have caused his death. A boomer's outfit and some horses and oxen were found a short distance from the road where the

body lay. During the panic in july an Atchison county farmer named Dressiel drew \$1,065 out of an Atchison bank and placed it in a box in the vaults of the Safety Deposit Co., of the same city. The other day he unlocked the box only to find that his money was gone. The managers of the company could only account for its disappearance upon the theory that some one had made a duplicate key to the box and stolen the money.

In the district court at Topeka Judge Johnson has upheld the right of the governor to disband the militia as he may see proper. The court held that the state militia can be increased or diminished at the pleasure of the governor, or as the public exigency may demand, and that, while the governor may be enjoined from the performance of a specific act, he cannot be restrained from the performance of an act in which the law gives him discretionary power, Judge Johnston maintaining, however, that governors are not exempt from judicial control.

The state assembly, A. O. U. W., recently in session at Topeka, elected the following officers: Grand commander, W. T. Bancroft, Kansas City; vice grand commander, D. C. Cassell, Belleville; lieutenant grand commander, George W. Leak, Leavenworth; grand recorder E. M. Forde, Emporia; grand treasurer. E. H. Nettleton, Ottawa; grand standard bearer, R. J. Stewart, Topeka; grand senior workman, C. S. Bixby, Osawatomie; grand junior workman J. T. Almond, Kingman; grand trustee W. R. Sheen, Lawrence; grand medical examiner, A. M. Davis, Colony,

## FRIGHTFUL COLLISION.

Awful Accident on the Grand Trunk Road.

Two World's Fair Trains Crash Into Each Other-Twinty-Six Persons Killed-The Victims Burned Beyond Recognition.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. Oct. 21. - Twenty-six heaps of charred, blackened fiesh, all that remains of what less than twenty-four hours ago were men, women and children in the enjoyment of life, health and happiness, rest upon the floor of an improvised morgue in the basement of a furniture store in this city.

A mile away in the city hospital are a score or more of human beings with gashed bodies and broken limbs. Add to this an engineer in jail and a conductor a fugitive from the law, and the story is told of a railroad horror-one of the most appalling in its character of this or recent years. This is is the list of the dead and unidentified bodies: E. T. Magoon, Providence, R L; identified by papers in a pocketbook.

Woman burnt to a crisp: no clothing remain-

Boy apparently about 12 years old. Face and upper portion of head, as well as feet, burnt to crisp; few red hairs remaining on back of neck; no pocket in coat: handkerchief with red bor-

der: chatelaine watch.

W. W. Henry, of Woonsocket, R. I.; lumber dealer; identified by business cards. Male—Paper in vest pocket with statement from John Monroe, banker, New York, to Charles E. Wenzle: also a note written in Ger.

nan from Charles E. Wenzle to Dr. Howard E Male-Apparently about 35 years old; heavy build; in pocket of trousers several English gold sovereigns; jackknife with horn handle in vest: silver watch; gold spectacles; handker-chief with the initials "H. G." in old English

Male-Apparently weighed about 180 pounds: clothing destroyed; burnt beyond possibility of identification.

Woman-Burnt: hands clinched and horrible

Woman—Burnt; hands clinched and horrible expression of anguish on face; had in pocket of shirt letters addressed to Mrs. F. R. Kenzie and signed by Mrs. M. Parker; envelope postmarked Stamford, Conn., together with \$35 in money. In another pocket was a handkerchief with name of F. R. McKenzie.

Woman—Bu in the beyond identification; no clothing remaining.

Man—Supposed to be T. A. McGarvey, of Ontario.

Mrs. Charles Van Dusen, of Sprout Brook,

N. Y., burnt to a crisp.
Charles Van Dusen, husband of above, died of injuries yesterday afternoon.

Baby—Burnt beyond recognition.

Male—Too badly burned for identification.

Male-Weight about 180 pounds; silk hand-crahief in hand-clothing destroyed; no identi-Woman-Burnt to crisp; no identification Man-About 145 pounds; no papers; Myer watch, with engraved initials "W. J."

Woman-140 pounds: chain bracelet with key lock on right wrist; burnt to crisp.

Woman—Weight about 100; no identification.

Woman—Burnt beyond identification; portion black silk dress and blue striped underskirt remaining; also chain bracelet on right

Woman-Burnt to crisp. Male-Supposed from papers to be J. Charred trunk; limbs and head missing; medical examination necessary to determine

Male—Apparently about 150 pounds; open One of the female bodies is believed to be that of Mrs. W. W. Henry, of Woonsocket. R. I. One of the male victims is believed to be William Lewis Wilson, of 832 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.: valise with his visiting cards

part of a Chicago & Grand Trunk engineer and conductor, both of whom had seen long service with the company and were regarded as model employes, was the cause of the tragedy. The engineers and firemen, when they saw that a collision was inevit-

and other papers found in wreck.

able, shut off steam, reversed engines put on brakes and all jumped and escaped without serious injury. The first three day coaches of the train going west were completely telescoped, the second coach cutting through the third coach like a knife

and the roof passing over the heads of the sleeping passengers. Fire broke out from the lamps in the cars and soon four were in flames. Not until their dving day will some

of the citizens, who were early on the ground, forget the scenes that they were compelled to witness and helpless to relieve. No pen can describe the last moments of Mrs. Charles Van Dusen. She had succeeded in getting half way out of the window, but her limbs were pinioned by the heavy framework of the seat she had been occupying with her husband and this had taken fire. Thus held, roasting, burning from the feet up, she pleaded and begged for the help that those outside were help-

less to give.

Despite her terrible agony she retained consciousness to the last and as the flames crept up and surrounded her she called out her name and address and that of friends to be notified. "I am a teacher in the Methodist Sunday school at Sproutbrook, N. Y.," she cried. "Say I died like a Christian." Then the side of the car gave way and she fell back into the flames.

Her husband had meanwhile been rescued. Both limbs were fractured and he had also received internal injuries. He retained consciousness until his death, but was kept in ignorance of the fate of his wife. In his last breath he asked Rev. Dr. George B. Kul to send his love to the two children that he had left at home and also to give them his watch. He was 47 years old and a deacon in the Methodist church of his native village.

Engineer Woolley and Conductor Scott, of the special train were arrested and held to answer the charge of man-

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Extra Session—What Both Houses Are Doing.

The senate on the 18th was occupied for some time discussing proposed amendments to the rules and at 1 o'clock took up the regular grind on the repeal bill. Mr. Jones (Nev.) concluded his speech and Mr. Peffer (Kan.) took the floor in opposition to the bill which he held until 6 o'clock when a motion to adjourn was voted down. The Kansas senator continued to speak until 10 o'clock when the senate adjourned.

The house passed the McCreary bill with the Geary amendment extending the provisions of the Chinese exclusion bill six months, and also agreed to the senate amendment to Mr. Flynn's bill giving persons who had resided on the Cherokee strip thirty days the right to vote at the approaching election. The banking bill was under discussion at adjournment.

THE senate stirred itself up considerably on the 17th over a motion by Mr. Dolph (Ore.) to correct the journal so as to make it show the presence of senators who were actually present and refused to vote upon roll call. A long debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Dolph, Hill, Washburn and Sherman, who favored a change of the rules, and Messrs. Harris, Gray, Faulkner and Morgan in opposition. The debate was decidedly spicy and developed. The debate was decidedly spicy and developed a restlessness on the part of senators at the situation and a determination to adopt some method of enabling a majority of senators to reach a vote on any pending question within a reasonable time under a proper limitation of debate. Senator Sherman took the ground debate. Senator Sherman took the ground that while the rules were so framed as to expedite legislation and give minorities all their rights under the constitution, yet he thought the obstructive methods of the last two months had gone far beyond anything he had ever before witnessed in the senate, and he further believed that there was no legislative body but what had the power to close debate. If this continued the senate would no longer command the respect of intelligent people. After further debate the senate took a recess until morning.... The house had a little warmth over the bill removing the necessity for affirmative proof of loyalty of pensioners of wars previous to the civil war, but the bill finally passed with but little opposition, and the Coxbanking bill was considered and finally passed. Pending consideration of the printing bill the house adjourned.

ouse adjourned. THE senate resumed the session of the 17th at 10 o'clock on the 18th, the motion pending at the recess being the correction of the journal the recess being the correction of the journal showing the presence of senators who were in the chamber but refused to answer to roll call. Then the debate on the power of the majority to force a vote commenced and was kept up with spirit until past 5 o'clock and the senate again took a recess until next morning... After routine work of the morning hour the house resumed consideration of the printing bill and had not completed it at adjournment.

The senate on the 19th in continuation of the THE senate on the 19th, in continuation of the session of the 17th, debated all day the motion to correct the journal and finally the journal was

approved and the repeal bill taken up. Mr. Manderson gave notice of an amendment to the rules by which senators present shall be counted in ascertaining a quorum. Mr. Peffer then resumed the speech he had commenced Friday against the bill. At 5 o'clock the senate took a recess until morning... After routine business in the house the printing bill was taken up, and at 2 o'clock eulogies delivered upon the late Representative Mutchler. of Pennsylvania, and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 20th Mr. Voorhees of fered a resolution to amend the rules. It provides for the taking of a vote on any measure after thirty days' debate. An executive session of four hours was then held. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to facilitate the collection of debts payable to the United Saites, and the house bill in regard to mining claims was passed. The repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Peffer offered an amendment to the substitute Peffer offered an amendment to the substitute providing for free coinage of gold and silver and reviving the act of 1837, and continued his speech until the senate took a recess to Saturday morning.... In the house a deficiency appropriation bill was introduced, and the bill compelling railroads to maintain stations at town sites in the Cherokee strip was debated, which led to sharp words between Messrs. Simpson and Curtis, of Kansas, which became so personal that the speaker brought down his gavel and shut off such debate. The bill passed. The bill to remit 50 per cent. of the duties on exhibits at the world's fair was debated, amended and passed. The printing bill was then considered until adjournment.

In the senate on the 21st the house joint reso Pution providing for the disposition of certain personal property and money (\$300,000) in the hands of the receiver of the Mormon church, turning it over to the church for charitable purposes, was favorably reported. Mr. Peffer then finished his speech against the repeal bill and Mr. Jones took the floor at 3:45. The senate took a recess until Monday.... The house engaged in a discussion of the condition of the treasury in the morning hour and then considered. Direct disobedience of orders on the treasury in the morning hour and then considered the printing bill until adjournment.

> Poojah Stone in the Black Pagoda. What threatened to be a serious question between the people of Orissa and the Indian government has been settled by the restoration of the "Poojah stone" to the famous "Black Pagoda" in that province, better known as the "Temple of the Sun." over the main entrance of the temple there reposed a large stone slab on which were carved symbols of the sun, the moon, Mars, Venus, Saturn, Jupiter and Mercury and the nodes of the moon. Thirty years ago this "planet stone," as it has been called, fell from the architrave of the temple, and, though unnoticed before, it appears to have at once become an object of worship. Recently the stone came under the observation of the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, who, recognizing its artistic value and observing that it was lying apparently unregarded just where it fell, ordered its removal to the India museum. Hereupon, however, ensued great excitement among the community, which, as it subsequently appeared, had been in the habit for years past of making offerings to the stone and to the priest.-London

### Daily News. A Twenty-Pointer Deer.

Lord Burton's magnificent twentypointer deer, killed recently in Glenquoich forest, proves to have been an unusual one in several particulars. The stag, which is not at all remarkable for its size of body in proportion to its massive head, was shot through the back at a distance of 300 yards, and it is said that this is the only known instance of a twenty-pointer having ever been killed in a Scotch forest. One eighteen-pointer killed in 1890 comes the nearest. Lord Burton's trophy has ten perfectly developed tines on each of its magnificent brow antlers and the top of each horn forms a massive cluster of seven palmated tines, each point matching in every detail with the corresponding one opposite. It is seldom that such magnificent antlers are found nowadays. - London Telegraph.

## HE WALTZED HER AWAY.

Dance.

BY LUDVOIC HALEVY. [Copyright, 1893.]



agred upon one point-that for me there were but two suitable fiancesmy cousin Gontran, the duke de Lannils, and the duke de Courtalin. Ihad the weakness to prefer the first. Why? From the habit of child-

hood, I suppose. We had always played together, as soon as we could toddle, at miniature husband and wife.

From the time I wore my first long dress, which immediately gave me the right to think of marriage and speak of love, I had told all my little friends that I should never love anyone or marry anyone but him; it was he or the convent. My little friends had repeated it to all their brothers and cousins, who had repeated it to Gontran. It was just what I had wished; but after that we played together no

At last I saw him-at the ball of the de Fresnes. He did me the honor to dance three times with me, and I went rome absolutely intoxicated with joy. But the joy was of short duration, for the next day he said to his brother, who told his sister, who told me: "It seems that I am to marry my cousin Marceline. Last evening I was literally thrown into her arms. Out of pure goodness of soul, I took pity on the poor little schoolgirl, and danced with her three times. But there must be no more of it. I shall carefully beware of balls and of young girls, in the future. I have not yet had enough of life. Besides, I know of nothing more ridiculous than marrying between cousins."

But that was not all. He also said to Robert: "I saw her in evening dress last night for the first time, and she is so thin." To me this was most cruel of all, for it was true. I was thin.



me all this, I disrobed before the mirror and studied my poor little shoulders with their great hollows, and had a fit possible to me that out there in China Gontran intrepidly cut through all the of weeping. Mamma came in the mid-

"My angel, what is it?" She took me in her arms. I answered only by my sobs. "My

child, I must know all.'

But I could not speak. The tears choked me. "My treasure, you pain me.

am thin, mamma! Gontran, last evening, thought I was so thin.'

Thereupon, mamma began to laugh. But after the laugh she was goodness itself. She told me that, at seventeen, she was much thinner than I; and she He looked at me with a different ex- who shall marry you! Do you hear? I, assured me, very solemnly, that I would certainly develop. And it turned out so; I did grow fuller.

That winter of my first season, mamma took me to a dozen great affairs; but they were occasions of mourning and sorrow: for Gontran was not there. He did not want to marry. He said so to everyone, decisively, cynically. He even told me so. I did not know then that this was by order of my mother. In her eyes M. de Courtalin had a thousand finer qualities than had Gontran. And, above all, he had one great merit -he did not find me thin and he asked my hand in marriage.

One day, about four o'clock in the afternoon-it was the 2nd day of June-mamma came into my room with a look on her face that was new to me. "My child," she said, "my child."

She had no need to say more. I understood. All the evening before at Prince de Veran's, M. de Courtalin had been with me; and the next morning his mother had told mamma that her son knew of nothing more beautiful than my face. I replied that I knew of nothing less beautiful than the face of M. de Courtalin. I added that I had, moreover, no inclination to marry him.

Mamma tried to make me listen to reason. If I refused him I threw away a splendid chance. Duke de Courtalin was the mark at which all the maternal guns were pointed-great name, great position, great fortune. I should just then mamma came in, then papa, repent some day of having held all and then brother George. An odious these advantages in such contempt, and

For me, I had but one word to oppose to all these just and proper remarks-Gontran! Gontran! Gontran or the conthat -Carmel.

I loved Gontran. It was rather because been more expressive, and I was happy. thought. All disappeared in dizziness of his lack of merit. M. de Courtalin It was not until three days after that that was yet tinged with pleasant exwas perfection. I listened to his praise all afternoon, and hated him. What I no longer himself; he was icy; his gooddishked above all was that he counted morning was ley, the shake of his hand announced. The waltz had created a himself superior. Mamma was not icy, his words icy. He was awkward scandal. It was imperative.

likely to make me yield, when she said: and embarrassed. He quickly lost us "He is a most learned man; most in the crowd, and reappeared no more. thoughtful, most industrious, most dis- I was astounded, overwhelmed. Alas: tinguished. He is a model son; he my mother had noticed that first tender would make a model husband." The grasp. more he was eulogized the more I ing more distasteful than one of those men who are always right, who display under all circumstances unruffled good temper, who impress everyone with tion. It came to be a settled thing. △ Wedding the Result of a Wild their superiority. With Gontran I could be quite at my ease, for he never impressed one with his superiority. I knew but little; but my ignorance, compared with his, was erudition. He had great difficulty in securing his baccalaureate. He missed three times. time!" little faculty at Douai, where the examination was easy, and he passed.

M. de Courtalin never failed; oh, no; he was a bachelor, a lawyer, a doctor and in a black redingote with a double row of buttons, and every one of them buttoned. And what a future before him! Already member of the council, and very eloquent; and perhaps, some day, a minister or ambassador, who knows? While my poor Gontran would never be anything but a very amusing and very insignificant gentleman, very successful in his way, very modern in his eleven o'clock in the evening found beautiful gray suit. Gontran has a mamma and me at the home of Mme. passion for clothes. He confers for de Vernleux, who was giving a great hours and hours with his tailor, which ball. As I entered I became suddenly delights me, for I too love to spend aware that I was the center of attrachours with my dressmaker.

to ask my hand for her faultless son. I and ahs! of admiration, went deep into do not know what mamma said to her my heart. I had already attained a after my refusal. I only know that I certain kind of success in society, but was left for awhile in peace.

After the Grand Prix everything was this. over; there was a general dispersion of

society. And where was Gontran through the long summer? Making a tour of the evening, for all my life. the world very quietly and quite at his ease. I learned afterward that this feel a little fatigued." also was mamma's doing; that when he was in Japan he had bought me a heart to dance. We sat down, mamma number of lovely little things, placed and I, and the waltz commenced. in a tiny case that bore my name. The case had been sent to mamma, but had never seen it.

All that year one name was sounded in my ears-Courtalin, Courtalin, always Courtain. He had all the virtues under Heaven. My determination be gan to weaken, I say it to my shame After all, what advantage there was in being a married woman; absolute freedom would be accorded me. Then the thought of being a duchess was not displeasing. Mamma had prepared a list of eligible husbands, and Courtalin was the only duke among them. To be sure, there was Count de Lemiers, who would some day be a duke; but when? His father was only forty-five and had a constitution of iron. I was obliged to admit that in order to be a duchess it was necessary to marry M. de Courtalin.

All winter mamma displayed perfect | him, dearest, I beg of you. taste and exquisite sweetness. She But I would not heed. My eyes never urged, never tormented me. I roamed listlessly over the ballroom, know, however, that she said to her and perceived with a start, two other friend, Mme. de Nelly: "My dear, she eyes, fixed, settled upon me-two eyes will yie'd before the 20th of June. It that I knew well, but found it difficult be." On that date we left Paris to recognize, so big had they grown in for Aix-les-Bains.

And I did not continue to say no | Suddenly their owner arose and only awaited Gontran's return. It is showed me Courtalin slowly and laboriunderstanding that I intended to have another corner. My cousin looked at with him; but I had resolved to speak, the same time and saw him. Then it and speak I would. It seemed im- became a race between the two men. and Japan he had not sometimes waltzers, pushing and being pushed, thought of his cousin. We had always caught and tore into shreds a flounce loved each other until that unfortunate of Mme. Damnan's lace, an offense day when I had become marriageable. which she never pardoned him. But I knew that he would reach Paris on he reached me before Courtalin; he the 2d or 3d of April. The following came up to me precipitately, he caught

Speak, dearest."

Then, to reassure her, I managed to say, between my sobs: "It is because I alone. I ran to him. "Ah, Gontran! and I was gone.

About two o'clock, before mamma had bore me away. Mamma had scarcely time to cry: "Marceline! Marceline!" and I was gone.



pression in his eyes. He found me new creature. I was no longer thin. I you will be my wife." had grown taller and fuller.

Oh, for the five minutes in which to have that little understanding! But conversation regarding the merits of on. Everyone stopped dancing in English and French boats followedhow the French boats made better time, how the food on them was so much finer, and so on. It was so enjoyable! vent and the most severe convent at But Gontran did not leave without giv- slipped down into his arms. A film ing me a very tender, very eloquent

we met again, by accident; but he was citement, and I fainted.

I returned to throw myself once more turned from him. For I know of noth- into the arms of my mother, and cry out: "Yes, I shall marry De Courtalin. How many times between that and the 17th of May did I repeat the operathat no sooner did mamma see me appear, than she mechanically opened her arms to receive her daughter, crying: "Yes, I will marry Courtalin;" and soon after: "No, I will not!" But the "I will not" became more and more rare. M. de Courtalin was a model of tact.

For I heard him say one day, at the house: "Failed again! It is the third waited, always in black, always but-But at last they sent him to a toned, with inexhaustible patience. Mamma was invariably enraged with Mme. de Courtalin. The newspapers covertly announced that there was a question of an alliance between two all the rest-deep, correct and grave in families of the Faubourg Saint-Gerhis speech and bearing; always dressed main. I received vague congratulations, and dared reply by only vague denials.

At last the 17th of May arrived. It was tacitly understood that upon that evening I would say yes to the patient lover, and that the engagement would be formally announced before all the world. It was my last day of freedom. I was restless all day, and glad when Yes, Mme. de Courtalin had called either side, and little ohs! of surprise, had never experienced anything like

> M. de Courtalin came up to us. He wanted to ask my hand for all the waltzes, for all the quadrilles, for all I answered: "Later on; presently;

The truth was that I had not the



WE DANCED GAYLY, WILDLY , FURIOUSLY. Mamma urged me gently: "Waltz with

that concentrated, wondering look.

with the savage energy of last year. I turned toward me. A glance aside rue that I almost died with fear of the ously making his way toward me from day he would certainly come to see us. my hand, he put his arm about me. And so it happened. He called gave a little cry, but he lifted me, and

how happy I am to see you!" And I We danced gayly, wildly, furiously. kissed him without ceremony. He What a waltz! He said to me: "I love kissed mein return, was very much af-fected and began to speak such gentle, beauty itself. There is not another kind words that my heart melted. woman here half so lovely! And it is I and none other!"

I was suffocated with surprise, with pleasure and emotion. I allowed him to almost carry me; but I begged him to speak lower. "Anything you will," I said; "yes, I will be your wife; only take care, somebody will hear you. But how came you here?"

"Robert and I were unable to get a box at the Bouffes-Pariesens; so we went to the club. When I had lost thirty-four thousand points at besigue I thought we had played long enough. Then Robert asked me to come here. But what matters it? We are together now, and forever."

"Ah, my dear, if you had not come to-night my engagement to M. de Courtalin would have been officially announced to-morrow."

"Yes, but I have come and I am here holding you fast. I have discovered that there is not another woman like you. I love you!" Absolutely panting for breath, I

cried: "Slower, slower, I pray you; I am falling: everything is turning around. Stop.' "No, no, we shall not stop. We shall go on. If we stop your mother will come and separate us; and I have more

to say to you, much more. Swear that "Yes, I swear it. But enoughenough-

I was stifling; but he saw nothing. He went on like a madman. We two became a cyclone and rushed wildly amazement to watch us. He held me so tightly and his face was pressed so close to my face, his lips so close to mine that I grew suddenly faint and came over my eyes. There was not It was not because of his merit that touch of the hand. Nothing could have another word, another look, another

The next day our engagement was

What More Could Mortal Ask? "Enjoyed your party, Bobby?"

"Well, what little girl did you dance with?"

"O, I didn't dance. I had three fights downstairs with Willie Richardson, an' I licked him every time."-Town

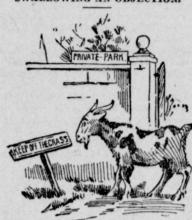
A Good Thing All Around. "Look here, Mr. Truck," said Snoop er, "those cabbage-seeds I got of you

didn't come up." "It's just as well they didn't," replied the dealer. "I've since ascertained that they weren't cabbage-

seeds."-Judge. A Conservative Estimate. "The value of such a poem as this cannot be expressed in mere dollars!"

exclaimed Mr. Rondo. "No, it cannot," agreed the editor; "we will pay you seventy-five cents for

SWALLOWING AN OBJECTION.



Willie-Well, ain't that aggravatin'!



"Guess I'll say I didn't see no sign." -Brooklyn Life.

Those Wide Brims. Willie-Say, can I have that straw hat of yours when you get through with it?

Featherstone-Yes, Willie. What do you want it for? Willie-I'm going to cut off the

crown and use the brim for a circus ring.-Clothier and Furnisher. Not Enjoyed, However.

Composer-Have you enjoyed my new opera yet? Criticus-No. Composer-Why, I thought you were

in attendance the other night. Criticus-I was .- Chicago Record. The Effort Abandoned. Grinnen-And young Fridley went

to the dogs, did he? The last time I heard of him Miss Miggles was trying to reform him. Barret-Yes, but she gave that up.

She married him.-Chicago Tribune. Her Exception. Crabbed Old Maid (sarcastically)-

I don't suppose there is another baby like that in the world? Young Mother-Oh, yes, there is! I left the other one of the twins at home

with mother.-Puck. Nothing More Natural. Chicago Man (showing him round)-This is the Columbus statue. Here is where all these riots originate.

of candy if you'll have those teeth Stranger (closely inspecting the statue)-I don't wonder. - Chicago

TWO OPPOSITES MEET.



"Go on, you red-headed thing; I won't play with you any more. I might get burnt." "Oh, no, you won't. You're too green to burn."-Judge.

The Right Kind of a Girl. He-Will you give me one kiss? She-If I let you have one will you be satisfied? He-Never! She-Then take it.-Detroit Free

Considerate. "Well, Miss Billus is married at last." "Whom did she marry?" "Really, my dear fellow, I have no desire to expose anyone who is over-

taken by misfortune."-Chicago Rec-

Press.

His Family. She-What a foolish reason! So she wouldn't marry you on account of your family? He-No-and I only had a wife and one child.-Brooklyn Life.

Just in Tim Cobble—As I was coming out of Miss Castleton's last night I met her father face to face.

Stone-Did you bow? Cobble-No. I ducked.-Life. One Way Out of It.

Mrs. Twickenham-It is perfectly scandalous the way that man opposite carries on every night since his wife has gone away.

Twickenham-I know it. He keeps me awake until two or three in the morning. But if he continues I know what I'll do.

Mrs. Twickenham-What? Twickenham-I'll go over there and join him.-Judge.

Very Risky. Wife-Charles, do you think those

hair dyes are dangerous? Husband-I know they are. I had a rich old uncle who was going to leave me all his property. He dyed his hair and three weeks afterwards he was married to a widow with five children, and I was left out in the cold. I should say they were dangerous. Texas Siftings.

Not a Clear Record.

Lawyer-Are you acquainted with the prisoner? Witness-I've known him for twenty

Lawyer-Have you ever known him to be a disturber of the public peace? Witness-Well-er-he used to belong to a fife and drum corps.-N. Y. Weekly.

Breakers Ahead. Auntie (anxiously)-Do you think you have had the proper training for a

poor man's wife? Sweet Girl-Yes, indeed. Papa hasn't given me any spending money worth mentioning for years. I always get things charged.—N. Y. Weekly.

Giving Him Away.

Infant Terrible-Pop, do men ever have wings? Father-That's a foolish question;

why do you ask it? Infant Terrible-Cause I heard ma telling Mrs. Tattle you used to be a high flyer.-Judge.

A Fair Proposition.
"I wish," sighed Jarley to his wife, 'that I could get a receipt for happi-

ness. "Well, perhaps some time if you will give me a little happiness, I'll give you receipt for it," returned Mrs. J .-Harper's Bazar.

AN EFFICIENT SUBSTITUTE.



"Now you understand me, and I



"I was just gwine ter tell him dat Jennie done do all dat business fo'

me."-Life. Alas! Yes. "There ain't any romance nowadays like there used to be," said Mrs. Spriggins. "The toreador singing his noc-

turnals under the window of his financee is a thing of the past."-Harper's Bazar. A Mere Mockery. Father-And I'll give you a nice box

Tommy (with a wail)—And then I can't eat the candy!—Chicago Record. A Burst of Regret.

We're used to seeing it in men, But painful 'tis to meet The woman who chews her toothpick he woman who che was to Upon the public street.
—Chicago Tribune. An Impossible Case.

She-When a girl gets to be over twenty-three she is passe. He-I didn't know that girls ever got to be over twenty-three.-Life. A SURE THING.

Justice (to diminutive prisoner)-There is no use your denying that you assaulted the policeman and that you were drunk.

Diminutive Prisoner, (pointing to gi-gantic policeman)—Is that the cop I struck, your honor?

Justice-Yes. Diminutive Prisoner-Then I must have been blind drunk .- Judge.

Important Information Professor-How are the bivalves di-

Student-They ain't givided at all. You swallow 'em whole with a little lemon juice and pepper sauce.-Texas

Like incautious and weak swimmers are those who incur the risk of chronic rheumatism by a neglect of safety. This can be insured at the start by that live preserving medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Rheumatism may attack the heart. There is no safety then. Forestall the chronic stage of the malady by using the Bitters, which is equally efficacious in malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and kidney disorder.

STREET CAR DRIVER (to passenger)—"Why don't you put down that heavy satchel? You'll break your back holding it up." Passenger—"Be gob, thim little harses has got all they can do to dhrag this big k'yar and the load that's in it. I'll carry the bag meself?"

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

enchantment.—"What kind of a lens do you use, Mr. Chappie!" asked Miss Gladys of the young man who takes pictures. "It all depends, Miss Gladys." replied Chappie, smilingly. "Whenever I catch you, it will probably be with a distance lends."—Truth.

ENCHANTMENT .- "What kind of a lens do

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O., Proprs. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FAR IN THE REAR .- Poet-"I have a little thing here after Swinburne," Editor—"H'm! After Swinburne, you say (glancing over MS.)? Well, young man, I don't think you're likely to catch up with him in a hurry. Get after some one else."—Truth.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, for bilious disorders, are extensively sold and used in all civilize countries. 25 cents a box.

EVIDENCE.—"Is Henderson forehanded?"
"Well, rather—why, that fellow can play aduet, he's so forehanded!"—Puck.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A TRUNK differs from a man in that it can be completely strapped without becoming broke.—Buffalo Courier.

If the money burns in your pocket, my son, you will never be able to lay up much cold cash.—Puck.



# Hood's Praises Itself

Kidney Troubies - Bright's Disease Cured

"I do think Hood's Sarsaparilla is 'worth its weight in gold.' For four years I suffered misery with terrible pains in my back and trouble with my kidneys. The doctors thought I had Bright's disease. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I soon found that it was helping me although I had been told nothing would help me and thought I would have to die. But I con-

Hood's sarafile Cures

truly feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla was a Godsend to me." JOHN SAXTON, Scottdale, Pa. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and

town. Today I can do a good day's work, and



# "August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness."



SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga

[This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, of P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

### THE INCOME TAX.

The Danger to the Republic

The question of the extent of exemptions from income tax is, of course, intimately connected with the subject and is entitled to careful consideration. But considered as an objection to the system, it will not, as it is familiarly said, hold water, for it is so easily remedied that it ceases to be an objec-

Taking 5 per cent as the usual retaxes and expenses of maintaining it, the amount of property necessary to produce the limit of this exemption would be \$100,000, and this does in fact seem to be a large amount to practically exempt; but as one of the evils to be remedied, and a crying evil at that, is the dangerous consequences to constitutional liberty and the freedom of citizens of this commonwealth that are likely to follow in time the concentration of wealth and the accumulation of enormous and excessive fortunes in the hands of a comparatively few people, and as it is the duty of the government to protect itself as far as possible from any dangers that are at all likely to affect the stability or duration of the republic, it would seem that it should seriously set about the adoption of a policy to render the acquisition of dangerous fortunes absolutely impossible, and perhaps the danger line is not to be found this side of such lim itation.

In 1865, nearly \$73,000,000 were easily raised in this country from the tax on incomes, and now with the wealth and business of the country more than doubled, we should be able to raise more than twice that sum, much more easily since the increase has been more rapid in the income-producing capital than at the close of the war. Instead of the increasing diffusion of wealth among the people in this country, as it

in England, France and other places, rapidly becoming centralized, and larger incomes increase more rapthan the small ones. While nearly half of the sum realized from ine tax in 1866, was realized on ines of \$5,000 and over, and was all ed at 5 and 10 per cent. of taxation, would seem that now such rates uld produce, even with that exempu, enough of revenue to supply the tire necessities of the government ithout any other revenue whatever.

There is every ground for the as sumption that a very small tax on the receipts of all corporations in the United States, in return for the valuable franchises they hold and enjoy as legislative grants or concessions from the people, levied exclusively upon rents, patents, railway, telegraph, telephone, gas, and similar franchises, and a few other practical monopolies, would raise revenues enough, if judiciously apportioned and graduated, to supply all that is needed, in addition to the internal revenue taxes, to run this government, if it were economically administered, without the slightest injury to the corporations themselves. The moral is too plain to be pointed out .- Farmers' Union League.

## Taxes and Panics.

Capitalist-What do vou think causes all this panic?

Editor of Farmers Paper-Well, they say it is silver, but there was no question of silver in 1857 or in 1884, and other countries seem to have them just the same as we do, although they have all sorts of currency.

Capitalist-We have had great panics in 1837, in 1857, 1873, 1884 and now in 1893; tolerably regular intervals and all

Editor-It does not seem reasonable to attribute each of them here and abroad to a different condition of af-

C.-Well, no. since the same kind of panics regularly happen everywhere, it doesn't look much as though they could all be due to mere accidents; the same accidents would not happen regularly at so many places. And if the accidents were different, the results would be different.

E.-There must be some common

C.-It can't be overproduction of goods, because the people certainly need more goods than can be sold. E.-Nor, it can't be underconsumption, because the people have to go

bare and hungry for the want of the things they can't buy. C .- Yes, the warehouses are full of

dry goods, which merchants can't sell, and the people stand shivering and idle outside them.

E.-I think it's lack of work. C.-Well, if it is, why don't the un employed make things for each other?-

Why don't they go to the country and raise produce? -They can't come up my way. Up in Cayuga county a man can't afford to

buy land to farm. C.-Interest and taxes eat him up? E .- Yes, and freight.

C .- How about potatoes and farm truck? E.-I've seen potatoes selling at 15

cents a bushel up there. C.-Well, what can you do about it?

would reduce the price and get rid of most the interest. C.—And we might except improve

ments so as to reduce the farmer's share of taxes?

E.-How about the freight? -If the speculative value was

distance from his market. E.-We have got away from the cause Boies, in Inaugural Address of 1892.

TAX KEFORM DEPARTMENT. of panies; why does work stop periodically like that?

C.-Why, for the same reason I went out of business-because it paid better to sell the tan yard for building sites than to run it. The land gets more valuable and the rents go up all over till it does not pay to make goods nor to do business.

E.-Up my way they have been cutting all the land along the railroads and near the towns, into lots.

C.—Raise anything on them now? E.—Yes, they raise the prices. C .- So you think that land values go

up in consequence of the growth of population and the progress of industry until rent checks production and makes business and manufacture not profitable enough to continue. E.—Yes, I think so; wealth and wages

are both drawn from the land; one is exchanged for the other, but if rent begins by taking half of the crop turns for property over and above the and an additional tax on every ex- ization far in the rear. change, why speculation in rent soon makes its demands impossible to meet and capital and labor stop discouraged. C.-What then?

E.—Then the farmer can't buy and the merchant can't sell, the manufacturer gets no orders and can't meet his obligations. Railroad business dwindles, stocks fall, people get frightened, banks burst, money hides itself.

C.-Yes; but the owners soon get reconciled to take lower rents, the resources of the country are immense and population will soon increase so much. that people can afford to pay those rents, capital comes out again.

E.-Exactly; and the whirl begins again. C.-And you think your way of taxation would stop it?

C.-May be so. I would like to see it tried.

Editor.-Yes.

Thinks it Cheaper to Pay in Taxes Than in Fares and Imposition.

If the last eighteen months have dem onstrated anything, surely it is that the city is the only source from which New York can obtain adequate rapid transit. We respectfully call upon the real estate exchange to recommence their labors in behalf of municipal construction. No single body of men have so great an interest in this matter as real estate owners, brokers and builders, and we believe that the public is in a very different frame of mind now as to municipal action from what it was last spring. The exchange should call a meeting at once. -Real Estate Record and Guide.

It seems to me that if the city builds it the most of the cost should be assessed upon the adjoining land which will be raised in value.-W. Jeffery.

## How to Diminish Fires.

A rule in effect in Leipsicassesses the expense of calling out the fire department to the house where it originated. We assess it upon the tax-payers and console ourselves by saying "hunky

THE tax on land values irrespective of improvements, in taking for public needs, in lieu of all other taxes, that value which attaches to land by reason of the progress and growth of the community, offers a most effective check to the further living of one class upon the labor of others, through the selling, leasing or renting of that which is the common birth-right of all. And since it is not a tax on land, but on land values, it is evident that the value of im- its overthrow. It was not the suppresprovements in a given locality, of the sion, but the casting of the full vote of if the land "goes up," the tax goes too, and proportionately.

Hence it is that the accomplishment.

first, of this simple and practical measure will make possible of realization in their fullness all other reforms. Nor will anything else permanently avail, until the truth is recognized that the equal right to life necessarily implies equality of access to the means of subsist- ley act, because those countries refused ence. For it is only utilizing the earth | to make such reciprocity dickers as he

To permit, therefore, one man to levy toll from his fellow-men for the use of the bounties of Providence, which are, and of right ought to be, as much theirs as his, is an impious contravention of the Divine will-the fundamental violation of equal rights-the monstrous robbery of labor-to which are due want of employment, low wages, business depression, that intense competition which makes it so difficult for the majority of men to get a comfortable living, and that wrongful distri- don the entire reciprocity business and bution of wealth which is producing the millionaire on one side and the tramp on the other.

JOHN Z. WHITE.

WE were handed a printed copy of a letter addressed to the secretary of the interior by Frederick C. Waite, late special agent of the eleventh census in charge of the True Wealth bureau. Mr. Waite retired because he could not get the statistics which would enable him the fact that congress was expected to make a correct computation of the entire wealth of the country. he succeeded in digging out this fact: That for the United States the assessed acres around cities, and city lots, and productive farms, mines and forests. and speculative real estate-on a fifty per cent. valuation for taxation-were valued at \$27,500,000,000. Improvements are not considered, only land values. A tax of three per cent on the value of this class of property—a much lower rate than is laid upon it when assessed at all-would yield \$825,000,000 per an-E.-If that is the trouble, we might num, \$75,000,000 more than all the varitax the land so high that what was not ous governments of the United States being used would come into the mar- need. And yet this total is a tax of ket, because it would not pay to hold only 11/2 per cent on the actual value of it for speculation or whim. That the lands in and around cities and in productive sections of the country .-Nat. Union Printer.

He who is capable of devising a system by which the expenses of the government shall be limited to its reasonable necessities and its burdens disknocked out of land near towns and tributed so that they shall be fairly or cities it would be highly cultivated and justly apportioned among all our peothe farmer would not be forced to a ple will prove a benefactor of his race and deserve the gratitude of all.-Gov. HARRISON'S MISTAKE.

Ex-President's Erroneous Views

His Recent Defeat. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison is manifestly a bourbon of the bourbons. He never learns, nor does he forget. Tutored in the school of the Dudleys and the Quays, he has imbibed the idea that the American people are venal, and timid, and easily deprived of their rights. He also believes that they are not a progressive people, and that the returns of one election should be a true index of the returns of all subsequent elections; that the republican party of to-day ought to manifest as much strength as it did while in the hevday of its power under the leadership of men of mental grasp and moral standing. He is evidently conscious of the fact that the republican party has not progressed, except, perhaps, backward, and complains bitterly at the advancement of the people, which has left that organ-It is not surprising that Mr. Harrison

should look upon the repeal of the federal election laws as a step in the wrong direction. He should know that the machinery of the government has in the past been employed to prevent the free expression of the will of the American people, and that that fact accounts for past republican majorities in sections of the country that are normally democratic. This is true of the state of Tennessee, to which he referred in a recent inverview with a Chicago reporter. He complains that in a section which gave Blaine a considerable majority in 1884 he himself received but a minority of the votes. He overlooks the fact that Blaine was a magnetic, popular man with the masses of the people, while he is the reverse-a cold, unsympathetic, selfsufficient egotist, personally repellant to all with whom he comes in contact. Blaine was a peerless leader of men, who often won victory by the sheer brilliancy and audacity of his tactics; Harrison is a man of sluggish nature-a plodder and a schemer, who looks to others to lead, and is content to place himself at their mercy. Tennessee was not the only state that repudiated Harrison while it accepted Blaine. Illinois gave Blaine a majority of nearly twenty-six thousand, while it gave to Cleveland over Harrison a plurality of almost twenty-seven thousand This change in public sentiment was not due to intimidation of voters, for at the date of the last election Illinois had a republican state government, and republican supervisors of election were in charge of all the polling places in Chicago and other large cities. The Australian ballot system prevented the intimidation of voters so long practiced by republican employers of labor and republican politicians, and as a consequence the vote cast represented more freely than ever before the deliberate

intention of the electors. Mr. Harrison must look elsewhere than to "the suppression of the vote" of negroes and other republicans for a reason for his defeat last fall. It was due to a general distrust of the people in his party-a distrust that has been constantly growing for years, and has been fostered and confirmed by the persistent refusal of the party to redeem its pledges; by its constant impositions of hardship upon the masses for the benefit of the favored monopolists; by its persistent espousal of dangerous financial theories and economic doctrines. These things, added to the personal unpopularity of its candidate for the presidency, combined to accomplish party. -St. Paul Globe.

## A RETALIATION POLICY.

Hurtful Effects of the McKinley Bill on American Interests.

President Harrison issued proclamations laying retaliatory duties on certain products of Venezuela, Colombia and Hayti, as provided by the McKinand its elements that life can be main-tained. deemed satisfactory. It was soon per-tained. at least as hurtful to American interests as they were to the interests of the countries against which they were directed. This result, which economists had

foreseen, was well known to the new administration, and it was understood that the retaliatory proclamations would be promptly rescinded. The statement was made in March that the president was strongly inclined either to rescind the proclamations or to abantreat all countries alike. But for various reasons he decided to postpone action. For one thing, there was a possibility, at least, that the withdrawal of the proclamations might call forth strong protests and even retaliatory measures from some of the countries with which reciprocity dickers had been made, and it was deemed advisable not to cause unnecessary irritation. But a more potent consideration was soon to revise the whole tariff system But and adopt a new policy with respect to our foreign trade relations. As that was the case, it was deemed advisable not to make a change by executive action which might soon be followed by

another change by legislative action.

According to a Washington dispatch, there has of late been a special reason for postponing executive action. More revenue must be raised from some source. It may be raised in part by means of a duty on sugar. It would look like a very fickle policy to abolish the duty imposed by the retaliatory proclamations and soon after reimpose it wholly or in part by act of congress. The suggestion is made that it might be advisable for the ways and means committee to settle the sugar question promptly and then induce the state department to proceed upon the assumption that the committee's decision will

be accepted by congress. That plan is not likely to be adopted. Secretary Gresham will hardly actupon going to accept it as settled that nothing can be done by that body so long as Y. World.

the minority says no, there will be no tariff legislation of any importance. The republican Chicago Tribune states plainly what will happen: "In the course of time the house, which still legislates, will send up a bill to repeal or seriously modify the McKinley law. The republican minority will say that it must not pass." The majority has decided that it is helpless against mining-camp selfishness; it will find itself equally helpless against mill-boss selfishness, and there will be no tariff reform unless the majority finds a way to govern. The president and the secretary of state understand that perfectly, and they are not going to act upon the assumption that the senate will concur in the passage of any tariff bill that may be sent over from the house.-Chicago Herald.

### A CRYING NEED.

Additional Burdens Imposed by the Pro-

tection System Western and southern staple pro ducers never needed a tariff for revenue more than now. A tariff for revenue is equivalent to a reduced cost of transportation both ways. Every farmer knows what reduced transportation charges do for the movement of crops and the purchase of goods.

Farm debts never pressed more heavily and farm profits were never more unsatisfactory. Wheat prices drag. Cotton is no better, and the big packing houses have claimed that they must cut down expenses. These are the three great sources of our export trade.

For seventy years the tariff question has been the same-how much the staple producers could be charged for the support of government and the maintenance of certain lines of manufacture. Not only how much actual money they should pay, but how much restriction of trade they could stand.

Radical additions to taxation and restriction have been made without notice to the staple producers. The imposition of new burdens in 1883 and 1890 was made when all the pledges out were for reduction.

In spite of that habitual treatment the agricultural states do not ask for an immediate blotting out of all protection. Their expectation is that a democratic ways and means committee will present a bill whose guiding purpose will be the encouragement of trade and production. The raising of revenue necessitates some protection as long as we have a tariff of any kind. We can stand that much protection, and not a great deal more.

It has always been the case heretofore, when a tariff bill is in course of preparation, that the country hears a great deal about the effect on the protected industries. This time we have a right to hear less about that and more about cheap transportation and the encouraging effect on export industries.

When the ways and means committee in its experiments gets to a bill for the merchants, farmers, school-teachers, preachers, lawyers, carpenters, masons and blacksmiths it can stop right there. That bill will be good nough .- St. Louis Republic.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

---- A democratic president, a democratic congress, a democratic state administration throughout and a democratic legislature! Verily, the democratic hosts at Saratoga have cause for rejoicing.—Albany Argus.

-Among the business men and manufacturers who are the chief supporters of protection, the financial issue is held to be so much the more imkinds enumerated above, can not be ab. the country, that brought about the portant that, if they had to choose besorbed by land owners; for, obviously, overthrow of Mr. Harrison and his tween the two, they would sacrifice protection to save the currency from debasement.-Portland Oregonian (Rep.).

-Mr. Reed says nobody cares what a tin-pail costs. Why, then, did the get a bill passed that raised the price of tin-plate from \$4.36 to \$5.35 a box? tion goods. It seems that there were some people then who cared a great deal about the price of tin-plate, and, incidentally, of all that is made of that material, tinpails included .- Louisville Courier-Jour-

-It is a little singular that the much talked-about "democratic hatred of the negro" did not prevent the nomination and confirmation of Charles H J. Taylor, a prominent colored man of St. Louis, as United States minister to Bolivia. To be sure, Mr. Taylor is a man of good moral character and intellectual ability; but he is a negro, and if republican papers are to be believed, that fact alone is sufficient to disqualify him in the eves of democrats. -St

Paul Globe. -Whitelaw Reid's idea that the result of election may be mitigated by a petition presented to those who were successful in the polling by those who were beaten, that the whole current of events may be changed, is a novelty. Perhaps Mr. Whitelaw Reid will next propose that a petition be presented to congress asking that congress reconsider its finding that Mr. Stevenson was elected vice president of the United States and proceed to declare that Mr. Whitelaw Reid was really the successful person and therefore must now preside in the senate. Just as effectu-ally as the election of 1892 disposed of the ambition of Whitelaw Reid for the vice presidency it disposed also of the claim of McKinleyism for further consideration.—Chicago Times.

-Some of the shallow and callow republican organs throughout the country keep up the campaign pretense tariff and other taxes just as high as the republicans left them? Is not the treasury still suffering from the republican deficiency? Is not the gold reserve just about as "Calico Charlie" left it? Are not the compulsory silver purchases still going on under a law passed by exclusively republican votes and signed by a republican president? What has changed except the incumbency of the higher offices and the pur-pose of the government in relation to the assumption that the decision of the the wrongs and the cyls which the committee will be the decision of conpeople condemned? Too many pargress. If the majority in the senate is tisan journals are conducted on the theory that the people are fools.-N.

## ECONOMIC TRUTHS.

A Protectionist Organ Gives a Wonderful

Our manufacturers, especially those well shielded by tariff walls, form trusts which exact the highest possible price from the American consumer, while they continue to sell their goods at far lower prices to unprotected foreigners. This is true in regard to agricultural implements, cartridges, sewing machines, type-writers, saws, axes and many other kinds of hardware and tools. It is plain that in such cases the bune calls "an instrument of extorswallows its Bible whole, finds sophhigh-handed proceeding of the tarifftitled "Tariff Quiz," in which it exthe following clear and lucid explanation of this iniquitous tariff phenomena from its issue of Septdmber 29:

"No. 4. If you manufacture goods in this country and send them abroad and undersell foreign manufactures in foreign markets, what good, in such cases, does protection do?-T. S. Owen, Correspondent American Protective Tariff League, Lebanon, O., Sept. 8, 1893.

"It has been claimed by the party of free trade that protection prevents American manufacturers from shipping American goods to foreign countries and competing with foreign manufactures in foreign markets. Protection does increase the price of goods, which is checked by domestic competition, but the object of protection is to enable our wage-earners to find a good and constant employment at wages better than the average rate paid for foreign labor. Protection, 'in such cases' as our correspondent refers to, enables us not only to keep the foreign goods out of our markets, but also enables us to enter the foreign markets and there compete with foreign goods, while at the same time affording more work for our wage earners at better rates of wages than are paid to foreign laborers. Protection enables more industries, thus creating more demand for the products of each and enabling factories to run on full time, which cheap-

ens the cost of product.' Any simple wayfaring man who believes in protection (and such are usually simple enough to be caught on tin hooks without bait) ought surely to feel secure in his position after reading and studying this explanation. Suppose he analyzes it to extract from it

as many simple truths as is possible: Protection does increase the price of

It also cheapens the the cost of the product. It increases prices that wages may be

higher. It cheapens cost to "enable more industries. It keeps foreign goods out of our mar-

It also enables us to enter foreign markets and there compete with for-

eign goods. Corollaries to above are:

Protection increases prices at home to raise wages, but higher wages causes cheaper cost of production and thus it enables us to sell cheap in foreign markets.

for our products and enables factories of Gloversville, N. Y., promised to give to run on full time. Therefore, protection not only protects our dear place who might be thrown out of labor from the cheap labor of Europe, work by reason of democratic victory. by preventing our markets from being Now there are about 10,000 persons inundated with cheap foreign goods, but it enables dear-labor goods to undersell cheap-labor goods in their own markets. In time, then, protection will deprive foreigners of both our and their markets and leave makers of tin-plate go to congress and them with nothing to do but to pay our tariff taxes and to consume our protec-

Verily protection of the McKinleytax-the-foreigner brand, is the greatest economic discovery on record. It will not only upbuild the industries of the nation that adopts it and bring high wages, prosperity, exemption from taxation, and good luck to all that abide therein, but it will strike terror into foreign industries and enemies and, at last, wipe them from off the face of the earth.

O, thou great and mighty McKinley, who hast discovered this law of economic universe whose application brings peace and good will to all-except those unfortunates not under its false, indeed, in every item of its asserprotective wings-to thee will we sing songs of praise forever and ever.

BYRON W. HOLT. MUCH LIED ABOUT INDUSTRY.

Big Manufacturers Busy Denying Statements of Over Zealous Protectionists.

More than two-thirds of the gloves made in this country are made in Fulton county, N. Y. About 200 firms there employ 6,000 or 8,000 in factories and 3,000 or 4,000 more in their homes. McKinley raised the protection duty on gloves from 50 to an average of about 56 per cent.-after making duties so high on many kinds of cheap gloves that they are no longer imported. Of course protectionists like to point to Fulton county to show what protection has done. Last year when the American Economist was engaged in its desperate search after wage advances, under McKinley rule, it took the liberty of naming two glove manufacturers who had raised wages since 1890. These two firms enjoyed much free advertising in republican papers and all went that the business depression is due to the result of the last election. Are not club sent a representative to Gloverswell until one day when the Reform ville to inquire into the cause of these alleged advances. It was then learned that these-like the others of the twenty-seven similar wage-advances-were fakes. The only basis for the reports was the fact that these firms, as usual, had increased the wages of a few new hands taken from the country the previous fall and winter and who had worked at very low wages with the expectation that they would receive more when their terms of apprenticeship

Many were the lies told about the dependence of the glove industry upon The New York Tribune sent one of its | is its prophe

staff to Gloversville who repeated sev eral columns of statements, many of which had been shown a dezen times before to be false and which were denied by the largest and oldest glove manufactusers there. Then, after the election and after the appearance of the Reform club's proposed tariff bill, the glove liars again claimed the field. The New York Press sat up a howl about the proposed duty of 25 per cent. on gloves. It said: "This would be a death-blow to one of the most prosperous industries of this state. In Fulton tariff becomes what the New York Tri- county alone fully 30,000 persons depend for a livelihood either entirely or tion." The American Economist, the in part upon glove making. The labor chief priest of high protection which cost of glove making is something like 150 per cent. more in this country than istry thin enough to justify even this in Europe. The reformers propose to high-handed proceeding of the tariff- meet this by a 25 per cent. duty, or onefondled trusts. It has a column en- sixth the difference between the foreign and American wage rates. Under pounds the great economic principles this schedule the foreign manufactur-underlying McKinleyism. We extract ers would take complete possession of ers would take complete possession of the Ameridan markets and close every glove-making establishment in the country."

These statements, like those in the Tribune and other protection papers, were made without the advice or consent of the leading glove manufacturers. Thus Mr. Lucien Littauer, the largest manufacturer of gloves in the United States said, in 1888: "We can do just as well, pay our employes just as high wages, and conduct just as prosperous a business under a 40 per cent. as under a 50 per cent. tariff. All this is demonstrable if a man will sit down

and think it out for himself." Mr. D. B. Judson, of Gloversville, the oldest and greatest and at present the second largest manufacturer of gloves in this country, said in 1888: "Under a 40 per cent. tariff we shall still have an advantage over foreign manufacturers of from 60 to 75 cents per dozen. That is to say, we will continue to pay about double the wages paid in England, and turn out gloves and mittens at from 60 to 75 cents a dozen cheaper than the English manufacturers. As a matter of fact, the tariff does not affect the manufacture of heavy gloves-the gloves for the million, I mean. On the very finest qualities it does have an effect, but there are only one or two firms in this vicinity that make that class of goods.'

Another of the largest manufacturers of Fulton county said, in 1891: "There is no real foreign competition on more than 10 per cent. of the goods sold here. Fully two-thirds of the heavy goods made in the United States are of a class of goods neither produced nor consumed anywhere else in the world. Gloves to protect the hands of common laborers are unknown outside of this country. More than 90 per cent. of the ladies' gloves imported are of a class of goods not made here, nor will they be made here in your or my time."

Of course such cruel statements as these from the ungrateful manufacturers themselves did much to cool the ardor of over-zealous protectionists. They were not, however, sufficient to prevent the protectionists from yielding to the temptation to send up a calamity howl on behalf of gloves during the late financial panic. This last lie has just been nailed, as is evident from the following from the Boston Herald: "A few days since the following appeared in the columns of the Boston Journal: 'In the exuberance of cam-

This cheapness causes more demand paign oratory last fall, Daniel B. Judson, employment to all persons in that who are asking him to redeem his promise; his own factory is shut down, and at last accounts he was on his way to implore the ways and means committee to deal gently with the glove industry.'"

A gentleman of this vicinity reading the above, and having serious doubts of its veracity, sent a letter to Mr. Judson inquiring into the source and received the following reply:

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1893 -- No. truth in the above whatever. Factory has not been shut down. No such promise made. Not an application for work has been made. Have not been to Washington, nor do not intend to go. The clipping you inclose is a specimen of republican calamity howling with not the least foundation of fact. Yours, etc., JOHN B. JUDSON,

The last remark of Mr. Judson's seems well to summarize facts with regard to this precious paragraph, as well as many of its kindred frauds. It is false in general, false in particulars, BYRON W. HOLT.

"Don't Seem to Care."

It has been hard work in some cases to get the manufacturers to enter protests against the revision of the tariff. The Indianapolis Journal came out the other day with a Washington dispatch introduced by such head lines as these: Don't Seem to Care; Indiana Glass Manufacturers Neglect their Opportunity; Not One has Notified the Democratic Tariff Tinkers at Washington that He Desires to be Heard." correspondent complains that not a word has been heard by the ways and means committee from any of the manufacturers in the natural gas belt of Indiana, and that "although there are very large plate glass establishments at Kokomo, Alexandria and New Albany and other places, no intimation has been received from either of them that a hearing was desired." Equally derelict are the flint and limeglass trade, and the window glass, fruit jar. and bottle manufacturers. "It would seem," says the despairing correspondent, "that the manufacturers in the gas belt are confident or their ability to successfully compete with the manufacturers in any other part of the country under any kind of a tariff law, and that they are defying the competition of Europe, which the democratic majority in congress proposes to invite under their new law. Of course there could be no greater disgrace for Indiana than to have her manufacturers enterprising enough to beat the world.-N. Y. Evening Post.

-There has been a heavy advance in the price of rubbers and rubber boots. protection during the campaign of 1892. Great is the rubber trust and McKinlar

## Pemocratic County Ticket.

For County Treasurer,

For Sheriff,

For County Clerk, A. LEHNHERR.

For Register of Deeds,

For County Surveyor,

For Coroner, W. M. RICH.

For County Commissioner, 1st Dist.

a Democracy ...

is last national electron.

xpression to the restributions and expension to the reservation upon section seven (7) of the Chicago platform of 1892 to-wit: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be so adjusted as shall insure the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And we demand that all paper money be kept at parity and redeemable in such coin,"

1. We are in favor of such adjustments of the coin and rates, as shall be just both to the candidates, as "People's party," or list of candidates, as "People's party," "Republican," "Democratic," "Prohibition," "Republican," "Democratic," "Prohibition," amark, thus, X, in the squay the names

of all that is opposed to the true interests of the people.

8. Through the defeat of the Republican party and in order to recover their 82 000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recovering to them their lost prestige. We, the Bemocrats of Chase county, place ourselves upon record as being opposed to endorse the efforts of a few female agitators and adroit ward politicians to invade our homes for the purpose of distracting woman's mind from purpose of distracting woman's mind from her legitimate and lovely sphere and throw-ing a bone of contention in our otherwise happy homes.

One of the differences between J H. Murdock and John McCallum, the rival candidates for the Sheriffalty, is Mr. Murdock has never seen 2000 naked women at a time, while Mr. McCallum has(?)

One of the differences between John McCallum and J. H. Murdock, the rival candidates for Sheriff, in this county, is, Mr. McCallum has seen ghosts and hobgoblins in Strong City, and Mr. Murdock never did.

One of the differences between J. H. Murdock and John McCallum, rival candidates for the office of Sheriff, is, Mr. Murdock never was in a country cursed by any religion whatever, while Mr. McCallum claims that he (Mr. McCallum) has been in such a country.

One of the differences between J H. Murdock and John CCallum, candidates for Sheriff at the next eleccion, is, the former, who has lived in in this county for nearly a quarter of a century, never saw the cave in this county, with the skeleton of a man in it, while the latter has (?)

One of the differences between John McCallum and J. H. Murdock, the opposing candidates for Sheriff in this county, is, Mr. McCallum has been in a country where it rains only once in five which are shown in a startling manner the fire ruins and panic that make opposing candidates for Sheriff in this years, and then the farmers have to lay in a supply of rain water to last ten or fifteen years, and Mr. Murdock has never been in such a country.

One of the differences between J.

Murdock and John McCallum, the

H. Murdock and John McCallum, the two candidates for Sheriff in this county, is, Mr. McCallum has been in a country where the women have such "magnificent heads of hair."-their entire wardrobe -- that when they see an American approaching, all they have to do is to shake their heads, thus covering their entire body, except their toes, with their hair, but Mr. McCallum says, their heads also, so they must shake the hair off their heads, and Mr. Murdock has never seen such a country.

JOHN M'CALLUM ON MEXICO. From the Strong City Independent, March 28, 1884

The following letter was furnished us for publication by our esteemed young friend, Clarence Hildebrand. better known, perhaps, to the literary world, as "Pickles," or "Piquelles." It will be seen that Mr. McCallum's modesty is frequently put to a severe test in that country, but we are glad to note that he stands it "like a little man." It will also be observed that, notwithstanding his bashfulness, he has some knowledge of the costumes of Mexican ladies, as well as of their forms and features. From John's account it must be interesting to see a silver watches, silver services, diamond silve to a friend in a foreign land, we would suggest that he learn at once the familiar

and we would further advise him to

FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Trustee,
S. D. Breese.
For Treasurer,
Wx. Martin, Sr.

For Clerk,
W. P. Rettiger.

For Constables,
Ge, McDonald, L. W. Heck.

For Constables,
Ge, McDonald, L. W. Heck.

DEMOGRATIC COUNTY PLAT
1. We heartly endorse the administration of our President. Grover Cleve-and, and believe that, ludging from bus past official acts, that he will recommend with such measures that he will recommend with such measures of these Cinited States.

2. We congratuate the country that it is now under thorough y homo ratic rule, and express our sorow at the fact trust, by an appress our sorow at the fact trust,

## PROCRAM

of Diamond Creek township Sunday school convention to be held at Elk school-house October 28, 1893, exercises beginning at 10:30:

cises beginning at 10:30:
Opening service
How to profit by convention work, by
Mrs H. Symns
Exercises, by Elk Sunday School
Promise Meeting. Township President
Let each person come prepared to respond
with some of the great and precious promises
from "The Word"
Talk to the Children Mrs. W. G. Patten
Variety in Sunday school exercises.

Anna Frey

Adjournment. CLARA BREESE, Sec'y.

## DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

A. Lehnberr of Clements, Demo cratic candidate for County Clerk. will speak at the following places, commencing at 7:30 p. m.: Oct. 26, Bazaar school-house (Thurs-

- " 27, Toledo (Friday).
- 28. Saffordville (Saturday). 30. Prairie Hill (Monday).
- 31, Pipper school-house (Tues-
- 1. Cedar Point (Wednesday). 2. Wonsevu (Thursday). 3. Homestead (Friday).

" 4, Strong City (Saturday). By order of the Committee.

CHICAGO ON FIRE. One of the most interesting and wonderful exhibitions outside of the World's Fair, at Chicago, is the great panorama of the Chicago fire. No written description can do justice to this conflagration the most awful ca-

## FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## TRY A TEXAS TRIP

## \$50 A YEAR FOR LIFE. SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS FOR THOSE WHOSE ANSWERS ARE CORRECT.

ARE CORRECT.

A man once entered a prison where was confined a condemed criminal. On making a request to be conducted into the presence of the doomed man, the visitor was informed that none but relative were permitted to see the prisoner. The visitor said: "Brothers and sisters have I none, but that man's (the prisoner's) father is my father's son."

He was at once taken to the prison. Now, what relation was the prisoner to the

count, it must be interesting to see a Mexican beauty shake her head. And if we might presume to offer advice to a friend in a foreign land, we would suggest that he learn at once the familiar line—

"Teach me to hide the faults I see;" and we would further advise him to practice shutting his eyes oftener:

Chihuahua, Mex, March 6, 1884.

C. Hildebrand, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I am in the State of Jalico, and four miles from the city of Mexico.

Lagos is in latitude 21 degrees north, or two degrees and 28 minutes in the tropies, Art 12 degrees and 28 minutes in the tropies and 28 minutes in the t

CHURCH HAVING A GOOD NAME. BUT ular subscription price; and in addi-no semblance or counterpert else-where. More anon. complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks. and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all be kept at parity and redeemable in such coin."

4. We are in favor of such adjustments of the proposed in the parties to be voted for the commonwealth of kansas.

5. We believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire and therefore are more than willing that every deserving ex-solider of the Union shall enjoy such a pension as will adequately enable him or his to end their days that interpretation of our pension laws, which would make the acceptance of a pension a shame and disgrace to the honorably discharged veteran.

6. We deplore the existence of any sumptury laws and especially the hyporitical prohibition law of this state, born by ignorance, folsted upon us by political machinal prohibition has not coase agitation until this mark of Cain shall be wired for our coastitution by the money of Missouri and the Basechi and of Joints and whiskey elements of Kansas, we call upon our people not to cease agitation until this mark of Cain shall be wired for the publicans and the space of a pension of the propose of a pension of the propose of a pension of the propose of a public schools, the propose of a compatibility of the publicangular of the publicangular of the publicangular of the publicangular of the publishers can only afford to make at the ten to top of the theory of the theory of the theory of the publishers can only afford to make at the ten top of each party "Democratic," "Prohibition," "To make party in the tent of the persons you will find a public the counted on the persons you will find the publishers can only afford to make accordance of the persons you will find the publishers can only afford to make and the publishers of t for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make

Assisting a Voter—Any voter who cannot read English, or who is disabled shall, upon request, be assisted by two election officers o opposite political parties, appointed for that purpose, who shall mark the billot as directed by the voter. No intoxicated person shall be entitled to assitance in making his ballot.

for drunkenness and opium and to-bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above discasses can call at my office, at Central drug store, and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

# TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

An examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held at the school house, Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, Saturday, October 28, 1893, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. W. B. Gibson, Co. Supt.

By J. C. DAVIS, Deputy.

BEFORE RUNNING AWAY From cold weather, inquire of local agent Santa Fe relative to cheap rates for a nter tour to Texas, New Mexico or Old winter tour to Texas, New Mexico or Old Mexico To follow the sunshine may prove cheaper than buying hard coal. It don't cost much to try.

## WHISAGO AND THE WORLD'S

FAIR. Send ten cents (silver, r twelve cents in stamps for a Handy Pocket Guide to the great exposition vives information of value to every visitor. Street Guide, Hotel Prices, lab Fares, Restaurant Rates, etc. Describes the hidden pitfalls for the inwary, and hints how to keep out of This indispensable companion to every visitor to the windy city will e sent by mail, post paid, on receipt

of ten cents silver, or twelve cents in stamps. Address
H. STAFFORD, PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 2264, New York, N. Y. Please mention this paper. oc19:16 Publication Notice.

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District in and for the County of Chase and State of Kansas. Perry Worrel, Plaintiff, vs. Amanda Wor-rel, Defendant.

rel, Defendant.

Amanda Worrel, defendant in the above cause of action: You are bereby notified that you have been sued by Perry Worrel, the Plaintiff above, in the above entitled court, and that you must answer the petition filed in said above Court on or before the 9th day of January, A. D 1894, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment divorcing the plaintiff from you will be rendered.

Attested: J. T. BUTLER,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court, Chase county, Kans.

Oct19-3w

# Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN., 1
september 26, 1893.

Notice is nereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk, of the District Court of Chase County. Kansas. at Cottonwood Falls, on Nov. 11, 1893, viz: Gustav Pallas, H E. 24,522 for the northwest 1/4 section 28, Township 20, south of Rang 7, east.

He names the collowing witnesses to prove his continuous lesidence upon and cultiva-

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous jesidence upon and cultiva-tion of said land, viz: Joseph Schwilling, of Birley, Kan, Joseph Vaidley, of Birley, Kan, Joseph Lenster, of Birley, Kan, Joseph Lang, ndorf, of Birley, Kan, J. M. HODGE, Register,

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are tooking for, as a home or for investment.

SEND twelve cents in postage stamps to Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C. and you will receive four copies of Kare Fig. D's Washington, D. C. as and you will receive four copies of Kare as any be just the place you are tooking for, as a home or for investment.

"Seeing is Believing."

## IF YOU CAN'T COME

In person to Louisville, to buy your Dry Goods from the New York Store, then all you have to do is to drop us a line on a postal card. Teil us just as near as you can, what you want and we will give you the same low prices that you would get if you were

Don't get us mixed up with any other store by a similar name in some other town. We have no branches and Louisville, Ky., is our only place of business. So when you want anything of any description then write to us for samples and prices.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

HAVE ANYTHING EVERYTHING

THE NEW YORK STORE, LOUISVILLE, KY

Dry Goods Notions Shoes, Cloaks, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, Carpets and Upholstery.

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A SCHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting Guaranteed to be the same books that sell in all book stores for 25c. and 50c., or your money will be cheerfully refunded. Now is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$800, without leaving your home.

Our system is the best now in use and we guarantee that all who complete our course of two months will be in a position to make of themselves expert stenographers.

A special class will be organized July 6th, at 8 p m, in the U. P. church. Teachers joining the class can complete the course before the school year begins.

Those interested will please call on or addresss, If you want o buy anything

at any time, write to us for it. Every order is filled and every letter is answered on the same day

## Sheriff's Election Proclamation STATE OF KANSAS, | SE

County of Chase, SE.

The State of Kansas, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, That I, J. H. Murdock, sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in the verted do by this. in me vested, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, the same being Tuesday, Nov. 7th, A. D. 1893, there will be held a general County and Township election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

Sheriff.

Tressurer.

CEO. W. SOMERS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce J. H. Murdock as a candidate for re-election to the of-oce of Sheriff, to be voted for at the coming November election.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

WOOD & CRISHAM.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the Chase County National Bank.

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE.

BUCK & BRUCE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office over Emporia National Bank. Will practice in all Courts-Federal, State and U.S. Courts.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches Extracting

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas,

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Cottonwood Falis, Kan.,

under the management of GEO. W. SOMERS.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federa

THOS. H. GRISHAM

S. N. WOOD.

al courts

U.S. Commissioner

Treasurer. Register of Deeds. Clerk.

Clerk.
Surveyor.
Coroner.
Commissioner of 1st District.
And all of the proper township officers whose terms expire annually, and also two Justices of the Peace to fill unexpired terms in Diamond creek Township. And votes of electors forsaid officers will be received at the Polls of each Election District in said County. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 26th day of September, A.D. 1893.

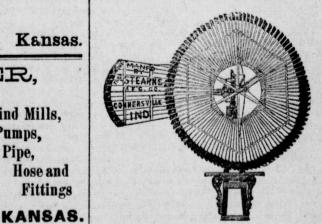
J. H. MURDOCK Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furn-ish everything in his line.

J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

WANTED.— A Representive for our greatest book ever offered to the public our coupon system, which we use in selling this great with couples could Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168 Another \$136,00. A lady has just cleared \$120 00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

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The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

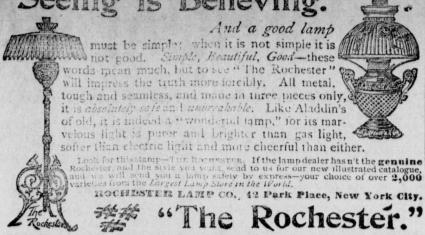
We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.

Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.

If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mentics this paper.

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that a woman can use or wear from the crown of her nead to the sole of her

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The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP,

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Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

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Hardware,

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Machinery,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

For those who smoke or chew.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN

Wind Mills, Pumps,

Pipe,

Hose and

**Fittings** 

received.

The Bhase County Courant. OFFICIAL BALLOT. Tabules. Ripans COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1893. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. glected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous. "No fear shall awe, no favor away; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may." SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. REPUBCICAN. PEOPLE'S PARTY. DISORDERED LIVER. or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DEMOCRAT. Terms—pervear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00, For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance. Electors will make a cross mark, thus (X) in Electors will make a cross mark, thus (X) in Electors will make a cross mark, thus (X) in If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. the square at the left of the name of the he square at the left of the name of the canthe square at the left of the name of the can diate for whom they wish to vote, didate for whom they wish to vote. didate for whom they wish to vote. FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. For Sheriff. Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach JOHN McCALLUM J. H. MURDOCK and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss. BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi.X. MRX. KC.X distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly am pm om pm am
Cedar Grove. 107 11 01 1 26 11 59 10 13
Clements... 1 20 11 10 1 34 12 10am10 23
Elmdale... 1 38 11 23 1 45 12 27 10 36
Evans.... 1 45 11 27 1 49 12 34 10 40
Brong... 1 55 11 35 1 56 12 50 10 48
Ellinor... 2 07 11 43 2 03 1 03 10 57
Saffordville... 2 15 11 50 2 07 1 12 11 03
WEST. Mex.x Cal x Den.x Col.x Tex.x

pm pm pm pm For County Treasurer, DAVID GRIFFITTS ROBERT CAMPBELL remove the whole difficulty. Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by he best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science. For County Clerk, For County Clerk, For County Clerk, If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they M. K. HARMAN N. B. SCRIBNER A. LEHNHERR contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy. One Gives Relief. For Register of Deeds, For Register of Deeds, For Register of Deeds. **AARON JONES** CHAS. L.SHEEHAN A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 C. K. & W. R. R. ents by the wholesale and retail agents, For County Surveyor, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas. For County Surveyor. For County Snrveyor, 00pmJOHN HORNER JOHN FREW Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested Gladstone ..... Bazaar ..... Pass. Frt. Mixed They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many For Coronor Doctor's Bill. A. M. CONAWAY DR. WM. RICH W. M. RICH SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHOMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY. We must insist on having the names of correspondents not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any items, no matter how important they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefore, write your name at the bottom of any items you send in for publication, and write whatever cognomen you want to appear in the paper. For County Commissioner, For County Commissioner, JOHN McCASKILL D. R. SHELLENBARGER. BEDFORD'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY. THE ONLY first-class Magazine in the West. Equals the best Easters Magazines in contents and make-up. WESTERN WRITERS. WESTERN I hereby certify that the above is a list of all the nominations made, as provided by law, to be voted for by the electors of Chase county, Kansas, at a general election to be held in said county on Tuesday, November 7, 1893, prepared from the nomination papers on file in my office, and arranged, as near as possible, in the form in which they will appear upon the regular ballot. I also append below a list of all the nominations made for township and road district officers, compiled from said nomination papers, for the several townships and road districts in said Chase county. LOCAL SHORT STOPS. STURIES. A TRIP to the FAIR and SUPERB PREMIUMS Mrs. C. M. Gregory was at Emporia, CIVEN AWAY AGENTS PAID [SEAL.] Oct. 23, 1893. W. H. Holsinger was at Emporia, M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. FREE! COMMISSIONS. Tuesday. DIAMOND CREEK TP. - REPUBLICAN. Mrs. J. J. Holmes, of Clements, is TOLEDO TP. - REPUBLICAN. Send for FULL CIRCULARS, or write to BFDFORD'S MONTHLY, CHICAGO, for FREE COPY of this MATFIELD TP. -- POPULIST. WACAZINE Trustee, W. R. Patten. Treasurer, J. A. McCoy. Clerk, W. H. Triplet. at Chicago. Trustee-M D Lyles Trustee--Geo S Houser Arthur Lawrence has our thanks Treasurer—John Crouch BEDFORD'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY. Clerk-B M Garth Treasurer--D W Eastmen for some squashes. Justices of the Peace, to fill vacancies

—J. R. Critton and S. E. Whitney.

Constables—C. M. Rose, Alfred Harrison and John Schrader. Dr. Taft's ASTHMALERE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES trial bottle and prove to you that Clerk--John Cox Constables-Wm Turner, Wm I Cellam Dress-making by Mrs. Ida E. Wat Constables-W K Myers, J H Huffman Road Overseers son, at the Hinckley House. Road Overseers No 1-DW Hiatt J. L. Crawford, Sr., of Clements, is very low, with typhoid fever. No 1--H Calvert 2—A J Crocker 3—G H Proeger -Jacob Jackson DIAMOND CREEK-POPULIST. 3--D Landsbury 4--WH Cox Capt. Schroeder is the guest of Rev. 4-P H Lind Trustee-A F Holman Sauerber, at Emporia, this week. 5—James Lind 6—Wilson Stout Treasurer—James Reynolds Clerk—A C Johnson 5-Simon Thomas John and Clay Shaft, of Clements, 6--Anderson Corbin 7-W T Ward 8-V Stubbs Justices of the Peace-E. Stotts, A H are in Colorado buying up cattle. 7--A F Myers DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. John Koegoboehn has bought the Lou Pratt farm on Middle creek. 8-A T Rector 9—Robt Dent all druggists. Constables-I D Rider Jr, James Kelso, 10-Robt Campbell FALLS TP .-- REPUBLICAN. Frank Maybell Miss Annie McCandless has gone Road Overseers TOLEDO TP. -POPULIST. Trustee-David Biggam No 1—J C Jent 2—Henry Melton 3—Fred Pracht 4—J P Davis Wm. Cave, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., brother of Mrs. Catherine Collett, and brother in law of Robert Cuthbert. aron a six months' visit in Illinois. Trustee-Joshua Stout. Mrs. B. F. Arnold was at Emporia, Clerk—Ferd Yenzer Constables—L W Heck, Geo McDonald Treasurer--G H Austin last week, having her eyes treated. Clerk—Aaron Collins Constables—D B Lewis, Bart Stone D. T. Knapp, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last Saturday, on business. Road Overseers rived here, last night, on a month's last week, to inspect the stone in Ret-5—D P Morris 6—Geo Steubenhoffer visit to his sister, whom he has not iger Bros. quarries, which it is very probable will be used in the construc-No 1-J B Stanbrough Road Overseers No 1-Wm Stone -Jacob North seen for thirty years. Uncle Joe Crawford, of Clements, 7-Wm Fleuler Mr. Parks, of Clements, a son-in-tion of the dam across the Kansas river at Topeka. These gentlemen are very favorably impressed with the tion of the dam across the Kansas 3-John Patterson 2-Bud Ford is seriously ill with typhoid malaria. CEDAR TP.-REPUBLICAN. 4-BS Arnold Thomas Butler H. C. Snyder, of Clements, was at Trustee, J. G. Day. Treasurer, John Heckendorn. 5--Harvey Stewart -Daniel Rare feet business, with Mr. Watson. He has taken up his residence in one of Kansas City, last week, on business. -Geo Lovecamp -David Jones Clerk, H. H. Twining. Constables—Geo. Weston, Irvin Blan--Chas Cane 8-W T McDonald Isaac Talkington has sold his farm 9-Newt Hoskins on Middle creek to Arthur Metcalf. -Cyrus Books 11-J H Wheeler Mr. and Mrs. T 8-Enos Buck Road Overseers \_W W Wilson John Boylan's houses. thousands of yards of stone will be to Missouri, Tuesday, for a short visit. COTTONWOOD TP.-REPUBLICAN. No 1—James Spain 2—J M Yoakem The store room recently vacated by 13—Sam'l Comstock required to complete the dam. R. L. Ford is being repainted and refitted with new shelving for T. M. Gruwell who will soon move his stock Trustee-T C Harrison L. B. Breese and daughter, of Elm-FALLS TP .-- POPULIST. DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, \$1,000,000.
BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.
"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."
This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Fostal Note for \$1.50.
Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, stylla and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, we will fit you. Illustrated the control of the control 3-J T Foreaker Treasurer—Oscar Duehn Clerk—D Y Hamill dale, were visiting at Emporia, Tues-Mrs. Chas. McDowell is visiting Trustee-John M Clay 4—T P Sayre Treasurer—Joseph Shaw Clerk—W P Rettiger Constables-Austin Crawford, C F of goods into the same, B. F. Spence CEDAR TOWNSHIP-POPULIST. friends and relatives at Columbus, doing the wood work and Remy Bros. Trustee-Thomas Vincent Ohio. Road Overseers Constables-A E Lewis, D G Grou nd Treasurer—J L Thompson the painting. No 1-Peter Stack Round trip tickets from Strong City John Henderson, of this city, was arrested, on Wednesday of last week, Clerk-D Mercer 2—L W Byram 3—J W Byram Road Overseers
No 1—A M Eldred
2—N Garrison to Chicago for \$13.20, via Santa Fe Constables-C H Sidener, Thomas 4—Henry Strauhs 5—Joseph Waidley at Osage City, on suspicion of having J. C. Farrington. of Strong City. Road Overseers 3-Frank Howard kaocked down and robbed a man. made a business trip to Emporia, last No 1-Sam Nicholson His preliminary hearing will be held 4---Wm Daub COTTONWOOD TP. - POPULIST .-2-Sam Sidener 5-John Easter as soon as the injured man has recov-Mrs. John Henderson went to 3-H A Mowrey 6-C W Drawbaugh 7-J H Saxer Trustee-John Fisher ened sufficiently to identify his assail-4—Fred Baker Osage City, Monday night, to see her Treasurer--Wm Pinkston 8-C C Evans LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture of W, W. Hotchkiss, three miles south of this city, a light bay Clerk-Wm Dawson BAZAAR TP.-REPUBLICAN. Constables-Wm Hampton, Tillman 9—Chas Sheldon Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, Trustee—Charles D Yeager 11-H C Wadsworth Treasurer—Levi Chandler Clerk—W G Patten and get prices on Coffins before going Road Overseers 12-WL Wood mare, six years old, with narrow white elsewhere. No 1--Steve Watson 13—Charles Simmons Constables-John Mitchell, C H Golstripe in face, black mane and tail, Mrs. Rosetta Hassan, of Perry, Ok-2--Horace Park DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON. MASS. FALLS TP. -DEMOCRATIC. 3--Phœnix Osman with a few white hairs on either side lahoma, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clem Moore. Road Overseers. of the root of the tail; and a sucking 4--HP Low Trustee—S D Breese No 1-John Steadman 5--Joe Waidley colt with blaze face. Treasurer-Wm Martin 3—David Bray 5—John Randall J. T. McDowell and family, of Clerk—Wm P Rettiger Constables—Geo McDonald, L 6--Philip Frank A card received yesterday from Thurman, are at Chicago, visiting the 7-C H Golden World's Fair. MATFIELD TP. -- REI !UBLICAN. mounces that he is having a fine M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, left, BAZAAR TP.-POPULIST. Trustee--N Gosler Road Overseers ti me and that he knows "where he is WORK FOR US esterday morning, for a visit to the Trustee—Z W Davis Treasurer--H S Lincoln No 1-J I Johnson is at" all the time. He says he is trya few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound, reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at ene (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusts, Me. World's Fair. Treasurer-W C Siler Clerk--W O Blackb arn 2-Arch Miller Clerk-John Kelley Constables-A T Johnson, E Waidley
Road Overseers A. L. Morrison is having a bay win-3—Frank Howard and will be successful if he is not Justice—L Becker dow built to and otherwise improving 4-Wm Daub Constables-John McCabe, Deck Ryder "dene up" in the attempt. No 1--W P Davis. 5-Jno Easter 2--C Broils 3--A Holloway Road Overseers Isaac Matthews, the boss painter 6-Geo Mishey Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, returned home, Monday, from her visit and paper-hanger, of Strong City, re-No 1-Dick Hayes 7—Geo Lovekamp -Joe Burlin -W T McDonald turned home. Saturday, after having 4--C S Jones completed the job of painting the new residence of E. P. Allen, near Elm-dale; and while away from home he at Strong City. -Jas McClelland 5--T B Finuff. 9—Richard Cuthbert -Edon Davis John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, 6--J M Shaw 12-B F Mealey 12-Tim Murphy 7-H T Burk 13-Chas Simmons will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry also repainted the residence of Michhides and furs. ael Martin, in Elmdale. Do you wear pants? If so, step in Pleasant M. Jones, of Saffordville, died, of Bright's disease, on Tuesday, October 24, in the 56th year of his age. Married, on Tuesday, October 24, Please to look at the date to which Hack to all trains, day or night, and and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. will deliver trunks to and from tre ins. Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Li very your subscription for the Courant Matfield Green. . 1893, at the home of the bride's parhas been paid, and see if you; do not ente, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Crocker, of Last Friday night a very enjoyable Elinor, Kans., Albert Tucker, of Eureka. Kans., and Miss Gertrude Louise Crocker. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker will be at home to their friends after I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans. think we need money. Stable, Main street, east of Broad way. dancing party was held at the home The Chautauqua club which was organized at the residence of Mrs. E. aug17-tf
Mrs. John Snyder and B. S. W heeler, of Clements, who were in at endance at the convention of the I. O. O. of Wm. Blosser. Dave Rettiger and wife left, Sun-day, for Chicago, to take in the Col-Tanner, last week, will meet r egularly Best Oil and Gasoline in the market, delivered at your door. Perfection Oil, 12c. per gallon. Gasoline, 13c. per galon Wednesday evenings. November 1st. umbian Exposition. County Superintendent W. B. Gibson returned home, Tuesday morning, from his visit at his old K entucky home and the World's Fair. F., at Topeka, last week, have s ne-John Boylan is still confined to his C. A. and A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, were visiting A. J. Robertson, lon. A. C. GATES.

A coach filled with Santa Fe officials passed west through Strong City. bed from the injuries received by the fall of a stone on his foot in Rettiger J. B. Leonard and wife, of E', Derat Emporia, Monday. ado, arrived here, Monday, or a visit at Mr. Leonard's old home, at I saxar. Bros. quarries some five weeks ago, and suffering considerable pain. Mr. Street Commissioner Henry Erret Saturday afternoon, on a tour of in-Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalog les, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. and Mr. Leonard was down to Emhas a force of men and teams at work Boylan is one of the firm's best workporia, Tuesday.

Lewis Potec, father of Mrs. T. M. Gruwell, of this city, and Mrs. S. C. Palmer returned, last week. from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Lou Pratt and Lou Palmer, on Middle cree k. grading Union street. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood men and his services are greatly Mrs. Shaw and daughter, Miss Lilmissed just now. When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemona de, go to M. A. Richards', one door south of Mercer's, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. lie, of Strong City, were visiting at Emporia, Monday last. Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-Wga. Norton, J. F. Buffalo, Carl Pendergraft, Ben Makin, Dick Hous-ton and Bill Browning returned, Sathanging.

Republicans and People's party candidates should recolled t that it costs but a V for them to let Democrats know, through the COUTANT.

that they would be please d to have

At last the suspense over who is to

be the Democratic posts unster at Strong City has been ended in the appointment of M. R. Dinan to that position, who will take the place of G. K. Hagans, resigned, who made a good and faithful Republican postmaster,

with his wife as a most efficient assist-

Father Anthony will have mass at the home of Wm. Ramsey on Dia-mond creek, on the morning of No-

Mrs. Dr.C. R. Hutcheson and son,ac

companied by her mother, Mrs. J. M. Kerr, came in from Pratt county, Mon-

Miss Jennie Hamill, of Clements, is visiting relatives at Joliet, Ill., and will visit the World's Fair before re-

poria, last week.

A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, purchased eight yearling standard-bred trotting colts at the Wm, Austin sale, at Em-

The postoffice at Strong broken into last night. Two

postal cards were taken and

ransacked, but no money wa

Green, have many bargaindress goods line, as also in c

which you would do well 1

Lewis Link, who has be

B. F. Talkington & Son, : A Matfield

City was

boxes of

their votes.

s taken.

as in the

o call and

of South

Wm. Walters has sold his two lots on Elm street, in Strong City, to Wm. Fredericks, of that city.

Mrs. E. Earle, mother of Mrs. C. R. Winters and Mrs. B. F. Whittam, is

Mrs. W. A. Morgan, was visiting at

Mr. and Mrs. Moody, of Clements,

returned home, last week, from their

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

visit in Pennsylvania and Chicago.

the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Y.

here visiting her daughters.

Morgan, at Emporia, Tuesday.

urday evening, from their visit at the World's Fair, and were conveyed to ACKNOWLEDGED THE BES Prices Reduced. Sold by dealers. FREIGHT PAID MonuLLEN'S POULTRY NETTING. New Thing! No sagging! Extra Heavy Selventhe Edmullen Woven Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill. tendance at the regular meeting in Strong City, next Tuesday night, when Best Commander Charles Filson will

their homes, that same evening, in the

new buggy recently purchased by our

enterprising liveryman, Jesse L. Kel-

All members of Chase Legion, No. 4. Select Knights, A. O. U. W., of

\$4. Select Knights, A. O. U. W., of this city, are requested to be in at-

make his report as representative to the Grand Legion, at Topeka, last WESTERN PICTURES

all EXPENSES

FREE!

will and does ours a

143 FEDERAL ST.,

[Special Washington Letter.]

During the Fifty-second congress twelve thousand bills were introduced in the national house of representatives. It is expected that not less than fourteen thousand bills will be introduced in the house during the Fiftythird congress.

Every one of the bills that are introduced is referred to an appropriate committee, and if the house takes action upon any of them that action will tees through their chairman. If you the government your representative will introduce a bill for your relief and

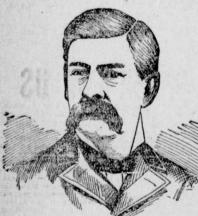


E. P. BLAND, MISSOURI. Chairman Committee on Coinage, Weights and

it will go to the committee on ciaims; or, if the government became your debtor during the civil war, it will be referred to the committee on war claims. If you think that you are entitled to a pension and cannot procure it through the regular channels in the pension office, your representative will introduce a bill granting you a pension at a certain rate per month, and that will go to the committee on invalid pensions. If you have been a mail carrier or contractor at any time and have not received what you believe to be your just dues from the government your representative can introduce a bill for your relief and that will be referred to the committee on post offices and post roads. No private bills will ited coinage of the white metal. This ever be reported by the chairman of a | will undoubtedly precipitate a great committee and action be asked of the forensic contest in the house of reprehouse, unless the representative who introduced the bill goes before the committee during its regular hours of meeting, and states the facts and reasons for the introduction and passage of the bill so as to induce the members of the committee to agree to a favorable report upon it. After that is done the bill must be favorably considered by the house of representatives and that can only be done by the vigorous ac tion of the gentleman who introduced the bill, backed by the chairman of the committee to which it was referred.

There are a great many minor committees of the house of representatives, and some of them do not meet more than once or twice a year. It is a singular thing, but it is a fact, that several committees were created not because they were necessary to the transaction of the business of the house, but in order to provide posi- the Wilson bill. It is expected that tions for members of congress who Mr. Springer from the committee on wanted to be chairmen of committees | banking and currency will report to in order that they might be entitled to the house, at an early date, a bill to clerks to assist them in their work. abolish the ten per cent. tax on state This was done in lieu of the appointment of private Accretaries. Till the to increase their issue of currency to close of the Fifty-second congress all the full amount of the bonds which the senators were allowed clerks or they have deposited with the secretary private secretaries, but the representa- of the treasury and for other purposes tives were not; therefore this subter- of similar nature. fuge of the creation of committees and the appointments of chairmen was resorted to by the house.

There are four leading committees of the house to whom are intrusted matters of national interest. It is a question whether the committee on ap- ferred all questions of law; the compropriations or the committee on ways and means is the most prominent com-



J. D. SAYERS, TEXAS. [Chairman Committee on Appropriations.]

mittee of the house. Any representative would be glad and proud to be chairman of either committee. While the committee on appropriations is example, everybody who has been a diligent reader of the daily papers for the past fifteen years has known that John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; William and William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, have been chairmen of the committee on ways and means. Mr. Wilson has been a member of that committee for a number of years, but was made chairman only recently by the designation of the present speaker of the house.

For many years Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was chairman of age.' the committee on appropriations. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, was chairman of that committee during the last congun."—Chicago Tribune.

gress and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was the Fifty-first congress. The present chairman of that committee, Mr. Sayers, of Texas, has been a member of the committe for twelve years and is well equipped for his work. But these gentlemen did not make national reputations as chairmen of the committee on appropriations, as the gentlemen have done who have been chair men of the committee on ways and

To the committee on ways and means is committed the work of providing ways and means for the support of the government. For that reason we have in every new congress a new bill for the imposition of customs or revenue taxes or both. The political differences between the two great parties in our country are fought out in that committee room and then upon the floor be taken upon the reports of commit- of the house. One great party believes in protection for protection's sake; the have a claim of any character against other party believes in a tariff for revenue only. Although the Congressional Record contains many interesting passages of debate between the leaders of both parties, the most highly interesting and intense discussions of these important matters occur behind the closed

doors of the committee room. While the committee on ways and means is providing ways and means for the support of the government, at the other end of the house wing of the capitol the committee on appropriations is learning to say to hundreds of hungry and thirsty individuals who want appropriations for their personal welfare or aggrandizement. The principal work of the committee is to provide adequate but economical appropriations for expenditure annually by the executive departments of the government. It is generally conceded that the best chairman of that committee during the present generation was Mr. Randall, of

Pennsylvania. There are two other committees who are regarded as of almost equal importance with those mentioned; namely, the committee on coinage, weights and measures, of which Mr. Bland, of Missouri, is chairman; and the committee on banking and currency, of which Mr. Springer, of Illinois, is chairman. To those two committees the house of representatives looks for the preparation of bills which will prove beneficial to our financial institutions. The chairman of the committee on coinage. weights and measures believes in the free coinage of silver, and he will undoubtedly report from that committee to the house, and ask action upon it, a bill providing for the free and unlimsentatives greater and more exciting than the one caused by the passage of



C. T. O'FARRELL, VIRGINIA.

banks, authorizing the national banks

There are a number of other committees of greater or less importance. among them the committee on elections, to which committee is referred every contested election case; the committee on the judiciary, to which is remittee on rivers and harbors, which prepares and reports to the house a bill appropriating eighteen or twenty millions of dollars for the improvement of our waterways, inland and coastwise. There are other committees whose names indicate the object of their formation and continuance. They are the committees on merchant marine and fisheries, on agriculture, on foreign affairs, on military affairs, on naval affairs, on post offices and post roads, on public lands, Indian affairs, on territories, on railways and canals, on manufactures, on mines and mining, on public buildings and grounds, on Pacific railroads, on improvements of the Mississippi river, on education and labor, on the militia, on patents, on pensions, on claims, on war claims, on private land claims, on the District of Columbia, on the revision of the laws, on expenditures in the various executive departments (one committee for each department), on accounts, on mileage, on printing and on enrolled bills. These are the regular standing committees of the house of probably the most powerful, the com- representatives, but in addition to mittee on ways and means gives its them there are a number of select comchairman a national reputation. For mittees, such as on reform in the civil service, on the election of president, vice president and representatives in congress, on the eleventh census, on Indian depredations claims, on ventil-R. Morrison, of Illinois; Roger Q. ation and acoustics, on the alcoholic Mills, of Texas; William McKinley, of liquor traffic, and a select committee Ohio; William M. Springer, of Illinois; to investigate charges of improper conduct against a member of the house, if such charges should ever be made con-

cerning any member. SMITH D. FRY.

No Escape. "We have decided unanimously, Brother Shunk," said one of the church trustees, "to give you a donation party next Tuesday evening at the parson

"Then I suppose there is no help for

## chairman of that committee during FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

Elegant Dress Materials Shown by Chicago Importers.

Two Demi-Season Tollets Whose Striking Beauty Needs No Comments-Novelties in Wraps-A Stylish Jacket for Cool Fall Days.

### [Special Chicago Letter.]

With the coming of October we welcome the most glorious month of the autumn. The mornings are clear and frosty, the days full of golden sunshine. The leaves have been painted by nature in brilliant reds, purples, saffrons and yellows. With this panorama of rich coloring spread before her, woman's fancy lightly turns to

thoughts of dress.

Knowing this, I have tried to get reliable information about autumn fashions, but state secrets are not more carefully guarded than are the ideas of the leading costume artists concerning the coming fashions. It is only by wonderful diplomacy that one can eatch the straw that shows the direction of the wind in the domain of fashion.

Modistes "don't know, or, if they do, won't tell. Ladies recently returned from abroad declare they have brought only a few demi-season gowns that have nothing novel about them. Whether the leading modistes of Paris are still wearing their thinking caps and have really not yet decided the momentous question no one seems to know; but certain it is if they have ideas they are not revealing them to any alarming extent. It is a wellknown fact that Worth refused to send over a case of gowns to one of his best customers until the middle of the month. In a recent interview he declared it too early to speak with the weight of authority his name carries, but consented to give out a few general ideas. Skirts, he says, will be short, full at the bottom and stiffened as in former seasons, very flat and clinging at the hips, and thickly padded. Sometimes the monotony of these clinging skirts will be relieved by a slight drapery placed about the hips and ending in a puff at the back. Sleeves will be very full and falling from the shoulder.

It is rumored that Louis XV. styles will predominate, especially for evening dresses, and that the bodices of

can be worn all through the autumn without an additional wrap.

Silk and wool mixtures are as pop ular as ever. One showing a plain ground in the new shade called marror had knots of black woven in stripes, the plain ground showing prettily through the knots.

An entirely new fabric is called wool-satin. In this goods both sides are beautifully finished, one side having the appearance of rich satin, which is used for the trimming.

Every woman who can afford it is oing to have a silk gown this season. All the new silks for autumn wear

have a high luster like satin, and the handsomest are in silk and velvet stripes on a plain ground, always of the lighter hue. One that was very much admired had the parrow stripes in mossgreen velvet on a silk ground of silver grey. There are also some elegant flower-brocaded satin stripes on grounds of the very heaviest bengaline. Notwithstanding the beauty

and elegance of these silks they are marked at rates that place them within reach of the average woman.

Mcire antique and moire français are as fashionable for dresses as they are for trimming. The former is not, as many suppose, watered silk, but has a rich silver-like bloom in its surface, beautiful in the extreme.

The velvet most in vogue this fall will be green and mordore, although brown and blue have not lost their standing. In brown there are several new shades, all of which have a more or less yellowish tint. There are enough shades of blue for all and to spare, but the very dark shades, like navy, seem to have fallen somewhat into disfavor. The prettiest are those showing a tinge of gray or blue.

Black has lost none of its popularity, and some of the newest and handsomest weaves come in this somber

I send you a picture of two demiseason toilets seen on the promenade. One was of green smooth-fazed cloth, with paletot to match. The latter had large sleeves of velvet, the front ornamented by large buttons, opened showing the bodice, which was righly embroidered in chenille that shaded from the darkest to the lightest hue of green. The hat worn was of felt trimmed about the crown wift a band of feathers in shaded greet. The



TWO STYLISH PROMENADE COSTUMES.

these same dresses will be less decol lete than formerly. If from the above hints we cannot model a stylish gown we will have to make our own fashions or else go shabby till more detailed information reaches us.

No fault can certainly be found with the quality or quantity of fabrics that have been imported for autumn and winter wear. While vanity fair still lingered at mountain and seashore resort, fashionable textures were being sent from over the sea and some of the counters in the large importing houses seem fairly to groan under the weight

of rich silks and soft woolens. I found few novelties among the imported goods. The weave in some is greatly improved, but the rich combination of color is as conspicuous as in the summer dress fabrics. Roughweave goods are seen everywhere and the girl who wants to be in "the swim," had better provide herself with a gown of bourette mixture in stripes



STYLISH AUTUMN JACKET.

ettes in all the rough weaves are very the fashionable colors. It is so thick plaits and are extremely full. and warm that a costume made from it

other was an effective costume in eminence shot with black. The skirt was trimmed with panels of watered silk. The basque was made with a triple skirt and was bordered with turned-up brim surmounted with feathers and aigrettes.

All kind of capes made of all manner of material will be worn this fall. Those for dressy occasions grow constantly shorter, but for everyday street falling low over the hips in circular form. Some of the newest capes are rather close fitting and on all the collar seems to be the feature.

Fur capes which are already in the market are very full with beautifully cut collars about the shoulders. All that I have seen are of good length, falling well over the waist, and look ones so much affected a few seasons readily destroyed.

Large cloaks will be in vogue for the winter. They are made in soft woolen material lined with shot silk.

Jackets are closely rivaling capes in popularity this season. The most striking feature in this garment is the full flaring skirt. The collar is more in evidence than ever before. Some drop with a demure air, others stand up in a manner truly astonishing. Some of the newest ones are trimmed in big buttons and the more dressy ones are elaborately embroidered in

The jacket represented in the picture is well worth describing. It is charmingly different from any I have seen and is quite suitable to the season. It is made of green cloth, tight fitting, with a draped rever of black satin on one side. The large sleeves are of satin, and the neck is finished with a satin ruff.

The becoming neck ruches and boas are more popular than ever, and there is absolutely no restriction regarding the material with which they are made. Fur and feather boas are more elegant, but those of ribbon are very chic. A close and firm, adding much to the double-faced ribbon with a corded edge durability of the fabric. Effective is much used, as it does not fall away gowns will be made of a closely woven from the neck as those of lace are apt smooth-faced cloth which comes in all to do. The newest are laid in box

KATE GARDNER

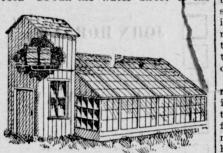
## FARM AND GARDEN.

GOOD THING TO HAVE. Description of an Effective and Convenien Forcing House.

I have spoken of the comforts that even the home gardener can take in the provide elaborate systems of drainage possession of a forcing pit heated in ome convenient and simple way, and As it is ordinarily beyond the mean of the benefits in pleasure, in study, in country people to do more than impleasure fine home-grown plants, in winter veg- the present condition of their re etables, such as radishes, lettuce, spin- this is the task that they should und ach, in flowers, etc., that are thus put in our reach.

E. Bushgayer, of Westmoreland countion of a forcing house built partly on

"I have made it like a regular greenhouse in regard to beds, as they are raised one foot from the ground to algoes wrong. I built 111/2x30, with a 6x6 addition to the end one and onehalf stories high, with a cellar. In the cellar I have a water heater of 450 square feet capacity, costing \$47 in New York. Expansion tank, tools, etc., were kept on ground floor. In the upper half story I have barrels for water to water plants with. I fill the barrels by turning a valve. They are 15-foot hose with a sprinkler does the rest. To run the water direct to the



FORCING HOUSE.

plants from the spring would be too cold, and by running it into the barrels it gets slightly warmed. I started the house March 1 and had lettuce to use one month later, and all we wanted right along; then, also, extra fine cabbage and tomato plants, strawberries, etc.

"Shortly after I started to heat the house we had eighty young chickens hatched out, and I at once moved them to the greenhouse and kept them there for some time. They run under the benches, needing no mother.

"Of course, there was considerable cost, but look at the pleasure and satisfaction one has in having good vegetables in winter. My little three-yearold boy was immensely pleased to be in the 'greenhouse,' as he called it, and a much larger boy (myself) likes it about as well. But I think I would like a bed made like the old-fashioned hotbeds, heated with pipes, for tomatoplants, as it is hard to give them the proper hardening off in a house with permanent sashes. I intend making one this fall, and heating it with the heater that heats the house.

"The house has 250 square feet of ground. There is about 250 feet of 11/4inch pipe, beside a 1/2-inch line connected with the barrels. The entire outfit costs \$210: most of the work was done by myself. The method of heating is easy and convenient. Altogether I am much pleased with the improvement over the old process of growing early

plants." I can only hope that our friend will carry out his intention of making some that but few of the wells upon country connected with his hot-water heater. any kind from the heat of summer or This has a much greater capacity than necessary for a house of that size, and will furnish heat enough for quite a system of beds. The pipes in some of these might be put along the sides above ground-a single line on each side being snfficient-but for most of them I think I would prefer a double line, incased in large tile, or laid in open space under the hotbed soil. Much heat will not be needed, and even inch pipes would answer for most purposes. The beds shouldabe as near as black fox. The hat was black with possible to the boiler end of the greenhouse, to avoid waste of heat through

the connecting pipes. For hardening off tomato-plants, however, I would prefer ordinary coldframes, although the pipe system makes it possible to use a frame in either wear they are cut full and flowing, capacity, as hotbeds or cold frame. Should a frosty night be expected, a little heat might be turned on and off again next morning.-Farm and Fire-

## HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

In picking all sorts of fruits, take care not to bruise them.

By keeping all fallen fruit picked up far more comfortable than the short carefully, many insect pests will be

It is a mistake in the garden to depend only on early vegetables. Have a good supply all through the growing season.

Pusking the plants over sufficiently to loosen the roots is a good way to treat sabbage when the heads are bursting.

IF disposed to experiment, much that will be of practical value can be learned by growing an experimental plat of WASKE no fruit because it is plenty.

The various methods of drying, evaporating, etc., provide abundant opportunity for utilizing all in a way which will ald revenue to the farm.

To BEEP peas long in bearing, make a trench six inches deep. Be sure to have some fertile soil in the bottom. Sow a good late variety, cover them four tion will fill the trench) and stick them. The late ones come after the early ones are sone, and being deep rooted last. Of course the soil must be fertile. This is also a good way to have cucumbers. They will not dry up as when planted on a hill.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The Loss to One State. Massachusetts, according to the re port of the state highway commission, loses five million dollars annually on

account of its bad roads.

WORKING THE ROADS.

Present System of Repairing Is a Case of

As a general thing the country roads on this continent have been so badly located that to build costly pavements upon the present lines and previously would be a dreadful waste of mor take as soon as possible.

In beginning such a task the fir step to be taken, in my opinion, is to ty, Pa., sends me a sketch and descrip- stop that which has generally been the custom of this country-that is, workprinciples mentioned by me and now ing the roads. Working the roads, as in running order. He writes as follows: it is usually practiced in this country, consists in calling out in each road district a gang of men who "work out" their road tax under an overseer elected low looking after pipes if anything by the people. The labor is worse than thrown away, for it is rare indeed for either the overseer or the men under him to have any clear comprehension of what is needed.

Fortunately for the well-being of our roads these men do not work very hard, but rather choose to regard the few days on the road as a kind of holiday outing, a pienic frolic and a means of getting rid of a certain amount of tax. connected, and a pipe running into the house carries the water to center. A might they would make the roads almost as impassable in the summer as they now are in the winter and early spring. With some kind of a glimmering idea that ditches on each side of a road are good to have, they plow up these ditches, together with the sod that grows down into them, and pile all of this muck in the middle of the road.

This material, it may be said, has a most excellent fertilizing value, and if it were put upon the fields instead of in the roads it would amply repay the farmers who carted it away. But in the roads it is a sad and an immediate hindrance to travel. Luckily the friendly spring rains usually wash it back into the ditches, where it stays until there is some more tax to be "worked out." When these rains are not sufficient to wash away these impediments that have been deliberately placed in the roads, the consequences are very

dusty roads during all the dry season. In some neighborhoods a little more ambitious than those generally to be found they mend the roads by placing gravel and broken stone upon them. Then the overseers say that they are macadamizing the roads. Without thoroughly draining the roadbed, to put either broken stone or gravel upon it is merely a waste of money and labor, and the ambitious neighborhoods so doing prove in the end no wiser than those who cover their roads with muck. But it is within the means of every neighborhood in the United States to materially improve their roads at once-improve them so much that where the traffic is not extremely heavy and continuous the roads will be in tolerable order nine months in the year and very much better than at present, even when the frost is coming out of the ground at the beginning of spring. And this can be done in three or four or five years without spending one penny more than is now spent in the hurtful methods mentioned.-Harper's Weekly.

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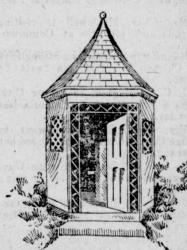
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## PRETTY WELL-HOUSE.

Besides Being an Ornament, It Serves Useful Purpose.

The accompanying design for a wellhouse may call attention to the fact hotbees, and heating them with pipes places are honored with a shelter of



the cold of winter. It is certain that such a protection well repays its cost simply in the colder water that is thus afforded in the heat of summer and in the freedom from continual freezing of the pump during the "cold snaps" of our northern winters. A well-house, however, can be made of more than this practical value; it can be made to add an attraction to a country place, provided taste is displayed in its construction. The design herewith calls for an octagonal house with a "dishing" roof, which is shingled and stained. The sides may be of matched boards of equal width, beaded, over which vines may be trailed. The foundation wall should be solid, to prevent the entrance of toads, insects, etc., to the well, which may be reached by making a portion of the well-house floor removable. A few shrubs near such a house will add to its attractiveness.-Cor. Country Gentleman.

Simple Test for Margarine.

A very simple test by which to distinguish butter from margarine is to draw three or four pieces of ordinary sewing cotton slightly twisted together, inches, then sow a good early variety, through the pieces to be tested, set cover them one inch (the after cultivalight to it, and blow it out almost immediately, and smell the smoke. If it is margarine it will have the peculiar smell of a newly extinguished tallow candle, but with butter there is no such

> A given quantity of cheese contains more actual food than any other article of diet we are acquainted with. It is best when it has just fairly ripened, and it is not desirable to use very old or strong cheese, otherwise than as a condiment

A DANGEROUS WEED. How the Eating of Loco Affects Cattle

and Horses. The most poisonous of the various "locos" inhabiting our country is said to be Astragalus mollissimus, though Oxytropis Lambertii possesses the same principles in a lesser degree. The external differences in these two families of plants is but small. Stock, and more especially horses, that eat these weeds seem to lose their senses and become crazy, hence the common name "crazy weed." The "loco habit," like the tobacco, opium and liquor habit of man, fastens itself to its victim, causing a continual craving for more, until the poison, and the poor animal dies a miserable death, though often lingering, a pitiable object, for months and

its sufferings. I have never, in my own experience, observed stock to partake of Oxytropis, though cows are fond of the nearly related Astragalus caracocarpus, ground plum, or buffalo bean, so common over



the prairies. At first they eat only the plump young pods, and later the foliage also. Though the ground plum belongs to the same genus as the loco, no bad effects follow its use. Travelers and Indians use the young pods for food, the taste reminding one strongly of string beans.

THE LOCO WEED.

Astragalus mollissimus, fortunately, is rarely, if ever, found on the prairies of South Dakota, but Oxytropis is quite common. Though in the latter the poisonous principle is less highly developed, yet it is well to be able to recognize and avoid the plant when possible. It silvery than those of Astragalus. The crowded clusters of pretty purple or like blossoms. The flowers appear in in our latitude, and are followed by erect, pointed pods nearly an inch in

As the "locos" are so widely disprairies are settled up and the wild grasses give way to timothy, bluegrass and the clovers, they, too, must yield to the subduing influence of the plow and be superseded by the less harmful, if not quite so ornamental, ragweed and burdock and thistle-followers of can Dairyman. the white man.-Prairie Farmer.

## THE ROAD PROBLEM.

Emphatic Declaration Made by the Na tional Farmers' Congress.

Throughout the country econom ical road improvement would save \$250,000,000 per year in the transportation of farm products alone. There would be other financial gains. By permitting the farmer to market agood part of his surplus during the winter and early spring, instead of his being compelled to market it nearly all while field work is possible, two mil-lion of the twenty million draft animals in the country could be dispensed with, and these two million animals are worth \$170,0000,000, while to feed them for one year costs \$100 000,000.

Among other advantages of good roads over poor ones are that heavier loads can be drawn, and drawn faster and the difference in the selling price of produce, if carried in a wagon over a smooth road for one hour, and the same produce carried over a rough road for three hours is the difference, oftentimes, between profit and loss.-Declaration of National Farmers' Congress at Lincoln, Neb., November, 1892.

## Marketing and Growing Fruit.

Marketing demands much thought and study. It pays the grower to food. study the methods of packing to be seen in the fruit that comes to his market. Fruit of a uniform grade, nicely put up, and marked with the grower's name and address, is sure of a market. The eye of the buyer must but is not objectionable if applied pure be caught and his attention held by and mixed well with the soil around the superior quality and packing of the bushes. Manure them very liberalthe fruit. The grower's name should back the bearing wood and the bloom the result of his persistent adherence to will be larger and sweeter. There are extent and its language is as follows: the policy of sending out only good fruit. a few old stand-by roses that are very The home is, after all, the best market fine and should cheer every home. for the American fruit grower. Farmers and even orchardists have too little and enjoy their bloom. It requires no of small fruit on their tables. Half a great variety to make a magnificent that the call was made personally. bushel of fruit per day the year round show. They can be grown in hedges, can be profitably disposed of by the large clumps, bowers, skirting fences average family. A New England and covering low walls and buildings farmer kept an account of the small fruit grown on half an acre of ground and used by his family. He charged the family with the fruit at market them. rates and found it amounted to \$365, or more than \$700 per acre.-Farmers'

How to Keep Apples.

The keeping of apples during the vested. Apples that have fallen to the ground have become bruised to some extent, and will sooner or later begin to decay. Such apples should be made into cider, for vinegar, without delay. Apples that are to be stored should be picked from the tree and handled carefully, so as not to permit of the slight- tion demands good roads, good reads est injury to a single one, it being well command prosperity. How are we to known that where one rotten apple is attain one of these unless the people in the barrel the others are lightle to rise up and make a united effort?-Florrot sooner than if all are sound.

# Bits of Wisdom from the Experience of

Dorothy Tucker. As a rule it is better to have the heifless they are very small and have not A well-bred and well-raised calf tricity. makes the cheapest cow that can be procured. Do not raise a calf from a The best is always the cheapest in the

end, and the most profitable. If you have not already begun to fatten the unprofitable animals, do it now before cold weather begins. This the whole system is disorganized by is the time to push things in the fat

tening stables and vards. Do not change the feed too suddenly from poor to rich or from green to dry. even years before death relieves it from Any change made in feeding should be made very gradually and then there is little danger of sickness.

Get the stables ready now for the stock. Make them more comfortable than they were last year and pay particular attention to the ventilation.

It is best to color butter with Jersey cattle, and the cheapest in the end. Buy the bull that has proved his ability to get deep milking and gentle heifers with teats well set and a certain uniformity running all through the lot. Such bulls can be bought occasionally. because their owners can no longer breed them in their herd. An animal of this stamp is far better for the poor man building up a herd than the most highly pedigreed but untried young-

Never mix sweet and sour cream. It will not churn alike. And there is sure to be a loss of butter in the buttermilk.

It is the petted cows that fill the pails and the pocketbook.-Farm Journal.

## WATER EXPERIENCE.

at Will.

We learn from the experiment station agriculture, of a foreign experiment to graph, but, as the message was not decows to drink at will. The trial was the place because his acceptance was made with a herd of Dutch cows kept not sent early enough. A suit was in an ordinary stable, where water was brought againt the telegraph company furnished them twice daily, then for its failure to promptly deliver the changed to stalls where there were message. The court decided the case troughs with a constant supply of wa- against the company, but awarded ter, and again changed back to the merely nominal damages, on the ground grows in clumps from a thick root, the original stable with water twice a day. that the telegram did not contain an leaves are pinnate and silky but less It was found that the milk yield in- absolute offer of the position. creased where the cows had access to leafless flower stems are erect, bearing water at will, and no decrease of fat sold for \$700,000, cash down, to the New contents occurred. The daily increase Orleans City and Lake Railroad Co. a violet-rarely white or yellowish-bean of milk was small, but as estimated it renewal from 1906 until 1956 of that like blossoms. The flowers appear in the latter part of June and during July gallons per cow per year. A noticeable franchises. This, in the opinion of the feature of the experiment is that cows drink at will than when furnished water twice a day. The record states that tributed they would, of course, be hard the experimenter mentions several ad-to eradicate, though in time when the vantages from a hygienic standpoint traction, and apparently didn't think resulting from the cows having free ac- \$700,000 too much to pay. The comcess to water, but neglects to inform us of the nature of them. The length of the period when water was sup-

## PRIZE HEREFORD COW.

from Mark Lane Express, represents the Hereford cow, New Year's Gift, bred by John Cave, Wall End, England. She was recently imported to the that people in New York and Brooklyn United States and will add another do not seem to have profited by so much prize Hereford to the number already



a number of prizes in English show rings and is certainly a very attractive cow. This breed has met with much favor with breeders of beef cattle in this country for many years and their good quality and attractive appearance have given them a high rank in show rings and slaughter tests, while the practical stockman will attest their hardiness and ready response to good

HEREFORD COW NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

## The Manuring of Roses.

Roses are heavy feeders and cannot have fertilizers too rich. Cow manure is the best if mixed with rotted sods, They require little care. Plant them with good effect, as well as singly on it is very unusual in this country for the lawn or in the family garden. Plant ladies to call by proxy, or to send their a few hardy roses and take care of cards to a door by their maid or foot-

## A Well-Founded Prediction.

Those states that soonest put into operation a road improvement system will surpass their sister states The keeping of apples during the growth and prosperity. They will in-winter largely depends on the mode of handling them when they are har-the value of their lands, attract the best class of immigrants and command the most capital on the most advantageous terms .- Detroit Journal,

One Follows the Other. Roads! Good roads, good schools and prosperity follow one the other. Educaence (Ala.) Gazette.

### IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-Ten thousand people are employed as telephone operators in this country. -The electric plant which furnishes ers come in when two years old. As a the current for the lights of Laconia, rule they will make better cows, un- N. H., is hereafter to be run by water.

-In 1884 the patent office granted been well fed. If allowed to run until 1,200 patents protecting inventions in three years of age they are inclined to the field of electricity alone. In that become beefy, and a whole year is lost.

It is a matter of care and proper food. claims busied themselves with elec-

-A new telephone was lately tested between Saratoga and Albany, a dispoor or ordinary cow. It will not pay. tance of thirty-eight miles. The speaker at the Albany end of the line was distinctly heard in Saratoga six feet from the instrument.

-Greenwich observatory is to be lighted by electricity. The observa-tory will be equipped with an electric lighting plant of its own, the dynamo of which will be driven by a gas en-gine. To prevent any effect on the magnetographs the dynamo will be inclosed in a triple iron shield.

-In Paris a large number of subscribers have been secured to a telephonic service which transmits music, recitations, dialogues, etc., from concert halls and theaters. The success of the experiment in Paris has been so great that a company is being organized to

establish a like service in London. -The first Gray telautograph in practical use is operated between the Western Union supply house on the north side of Chicago and the main of-fice of the company. The line is in use almost constantly and gives excellent satisfaction. Dr. Gray has an interesting exhibit of his invention in the Electricity building on the World's fair grounds.

-In Ottawa, Ont., the hackmen com plain that the electric cars have very materially injured their business, and it is not now an unusual thing for a carriage driver to go all day without a single customer. In 1890 the number of licensed hackmen in the city amounted to 195. In 1892 it fell to 127, and up The Advantage of Allowing Cows to Drink to the 1st of July in the current year only 90 licenses had been applied for.

-A lucrative position was recently record, issued by the department of offered to a West Virginia man by teledetermine the advantage of allowing livered promptly, he failed to obtain

-The city of New Orleans has just Electrical Engineer, is a novelty in the drank a little less when permitted to granting of franchises so long before they begin, but the company wanted to be sure of its protection before making pany now has a lease extending sixtythree years from the present time, and can go ahead with its electrical work, piled and when cattle could get it in the consciousness that it is safe from themselves are also withheld. - Ameri- interruption or competition during that period. The public and the local papers of the city seem perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. As a result of "New Year's Gift," Recently Imported the purchase the electrical system will be installed at once; and the mule will Our illustration, which we reengrave disappear from New Orleans street car

lines -"There is one lesson taught by the general adoption of the electric light that people in New York and Brooklyn as have the powers and people in many owned in this country. She has taken other cities," said a traveler. "In the desire to make the very best showing for the new light, the electricians have devoted much care to shades and reflectors designed to throw the light downward, on desk, table or sidewalk. The incandescent lights are topped in all cases by white glass, or silvered reflectors, which throw all the light downward, where it is needed. The old style of street lamp is so constructed as to give the most light upward, out of the top and toward the stars. The thick frame casts a big shadow on the side-walk, and a thick support, with big cross-arms, further obstructs and shuts off the light. In very many cities and towns I visit, here and in Europe, new lamps, embodying the lessor taught by the electric light, are in general use where gas is still used, or at least the tops of the old lamp frames are filled with white apaque glass. The difference in the amount of light thus derived from the same burner is remarkable

> Language of the Visiting Card. The custom of turning down the corners of the cards to signify different messages is not a very general one, as it is considered better form to have one's pasteboard representative as fresh in appearance as possible. However, the fashion does obtain to a small Turning the upper right hand corner signifies that the single card is to include all the ladies of the household and turning the upper left hand corner, This latter is the more senseless custom, as, except in Washington, where the visiting duties are so very onerous,

# man.-Ladies' Home Journal.

Johnny's Art Taste. Little Johnny-I don't like the new set of books our school is goin' to use. There isn't hardly any pictures in 'em. Fond Mother—My little boy loves the beautiful in art, doesn't he? Little Johnny-Yes'm. The less pictures there is the more things there is

### to learn.-Good News. A Bright Boy.

"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves

"Why?" "So's the man who doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to . tackle."-Washing-

### A Trifle Too Leisurely.

She wasn't blessed with much beauty, but she was dressed and had the appearance of being exact. She came into the Union depot and tripped to the ticket office.

"I thought it was only ten dollars." "Twelve dollars is the usual fare."

"Not a cent."

"Well, I'll take a ticket." "Here you are." "Can you change a fifty-dollar bill?"

her change and stow it away. When she had performed the operation, she smiled and asked:

"The train is gone. There will be

# Suspicious Wealth.

## Not Very Motherly. Little Johnny-I guess Tommy Dodd's

Mamma-Is she? Little Johnny-She mus' be, 'cause whenever she says she'll tell his father

THE GENERAL I	MARKETS.
KANSAS	S CITY, Oct. 23.
CATTLE-Best beeves	8 3 75 @ 4 6214
Stockers	200 @ 350
Native cows	2 20 @ 2 40
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	v 4 25 @ 6 35
WHEAT-No. 2 red	
No. 2 hard	5216 A 5236
CORN-No 2 mixed	334@ 334
CORN-No. 2 mixed OATS-No. 2 mixed	2514 @ 2614
RYENo. 2	43 @ 44
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	
Fancy	
HAY-Choice Timothy	
Fancy prairie	
BRAN	56 @ 57
BUTTER-Choice creamery	
CHEESE-Full cream	
EGGS-Choice	
POTATOES	50 @ 60
ST. LOUIS	3.
CATTLE-Native and shipp	ing 3 50 @ 5 00
Texans	
HOGS-Heavy	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 50 @ 3 75

WHEAT-No. 2 red. 37 ½ @ 37 ½ 27 @ 27 ½ 42 @ 42 ½ 19 @ 21 CORN-No. 2 mixed..... OATS-No. 2 mixed.... RYE-No. 2 42 66 42½
BUTTER-Creamery. 19 66 21
LARD-Western steam 9 25 69 37½
PORK. 18 20 618 25 CHICAGO. WHEAT-No, 2 red CORN-No. 2 CORN-No. 2 COATS-No. 2

 
 GATS—NO. 2

 RYE
 43 @ 44

 BUTTER-Creamery
 16 @ 22

 LARD
 9 75 @ 9 85

 PORK
 17 50 @ 18 00

 NEW YORK
 3 80 @ 5 00
 681470

471/ BUTTER-Creamery ..... 17 @ 23 PIERCE Guaran CURE.

What time does the next train leave for Chicago?" she asked.

"It will start in five minutes."

"How much is the fare?" "Twelve dollars."

"Will it be any cheaper to morrow?"

"Yes, change a five hundred-dollar It took her some time to gather up

"What time did you say the train

another one to Chicago to-morro w morning."-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

# Kittie-Did you see Mr. Ferris when you called on him?

Tom-No; but I gathered from a hasty inspection of his room that he is a sharp but unprincipled man.

Kittie-Why, what did you discover? Tom-Three umbrellas in the corner -Truth.

mother is his step-mother.

on him, she always does.-Good News.

THE GENERAL MA	RKI	ETS		1
KANSAS C				-
ATTLE-Best beeves	0 00	@ 4	50	1
Stockers	2 00	@ 3	50	1
Native cows	2 20	(4) 2	90	1
HOGS-Good to choice heavy				
No. 2 hard	54	@	56	1
No. 2 hard	523	20 .	5234	1
CORN-No. 2 mixed	33	400	331/4	1
OATS-No. 2 mixed	254	20	261/2	
RYENo. 2	43	0	44	
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 75	@ 2	00	١
Fancy	1 90	@ 1	75	ı
HAY-Choice Timothy	9 50	@10	00	1
Fancy prairie	6 50	@ 7	7 00	1
BRAN	56	60	57	1
BUTTER-Choice creamery	21	0	24	ı
CHEESE-Full cream	9	00	91/4	1
EGGS-Choice	15	400	16	1
POTATOES	50	0	60	ı
ST. LOUIS.				1
CATTLE-Native and shipping	*3 50	@:	5 00	1
Texans				ı
HOGS-Heavy	4 40	@ 1	5 50	1
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 50	@ 3	75	1
FLOUR-Choice				1

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers ... 3 80 @ 5 03

HOGS—Good to choice ... 5 50 @ 7 03

FLOUR—Good to choice ... 2 50 @ 4 00 WHEAT—No. 2 red...... CORN- No. 2..... OATS—Western mixed......

# of House-

# keepers

RE daily testing Royal Baking Powder by that most infallible of all tests, the test of practical use. They find it goes further, makes lighter, sweeter, finer-flavored, purer and more wholesome food than any other, and is always uniform in its work.

Its great qualities, thus proven, are the cause of its wonderful popularity, its sale being greater than that of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

MRS. WALDORF—"In our hotels the guests are well cared for. In every upper room there is a rope for escape in case of fire." Count De Barbere—"Ah, that is most amusing. If he wish he can use it also as a skipping rope."—Life.

WOULD BE NEEDED.—"Tell the publisher to order a pound of hyphens right away," said the foreman of the composing-room to the clerk. "Why?" "The editor has a lot of society people's names he wants to print.'

"PA?" "Yes, my son." "Why do so many people die of diphtheria?" "Because they get it in the neck," said Scnior Alley, blandly.—Arkansaw Traveler.

"Can you define profanity, Katie?" Katie—"It's what is always used in putting up stoves."—Inter Ocean.

BENEVOLENT-"She said she wouldn't kiss im for anything." "I know it; she does it him for anything." "for nothing."—Truth.

Some men are merely the silent partners of their bad habits.—Galveston News.

## HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

come to you if you're a suffering woman. The messenger in this case is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It's a tonic and nervine, a remedy prescribed by an eminent physician and specialist for all the peculiar ills and ailments of women.

culiar ills and ailments
My daughter, Miss
Mekker, was sick and
we called in one of the
best doctors here. She
got so weak that I had
to help her out of bed
and draw her in a chair.
She then tried some of
Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription. In less
than a week she was
out of bed and has been
working about five
weeks now, and looks
the picture of health.
As for myself I am
much be or of my female complaint. Before

As for myself I am much be 'er of my female complaint. Before taking the "Favorite Prescription," I suffered most of the time from catarrhal inflammation.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. NANCY MEEKER,

Delaware Co., N. Y.

Extreme, Chronic, Torturing Cases of

ARE CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL. PROMPT AND SURE.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

# SAPOLIO

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

# Millions

# 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

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age.

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 Roston.

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. 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 tablespoonfulin water at bedtime. Read the Label. Send for Book. Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.





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## Important Articles.

The Work that pays the best. By the Supt. of the Census, Robert P. Porter. The Girlhood of Queen Victoria. By one who knew her well, Lady Jeune. Boys who ought not to go to College. An important subject. By Prof. Stanley Hall. Some Remarkable Boys of the Boys' Brigade. By Prof. Henry Drummond. The Boyhood of the Russian Emperor. How the Czar was Trained. Isabel F. Hapgood.

## Serial Stories.

Nine Serial Stories will be given during 1894. By Harold Frederic. The Deserter.

Sara Jeannette Duncan. The Sonny Sahib. The Wood Sprites. By C. A. Stephens. By Myron B. Gibson. Herm and I. By A. Ellbrace. Down the Grand Canon.

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"Sweet Charity."

\$1.75 to Jan. 1, 1895. This beautiful Colored Picture, "Sweet Charky," must This beautiful Colored Ficture, "Sweet Charky," must be seen to be appreciated. Its richness of coloring commands instant attention. Its subject is a young lady of colonial times. There is not a home that the picture will not ornament. Size 14% x 21 inches. It will be sent safely to all new subscribers to The Youth's Companion who will cut out this slip and send it with \$1.75 for a year's subscription, and in addition the paper will be sent Free to Jan. 1, 1894, and for a full year from that date to Jan. 1895.

The Gift The Year. 39 THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass. CONCRETE CON

# DAY OF SURPRISES.

Strange Movements of the Senate Silver Factions.

No Compromise Acceptable-Anti-Repealers First Give Up-Later They Rally Confidently-Discussion Dull.

THE POSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-Many and startling as have been the changes in Republica to Montevideo to prevent the situation of the repeal bill since that measure was introduced in the chinery which had been removed senate, there has never before been a from the Tiradentes, so as to day which has seen so many as yester- render her useless in case the inday. The day started with the announcement that the compromise was here, has been replaced, and she is now

Many were inclined to doubt the announcement that the administration had set its seal of disapproval upon the democratic compromise, but a very little inquiry was necessary to satisfy ment. Then came the talk of adjournment as the best remedy and that was soon met with the assertion that cloture would be the proper thing. These announcements were followed with the rumor that the silver men were willing to surrender unconditionally and allow the repeal bill to be passed without further opposi-

Lastly came the definite announcements made almost simultaneously that there would be no effort at clo ture and the silver men had organized their forces and were prepared to continue the fight indefinitely.

The most interesting development of the day was on the silver side. Whether Adm. Mello and his adherents. given out in earnest, or for a purpose, some of the silver senators announced when they heard that the compromise bill would not be presented that they would make no more factious opposition but would give way as soon as and let the repeal bill pass.

Senator Dubois was instrumental in bringing about this change, which became apparent about 4 o'clock. He crossed over to the democratic side of

He met with much encouragement. The situation was changed in ten minutes. Senator Pugh's services were soon enlisted and he went to work with a will. The result was, he said, the finding of several democrats who had heretofore refused to filibuster who were willing to do all they could to prevent the reaching of a vote upon repeal. He said there were ten or twelve democrats who would stand out to the end to prevent this result. Meantime the populists, Peffer, Allen and Kyle, had gathered about Senator Peffer's desk. An hour before Mr. Peffer had authorized the statement that and all necessary accommodations the populists were willing to throw up their hands. When they came out of this conference, into which Dubois was invited before its close, they were all prepared to fight to the bitter end.

When seen at 4 o'clock, Senator Faulkner said: "Half an hour ago I told you a vote would be taken in a an authentic source it was learned that

Senator Hawley said as he was starting for the world's fair: "It looks to will investigate them and it is exme as if we were about where we were on August 7, last. I had hoped to see the bill through, but I feel that I must see the fair and it now looks as if I might visit it and get back in time for

Cloture is a question which senators stead of a recess the bringing up of portunity to explain. the cloture resolution. When he afterwards allowed Mr. Faulkner to move a recess he cut off all possibility of taking that question up to-day.

He may be awaiting the return of Senator Hill, who is the real author of the cloture resolution, and he may be of the opinion the senate is not in temper for the discussion of that question, debate upon which generally excites more feeling than upon any other topic. There are, however, some senators who think it should be given preference over all other topics. Senators Palmer and McPherson and other repeal senators had a long conference with the president yesterday. When he returned to the senate chamber Mr. Palmer said he thought cloture would be under taken soon.

"It has come," he said, "to be a ques tion whether the minority shall rule; it is more important than even the financial question. We shall have to have that fight out."

It is believed Senator Palmer expressed the sentiments of the executive. That senators with whom he talked got that impression is a fact. "If this is true," said one of the repealers, who has been anxious for compromise, we shall have to reform the lines. Minority rule was not mentioned in the proclamation calling for the extra ses

During the day Speaker Crisp was on the floor of the senate a great deal in conference with many of the senators.

The session of the senate was remarkable for the lack of interest displayed and the dullness which characterized the procedings. Frequent conferences constituted the noticeable feature on the democratic side of the chamber and at one time Vice President Stevenson took a seat on that side and engaged in what was obviously an earnest censultation with Senators Voorhees and Faulkner.

The time was occupied by three advocates of silver coinage, Messrs. Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and Teller, of Colorado, but little attention was paid

A Pioneer Dead.

EXCELSION SPRINGS, Mo., Oct. 24 .-Martin Courtney, one of the pioneer settlers of Clay county, died here yesterday morning. He came here in 1839, and was 87 years of age.

BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

Mello to Attempt the Capture of Peixoto's

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 24.—It is probable that one of the chief naval engage-ments of the Brazilian revolution will be fought off the coast of Uruguay. Adm. Mello ordered the cruiser Republica to sail from Santos for Montevideo, and she arrived to-day. The cruise and all on board were quarantined and will be kept there for two days. It is believed here that her object is to attack the Tiradentes as soon as the latter leaves the dock. When news of the professions of allegiance to Peixoto of the officers and crew of the Tiradentes reached Mello he ordered the the Tiradentes reaching Rio. The masurgents captured her while in dock ready to sail. Adm. Goncalves has been placed in command, and she is manned by 100 government soldiers, sent here from Rio. They arrived recently on the steamers Destrevio and Santos, and were quarantined. Both them of the correctness of this state- were released. On arrival of the cruiser Republica they steamed closer into the harbor for safety. Both are now anchored near the city. It is hoped by Goncalves and his officers that the government of Uruguay will protect them and prevent any violation of interpational law through an attack by the rebel cruisers. It is believed here that. the Republica, which is well manned and equipped, can easily defeat the

Letters have been received from London in which it is stated that the officers and crew of the Brazilian cruiser Riachaelo, stationed there, refused to obey orders from Peixoto. They reaffirm their allegiance to the cause of

Wrecked Mentally and Financially. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.-After an absence of nearly three months, George M. Brinkerhoff, of this city, who disappeared while returning from the world's fair July 29, was found in their prepared speeches were concluded | Toledo and brought home to-day. The unfortunate man is almost a total wreck and is not expected to recover. There is no doubt that his mind was unbalanced by his troubles and he has wandered aimlessly from place to place. the chamber and began to investigate. Mr. Brinkerhoff was engaged in real estate transactions in Springfield, Chicago and Kansas City.

Hot Springs Wants the Fight. Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 24.-An effort is being made by well-known and prominent sporting men to secure the Corbett-Mitchell fight for Hot Springs. It is a fact that the fight could be brought off here without official interference. At the last legislature of this state the law was amended regulating prize fighting so as to make it a mis demeanor punishable by fine only. It is also believed the purse can be raised given.

Colossal Forgeries. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-Lawyer Untemeyer, council for the receivers of the defunct Madison Square bank, had a long conversation with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay to-day. From week; now it looks further off than he submitted proofs that several forgeries had been committed, amounting to nearly \$400,000. The grand jury

Must Not Haunt Pool Rooms St. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 24. - The wholesale merchants of this city adopted resolutions Saturday night to discharge all employes who frequent pool rooms. discuss in a whisper since the hot To enforce this mandate, they stawords of last week. There can be but tioned men at the big pool rooms to little doubt that Senator Voorhees had day and upon their reports, derelict in mind early in the day when he said clerks and bookkeepers will be dishe would ask for an adjournment in- charged without being given the op-

> Beef Boners Strike. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.-The beef boners at the Armour Packing Co.'s plant in the west bottoms, about 100 in number, are out on a strike this afternoon. They claim they have been working under a reduction of wages for some time, and that the old scale was to have been restored at the beginning of the canning season about four weeks ago.

More Serious Than First Thought. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 24.—The collision between the Columbian express and an east bound passenger train or the Fort Wayne, at Monroeville, Ind., was attended with worse results than at first reported. Instead of but six injured, there were twenty-three hurt They will all recover, it is thought, though some of them are very seriously injured.

Dhuleep Singh Dead. Paris, Oct. 24.—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh died yesterday after-He has led a rather erratic canoon. reer. He was married to an Englishwoman and at one time was popular with the British. Then he took a fit

of resentment and dipped into treason-

able correspondence. Later it was said he was again reconciled. French Soldiers Besieged by Arabs. MADRID, Oct. 24. - Telegrams received here to-day from Algiers an nounce that forey French soldiers were attacked near El Golea, in the Sahara, some days ago, by Arabs and a desperate encounter, which lasted a whole day, followed. Twelve of the soldiers

were killed and many wounded.

A Prelate Dead. DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—Rev. Robert Bent Knox, D. D., archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, died suddenly at noon to-day. He was a man of years and distinctions. He was the head of the Protestant Episcopal church of Ireland, having been chosen to that position in 1886.

Last Week of the Fair. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-Next Monday the official life of the greatest of all world's fairs will cease. However, the gates will be kept open as long after that date as practicable to allow visitors to cast a glance at the white city before it shall be razed.

MINOR ACCIDENTS.

A Number of Railroad Wrecks That Were Bad Enough But Small Compared to Other Horrible Ones.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 21.-A special circus trains.

The train was running in five seean hour, when the second section, being a light train, came around a curve out a minute's warning crashed with terrible force into the rear end of the forward section, which was made up of cages, with four sleepers in the rear.

The last two cars were telescoped, and the inmates were awakened from their sleep by being violently hurled to the front of the cars or pinioned in seriously and one fatally.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL WHECK. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The New Orleans limited over the Illinois Central railroad with every coach full of world's fair passengers was wrecked by colliding with a coal train three miles beyond Kankakee and eight persons were seriously injured and many more suf-

fered from bruises. The New Orleans limited was due here at 12:20 o'clock. It had seven coaches and two sleepers. It was in charge of Engineer Smith and Conductor David Guchall. At Otto Junction tain it. a branch of the Illinois Central erosses the main line at an acute angle and it

Just before the crossing was reached the conductor of the limited saw a train approaching from the branch line. The and the engineer shot ahead supposing that the train on the branch was under orders and knew of the approach of the limited. Scarcely had the engine drivers touched the cross rails when the engine of the other train, attached to a long string of loaded coal cars, and known as the Bloomington district coal train, crashed into the tender of limited engine, tearing it loose and throwing the engine into the ditch. All the cars following were thrown off the track and upon their sides. Seats and winthe cars broken in. Most of the passengers were asleep and the shock threw many to the floor. Splintering of the cars and flying glass did the worst damage. Those in the forward

car and smoker suffered the most. When the physicians arrived the uninjured had extricated themselves from the debris and stood shivering in the cold night air. The injured had also been taken out. Their wounds and bruises were dressed when they were put aboard a special train from Kankakee and brought to this city.

FIVE TRAMPS CRUSHED TO DEATH. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.-Five men were killed in a freight wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday between the Center junction and Yardley bridge A number of box cars and one of the engines were badly wrecked. The vic-tims were tramps.

WORK ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The Treasury Department Will Continue Work on All of Them.

retary Curtis, of the treasury, was Morse of the same town, which is Dr. asked yesterday whether there had Graves' home, and where the body is been any orders issued recently stop-ping work on public buildings with the These gentlemen told the ho part of the treasury to stop in any recently asked for an appropriation of \$50,000, in order that plans and specifi- his liberty in a foreign country. cations for new buildings can be ment of economy nor any desire to public buildings in course of erection s going on, as it will continue to do. I am not aware that any change is contemplated by Mr. Carlisle."

Chief Clerk Kemper, of the office of ury, said: "There is no stoppage in the work of this department throughout the country and there will be none. Everything is going on as usual and no complaints are being received from any

W. C. T. U. ELECT OFFICERS. Miss Willard Again Honored with an Elec-

tion as President.
CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The important business before the Woman's Christian Temperance union congress was the election. All the old officers were reelected or promoted except Mrs. Caroline B. Buel, the corresponding secretary, and Miss Esther Pugh, the treasurer.

It was intimated Mrs. Buel and Miss Pugh were defeated on account of their opposition to the temple scheme. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge and Mrs. Barker, both strong supporters of Mrs. Carse, were chosen in their places. Miss Willard was again re-elected president, receiving 358 votes out of a total of 370.

The result of the election was as follows: President, Miss Frances E. Willard, Illinois; secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio; recording secretary, Mrs. L. N. Stevens, Michigan; treas urer, Mrs. H. M. Barker, North Dakota. The official roster was completed by Mrs. Clara Hoffman, as assistant to

Mrs. Stevens. New Pythian Officers

ST. Louis, Oct. 21.-At its closing session the state grand lodge. Knights of Pythias, elected officers as follows: James A. Reed, grand chancellor, Kansas City; James A. Frink, grand vice chancellor, Springfield; Rev. Dr. Gierlow, grand prelate, St. Louis; Adam Thies, master of exchequer, Hannibal; John H. Holmes, grand keeper of records and seals, St. Louis; Sam W. Davis, grand master-at-arms, Richmond; Dr. J. W. Ralston, grand inner guard, Cape Girardeau; John B. Davis, grand outer guard, Willow Springs; Edward M. Hay-ber, supreme representative, Ironton.

FIGURES FROM CARLISLE

The Secretary Replies to a Query from the Senate Regarding Silver. Washington, Oct. 20. — Secretary Carlisle sent to the senate a reply to to the Intelligencer from Clarksburg, a resolution asking him to inform the W. Va., says that a rear end collision senate, as approximately accurately occurred near that place this morning as practicable, of the number of coined on the Baltimore & Ohio road, between standard silver dollars of our minttwo sections of the Barnum & Bailey age under the laws of 1878 and 1890, exported and imported since February 28, 1878; the number of such dollars retions and the first section going up a coined in our mints and the number grade was running about three miles consumed in the United States industrial uses; the amount of gold taking the same course since 1870, and whether at twenty-five miles an hour and with- the amount of excess, if any, of such exports over imports and the amount recoined and that used in industrial arts have been taken into account and deducted from the total coinage in the estimates of such coins in existence in this country.

The secretary says that the number of silver dollars coined under these laws their berths. A dozen were hurt, half exported and imported is not known, as returns of domestic coins exported or imported are not entered at the custom houses by denominations. The number of dollars coined under these laws deposited at the mint for recoinage has been 132,018.

No estimate has been made of the dollars coined under these laws which were used in the industrial arts, but it is believed that the number is very small, as so much more bullion can be purchased for a dollar than it contains and bullion would be used in lieu of coin whenever it was practicable to ob-

The amount of United States gold coin exported from January, 1870, to was at this crossing that the wreck October, 1893, was \$571,881,770. The occurred. ported from January 1, 1878, to October 1893, was \$126,943,885. Prior to January, 1878, the imports of signals showed a clear track, it is said, United States gold coin were not separated in the custom house returns from foreign gold coin.

> The amount of gold consumed in the industrial arts from 1878 to 1893, as estimated by the mint bureau, was \$82, 375,000.

In estimating the amount of silver dollars coined since February 28, 1878, in the country, no deductions have been made either for exports or for use in the industrial arts in the United States, nor has there been any allowance for re-coinage, as it has heredows were smashed and the sides of tofore been believed that the number of silver dollars re-coined in 1873 and prior years in circulation exceeded the amount of silver dollars coined since 1878 exported, re-coined and used in the industrial arts.

In estimating the stock of gold coin in the country, the amount exported and recoined, as well as the amount estimated as used in the industrial arts of the United States, is deducted from the last estimate, while the amount composed and coined is added.

IS DR. GRAVES ALIVE?

entational Story That the Famous Poison er Is Still Among the Living. DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.-The Rocky Mountain News publishes a sensational story about the death of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, which is supposed to have occurred in the county jail in this city, on September 15, of poisoning. The story is to the effect that Charles N. Chandler, a wealthy citizen of Thompson Center, Conn., arrived WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. - Assistant Sec- here Tuesday in company with Stephen

These gentlemen told the hotel idea of retrenchment. Mr. Curtis re- prietor where they stopped that Dr. plied: "There is no disposition on the Graves was not dead; that the casket was opened at the grave in Thompson way the work on public buildings, nor | Center against the protests of the have any orders been issued to shut widow and found to contain a pine log down. On the contrary the secretary instead of a dead body, and that the supposed dead doctor is now enjoying

A rumor has been current here for repared and work be given the some time past that the body carried people. There is no false senti- from the cell of the county jail on that Sunday morning was wax and not the prevent the employment of anyone in flesh of the alleged famous poisoner, order to make a better showing in a and that this trick had been played in financial way. Work on the various order to give the prisoner his liberty and deceive the public; that the parties to the deception were some high offi cials and a secret organization. This rumor was strengthened by the fact that no one was allowed to review the the supervising architect of the treas- remains except the most intimate friends of the Graves family, and also that Mrs. Graves refused to allow the body to be embalmed before shipping it to Massachusetts, but this is the first time the report has appeared in print.

No Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, yesterday gave it out that he would not permit the prize fight between Jim Corbett and Charley Mitchell to take place at Conev island. District Attorney Ridgeway is also reported to have said the offering of a purse by the Coney Island Athletic club was more or less a bluff to find out how the people of Brooklyn and Kings county would stand it, and that the tolerance of a prize fight, that is, an international prize fight, would never be considered.

Seven Killed.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 20 .- A terrible wreck occurred at midnight on the Illinois Central road at Otto Junction, in which seven passengers are reported killed and about the same number badly injured.

The fast mail, north bound, crashed into a Pontiac district freight as the latter was rounding a curve. The Texas sleeper was attached to the train and it is thought the dead and wounded are in that.

Excitement in Havti.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- The World's Panama special says: Havti's deputy minister of the interior, it is observed, was connected with the plot to overthrow the government. He was imprisoned and will probably be shot as a traitor.

There is profound popular excitement over the renewal of the question of ceding the Mole St. Nicholas to the United States, which it is said Hippolyte secretly favored, but dared not openly to be the cause of the conspiracy just discovered

LABOR UNIONS.

Proposition to Unite All Labor Organizations Into One Gigantic Confederation New York, Oct. 23. -No achievement of organized labor in this or any other country can compare in magnitude with a movement which it is proposed to inaugurate at the general assembly of Knights of Labor next month and to consummate when delegates representing the entire American federation of labor convenes December. An amalgamation every labor order and labor union in the United States, whereby all shall recognize a single supreme authority and in which over hundreds and thousands of workmen shall be an organized unit in everything that seems to affect their interests, is the end aimed at. Only one potent influence is being exerted to the execution of this scheme-that of Samuel

qualified approval. It will be remembered that Mr. Powderly had lately authorized an announcement of his coming withdrawal as general master of the Knights of Labor. It is now authoritatively declared by those who have served on the committee which requested Mr. Powderly's acceptance of one more election that he has consented. The complications growing out of Secretary and Treasurer John W. Hayes' official standing have, it appears, been satisfactorily adjusted pending the conven-

Gompers. Another man, willingly or

unwillingly, is looked to as a cham-

pion of the movement, Terence V.

Powderly, and has already given it a

tion of the general assembly. There are indications of internal upheavals in all the labor orders. The utterances of such leaders as John C. Costello, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; John T. Byron, of Massachusetts; Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, and R. M. Campbell, of Memphis, to mention those only who are of the rank and file as well as influential, have been long for consolidation. Mr. Gompers has naturally crystallized the opposition, and especially as T. V. Powderly is in favor of union on general principles. For this reason he has advocated a final action recently with the Farmers' Alliance and similar organizations, as well as closer identification with political movements.

Such a consolidation would have an imposing result. It would mean a membership of 950,000 and a revenue of \$2,000,000 yearly. The argument that it is too gigantic for ready action is met by the proposition to maintain the

Known and Unknown Remains of the

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 23.—The following victims of the wreck have been positively identified: Frank H. Smith, leg amputated and since died, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Charles W. Van Dusen, Sproutbrook, N. Y.; died of injuries; Mrs. Van Dusen, Sproutbrook, N. Y.; H. S. Stringer, Port Dover, Ont.; William H. Henry, East Green-wich, R. I.; Edwin I. Magoon, Walwick, R. I.; Mrs. Albert Bradley, Sincoe, Ont.; J. W. Beardsley, Watkins, N. Y.; Mrs. F. H. McKenzie, Wisconsin; Miss A. W. Worthman, New York city; James G. Worthman, brother of ble to have the bill reported to the above. 12 years old; Thomas A. Me- house at the earliest day possible and Garvey, London, Can.

The remains of the above were all at least within a month. shipped yesterday afternoon, accomlentify. The remains of Thomas I Stringer were escorted to the depot by Odd Fellows, he being a member of fifteen unidentified bodies.

The following are known to be among those burned to death, but cannot be identified: Mrs. Eveline A. Al- ficiencies. It is now intended to make drich, of Edwardsburg, Mich.; Mrs. A. up the present deficit by the coinage of K. Warner, of Brockport, N. Y.; Mrs. the seigniorage of the silver in the J. A. Wood, Odessa, N. Y.

Suggestion has been made that all at least one-half of them, be buried in one lot in Oak Hill cemetery and a monument erected. All of the wounded are doing well except Mrs. Robert Vance, of Simcoe, Ont. who had both legs broken, and one leg had to be reset. Her husband arrived yesterday afternoon. Mrs. McKenzie was identified by her nephew, H. R. Peebles, of Chicago. W. A. Ryers, of Port Dover, followed by an explosion of vapor gas Canada, one of the wounded has left for home.

Magoon and Henry were brothers-inlaw and left in company for the world's fair. They made the fatal mistake of stopping over one day to see Niagara Falls.

FEMALE REGULATORS.

Temperance Women in Trouble for Descending to Whitecap Methods. STROMSBURG, Neb., Oct. 23.—A large and well-developed sensation broke loose in our neighboring town of Osceola. It is reported here that the Women's Christian Temperance union organized itself into a whitecap society for the express purpose of chastising several resident young ladies whose reputations are not above reproach. Saturday night between 7 and 8 o'clock, by use of decoys, the whitecaps succeeded in entrapping their victims, and, according to the best information, one of the victims was flogged into insensibility. while two others escaped with their clothing torn from their persons and somewhat bruised. Eleven of the perpetrators were recognized and at once arrested. Some of them are out on bail and others are in jail. Their trial is set for 10 o'clock to-day.

Sad Destitution. Tuskahoma, I. T., Oct. 23.-A man named George Ramsey came into town from a saw mill back in the mountains with a sick family and in destitute circumstances. About an hour after his arrival the baby died in the waiting room of the depot, and a physician being called rendered a verdict of death from starvation. They were on their way to Ben Franklin, Tex. A collection was taken up for their benefit and they were started on their way, with cretly favored, but dared not openly the wife in an almost dying condition accept. Knowledge of this is thought on a stretcher and the dead infant in the biggage car in as good a coffin as the town could afford.

CONFESSED THE CRIME.

The Murderers of the Wrattan Family Finally Discovered. Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—A special from Washington, Ind., says: At last the guilty murderers are in the

toils of the law. Last Saturday the grand jury ordered the arrest of James Stone, the man who came to the Wrattan house early Tuesday morning and first discovered the terrible tragedy. His arrest was caused through his own wife, who appeared before the grand jury and testified that Stone arose in the night and complained of violent toothache and that he was going to a dentist and have it extracted; that he did not return until a late hour and then being covered with blood, he asked for a change of clothing; that Stone maintained that the blood on his clothes was caused by the bleeding of his tooth.

On inquiry it was found that no doctor or dentist had extracted a tooth from Stone. This was deemed strong evidence, especially when coming from the man's wife.

As soon as Stone was brought to town the grand jury went to work to obtain a confession from him. At first he strenuously denied everything, but being assured that clemency would be guaranteed to him, if he made a confession, he at midnight yielded to their overtures.

Stone confessed the crime and gave the names of his six confederates, all of whom are under arrest. On the night of September 17 Stone and bis accomplices murdered Dillon Wrattan, his wife, mother and three children for the purpose of robbery, the family having, as it was supposed, a large sum of money in the house

PHILIP SCHAFF DEAD.

A Great Biblical Scholar and Translator

Passes Away. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, eminent as a writer of church history and a teacher of sacred literature, died at his residence, 15 East Forty-third street, aged 74 years. Death resulted from a second attack of angina pectoris, lasting two days, which was brought on by overwork in preparing a pamphlet, "The Reunion of Religions," read at the world's fair parliament of religions.

BIOGRAPHICAL Dr. Schaff was born at Coire, Switzerland, on January 1, 1819. At 10 years of age the boy was forced to earn his own living. He worked his way through the gymnasium at Stuttgart, and he passed examinations for a professorship. met by the proposition to maintain the order in divisions—one to be known as Knights of Labor, another as the Federation, and so on.

IDENTIFIED DEAD.

The passed examinations for a professorship. He spent a winter at Rome, working in the library of the Vatican by special permission of the pope. In 1844 he was recommended by professors at Berlin as the right man to teach German scholarship in the United States. He came to the theological seminary of the German Reformed church at Mercersourg. He was married soon after to Miss Margaret Schley, a cousin of Com. Schley, of the United States navy. Dr. Schaff became a Presbyteri-an about 1862. Dr. Schaff was most conspicuous in the work of revising the King James translation of the Bible At the request of the English committee, he chose his own co-workers from this country, who made him president of the American committee.

IN FAVOR OF AN INCOME TAX.

This Sentiment Is Rapidly Growing Among the Democratic Members of the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-All the democratic members of the ways and means committee, engaged in the preparation of the tariff bill, agree that it is desiramost of them think it can be reported

The income tax sentiment is growing panied by friends who came her to among the democrats of the house. It other than that in force will be necessary, as members of the majority say Simcoe lodge No. 161. There are now that the new tariff will cause a decrease in the revenue derived from imports at least \$25,000,000, without taking into consideration the present detreasury, but the deficiency under the new tariff bill cannot be disposed of in bodies unidentified, and that will be any other way than by some other means of taxation.

The Spokane Explosion.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 23.-A search yesterday through the ruins of the explosion and fire revealed no further victims. C. L. Tratter, who was at first reported buried in the ruins is safe. He lit a match upon going into the dye house, which was immediately from a barrel of gasoline. blown against the rear of the building and a piece of glass from the window entered his neck, making a serious wound. It is now thought that the injured will all recover.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The president has nominated Needham C. Collier, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico, and the following postmasters among others: John W. Puckett at Rogers, Ark.; John H. Howell, Eagle Grove, Ia.; Frank McHalpine, Peabody, Kan.; Reese W. Crockett, Alport, Mo.; Alfred G. Correy, Fairfield, Neb.

Attendance at the Fair. CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The attendance at the fair during the past week was less by several thousand than that of the preceding week. The Manhattan day attendance did not reach 300,000. The crowd was not sufficiently large to cause discomfort and the interesting exercises were thoroughly enjoyed. The fair was thronged with visitors vesterday. It was probably the largest crowd ever assembled at the exposition on Sunday.

Gave the Women \$10,000. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 23.-For several months certain women have been interested in a scheme to establish a hospital here. A. C. Burnham, a prominent banker, has come to the rescue of the ladies with a gift of \$10,000, and the indications are that the hospital will be established.

Lord Vivian Dead.

ROME, Oct. 23.-Lord Vivian, British ambassador to Italy, died at 7 o'clock this morning of pneumonia. In consequence of his death projected entertainments of the English squadron in Italian waters have been abandoned.