

Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1893.

NO. 2.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has asked for the resignation of Charles F. Wencker, collector of internal revenue for the First district of Missouri, and of Ernest Nathan, collector of internal revenue for the First district of New York.

ROBERT E. PRESTON, of the District of Columbia, has been nominated by the president to be director of the mint.

CHARGES made in the public press against the appointment of James Van Alen to be ambassador to Italy were considered by the senate committee on foreign relations and were thought to be sufficiently grave to postpone the matter for investigation.

MR. JOSEPH, of New Mexico, a member of the committee on statchood, claims that bills for the admission of Utah, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico will be reported favorably before the close of the present session.

REAR ADM. WEAVER, U. S. N., has been placed on the retired list. The president has withdrawn the nomination of Leopold Moore, of New York city, to be consul at St. Christopher, West Indies.

A CRAZY man gained admission to the White house, and might have done some injury to the president had he not been promptly ejected.

THE house has killed the Flynn resolution for an investigation of the outrages in connection with the opening of the strip and has adopted a substitute resolution which means nothing.

J. R. GARRISON, deputy first comptroller of the treasury, has been requested to hand in his resignation.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS, of the world's fair, is in Washington, one of the objects of his visit being to urge upon President Cleveland that he should be present when the fair closes.

SENATOR HILL has introduced a bill intended to recognize telegraph operators who served during the rebellion as military men entitled to honorable discharge if their services justify it.

ROBERT E. PRESTON, if confirmed as director of the mint, cannot be removed for five years without the consent of the senate, a distinction shared by only one office, that of comptroller of the currency. Mr. Preston has been connected with the treasury since 1866.

UNITED STATES MINISTER THOMPSON at Rio Janeiro has been instructed to protect the rights of all American citizens and to do all in his power to prevent further bloodshed and destruction of property.

CONGRESSMAN OATES appeared before the banking and currency committee in support of several measures of which he is the author; among others a compromise on the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks.

THE house elections committee has decided to admit the Bourbon county, Kan., evidence of Congressman Funtun in his contest case.

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER has obtained leave to print in the Record a defense of the charges made against the interior department in connection with the opening of the strip.

SENATOR DUBOIS has introduced a bill to reimburse the Chickasaw nation in the sum of \$184,000, which is alleged to be the accrued interest on part of a trust fund erroneously dropped from the record fifty-three years ago.

THE EAST.

THE schooner Pioneer sailed from Gloucester, Mass., nearly seven weeks ago on a codfishing trip and was last seen just before the great gales of August. Since then she has not been heard from. She carried a crew of eleven men.

HEALTH OFFICER JENKINS, of New York, has inaugurated a movement to render aid to the stricken people of Brunswick, Ga.

NEARLY all the mills of Connecticut which have been running on half time and with half a force have resumed, giving employment to all old hands in the various places.

It is reported that Treasurer Washburn, of the Old Colony railway at Boston, is a defaulter to the extent of \$125,000.

In the federal court at New York Roland R. Conklin and Samuel M. Jarvis were appointed receivers for the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co. The immediate cause of the failure of the company was its inability to meet the interest on debenture bonds to the amount of \$60,000, due September 1.

At Uniontown, Pa., the property of the Columbia Iron & Steel Co. was levied on by Sheriff Wilhelm. The judgments on which the execution is issued are held by Robert Hogsett and the People's bank at Uniontown.

A FIERCE colliery fire is raging at the Boston run workings of the Reading company located near St. Nicholas, in the Mahanoy valley, Pa. This colliery is one of the most important plants of the Reading.

SAMUEL N. WILLIAMS, chief clerk of the Tyrope, Pa., post office, was arrested by Special Inspectors W. W. Dickson and H. B. Gribbs, of the post office department, charged with opening and abstracting money from registered letters.

MRS. HENRY T. STEVENS and Miss Sophia T. W. Morton, while driving, were instantly killed at a grade crossing at Greenfield, Mass.

JOHN E. RUSSELL was again nominated for governor by Massachusetts democrats, with James B. Carroll for lieutenant-governor.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago police returns on the census of the unemployed have been completed. From the exact figures and the estimates it is argued that 100,000 unemployed men can be accounted for in Chicago.

THE Tiffin (O.) agricultural works have gone into the hands of a receiver. Too much stock made up and on hand. A HEAVY frost has seriously damaged the broom corn crop in Cole, Edgar and Douglass counties, Ill.

THERE is considerable alarm at Marshall, Ill., over the diphtheria epidemic prevailing there.

THE world's fair congress auxiliary in connection with the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association, has just issued a call for the congress of the Y. M. C. A. of the world, to be held on October 6 in memorial art palace.

THE Michigan Central Railroad Co. has armed all its employees and express messengers.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD boy, the son of a farmer near Oakland, Ill., attempted suicide because his father whipped him.

IN a collision on the Grand Trunk railway at Bellevue, Mich., several prominent people of Detroit were killed.

THERE was a scene of excitement during a great crush at the Indiana state building at the world's fair on the 27th. A panic was only averted by the coolness of ex-President Harrison.

CASSIUS BELDING, an insane painter, created a panic on the Chicago board of trade by suddenly firing five shots into the crowd. He wounded two men badly and one woman slightly, but none of them fatally.

THE four Chinese arrested in San Francisco last Monday were ordered deported by Circuit Judge McKenna. Bail was refused and notice of an appeal given.

AT the examination of the Mineral Range train robbers George La Liberty, one of the robbers, told how it was done. His evidence tended to confirm the belief that the booty was stolen from the robbers, as they claim.

JACK COXSON and Eva Flint, charged with being implicated in the Kendallville train robbery, had a preliminary hearing at Auburn, Ind., and both were bound over for trial.

FRANK P. NELSON, one of the wealthiest men in Greenacastle, Ind., indorsed paper for a manufacturing firm there and in consequence made an assignment.

THE race from Chicago to Milwaukee, between the whaleback Christopher Columbus and the Goodrich line steamer Virginia, was won by the former by 0:4:15.

BILLY DEUTSCH, known in all sporting circles of this country and Europe, died of consumption at Denver, Col.

AT Crystal Falls, Mich., the Michigan river broke into and flooded the Mansfield mine, drowning twenty-eight miners who were at work on one of the upper levels.

THE unprecedented drought in Iowa was broken by a steady downpour of rain. The pastures are probably dried up past reviving, but the benefit to winter wheat, wells, streams and fall plowing will be incalculable.

THE SOUTH.

COL. H. CLAY KING, the slayer of David H. Poston, who is now serving a life sentence in the Tennessee penitentiary as a punishment for his crime, has issued an address to the public, in which he makes some sensational charges. He charges that his conviction was brought about by conspiracy.

CAPT. W. L. NEALE, once state treasurer of Kentucky, died at Lexington, Ky.

MEAGER reports have been received of a wreck on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, near Hillsboro, Tex., in which nine men of a bridge gang were killed.

THE large mercantile establishment of Wolf & Goldman at Newport, Ark., was destroyed by fire the other morning.

THE stockholders of the suspended Kentucky national bank, of Louisville, have unanimously voted to resume business at an early date.

It was asserted at Knoxville, Tenn., that citizens of Briceville and not soldiers were convicted of the Drummond lynching.

THE city secretary and the secretary of the city water works at Fort Worth, Tex., have been arrested under indictments for misappropriating public funds.

SENATOR FALKNER, who has been the leader in the efforts for a compromise on the silver question, is still confident that a settlement will be reached.

SOME silver men take the position that if the Sherman act is repealed it will leave in force the provisions of the Bland-Allison act regarding the coinage of silver.

MGR. SATOLLI has officially stated that Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, has not been deposed.

THE Bessemer ore trust has secured control of the Magnetic property at Cranberry, N. C. The price is said to be \$1,000,000.

THE uprising among the Yuma Indians in southwestern California, headed by Chief Miguel is ended. The renegade chief and several of his followers are under arrest.

M. J. KRAUSE, of New York, mourns the loss of \$22,000, caused by the purchase of forged notes issued by Oscar Adler.

THE senate has confirmed Sheridan P. Read, of New York, consul at Tien Tsin, China, and Benjamin P. Moore, of Newport, collector of customs, district of Alaska.

GENERAL.

THERE has been a new and most serious disagreement between King Humbert and the vatican. The pope refuses to recognize the king's right to nominate a patriarch for Venice.

FURTHER investigation into the plots of the anarchists recently arrested in Vienna show that their plan was to blow up the reichsrath and many other principal buildings of the city.

FOUR new cases of cholera and one death from that disease were reported at Hamburg.

THE Hungarian budget for 1894 shows a total surplus of 11,688 florins, a decrease of 468,484 florins compared with 1893.

THE young king of Spain, with retinue, arrived at Madrid from San Sebastian amid much cheering and no disturbance.

THE Italian ambassador to France gives very discouraging views as to any prospects of peace in the future between the two countries.

THE city of Toulon asked the French government to give it money to pay for the fetes in honor of the Russians visiting there, but was refused.

THE speech of Mr. Gladstone, at Edinburgh, is said to be a bitter disappointment to the liberals, who were hoping their leader would outline the plan of campaign to be undertaken against the house of lords.

THE government forces in Argentina are reported to have gained a complete victory over the rebels and the revolution is practically at an end.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended September 28 showed an average decrease of 27.0 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 30.0; outside, 23.0.

THE Argentine republic has under consideration a scheme for colonizing Terra del Fuego. It will offer special advantages to settlers there and will create a free port in the islands.

ALDERMAN GEORGE ROBERT TYLER, of the Queenhithe ward, has been elected lord mayor of London, to succeed Stuart Knill.

SIXTY-NINE persons charged with connection with the anti-dynastic affray at Prague on the occasion of the Austrian emperor's birthday, will be tried for high treason.

It is reported at Bangkok that the French have given the island of Koh-samit, in the gulf of Siam, to Russia for a cooling station.

ADVICES from all parts of England indicate that the keenest distress exists among the striking coal miners and their families. Many subscriptions have been started for them by newspapers. A further stoppage of many large mills has occurred owing to a lack of fuel.

THE steamer Carlos, which the Brazilian government refused to dock at Rio de Janeiro, because she had cholera aboard, has arrived off Sardinia, where she is held in quarantine. During the voyage from Brazil 144 deaths occurred and there are seventeen persons now ill on the vessel, including the doctor.

THE LATEST.

SILVER men in Colorado are urging that the state establish a silver bullion bureau and issue certificates for circulation.

It is stated that a majority of the house banking and currency committee will oppose the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state bank issues.

ABOUT one-fifth of the textile workers around Philadelphia are unemployed.

THE Choctaw council has convened. Government troops will prevent trouble.

A TREMENDOUS gale caused the waters of the gulf to overflow the business portion of Mobile, Ala., doing a great amount of damage and causing the loss of at least two lives.

FIRE at Omaha destroyed the Boyd opera house. By the falling of the rear wall several firemen and one spectator were seriously injured and one fireman killed.

In consequence of deficient water in the Nile ten thousand acres of upper Egypt are without irrigation. As the cotton crop is a month late, the government has granted a delay in the payment of land taxes.

DELEGATE FLYNN has introduced in the house a resolution to permit all persons who have lived in the strip twenty days to vote at the city election.

SENATOR FALKNER, who has been the leader in the efforts for a compromise on the silver question, is still confident that a settlement will be reached.

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KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Of Interest to Strip "Rushers."

Attorney-General Little has given an opinion touching the status as to citizenship of the Kansans who made the run in the Cherokee strip. He says:

While it is true that no one could enter this territory without first making a certain declaration and receiving a certificate so to do, yet this certificate operated as a mere license to homestead the land and no one had the right to homestead unless he held this certificate. Now, there is nothing in this first declaration and certificate which in any manner makes the holder a resident of the territory or forfeits his residence here. After receiving this certificate he may not enter the territory at all, or conclude not to homestead any of the land. If he or she concludes to homestead they can do so in two ways—they can enter upon the land and remain there three months without filing thereon, at the end of which time they must file their claim and continue to reside thereon, or they can file their claim immediately and, after such filing, have six months to commence their residence and occupancy. When the party has filed on the land in the first instance he then gains a residence in the territory and loses the same in the state, depending upon his intention to make the land so filed on his residence. If, from the hour he files on the land or enters the same without filing, he intends to make it his residence and to homestead the same, then his residence in this state is lost. From the hour of filing or entering the land, his intention governs. If, after filing or settling on the land, he comes to this state and votes, at the same time intending to return to the strip, after voting, such vote is fraudulent and void and the vote subjects him to a criminal prosecution. In view of the fact that residence is a matter of intention, if a person who has located a claim in the strip or elsewhere intends to return and has intended to return after the election and complete the title to his land, he is not a legal voter and may be properly challenged at the polls.

Fire at Sabetha a few days ago destroyed the Herald office and a number of other buildings, the total loss being about \$40,000, with very little insurance.

An application will be made to the governor for the pardon of Thomas T. Rucker, recently convicted at Winfield of manslaughter in the fourth degree for killing Scott Osborn at a dance twenty years ago.

George Klockson, treasurer of the grand lodge Knights of Honor, recently disappeared while on his way from Fort Scott to Leavenworth. He had over \$500 lodge money with him and foul play is suspected.

G. F. Boyd shot and killed E. E. Hawley at Caldwell the other night. Boyd was local agent of the Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, and Hawley was his wife's cousin. Boyd claimed that Hawley was too fond his cousin.

JO Chaburn, supposed to have been a member of the party of robbers that held up and robbed the Frisco train at Mound Valley, was arrested at Dexter the other day. The officers are confident that Chaburn was one of the robbers.

Dr. William Evatt, a well known farmer and physician, was killed near Lawrence the other night by a runaway team. He was 68 years of age. He came from Ohio to Kansas in 1870 and served in both the Ohio and Kansas legislatures.

Henry Noyes, who was wanted at several places in Kansas for obtaining money on forged checks, was lately arrested at Lyons City. Young Noyes is a son of Lieut.-Col. Noyes of the second cavalry, now stationed in Arizona, and grandson of the late ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio. He is 27 years of age.

Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, has introduced into the house a bill to restrict immigration. It prohibits the bringing to this country any person who cannot read and write or who is mentally or physically unsound, or who has not money enough to take care of themselves and family after landing.

Bud Bailey, a young Wyandotte county farmer, recently became violently insane and terrorized the neighborhood of Wallula. He especially had a spite against Postmaster Markham, who he assaulted with murderous intent. He was struck on the head about a year ago in Leavenworth and is under the delusion that Markham was the cause of it. The sheriff finally secured him.

Thomas T. Rucker was recently convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree at Winfield. At a dance in the county about twenty years ago he killed Scott Osborn, who sought a quarrel with and assaulted him. Rucker was arrested, but got frightened and escaped from jail. He went to Arkansas, changed his name, married and led an exemplary life. He was a justice of the peace when recently arrested and brought back to Kansas for trial.

The following pension examiners were recently appointed for Kansas: Fort Scott, Drs. Charles Holmes, W. S. McDonald and B. E. Hepler; Washington, Drs. J. H. Hoover and N. M. Smith; Salina, Drs. E. B. Switzer and J. E. Saville; Clay Center, Drs. D. C. Tyler and Andrew Pearson; Junction City, Drs. P. Dougherty and W. M. Cloud; Belleville, Drs. J. H. Honeck and W. G. Haring; Abilene, Drs. E. B. LaFeave, Oscar Z. Searl and Thomas N. Gunn.

State Insurance Superintendent Snider is again pressing the collection of fees due the state from various clerks of the district courts throughout the state. These fees arise out of cases brought against insurance companies during the past ten years, the law providing that in each case where an action is brought against an insurance company, the clerk of the district court shall collect a service fee of \$3.75 to be turned over to the state insurance department, the superintendent in such instances performing the duties of sheriff in serving the papers.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WHEN the senate met on the 25th Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of his resolution "de clarating the independence of the co-ordinate branches of the government must be maintained" and severely criticized the president for what he termed an unwarranted interference to coerce the legislative department. The repeal bill then came up and Mr. Stewart continued to speak in opposition. Mr. Cameron (Pa.) also addressed the senate and Mr. Bates (Tenn.) opposed the repeal. The house held an unimportant session which was almost exclusively occupied in considering the printing bill, and soon adjourned.

WHEN the senate met on the 25th Mr. Dubois (Ia.) offered a resolution that, as several states had no full representation in the senate, legislation relating to federal elections laws, tariff and finance be postponed until Monday, January 18, 1894. Laid on the table. Mr. Stewart then continued his speech against the repeal bill, but yielded to Mr. Perkins (Cal.), who favored a bimetallic standard. Senator Stewart then resumed his remarks, in which he spoke severely of the president on the charge of using patronage to carry out his purpose. Mr. Palmer (Ill.) called upon the senator from Nevada to be specific in his charges and defended the president. Messrs. Morgan (Ala.) and Voorhees (Ind.) disclaimed any hostility to the president. Adjourned. When the house met Mr. Tucker (Va.) opened the debate upon the federal elections repeal bill (the Tucker measure) and spoke for some time. Mr. Brosius (Pa.) replied in opposition to repeal. Mr. Flynn's (Ok.) resolution calling for information as to the killing of Hill by soldiers at the strip opening was taken up, and pending discussion the house adjourned.

THE senate had a lively session on the 27th. The business met in debate. The resolution of Mr. Dubois postponing to January legislation on the tariff, federal election laws and finance, owing to the vacancies from several states, was taken up and Mr. Dubois spoke in favor of it. Then a lively debate followed, which at times alternated between spice and acid. The repeal bill then came up and Mr. Teller spoke in opposition. The house was engaged for three hours discussing the bill brought on by Mr. Morse (Mass.) because the house refused to permit him to print in the Record newspaper criticisms of the commissioner of pensions. At a late hour debate was resumed on the federal elections repeal bill.

THE senate resumed its usual dignity on the 28th after the storm of the day before. Mr. Teller's resolution calling for information as to the killing of Hill by soldiers at the strip opening was taken up, and after some tame remarks in the way of questions and answers debate on the repeal bill was renewed. The main speech of the session was made by Mr. Peffer (Kan.), who spoke at great length in opposition. At 3:10 o'clock Mr. Peffer announced that he was willing to speak until sunrise next morning and as he did not wish to weary the senate, an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock. The house had a circuitous way to the federal elections repeal bill. A personal tilt took place between Messrs. Morse (Mass.) and Pitkin (Ill.) in which each was used and for a time an uproar was created which the senate finally suppressed. Mr. Black (Ind.) then spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Johnson (Ind.) spoke in opposition. The debate for the day was closed by Mr. Brockbridge (Ky.) in favor of the bill, and the house adjourned.

IN the senate on the 29th Mr. Cameron (Pa.) presented a petition signed by 14 manufacturers of Pennsylvania, in favor of legislation to preserve the protective features of the tariff and the integrity of silver as a money metal. Mr. Harris (Tenn.) spoke against the repeal bill. He said the passage of the repeal bill would mean more silver dollars and that silver would only be used as fractional currency. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) also spoke in opposition to the bill. He had not concluded his speech when the senate adjourned. In the house a communication was received from the secretary of the treasury with reference to instructions given collectors in regard to the Chinese exclusion act. Debate on the Tucker bill was resumed, but was so dry that at adjournment but few remained to hear the speaking.

DEBATE was resumed on the repeal bill in the senate on the 30th. Mr. Perkins (Cal.) presented an amendment embodying suggestions contained in his late remarks. Mr. Chandler (N. H.) spoke in favor of his resolution calling for information as to the commission investigating the New York custom house, and spoke in favor of the repeal bill. Mr. Camden (Va.) also favored the bill. Mr. Peffer (Kan.) then spoke in opposition until adjournment. The house held a brief session on the 30th to extend the time for compiling the eleventh census to June 30, 1894. Debate on the federal elections repeal bill occupied the remainder of the session.

Why a Wife Changes Her Name.

It is said that the practice of the wife assuming the husband's name at marriage originated from a Roman custom and became the common custom after the Roman occupation. Thus Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later times married women in other European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of." Against this view may be mentioned that during the sixteenth and even the beginning of the seventeenth century the usage seems doubtful, since we find Catherine Parr so signing herself after she had been twice married, and we always hear of Lady Jane Grey (not Dudley) and Arabella Stuart (not Seymour). Some persons think that the custom originated from the scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one. It was decided in the case of Bon vs. Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband.—Philadelphia Times.

Moderate Climate Conducive to Long Life.

Undoubtedly the climate most conducive to longevity is a moderate one, although a cold climate, other things being equal, has a decided advantage over a hot one. For instance, the rate of mortality in southern climes is much greater than that of such regions as Scandinavia and Russia, while duration of life is longer in Norway than in any country, and of course Norway is decidedly cold. That excessive cold is injurious to long life is proved by the low maximum age which is reached by the inhabitants of such places as Iceland and Siberia. The negro in the hot, muggy land of his fathers on the Senegal in Africa ages early and does not live long. Transplanted to a comparatively moderate climate in this country, he lives a much longer life, the census for New Jersey, for instance, showing that among negroes, with their easy going animal life, there is one centenarian out of every one thousand, but only one white centenarian among one hundred and fifty thousand. Brookline Eagle.

TWENTY-EIGHT VICTIMS.

The Waters of a Michigan River Break Into a Mine and Overwhelm the Workers—Twenty-eight Drowned.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Sept. 30.—With a roar and rush the waters of the Michigan river broke through the Mansfield mine, drowning twenty-eight of the employes at work directly under the stream. The eighteen men who escaped were employed in the lower levels. The accident occurred Thursday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, but did not become known until later. None of the bodies have been recovered, and it is believed it will be necessary to divert the channel of the river before they can be secured.

The Mansfield mine is situated on the banks of the Michigan river, about 6 miles east of Crystal Falls, the county seat of Iron county. It has been working between three and four years, and has shipped about 60,000 tons of Bessemer ore. The ore lead dipped rapidly beneath the stream, and for more than two years the workings have been directly under the bed of the river.

The depression in the iron trade has closed practically all the mines in the Crystal Falls district, and the Mansfield was the only one from which any ore was raised, the fine quality of its product enabling it to keep on working. The night shift had gone down, and though some one noticed that more water than usual was coming into the mine, no special alarm was felt, as the pumps seemed to keep the drifts free. Habituated to danger, the miners went to their work as usual, intent only upon the accomplishment of the daily task that brought food and shelter for themselves and families.

So the work went, on its usual course until after 9 o'clock. Then there was a roar and rush of water. So fast came the flood that it is doubtful if the men in the upper levels were able to reach the shaft at all. The scenes of horror and death in the upper levels can only be imagined, for no one escaped to tell the tale. Had the men been able to reach the shaft death would still have been certain, for the old, or No. 1, shaft, the only direct means of reaching the upper levels, collapsed and fell in about 9:30, cutting off all escape that way. Had there been time the men might have descended by some means to the lower levels and crossed over to No. 2 shaft, but the rushing flood came too fast.

The death of twenty-eight men marked the end of the Mansfield mine, for unless the river be forced to seek another channel this rich deposit of iron ore can never be worked again. Eight of the victims leave families of children fatherless, and about half of the remaining twenty men were the support of parents.

INSPECTION OF SWINE.

Products for Inter-State and Export Trade Must Be Inspected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The owners and managers of abattoirs and packing houses engaged in the slaughtering, curing and packing of swine have been notified that beginning with October 1 the agricultural department will commence an inspection of all swine slaughtered in the United States for both inter-state and export trade as required by act of congress, approved March 5, 1891. Secretary Morton calls attention to the fact that this inspection is compulsory upon his department and that it is not optional with the slaughterer or packer to accept such inspection.

The instructions forwarded the inspectors who are in charge of the abattoirs are full and explicit and if carried out to the letter ought to secure sweet and wholesome hog meat. The inspection includes a careful ante-mortem examination of all hogs and a subsequent post-mortem examination. Hogs slaughtered for export trade will receive a microscopic examination and be tagged with an official certificate to that effect. Owners of abattoirs who attempt to evade the law will be severely dealt with.

Hogs affected as follows will be condemned and carcasses stamped with the condemnation stamp of the department: Hog cholera, swine plague, charbon, or hog choler, malignant epizootic catarrh, pyemia and septicaemia, scab or mange in advanced stages, advanced stages of actinomy, cosis or lumpy jaw, inflammation of the lungs or of the intestines, Texas fever, extensive or generalized tuberculosis, animals in an advanced state of pregnancy, or which have recently given birth to young, any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food, any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abscess, suppurring sore or tapeworm cysts, should be condemned.

A Sample of Complications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Dr. Milton, of Woodward, Ok., the provisional mayor of the town, appeared before the land commissioners and asked that some means be provided by which the inhabitants of the railroad town be protected. Mayor Milton represents the original squatters of the town who had been doing business for years. When the territory was opened the town-site of Woodward went in with the 6,000,000 other acres, and a man by the name of Morgan proceeded to settle on it for a homestead, and wants to eject all the squatters. There is no end to the complications, and the interior department will have to straighten out the tangle.

A Sister of Charity.



By IDA LEMON
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OR ten years Sister Margaret had renounced the world. In the sisterhood she passed for a saint. And yet she was very human, at times very merry, and she was the most popular of all the sisters. There was something especially winning in her personality. Her face, albeit somewhat pale and thin from constant mortification and nightly vigils, was perfect in feature, and the delicate complexion was tinted charmingly, while the hair which was tantalizingly hidden was of that glorious, golden-red color, which the painters of lovely women choose as their ideal.

Sister Margaret had indeed renounced the world and with it all personal vanities, but there was one thing to which she still clung and that was her golden hair.

One evening, quite late, the Mother had visited her in her room. The sister was not at the devotions which had brought a look of heavenly blessedness into her face, but erect in her narrow chamber, clad only in the coarse night gown, which was neatly concealed by a mantle of falling hair, that glistened and shone; and now and again she lifted, as it were, a fold of it in her fingers, and it fell shimmering back.

"Sister Margaret," said the Mother, with rebuke in her voice, "you should be in your bed. There is but one thing which should keep you from it."

The younger woman turned towards her a blushing face.

"My thoughts were of the earth, mother," she said, softly.

The mother came closer to her and touched the silky hair.

"Is this a snare to you?" she asked.

"I love it," said Sister Margaret, in a voice that was musical by reason of its sweetness, "for the sake of an erring human creature. I never look upon my hair but I recall his praise of it."

"Yet you vowed to crucify your human affections."

"No nun could think less than I of human affections," said the little sister. "But we are bidden to love all sinners. This man is a sinner. While he walks the earth I must remember him. Once he loved me, and for aught I know he loves me still."

"My child," said the mother, gravely, "I see that you still cling to earthly things. It would please me greatly if you would sacrifice this—" she placed her wrinkled hand once more upon the hair. "It would buy something for his poor."

"Do not ask it of me, dear mother," pleaded the sister. "God understands. Love is acceptable to Him when it springs from a pure heart, and He bears with its weaknesses."

The mother was silenced. When she had left her Sister Margaret knelt long upon the cold floor. She was woman as well as saint. If she had outlived the bitterness the sweetness of the earthly love remained with her.

Never again had the subject been mentioned to her.

Daily the little sister grew in holiness and charity. Her black robes of the great city, where men and women steeped in vice and degradation felt the power of a love and purity they could not understand. She carried food to the starving, raiment to the destitute, hope to the despairing and comfort to all. Usually she thought of nothing but her work, and how to render most service to those to whom her life was given; but sometimes a face, a walk, the look in the eyes of one who

passed would arrest her attention, and for a second her breath would come quickly and her throbbing heart would cry out that her prayers were answered. But this was not so. And, by degrees, though her faith did not fail, she ceased to look for him whom she sought, and was thus spared the pain of disappointment.

And the days melted into one another, and grew into weeks, and months, and years.

One summer morning when the little sister brushed her hair, a ray of light from the rising sun fell upon it, and showed her a silver thread which had crept in among the gold. She looked at it as if she would fain have been deceived then, with a heavy sigh, let the long tress fall.

"Ah," she said, in a sorrowful whisper, "what if it be faded and white? Would he know me then? As well might I have been shorn."

That day she had to work very hard. There was much illness about. The

fever-stricken, who in health would have acknowledged no necessity for her presence, watched her eagerly. Weary mothers, to whom curses came more readily than other speech, blessed her when she lifted the little babies from arms too weak to hold them, and young children, crying with pain and wretchedness, held out their hot hands to clutch the tempting fruit she brought them.

By the afternoon she had given away all she had in her basket.

As she was descending the rickety stairs of the last house she had visited, a woman dashed out from the garret and, leaning over the banister, called to her.

"I saw you come," she said, "and I've been a-laying in wait for you. Could you stop back?"

The little sister looked up. She saw a pretty, bedraggled, untidy woman, with hollow eyes and a coarse complexion, who was still young, and whose person was clad in faded finery. She was not a new type to the little sister, who could have told her character at a glance.

She reascended the stairs.

"You have only just come to this house," she said, with her reassuring smile.

"Yes, we haven't been here three days," answered the woman. "It ain't exactly a sootable lodgin', but the rent's easier than t'other."

"You have been better off, then?" said the sister, and she knew the rest of the story without being told. But she let the woman make her own statement.

"We gets poorer an' poorer. When we first married my husband was quite a gentleman. It's drink as done it. But he've been steady a long while now. Turned over a new leaf, you might say. Only he was weak when we come here, and he caught the fever directly, and we haven't any money. And we are starving, well-nigh."

She looked at the basket. Alas, it was empty.

"I could stand it myself. But it's him and the little 'uns."

"You have some children?"

"Two."

She pushed open the door, and Sister Margaret entered.

The room was squalid and bare of furniture, except for the wretched bed on which lay a prostrate form, and a broken chair against which leaned a pale, lovely little child, who turned at her entrance and looked at her with shy, yet eager eyes. Another, and a younger child, was crouching on the floor, endeavoring to extract nourishment from an old dry bone she was sucking.

The sun streamed in through the uncurtained window. It showed the dirt and wretchedness of the room, the torn paper with its tawdry pattern, the soiled counterpane, which was flung over the sick man, and the pale, worn face resting on the coat which served as a pillow. It was the face of a wretched creature. But the sunlight, while it made the ruin more apparent, yet cruelly manifested that the stranded, broken vessel had been planned for a great and noble purpose, had once been beautiful and filled with power.

Was it this thought which came into the mind of Sister Margaret, and made her gaze, as if fascinated, on the sick man?

"He ain't conscious. He don't know you," whispered the woman.

"He—doesn't know—me," repeated the little sister like one in a dream.

She was trying to recall a face not unlike his. She remembered so well a broad white brow, from which the dark hair had been tossed carelessly back, and great long-lashed gray eyes with the dilated pupils of the enthusiast, and a weak, sensitive, mobile mouth, and a chin dimpled like a girl's. But this brow was furrowed, the hair was streaked with gray, the chin was disfigured by an unkempt beard, and the mouth was changed—sadly. Only the eyes were the same. The fever and the sunshine gave them a strange brilliancy.

Suddenly the sick man drew one hand from under the coverlet, and with an impatient gesture pushed back the overhanging hair from his forehead. Then he flung his arm out upon the counterpane and the thin slender hand with the fingers of the artist lay palm downward.

Sister Margaret gave a long-drawn shivering sigh.

But concentrated passion, whether of joy or sorrow, produces a wonderful calm.

"What is your husband's name?" the sister asked quietly and without looking round.

And the woman answered: "Claude Desborough."

The little sister bowed her head.

The man, who had been moaning, now muttered something incoherent. His wife understood him, however. She fetched a mug from the other end of the room. It had contained water, but was now empty. The little girl had surreptitiously drunk its contents.

"I must get some," said the woman, philosophically. And she left the room.

Meanwhile Sister Margaret stood as if incapable of action. It was so like a dream, this meeting. Her thoughts reverted to the past, strange and far away, as though in another life.

She saw a young, handsome man standing before an easel, and a girl, almost a child, was looking up at him in undisguised admiration, and both were smiling from sheer happiness. And presently the girl blushed at his praise of herself, as she stood in her white dress, with the rippling waves of her hair around her, like a nymph in a sea of gold.

But now it was night. The girl had changed. Into her eyes had come a sad, wistful look, and the traces of recent tears were upon her cheeks. She was walking restlessly up and down the room, and presently she covered her face as if with shame at the thought of something she had seen or heard, and falling upon her knees at the bedside prayed and wept.

And then she saw the snow falling, and a woman watching it listlessly. It was growing dark but had it been darker her eyes would have seen a fig-

ure approaching. Suddenly the light leapt into them and color to her cheeks. And she clasped her hands over her heart. She knew no more till he was in the room, at her feet, pleading for pity, for another trial—and not in vain.

And yet one more scene rose before her. It was too painful to dwell on. Even now Sister Margaret shuddered like one struck by cold. The woman, older, changed, and still sadder, was driving home with her father late in the evening. They alighted, and, as she hastened towards the gate, she stumbled and nearly fell. Prostrate on the ground lay a drunkard. The moon, looking suddenly from behind a cloud, showed her his face. And a cry broke from her, startling the silent night. Then, with feverish energy, she dragged off her glove and flung on the pavement her diamond engagement ring.

"It's food he wants," Desborough's wife was saying. "He's very weak."

The little sister passed her hand across her eyes.

"Have you nothing?" she asked, faintly.

"Nothing," said the woman, bitterly, "and we've pawned all we had except this."

She stretched out her hand towards the counterpane and began to pull it away from the shrunken form it covered. The man, half involuntarily, tightened his hold of it.

"It won't fetch much," said the woman, "but there ain't any time to lose. He's sinking fast."

"Stop," said the little sister, and she arrested the dirty, hard-worked hand with her own.

"I can't," cried the woman, passionately. "I love him. I ain't going to let him die if I can help it. I'd hoped you could ha' done something for us."

"I will," said Sister Margaret, gently. "I have only one thing to give him, and he shall have it."

She stepped to the foot of the bed, and pushed back her veil. Then with quick, nervous fingers she loosened her hair. In a minute her black gown was nearly hidden, and the sunshine, pouring through the dirty window, streamed

upon her, and made her a being transfigured—a creature of wondrous lightness, refulgent in a cloud of golden light.

The children, running to look at her, were almost afraid. The mother could not keep back an exclamation. Sister Margaret looked at her with shining eyes.

"See!" she said, in a strange, excited, half sad, half joyful voice, and she gathered her hair in either hand and spread it out. "This is for him. Cut it off with all speed; sell it and buy food!"

But before his wife could answer her the sick man had risen in his bed and was gazing at her with wondering eyes. Then he uttered a cry which thrilled the listeners, so full was it of rapture, while his haggard face was aglow like that of a young man.

"Why," he cried, and at the sound of his voice the sister trembled, "it's Fay! She has forgiven me—she has come to me. Ah, my darling, my darling!"

The tears streamed from his eyes, and he stretched out his arms.

"I knew you would come, Fay. I always said so. And now I can paint you. But why is it a black dress, Fay? I like you best in white. You are so young, you see, and wee, and happy; and black is for the old and sorrowful. Ah, but the hair is there, and just as bright. You should always stand in the sunshine, Fay."

He continued to regard her for a minute, the others breathlessly silent. Then, with a smile, he said, in a clear voice, like one reciting—

"Hair, such a wonder of flax and floss, Freshness, and fragrance—floods of it, too. Gold did it say? Nay, gold mine dress. Here, life smiled: 'Think what I meant to do! And love sighed: 'Fancy my loss!'"

"So when she died—"

"Died! Who is dead? Not Fay? Dead, did you say? No, she is there. Why, where was I? Let me think. You know, Fay; I have quoted it so often to you. Ah, I remember now."

"Not my hair," made the girl her moan, "All the rest is gone, or to go."

But the last, last grace, my all, my own—

"Fay, you are crying. Do not cry. Ah, it is my fault. Forgive me, dear. Pray for me, Fay. Oh, help me, I have sinned again. She has turned away. Oh, my God."

The rapid utterance ended in a shriek and he fell back senseless.

His wife turned to Sister Margaret. "It's the fever," she said. "He's raving." And she stooped to aid the fainting man, murmuring as she did so: "He often says long bits of poetry when he's off his head."

The Sister of Charity sprang towards her sobbing. "Don't restore him yet," she said. "Do this—" she pointed to her hair—"while he is unconscious."

And in a few minutes the old blunt knife had done its work and she was shorn of her glory. She drew its former black covering over her head while the poor woman gathered in her hands the "poor gold hair" which lay in a mass upon the floor.

"Now go," said the little sister, quite calmly. "Bring him help. I will attend to him till you return."

When the dying man came to his senses he saw bending over him the black-robed figure of a Sister of Charity. But her face was hidden.

LONDON'S DOG THIEVES.

Headquarters at Which These Gentry Nightly Congregate.

Once in my life I consorted with professional dog thieves, says a writer. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I never stole a dog, although I am free to confess that I have been tempted, and I have told the story of how on one occasion a dog stole me.

I was in London, in the northern part of London, which you will reach by passing through Fetter and Leather lanes, continuing past the quaint Italian quarter with its cathedral, the interior of which is beautiful, although the building is but crude externally, you will find yourself in close proximity to the rendezvous of the London dog thieves. Near by is a place called Hockings-in-the-Hole. It is well named, being situated in a decided hollow in one of the worst quarters of the great city. Those in search of a fine, creepy feeling should visit it after nightfall, as I did. I then found myself in the bar of a small, old-style public house of very doubtful character, or perhaps I shall express myself better if I say that its character was not at all doubted. I was eyed curiously by the loungers as I took some refreshment at the bar. I then quietly gave the countersign in accordance with the instructions with which I had armed myself. The powerful and heavy-necked publican changed his demeanor at once, and ushered me through a side door and up a creaky, tortuous and dark staircase. At this period the creepy feeling was at its best—or worst. A door opened and we entered a long room, the ceiling of which was very low. Yellow gas jets flickered here and there.

A curious sight met my gaze. The room was full of men, three-fourths of whom held dogs of every degree. The men were mostly of an uncouth description, clothed in great part in corduroy, surmounted with the conventional caps that are worn by the London costermonger. They resemble in general appearance the touts and welchers of the English race tracks. Most of them smoked short pipes. The dogs yelped and whined amid the general hum of conversation that came through the amber haze. My appearance excited no comment, and for this reason: It is quite a common thing for "swells with sporting blood in them" to drop in upon these gentry and pick up a good dog at a nominal price. The morality of the proceeding is very questionable, but the fact remains. Gin, the favorite drink with the low class of London, was brought in a jug and served in small wine glasses. I accepted the hospitality of my friends, the thieves, as I saw at once that it was expected.

Then I conversed with various members of the party concerning the points of the canines in their possession. They took my presence there as a matter of course and talked with perfect candor. Had I been able to forget the company I was in, I might truthfully record that I spent a pleasant half hour at Hockings-in-the-Hole.

These men are not all thieves. Some of them are dog brokers, who sell dogs for others or pick up a bargain to sell again. None of them openly admit that they are professional thieves, although, of course, it is understood perfectly. They "find" lost dogs or else they are commissioned to sell a dog that belongs to a "friend." Not a small part of their income is obtained through receiving rewards offered for lost dogs which they have been fortunate enough to "find." During my visit to them their demeanor was perfect. They might have been an assemblage of farmers at a cattle show.—Donahoe's Magazine.

THE WOMAN WHO HAS TACT.

She Always Says and Does the Right Thing at the Right Time.

There is nothing that carries a woman so far toward the goal of social success as tact. She may not possess those qualities necessary for leadership, but she will have no difficulty in securing so firm a foothold that she need have no dread of a greater power dawning upon the social horizon. The reason for this is that in reality tact is but another word for goodness of heart, and innate kindness to all must be the keystone that the woman of the world builds the castles of her ambition upon.

The tactful woman always says and does the right thing at the right time. She never wounds by those gaudieries which all unintentionally, yet nevertheless painfully, remind us of things we had rather have forgotten, or tells us unpleasant truths that are no less bitter because we know that there is no denying them.

Tact passes over every faux pas and somehow manages to convert them into something pleasant before the embarrassed perpetrator has a chance to raise a blush at his own awkwardness. All graces of mind and body seem embodied in that one word, for a woman may be painfully plain, yet with this virtue she becomes radiantly lovely in the eyes of those whom her consummate art has rescued from some dire strait. She may be poor, but to those about her the richness of her nature atones for the lack of worldly wealth. Her growns may be dowdy, but as she dwells among us she appears to be clothed in garments of radiant light, and it would be a brave spirit indeed that dared to cavil at the make-up of a woman whose gracious presence and tactful spirit had spared them many a period of embarrassment. Above all virtues cultivate tact, for in it lies the secret of all others.—Chicago Tribune.

Mother and Daughter.

Little Ethel—Mamma, I wish you'd wash Willie Pettie's face.

Mamma—The ideal! He's a neighbor's little boy. I have nothing to do with him.

Little Ethel—But I have. We've become engaged, an' I want to kiss him.—Good News.

An Unfounded Accusation.

Jaysmith—I've got it in for Snopper. Swayback—What is the trouble?

"I understand that he has been referring to me as a liar and a thief."

"Is that so? Why, I never knew you to steal."—Detroit Free Press.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Boiled Okra.—Take your tender pods of okra, and boil in salt water for twenty minutes. Drain, pour over a teaspoon of cream, add a tablespoonful of butter, season with pepper, and let simmer five minutes. Serve hot.—Harper's Bazar.

—Tomato Ketchup.—Twelve ripe tomatoes, peeled; two large onions, four green peppers, chopped fine; two tablespoonfuls of salt, two of brown sugar, two of ginger, one of cinnamon, one of mustard, a nutmeg, grated; four cups of vinegar. Boil all together till thoroughly cooked (about three hours), stirring frequently. Bottle while hot.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Hash.—Chop the hash fine and season well then bake in the oven in a deep dish. When nearly done break over it two or three eggs, broken carefully so the yolks remain whole. Sprinkle with a dash of pepper, salt and bits of butter. Replace in the oven until the eggs are set hard enough to cut through. Serve with small squares of toast.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Redreg, the National Danish Dish. You must take three pints of the juice of currants, raspberries, or cherries, and two pints of water. Add to this as much sugar as you please, and a small piece of vanilla. Put it all on the fire, and when it boils add fourteen or sixteen ounces of ground rice, sago-meal, or starch-meal. Now it may be boiled for ten or twelve minutes, and be slowly stirred. Afterward it is poured on large plates, or into forms, bowls, or tuncups, which previously have been well wetted inside with cold water, that the redreg may easily be turned out of the form when it is cool. It is served with cream and sugar.—N. Y. Times.

—Peppermints.—Put on to boil one and one-half cups of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of water, cooked until it will just gather together in cold water; it must not be cooked until it can be gathered into a soft ball like the fondant. When cooked to the right degree add four heaping teaspoonfuls of confectioner's sugar; if it seems too stiff to drop put directly over the fire and heat it up again. Just before pouring out add six drops of oil of peppermint. Turn out in shape, using a funnel and a long-handled wooden stopper, lifting the stopper high enough to allow the mixture to flow into the right size. Different kinds may be made by using different flavorings and colorings.—N. Y. Observer.

—Bearnaise.—This is the American edition of that most delightful souvenir of the mountain home of Henry of Navarre. It is simply a most unapproachable addition to broiled or broiled steak. Put in a little saucepan two tablespoonfuls of minced tender onions, or when they are in season, shallots, with four tablespoonfuls of white wine vinegar; simmer until reduced to one-half; add two tablespoonfuls of good roast beef gravy (unthickened), stock or beef extract; drop in two egg yolks and stir until the sauce thickens; remove to the side of the fire and add, a bit at a time, four ounces of good butter, dropping in a little water as the sauce becomes too thick. Finish with finely minced parsley, tarragon and chervil, or with the first alone if you have not the others, and season to taste with red pepper.—Country Gentleman.

Laundry Hints.

Shirts, cuffs, collars—anything, in fact—that needs to be stiffened and polished—should be washed perfectly clean and allowed to dry thoroughly before they are starched. Let them soak before washing in blood-warm water long enough to thoroughly soften the old starch. Take care not to bend the stiff parts sharply back or forth until gentle rubbing has made them pliable, for stiff-starched linen is almost as fragile as cardboard, even when new and sound of fiber. Especially is it so with fine qualities used for dress shirts. When shirts are ready for the line be sure to hang them on it properly—that is, with the shoulders lightly laid over it, the bosom hanging smooth and straight between. If a shirt bosom dries dragging slantwise the several thicknesses pulling about, no after effort will achieve quite the proper smoothness and solidity. With cuffs and collars it is much the same. Snap them out straight and hang them so that warp and woof pull true.—Detroit Free Press.

The Prevailing Colors.

The most conspicuous shades among the new colors are blue and brown, though green will not lose its standing in the new goods. There are at least six or seven new shades of brown, all more or less of the yellowish order, the deepest of them being but little darker than chestnut. Of the blues the very dark shades are falling somewhat into disfavor with the extremely fashionable, probably on account of the almost universal popularity of navy blue serge, and the shades most shown are of that indeterminate kind which suggest tinges of green or gray.—Chicago Tribune.

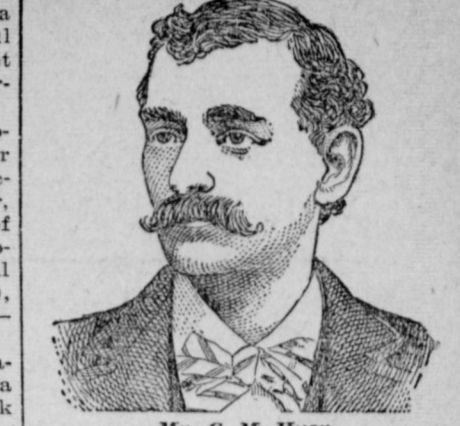
A Neat Sweeping Cap.

To make a sweeping cap, take a circle of cambric or silesia eighteen inches in diameter. Make a casing an inch from the edge and run in a piece of thin elastic. Draw up to fit the head and fasten. The edge may be pinked all around or bound with a contrasting color. Aside from wearing this when sweeping, use it when cooking or baking; also when taking care of butter. Its advantages are manifest and its daintiness detracts nothing from the handsome appearance of the wearer.—American Agriculturist.

"This literary business," said Hard-money to his son, "is a very nice thing, and I am willing to encourage you all I can to help you in that direction. As for myself, I never wrote anything worth reading."

"Pardon me, father, if I disagree with you," said the son, "for I have known you to write some very clever things." "Where?" "In your checkbook."

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"I am a boiler maker with W. & A. Fletcher Co., N. River Iron Works, this city, and at my business I contracted rheumatism so that I became a very great sufferer, and was really an invalid; helpless, could not move hands or feet, was unable to dress or undress myself. I had to have help to turn myself in bed. I did not work for four months, and was in a hospital for a long time. I spent a great deal of money without benefit. I asked the doctors if they could cure me, and they

Said They Could Not

One day a friend advised me to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken one bottle, I could get up, stand on my feet and walk through the rooms. I continued to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the medicine, and steadily improved until I was perfectly well. I can prove all I say by my fellow workmen who saw me in my agony, or the firm by whom I am employed." C. M. HYER, Hoboken, N. J.

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Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price \$1.00 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD'S REGULATORY CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody a clear, brief, and practical view of the various questions which are being discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

MORTGAGE TAXATION.

How It Acts on the Farmer.

The taxation of mortgages is double taxation, and therefore unjust to the land taxed. As the matter now stands, a farmer with a farm assessed at \$1,000 is required to pay the full tax on his farm, and if there is a \$1,000 mortgage, the holder of it is supposed to pay a tax on the mortgage. This tax, if paid at all, though apparently paid by the holder of the mortgage, is in reality paid by the owner of the land in increased interest collected from him on the mortgage, because the owner of the mortgage runs the risk of being taxed and will not lend unless he is insured by extra interest against this. This is manifestly unfair. There is no reason why property valued at \$1,000, simply because it is a farm, should by any possibility be made to pay a tax on \$2,000 of value.

As a matter of fact this attempt to collect a tax twice from the same property, keeps the rate on the land owner's mortgage up to the top notch, while the town collects very little taxes on the mortgages. The lender makes it an excuse for charging high interest; while he intends if possible to cover up the mortgage so that it will not pay the tax. If he does not live in the same county he will succeed in doing this.

The smaller the community where the mortgaged premises are situated, the harder it is for an individual lender to hide the mortgage. The result is that individual lenders and executors and trustees avoid lending on mortgages at all, and leave the borrower at the mercy of those who will take the mortgages and escape taxation on them. Consequently the latter have a monopoly of the farm mortgages, because the owner can not borrow anywhere else. Even in the cities these lenders have a great advantage, for, although it is less likely to be known that an individual is lending on mortgage, all are uneasy on the tax question, which keeps the rate of interest on his loan as high as possible. The attempt to collect a double tax is therefore oppressive to the land owner, while it does not profit the town, because the mortgages are either in the hands of institutions exempt from taxation, or are covered up when owned by individuals.

If an attempt to collect the double tax were abandoned and mortgages were exempted from, there would result:

1. An immediate reduction in the rate of interest. Individual lenders could not make the liability to a tax, which generally he does not pay, an excuse for exacting six per cent. on the mortgage.
2. An immediate increase of lending on mortgage. Most trustees, executors and individuals with money to invest, although they realize that bonds and mortgages are the safest securities, are unwilling to take them, because of possible taxation. So they invest their money out of sight of the tax collector in railroad or city bonds and mortgages that pay perhaps only four-and-a-half or even four per cent, preferring the certainty of this return to a six per cent mortgage out of which perhaps a two-and-a-half per cent. tax would be taken.
3. This bringing of money into the mortgage market would relieve the land owner from the monopoly that the non-tax payers largely have in the mortgage market, and would make such competition for good mortgages that people would take them at quite as low a rate as they take railroad or city bonds.
4. The bringing of more money into the mortgage market would increase building, would increase buying and improving on the part of people of small means, because they would feel certain of accommodation in the shape of small loans, and would at once increase the taxable value of the town's property.

Exempt the Farmer's Mortgage from Taxation and You Lower the Rate of Interest Thereon.

The exemption of mortgages from taxation, besides working an immediate reduction in the rate of interest and thus profiting the land owner, would in no way diminish the revenue of the town, but on the contrary very soon increase it and permit a reduction in the rate of taxation. It is well known that a town collects scarcely anything from the tax on mortgages, so that it would be giving up little. On the contrary, by exempting mortgages, inasmuch as the step would encourage improvements and add to the taxable value of the town, the town would gain in the taxes collected. A clear demonstration of the practical effect of the step is seen in the result of exempting bonds of cities from taxation. Take the case of the city of New York, where fifteen years ago the rate of interest on all its bonds was six and seven per cent, the full legal rate, and held up to this rate because they were not exempted from taxation, while as a matter of fact not 25 per cent. of them were ever caught by the tax collector and levied upon. It took great persuasion to induce the legislature to permit the City of New York to issue bonds that were exempt from taxation, or to persuade the city to try it itself, but once tried the result has been magical. The rate of interest on its exempt bonds has gone down permanently to three per cent. and its bonds have sold at two and one-half per cent. The city practically collected nothing by way of tax on the old bonds, so that it has lost nothing in that respect, while it has made an immense gain in the reduction of the rate of interest at which it can borrow. The same result would inevitably follow if the tax were taken

off from mortgages. The land owners who constitute the town would lose nothing in the taxes collected, while they would gain from 1% to 2% from the reduced rate of interest at which they could borrow on mortgages, to say nothing of the fact that there would be plenty of money to lend on mortgages for new buildings and for improvements where now there is very little.

The rate of interest can only be effectually reduced in this way. It is a shame that every farm mortgage should run at 6%, but you can not stop this by enacting that 5% shall be the legal rate, and no one shall collect more. The inevitable result of this latter plan is to still further reduce the existing supply of funds to loan on farm mortgages.

The savings banks announce that they will at once call in their mortgages if the rate is arbitrarily reduced, and certainly the individual lenders will be fewer than they now are if the rate is so reduced. Such reduction will have the very opposite effect from that contemplated by the small land owners. It will result in a call upon practically the whole of them to pay mortgages, and a disastrous crisis in consequence because there will be no one to make new loans. On the contrary, if the present tax on mortgages is abrogated, funds that are now invested at a low rate of interest in non-taxable securities, not as safe or as easily watched as good mortgages, will be immediately turned into the market for such investment, and competition will do what arbitrary legislation can not, to reduce the interest expenses of the small land owner.

No plainer instance of the unfortunate position in which the taxation of mortgages places the small land owner as well as the holder of such mortgages can be found, than that of the Ulster County Savings Institution, in which a large defalcation was discovered a short time ago. More than half of its assets, to wit, \$1,250,000, were invested in Ulster county mortgages, which were perfectly safe. It was found, however, that these mortgages could not, while subject to a tax, be placed elsewhere, and it was certain that they could not be paid by the farmers. Unless the bank could be permitted to resume, it was plain that either the depositors must go without their money, or the farmers of Ulster county who had mortgaged their farms must be put to great distress. Fortunately the bank was allowed to resume, but has been obliged to seal down its depositors and ask them to leave their balances in the bank because the mortgages could not be collected or sold and there was no way of realizing on them speedily. If they had been exempt from taxation, there is undoubtedly money enough in the country in the hands of individuals and executors for investment, to have taken up the bulk of the mortgages and to have permitted the bank to pay every depositor that wanted his money.

Would Such an Increase of Values be Checked by Taxation?

When the great building fever broke out in Rome and other Italian cities, but especially in Rome and Naples, speculation ran away with the business community, and the amount of capital demanded for the various enterprises which were floated was beyond all that the banks could demand. The then ministry (Crispi being premier, and Grimaldi and Giolitti in the treasury and finance) permitted the banks to overissue, so as to meet the demand for capital, and the Banca Romana went far beyond the permission of the ministry even. The banks made enormous profits, and, for a time, so did the speculators; and as long as the nominal value of the assets was maintained all went swimmingly. Of course the end came to the increase of the value of the real estate on which the banks had lent their paper, and with the halt in the extension of the building operations, due to the fact that there was not population enough for the houses built, came the reaction and paralysis, with inevitable failure and extensive bankruptcy. The market was flooded with the unsecured paper, for which no use could be found, and the government, becoming at last alarmed at the tendency, insisted on the banks bringing up the specie reserve to the legal proportion of 40 per cent. of the paper, at the same time legalizing the extraordinary emission.

Testimony of One Who Knew.

Stranger—This is a beautiful part of the city. Property must be very high here.

Citizen—No sir. Property isn't worth anything along here.

Not worth anything? Why, every house in this row's a palace, and there is half a mile of them.

"That doesn't make any difference. They are owned by men that are suffering for the necessities of life."

"I don't see any indications that the owner wants to sell out."

"They're too poor to be able even to buy 'For Sale' cards to put in the windows."

"Have you got any property along this row?"

"Haven't a foot of dirt within a mile of it."

"Then how do you know all this?"

"I'm the—"
(Interrupting.) "Why, Great Scott, I ought to have known it at once! Shake, I'm an assessor myself when I'm at home.—Chicago Tribune.

How It Looks From the South.

The hospitality of our "paternal" government in paying the expenses of two Spanish grandees, the duke of Veragua and the Princess Eulalie, who are visiting the Chicago fair, while it looks very nice and clever as far as mawkish sentiment goes, it does not set well on the stomach of the taxpayer who has to foot the bills. The duke's expenses amount to \$2,000 per week and the Princess Eulalie to \$500 per day. The millions may starve, but todayism and the worship of Old World grandees must go on, regardless of cost—and the people foot the bills.—Cotton Plant.

MCKINLEY'S TIN PLATE FAKE.

An Industry Built Upon the Ruins of More Important Industries Furnishes the Governor's Greatest Argument.

As was expected, Gov. McKinley opened his campaign in Ohio by pointing with pride to "forty-two tin-plate factories employing thousands of men, not one of which (he probably means industries) was in existence before the tariff of 1890." After stating that the products of his pet industry was nearly 40,000,000 pounds for the three months ended June 30, 1893, and that 45 per cent. of that was made from American black plates, he said:

"I assume that tin plate is to be made free, because the last house of representatives, which was democratic, made it free by a party vote. These splendid industries which have been built up in our country, and which have supplied employment for so many workmen, are to be closed, and this, the greatest consuming nation of tin plate in the world, will hereafter buy this product from abroad, unless our labor is brought down to the degraded level of competing labor. I cannot believe that the people of the United States favor this policy. If they do, they are recreant to their highest and best interests. The manufacture of the tin plate annually consumed by the people of the United States would keep up an army of 60,000 workmen in constant employment. The policy of my distinguished competitor, the democratic candidate for governor, is to take this employment from them and to give it to the cheaper labor of Europe. The tariff of the republican party would employ these 60,000 workmen in the United States at good wages and thus give the agriculturists, to the manufacturers and to merchants 60,000 profitable consumers of their products."

Undoubtedly the tin plate industry is the greatest achievement of McKinleyism. But should its putative father be proud of it? In the first place we will inspect the governor's figures: The official estimate for the quarter ended June 30th, 1893, is 35,000,000 pounds. But nearly 20,000,000 pounds were made from imported sheets. As nine-tenths of the weight and of the value and three-fourths of the labor cost of tin plates is in the black or uncoated sheets, the treasury department has very properly decided that such sheets when merely dipped in imported tin, often by imported workmen, do not constitute "American tin plate." It was only by a patriotic move of republican officials, who wished to magnify our production, that this foreign product was ever declared to be American. Our actual product for this quarter, then, was less than 16,000,000 pounds, about half of which was tinned or roofing plate.

Next, as to that "army of 60,000 workmen." Hon. Thomas L. Bunting, president of the Tin Plate Consumers' association, said in congress in 1892, that our average annual consumption of tin plate (after deducting 1,000,000 boxes for export) is about 5,000,000 boxes; and that the total labor cost of producing this is \$5,000,000. At \$400, the average wages paid such help in this country, 15,000 people might possibly find employment in this industry if we should make all the tin plate we consume. If we should employ an army of 60,000 the average wages would be less than \$2 per week. The governor can choose between the two horns of this dilemma.

As 10,000,000 pounds equal about 160,000 boxes we are now employing about 400 people in this genuine American industry. If, as Congressman Bunting estimated, 300 men at \$400 a year could tin, wash, grease, rub and dust the 5,000,000 boxes which we annually consume, we are now employing about 115 men in our tin-dipping establishments. About 500 men, then, should be employed in our tin plate works. As, however, many of the plants are small and not run to good advantage the number actually employed may be considerably greater. We will be very liberal and give it 1,500 men at \$400 each, making a total for wages paid of \$600,000 as the result of the McKinley tariff.

In order to estimate the profits of this industry to this country we shall now see what it is costing us. The duty on 5,000,000 pounds of tin plate is \$12,000,000. Seven million dollars of this was added by McKinley for the express purpose of inducing tin plate factories to sojourn with us. The first two years was almost a dead loss to this country, as the mills were not, in 1892, making more than 5 per cent. of our consumption. Now, after nearly three years of prosperity, greater than that of "any other new industry ever started in the United States," as McKinley tells us, we pay out \$12,000,000 and take in \$600,000. And Ohio's governor considers this a great bargain. But suppose that the great expectations and promises of McKinley had been realized and that we were now making all of the tin plate we consume, and that our factories were dependent upon the duty, we would then expend \$12,000,000 in increased cost of tin plate and get back \$5,000,000 in wages, if Congressman Bunting's statistics are correct. But it should not be forgotten that not all of this \$5,000,000 is gain; the most of those employed in this industry could find employment in other industries—where they could earn almost or quite as much as in this paper industry. The actual gain to the wage-earners employed in this industry, then, is very small.

But this is not all, Congressman Bunting showed that the net value of the raw materials—outside of the pig tin—is 5,000,000 boxes of tin plate is \$3,500,000. He came to the conclusion that "consumers of tin plates, therefore, could afford to pay for all these raw materials, and leave them in the ground, pay for all the labor to make them up, and leave it idle, and still save \$3,700,000."

Nor is this all, or even the greater part of McKinley's bad bargain. The increased cost of tin plate has had a most injurious effect upon all tin plate consuming industries. Some of these are the can-making, the roofing and the canning industries. Through these

the injury extends to the building trades, to small fruit and vegetable farming and to other trades and industries. We will take space to enumerate only a few of the industries struck by McKinley's blight. The can-making establishments are great sufferers from the decreased use of cans due to increased cost. Mr. Bunting mentions eight that paid \$82,570 for wages in 1891 and only \$59,791 in 1892—a loss of \$22,779 to labor. The wage-earners had to share with the consumers in paying the duty which McKinley says the foreigner pays.

There are 1,200 canning concerns in the United States, besides 809 more meat, fish and oyster packers. The grovers, pickers, packers, etc., engaged in producing the contents of these cans make up an army of 2,000,000. The \$8,000,000 tax on tin plate used for canning purposes touches every one of these producers as well as the 65,000,000 consumers of canned goods—many of whom depend for cheap food for canned vegetables, meats, etc. Thus the tomato farmer averages about five tons of tomatoes, worth \$6 per ton, to an acre. The duty cost on the cans necessary to can five tons of tomatoes is \$22.50. Without this duty the canner could afford to pay 70 per cent. more for tomatoes—13 1/2 cents per bushel. If he should pay the same for tomatoes he could afford—and increased competition would compel him—to deduct \$8,000,000 from the selling price of his goods, in the interests of millions of poor consumers.

"The average yield of corn per acre," says Mr. Bunting, "is three tons, which at \$3 per ton, nets the farmer \$18; the duty cost of the cans to put up an acre of corn is \$11.61. In the absence of the tariff on tin plates the farmer would receive 64 per cent. more for his crop and the canner still be able to sell his goods at the same price."

Millions of bushels of vegetables and fruits rot each year in this country because it will not quite pay to can them after paying McKinley taxes on tin plate. Millions of poor people in this and other countries suffer for the cheap food of which this duty deprives them. Instead of exporting millions of dollars worth of canned goods, as we would do if canning materials and supplies were untaxed, we now import large quantities of jams, jellies, marmalades, etc., from England. And McKinley takes a fiendish delight in strangling the American canning industry that his comparatively insignificant industry may have some political significance. He poses as a statesman because he has given life to a leech capable of sucking the life blood from creatures a thousand times larger and more valuable. Bosh! He should repent in sack cloth and ashes for having brought about such a condition. If the voters of Ohio give him his dues they will set him up in business with that other great republican statesman John J. Ingalls.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.

The Bermuda Potato and Onion Argument.

Find a man a mine, a manufactory, a village, an island, a province, or a country so situated with reference to markets that one market is near and convenient and all others distant or inconvenient, and the natural advantage of the near and convenient market will outweigh any artificial advantage that shall reach to the degree of prohibition. There are parts of the dominion of Canada and there are some of the near islands in the Atlantic ocean so situated with reference to the United States that they cannot advantageously trade with any other country. They are either closely allied to, or belong to European nations; but their best and natural market is in this country. Unless we impose tariffs upon their products so high that they are compelled to go elsewhere they prefer, when they find themselves unable to add our customs tax to the selling price of their product, to bear such part of the burden as they cannot shift.

But all such trade is exceptional. It does not follow that because Bermuda potatoes and Canadian barley sell in our markets, notwithstanding tariff restriction, to better advantage than in other distant markets, the rule that the consumer pays the duties collected at the custom houses is therefore invalidated. On the contrary, the exception proves the rule. The Canadians and the Bermudians are in such a defensive position that under certain conditions of the markets we can make them stand and deliver. But other foreign traders cannot be so coerced. Whatever tax we may elect to put on their products we must pay ourselves when we import their stuffs. When the tax is so high as to prevent importation, we then pay it to our own trusts, monopolies and other gatherers-in of government bounty.—Philadelphia Record.

Wells' Recommendations.

The report of Mr. David A. Wells to Secretary Carlisle on the advisability of making changes in the internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits, malt liquors and tobacco is of great interest. The conclusions of his investigation are that any change in the present tax on distilled liquors are inadvisable, but that the taxes on malt liquors and tobacco are now "below the safe line of expediency" and may be increased with advantage. He thinks that the customs duties on these three articles are absurdly high as compared with the internal revenue taxation. He suggests changes which he estimates would result in increasing the revenue supplied by these three sources from \$181,000,000 to \$245,000,000. It is apparent that the ways and means committee are to have the advantage not only of all the statistics and information in the treasury department but of the judgment of unofficial specialists in all matters considered.—N. Y. World.

—The Galveston News (dem.) says: "The ways and means committee is now giving a hearing to the tariff beneficiaries and they are explaining why they should be allowed to continue their legalized hold-up. They were heard at length last fall and the congressional jury was instructed by the people to bring in a verdict of estoppel. There is no necessity of reopening the case."

BOGUS VOLUNTEERS.

Undeserved Praise Bestowed Upon Fraudulent Skulkers.

"Whatever else we may forget," said Maj. McKinley to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; "whatever else we may blot from our history we can never forget the brave men who entered the service of their country without hope of reward and without any incentive of fame or popular praise, but who, taking their lives into their own hands, gave the best they had; and all they had—their life's blood—to the saving of the freest and best government under the sun."

To the volunteer who answers that description every fair-minded man may heartily say amen. So far as the pension roll has grown out of the war, and the beneficiaries are such men surviving with wounds or enervated by disease contracted in the line of service, this country may cheerfully pay the amounts, and the benefits may with applause be extended to the widow and minor children of such volunteers if those widows were actually war-made.

But Maj. McKinley had large observation of the war and of the condition of the north, and of the plans of enlistment which came when the struggle had settled down to one of dead earnestness and it was found by enthusiasts that the battlefield was not a holiday; and he knows, as every man knows who was part or parcel of that struggle, that there were volunteers who did not fill the description made by Maj. McKinley in his after-dinner speech.

There is a nether side to this story of patriotism. As the war went on resort to draft was necessary, and those who as volunteers entered the military service came to be of a class that were not without hope of reward. They were paid large bounties, they were enlisted by local committees for the purpose of filling up quotas, and they had merely to give consent to enter the service accredited to a particular congressional district or subdivision thereof to receive a sum of money, sometimes thousands of dollars larger than they ever had before and than they have ever had since, even under the arrears of pension act.

The mercenary spirit came in strongly toward the close of the war. Men would not budge as volunteers unless they were paid handsomely, and most of such persons sought short-time enlistments. In addition to their bounties—paid not by the government of the United States, but by districts seeking to avoid draft—they were clothed and fed and cared for, and many thousands of them never heard the report of a hostile cannon. They did not appear upon the scene of war. Their part was one of entire safety to themselves. If there is glory in war, theirs was an inglorious service. They were safely in camps at the north or ventured no further south than mere depots of supplies. Such volunteers certainly do not deserve the high eulogium bestowed indiscriminately by Maj. McKinley upon all volunteers. But it is the latter mercenary class, the men who have no record of actual peril of war, who were never for a moment in personal danger, who gave nothing of their life's blood or of any material service to the government of the United States who are now loudest in clamoring for wholesale pensions. They wish to hang on to the coats of real deserters, men who did participate in battles, men who actually received scars.

It is against undeservers like these that the country cries out, and soldiers of merit, among whom Maj. McKinley is enrolled, are not true to men who did fight and who did bleed and who did make sacrifices when they are willing to cover with their shield of eulogy masses of mere mercenaries and skulkers.—Chicago Times.

ECONOMY UNDER MORTON.

Lopping Off Expenses Created by His Republican Predecessor.

Secretary Morton's conception of the democratic doctrine of economic government is working exceedingly well in practice. The praise bestowed upon him is deserved. He is saving money by lopping off the useless and expensive branches of his department from time to time. The promise of economy in governmental affairs is being rigidly enforced. He has saved thousands of dollars during the seven months he has held office, and he has not stopped saving yet. He is curtailing the expenses of his department without curtailing its usefulness. Doubtless he is impressed with the uselessness of the department of agriculture altogether. At the rate he is going he will have removed at the end of his first year all of the costly bureaus which Secretary Rusk provided.

The last branch to be lopped off by the blows of Secretary Morton's ax is the congressional division, which has for many years performed the work of preparing frank for senators and congressmen for the distribution of seeds. In his notice of the change to congress he says: "In view of the fact that each senator and member is now provided with a clerk to aid him in the performance of such duties as may be required in the service of his constituents, it is respectfully submitted that the necessity for the above-named division has ceased to exist, and, in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment and reform, the congressional division of this department will be abolished."

The excuse is sufficient. No one can deny it. Economy under the present administration means economy. It means the saving of dollars, shillings and pennies wherever and whenever the saving can be made. Secretary Morton is giving an excellent example of democratic economy.—Albany Argus.

—The one hope of the republican managers in the country is to keep ingenuously legislation of their own making in force and charge the deplorable results to the party now in power. It is in pursuance of this policy that they are doing all within their ability to block the wheels of legislation, both in the house and the senate.—Detroit Free Press.

OLD FALSEHOODS REPEATED.

Stock-in-Trade Arguments of High Tariff Republicans.

Said Mr. McKinley in his recent speech at Akron: "They say a protective tariff is a tax and a burden upon the people. It is a tax upon the foreign producer, and his wellfare is not our first concern."

The soft coal beggars in their supplications before the ways and means committee told a different story. They all agreed that they wanted the tax on imported coal because without it Nova Scotia coal could be delivered in New England ports cheaper than their own could be. That is, they wanted the tax to enable them to exact seventy-five cents per ton more from New Englanders than they could get without the tax. They wanted it as a tax on New England consumers, not on Nova Scotia producers.

Other tariff beggars have admitted the same thing, some of them expressly as well as by necessary implication. For instance, George P. Ikert, who was heard on behalf of the petty beggars, said in reply to a question from Mr. Reed that "the tariff tax was undoubtedly added to the price and the consumer really paid the duty." Louisiana, protested against the substitution of a bounty for the tariff tax "because it would disclose the fact that the tariff is a bounty," and the people wouldn't stand it when they discovered that fact. When Benjamin Harrison was president his protectionist solicitor general made an argument before the supreme court in which he said that "the amount of duty levied is a bounty to the domestic manufacturer" and that "it is with a view to such a benefit for him that it is levied."

And so they lie all when they are not trying to deceive people whom they take to be underwitted. McKinley himself said so when he was defending his notorious bill three years ago. Speaking of his ridiculous provision putting the same duties on articles imported for government use as on the same articles imported for private use, he said: "The government, its officers, agents and contractors will hereafter have to pay the same duties which its citizens generally are required to pay." In his eagerness to fool the people in one way he let slip the truth in another way. He admitted that the citizens of this country, and not foreign producers, pay the duties. In the same speech, referring to the free admission of "personal effects" under the old law, he said:

"The practical effect of this provision was that the wealthy classes who were able to visit distant countries secured exemption from the payment of duties, while the average citizen, unable to go abroad, was compelled to pay a duty upon the articles which he might want to use."

So it was the "average citizen" who paid the duties, while the wealthy citizen, who could go abroad and bring in a small cargo of "personal effects" free, escaped. And even in his Akron speech, after asserting that the tariff is a tax on the foreign producer, he admits in no less than three places that the home consumer pays it in the form of higher prices.

Of course every man who understands the subject knows that the object of protection is to tax the domestic consumers for the benefit of favored producers, and that if this were not the effect the latter would lose all interest in protection. But since the protectionists persist in the old attempt to deceive, it is in order to convict them of falsehood out of their own mouths.—Chicago Herald.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—A republican exchange boasts that the democrats cannot find any new faults with McKinley's speech. If he would give us a new speech we could accommodate them.—N. Y. World.

—It seems to be the opinion of interested parties that the removal of the McKinley duty of two cents a pound on macaroni would ruin the production of the genuine Italian article in this country.—Boston Herald.

—"If tariffs give high wages, why is it that labor is so much higher in England than it is in France and Germany, the latter countries having protective tariffs and England having none?"—Benton McMillin, on Mills Bill.

—After reading the calamity screeches of the republican high-protective barons before the Wilson tariff committee, one would imagine that this country had been fenced in for their benefit, and they were grumbling because the fence isn't whitewashed.—St. Louis Republic.

—Gov. McKinley insists upon it that the tariff caused the business depression and has made that the key note in opening his campaign for reelection. Undoubtedly the tariff has created depression and hard times in the business of the republican party.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The people know what they want, and they are going to have it. They have not changed their minds since last November. They are not afraid of themselves, and they are not going to invite Mr. Sherman and his tariff-for-plunder-only associates to protect them against themselves. They expect their representatives in congress to go right on and do what they were told to do with the tariff, as they have begun to do what they were told to do with the "misnamed" Sherman act.—Chicago Herald.

—After reading the reports of the tariff hearings at Washington we confess our inability to solve the mystery of protection. Our protectionist friends say, it observes, that put a high enough tariff on a thing, and instead of an increase of price of the corresponding thing made in this country resulting, as people ignorantly think, the price begins to go down for some mysterious reason; at the same time, the wages of the men engaged in its manufacture begin mysteriously to go up. And, with lower price for product and higher wages for labor, the prosperity of the masters grows greater. It really does seem too good to be true, and we suspect it is.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

Democratic County Ticket.

For County Treasurer, C. S. FORD. For Sheriff, A. LEHNERR. For County Clerk, A. LEHNERR. For Register of Deeds, For County Surveyor, For Coroner, W. M. RICH. For County Commissioner, 1st Dist.

TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

A mass convention of the Democrats of Falls township will be held in the City Hall, Strong City, Kan., on Saturday, October 7, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating the following township officers: One trustee, one treasurer, one clerk, two constables and one road overseer in each district.

The straightout Democrats of Lyon county will hold a convention at Emporia, October 7th, for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket, which means the election of the Republican nominees. -Eureka Democratic Messenger.

The Omaha Bee (Rep) says: "Commissioner Lochren has made sufficient progress in his proposed system of pension reform for the public to understand what will henceforth be the policy of the bureau. This policy will commend itself to every honest veteran. There is no peril to the pensions of beneficiaries who merit them, but the pension thieves are to be stricken from the rolls, as they should be."

There is nothing that troubles the Republican papers of Kansas so much just now as the report of the reconciliation of the Democratic factions of the state. For notwithstanding the brag and bluster of the party, it realizes that just now a solid Democratic front would mean defeat and disaster to the party that has so long mismanaged the affairs of the state.

Regnell, Bonney and Annahl had their Republican allies packed in the court room, Saturday, and every one of them voted for Annahl for temporary chairman. Regnell, the little tin god, knew this, but he puffed himself out in a vain attempt to imitate Cesar Reed and decided that the Democratic delegates could not be counted off course he violated every reputable precedent, but he tickled the Republicans and carried out his bargain to put out an assistant Republican ticket. -McPherson Democrat.

No one expected that the McKinley tariff would do once work out the evil that is in it. Like some physical diseases, the effect of this disease on the financial and industrial body was somewhat slow in development, but now, when its ravages are manifest, eminent political doctors assure the patient that he is not suffering from the disease, but from the efforts to cure it. The trouble, they tell us, is not in the McKinley tariff, but in a fear of the consequences of a reformation of its initiatives and abuses. -Philadelphia Record.

Under the new election law nominations for township as well as county officers must be reported to the county clerk, as the law provides, not more than sixty and not less than twenty days prior to day of election. Township committee-men should keep these facts in mind and see that a caucus is called in their respective townships and nominations made in time to report the names of the candidates according to law. The matter of nominating township officers can no longer be put off till the Saturday night before election as has been the custom.

The commissioner of pensions has found over 20,000 applications for pension claims, some completed and others partially so, that had been side tracked by the Republican administration for the purpose of issuing certificates under the ruling of 1890, because they could be issued by the wholesale under that ruling, whether deserving or not. A batch of 2,000 of the pigeon-holed cases have been placed in the hands of experts and will be acted upon without delay, and examination of the rest will be made as rapidly as possible.

It cost Saline county \$1,000 for the grand jury to indict some joint keepers, when they might have been arrested upon the filing of information. The fellows have gone to the Strip and the county is spending more money chasing them. When the case is over the joints will probably be managed again, under different management. Prohibition comes high, but it furnishes amusement for some people and good fees or a living for others. -Lawrence Gazette.

Yes; but the filing of the information might injure the informant in business—can't you catch on?—and he would rather the tax payers should bear the whole burden than for himself alone to suffer financially from the expose; in other words, he would rather have the county than himself the martyr to the cause.

During the past three weeks we have been asked a great many times, "what is meant by the gold and silver ratio of 16 to 1?" For the benefit of our readers we will answer the question as fully as possible, and hope that this will do for all time, as the matter has become a chestnut to us: The legal silver dollar consists of 412.5 grains standard silver, the legal gold dollar, 25.8 grains standard gold. Both are nine-tenths pure, one tenth alloy. The silver dollar therefore contains 371.25 (412.5 minus 41.25) grains pure silver, 41.25 grains alloy. The gold dollar contains 23.22 (25.8 minus 2.58) grains pure gold. The weight of silver in one dollar is therefore 15.98 times the weight of gold, or practically, 16 times the weight of gold. Nominally, 16 ounces of silver and 1 ounce of gold are of the same value. At the ratio of 20 to 1 the silver dollar would contain 464.40 pure silver, or 516 grains of standard silver, and 20 times the weight of the gold dollar, when coined, would be worth \$1.00 per ounce, or over 26 cents per ounce less than its present value. -Burlington Independent.

The composition of the election boards in the several townships and voting precincts in this state will show an almost total absence of Democratic representation at the approaching election. But this is in accordance with the provisions of the law that was so fearfully and wonderfully made by our Republican and Populist friends last winter. However, as it was the work of the majority the law abiding Democrats acquiesce. Their rights have been denied them by the secret connivance of an ancient enemy and pretended friend. The Democratic party is patriotic to that degree that enables its votaries to submit to the injustice without a murmur; yet, with a determination to right the wrongs which it is now suffering, there will be a vigorous insistence upon the representation of the party, under the proper captain, in the official ballot. We will demand that the names of the nominees of the Democratic convention be printed on the official ballot under the proper appellation, to wit: "Democratic Ticket." This much is our due, even under the bedeviled provisions of our much vaunted election law, and the demand for this recognition will be enforced at whatsoever cost. -Newton Journal.

Congressman Buck Kilgore has presented some interesting points in favor of an income tax in a recent interview.

Mr. Kilgore complains that under our present system of raising revenue, people with small incomes pay nearly as large a portion of the taxes as those with enormous wealth and incomes. His idea is to tax incomes, beginning with those of a certain amount, increasing the percentage of taxes as the size of the income increases, so that the man with an income of \$20,000 will pay a larger share of the expenses of the government than a man with an income of \$10,000. In reply to the objections to this form of taxation, Mr. Kilgore says:

All taxes as levied by states or counties are inequitable and there is to a greater or less extent the same danger of evasion by persons who should make proper returns. I had four years' experience in that line myself, for I was an assessor in my state and I had some interesting experiences. I found the people with a large amount of property were generally the ones who were most likely to evade the taxation. The poor man, or the fairly well-to-do man, who owned a hundred acres of land and a pair of mules, would make his returns with promptness and fairness, while the man with 10,000 acres of land and fifty or a hundred mules would turn them in at one third their value. The result was that I found it necessary to increase the valuation and was in a constant fight with that class of people.

It does not think that the cost of collecting such a tax should stand in the way. In the main the Texan's ideas are in line with those of Thomas J. Jefferson, who was a strong advocate of a graded income tax.

This system works satisfactorily in the older countries of Europe, and its adoption here would lighten the burden of the poor man and place it on the shoulders of the rich man who is able to stand it. It is grossly unjust to tax a poor man owning a little cottage or farm as much as his wealthy bondholding neighbor pays, and there is no reason why such inequality should be permitted to exist. If the present congress will pass a graded income tax bill it will earn the lasting gratitude of the American people.

THE A. P. A. The latest movement of the Republican party to prop up its tumbling fabric, is the work it seeks to accomplish through a secret society known as the American Protective Association. The association is made up of hide bound religious fanatics calling themselves Protestants, who can see no good in any other religious denomination outside the sect or creed to which they subscribe. It is a rebash of the old Know Nothing party. They pretend to see in the Catholic Church, and the operations of our Catholic citizens an element dangerous to the safety of the State. It is oath-bound, with a formula that would make one think that the Catholics are organized and armed, awaiting a signal to rally to the cross and put to death all heretics, as in the days of the Inquisition.

We are not a Catholic and not in any way related to the Catholic Church, by marriage or otherwise; but we believe in religious and civil liberty, that was guaranteed to every American citizen when this government was founded. Our forefathers and their ancestors were persecuted in the old country for their religious opinions. It was the coming together of these religious heroes that made the discovery that religious liberty is a necessity and should be guaranteed to all, they compromised Catholicism and all denominations of the Protestant faith; all had been persecuted at some time and somewhere; hence, the compromise. This oath-bound A. P. A. are commanded not to vote for a man for any office who is a Catholic or related to Catholics by marriage or otherwise. If Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan or Gen. Sherman were living today and were up for office, they would not be regarded by this order as citizens to be trusted. They pretend to believe that every intelligent person knows to be false, that the Catholics are organized, armed, equipped and disciplined to force themselves into power and for the overthrow of all other denominations. No intelligent citizen, we care not what his religious belief may be, can be made to believe this of our Catholic citizens. They have ever been loyal and true to the flag of their country; they have been trusted and occupied high positions, both civil and military and have never found wanting. Every Military commander in the United States holds the remains of soldiers by the thousands, who, in life, were Catholic communicants, who lost their lives defending their country's flag; are the children of these men to be suspected of wrong doing in their country; or those noble sisters, in their sable garments, with their sad, sweet faces; with their devotion to God and country, following in the wake of the army and found on every battle field, ministering to the sick in the hospitals, to the dying and wounded soldiers on battle fields, are they to be suspected of conspiring to overthrow the sacred guarantees and liberties of a free people. Our Catholic citizens are good citizens. They are as essential to its prosperity as that of any other denomination, no more and no less. -Hutchinson Headlight.

Don't fail to read the law given below governing the nomination of township officers. The law must be complied with and certificate of nomination filed with county clerk not less than twenty days previous to day of election, nor more than sixty. Below is the law: Sec. 4 Any convention of delegates, primary or caucus or meeting representing a political party, may, for the State or division thereof or of a municipality for which the election is to be held, specify a ballot, as the case may be, by causing a certificate of nomination to be filed, make one such nomination for each office therein to be filed at the election. Every such certificate of nomination shall state such facts as are required in section 6 of this act, and shall be signed by the president or other officer of the convention, caucus or meeting, who has added to their signatures their place of residence. A new ballot nomination is made by a primary election the certificate shall be signed by a board of assessors, to which the returns of such primary election shall be taken to the best of their knowledge and belief, and the certificate shall be signed by the board of assessors. Sec. 5 Nominations for candidates for any office to be filled by the voters of the State at large may also be made by nomination papers, signed in the aggregate for each candidate by the voters of the district or of a city or town, or of a ward, as the case may be, in which the election is to be held. The aggregate of such signatures shall be filed with the county clerk of the county in which the election is to be held, not less than ten (10) days previous to the day of election. Sec. 6 All certificates of nomination or nomination papers, shall, in addition to the name of the candidate, contain the name of the party or political principle which he represents, and shall not more than five (5) words; third, his place of residence with street and number thereof if any. Sec. 7 The election for President and vice-President of the United States, the name for the candidates for President and vice-President may be added to the party or political principle. Sec. 8 All certificates of nomination, and nomination papers, for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of the State, or any division or district greater than a county shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than sixty (60) days, and not less than thirty (30) days before the day fixed by law for the election for which the candidates are nominated. All other certificates for nomination of candidates shall be filed with the county clerk of the respective counties, not more than sixty (60) days and not less than ten (10) days previous to such election.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS--TWENTY DAYS.

Don't fail to read the law given below governing the nomination of township officers. The law must be complied with and certificate of nomination filed with county clerk not less than twenty days previous to day of election, nor more than sixty. Below is the law:

Sec. 4 Any convention of delegates, primary or caucus or meeting representing a political party, may, for the State or division thereof or of a municipality for which the election is to be held, specify a ballot, as the case may be, by causing a certificate of nomination to be filed, make one such nomination for each office therein to be filed at the election. Every such certificate of nomination shall state such facts as are required in section 6 of this act, and shall be signed by the president or other officer of the convention, caucus or meeting, who has added to their signatures their place of residence. A new ballot nomination is made by a primary election the certificate shall be signed by a board of assessors, to which the returns of such primary election shall be taken to the best of their knowledge and belief, and the certificate shall be signed by the board of assessors. Sec. 5 Nominations for candidates for any office to be filled by the voters of the State at large may also be made by nomination papers, signed in the aggregate for each candidate by the voters of the district or of a city or town, or of a ward, as the case may be, in which the election is to be held. The aggregate of such signatures shall be filed with the county clerk of the county in which the election is to be held, not less than ten (10) days previous to the day of election. Sec. 6 All certificates of nomination or nomination papers, shall, in addition to the name of the candidate, contain the name of the party or political principle which he represents, and shall not more than five (5) words; third, his place of residence with street and number thereof if any. Sec. 7 The election for President and vice-President of the United States, the name for the candidates for President and vice-President may be added to the party or political principle. Sec. 8 All certificates of nomination, and nomination papers, for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of the State, or any division or district greater than a county shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than sixty (60) days, and not less than thirty (30) days before the day fixed by law for the election for which the candidates are nominated. All other certificates for nomination of candidates shall be filed with the county clerk of the respective counties, not more than sixty (60) days and not less than ten (10) days previous to such election.

A HUGE PILE OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Eighty million dollars in bills were shipped to Atlanta yesterday, the mammoth packages of money filling five large dry goods boxes and making in all more than a cray load. None of the bills are current however, as they represent "nothing in God's earth now and naught in the waters below it." They were confederate bills of the rarest type.

The huge pile of genuine Confederate money was shipped here from Richmond, Va., the former capital of the Confederacy, and is now the property of Mr. Chas. D. Baker, No. 90 South Forsyth street, this city. The money is of every denomination issued by the departed nation, and in the big collection are bills of the rarest type. There are bills issued during every year of the war. Thousands of them are very valuable as relics, but the great number of them Mr. Baker has on hand will make them so common as to bring but little on the market.

This \$80,000,000 of Confederate money has been all along supposed to have been destroyed. This is undoubtedly the largest lot of Confederate money in the world Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, June 4th, 1893.

HALF FARE TO THE STATE FAIR.

Great attractions are offered by the Kansas State Fair, at Topeka, October 2 to 7. You will be amply repaid for attending. Record breaking trotters, harness and runners, every day; also balloon ascensions, Robt. F. Johnson, Governor Franker, Jerry Simpson, Susan Anthony and Mrs. Lease will speak at political rallies. Tuesday, Oct. 3, Peoples' party day. Wednesday, Oct. 4, Woman's suffrage day. Thursday, Oct. 5, Labor day. Friday, Oct. 6, Republican day. Saturday, Oct. 7, Democratic day. Half fare round trip to Topeka, via Santa Fe Route. Tickets on sale Sept. 29 to Oct. 7 with return limit to Oct. 9. Don't forget to come on the Santa Fe.

\$50 A YEAR FOR LIFE.

SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS FOR THOSE WHOSE ANSWERS ARE CORRECT.

A man once entered a prison where was confined a condemned criminal on making a request to be conducted into the presence of the doomed man, the visitor was informed that some but relative were permitted once to proffer. The visitor said: "Brothers and sisters have I none, but that man's (the prisoner's) father is my father's son." It was at once taken to the prison. Now, what relation was the prisoner to the visitor? The Agriculturist Publishing Company will give \$50 a year for life to the person sending the first correct answer; \$500 to the second; \$250 to the third; \$100 to the fourth; and \$50 to the fifth; and 10,000 other rewards, consisting of pianos, organs, ladies and gents gold and silver watches, silver services, diamond rings, etc. The person sending the first correct answer will be given a high-toned piano, to the next to the last a beautiful organ, and the next \$500 will receive valuable prizes of silverware, etc.

QUESTIONS - (1) All answers must be sent by mail, and postmarked not later than Dec. 31, 1893. (2) There will be no charge whatever to enter this competition, but all who compete are expected to send one dollar for six months' subscription to either THE LADIES HOME MAGAZINE or THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST - two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day. (3) All prize winners will be expected to assist us in extending our circulation. (4) The first correct answer received (sender's postmark taken in all cases as the date of receipt, so as to give every one an equal chance, no matter where he or she resides, will secure the first prize; the second, the next prize, and so on. THE AGRICULTURIST is an old established concern, and possesses ample means to enable it to carry out all its promises. (Send for printed list of former prize winners.) JUDGES - The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges, and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded: Commodore Calcutt (proprietor of the "Life of Steamer"), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough. Register all answers to the editor, Agriculturist Pub. Co. (Ltd.), Peterborough, Canada.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY AT LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the county of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. CRISHAM, WOOD & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal Courts.

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

U.S. Commissioner. BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Emporia National Bank. Will practice in all Courts—Federal, state and U.S. Courts. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. (OFF) I have private dispensary in the Court-house Residence, first house south of the Wood Gillett's Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

DR HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, all buy or sell wild lands or improved farms. -AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 1892-11

A SCHOOL OF

Shorthand and Typewriting has been established at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., under the management of

CEO. W. SOMERS.

NOW is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$5.00, 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 themselves efficient stenographers hereafter.

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 address, CEO. W. SOMERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Sheriff's Election Proclamation

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. The State of Kansas, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye, that J. H. MURDOCK, sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority 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, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Clerk, Surveyor, Coroner, Commissioner of 1st District. And all of the above township officers whose terms expire annually and a two Justices of the Peace to fill unexpired terms in Diamond rock Township, and votes of electors for said 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 20th day of September, A. D. 1893. J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas.

WANTED.

A Representative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work our agent's profit is \$168 a month \$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 our agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO. THE PANSY FOR JUNE

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN. Sept-ember 26, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on Thursday, November 11, 1893, viz: Gustav Pallas, H. E. 24,522 for the Northwest 1/4 section 25, Township 20, south of Range 7, East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Joseph Schilling, of Birley, Kan. Joseph Waidley, of Birley, Kan. Joseph Hensler, of Birley, Kan. Joseph Langendorf, of Birley, Kan. J. M. HODGE, Register.

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. Tell 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 buying it yourself at the counter. 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.

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With the aid of our perfect system you can shop by letter as easily and satisfactorily as if you were buying in person. THE NEW YORK STORE The Stewart DRY GOODS CO., INCORPORATED. LOUISVILLE, KY. If you want to buy anything at any time, write to us for it. Every order is filled and every letter is answered on the same day received.

MICHAEL QUINN, (SUCCESSOR TO J. M. WISHERD), THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR - AND - CONFECTIONER! Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!! The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP, to quench your thirst these hot days.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS, For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

STAR BARBER SHOP, Leader Building, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. JOHNSON DORING, Tonsorial Artist.

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RIPANS TABLETS are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Neurasthenia, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, efficient, and give immediate relief. Price—Box of 100, 75 cents; Package of 100, 50 cents. May be ordered through druggists, or by mail, sample free by mail. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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has proved the most satisfactory of any known. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family wash of 100 PIECES IN ONE HOUR, in clean soapy water. For prices and full description, send for circular. ROCKER WASHING CO. Liberal discounts to large agents.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; no bribe shall buy, no bribe shall buy; no bribe shall buy, no bribe shall buy.

Terms: per copy, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$4.50; for six months, \$8.00; for one year, \$15.00 cash in advance.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. NY X MKX CBI X MKX KC X

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. WEST. MKX CBI X MKX KC X

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. EAST. Hymers, Evans, Strong City, Gladstone, Bazaar, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Hymers.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Smith Bros. have a new bicycle. Thad Scribner has gone on a visit to Iowa. Chas. H. Kuddes is very sick with a swollen leg.

Miss Dora Craft, of Strong City, went to Emporia, Tuesday of last week. Mrs. Joe Stuberhofer, who has been visiting friends in Erie, Pa., has returned home.

The son of A. L. Morrison of Bazaar, who got out a short time ago on the cap of one of his knees, is again a le to be about. Mrs. Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City, is entertaining her sister, Miss Hattie Perigo, of Chicago, this week.

When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door south of Mercer's, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Died, on Tuesday, October 3, 1893, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mercer, of Emporia.

THE SILVER QUESTION has been the "bone of contention" for a long time, but few there are who understand it or who know anything about it; how or where the silver itself is attained, or how it is handled before it is made into money!

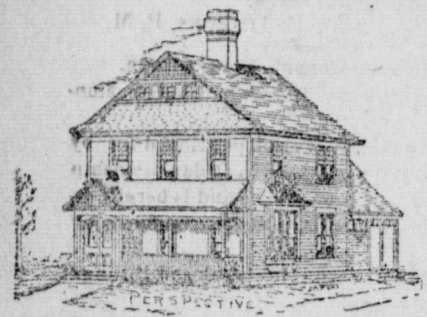
KEELY CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE. Dr. A. M. Conroy sends greetings to all persons addicted to drunkenness, or opium habit, and who have become diseased by the use of liquor or opium, to come and consult him concerning their redemption and cure.

BUILDING AND SCIENCE

A CONVENIENT HOME.

How a Square House May Be Made to Look Pretty—A Dwelling Which Contains Ten Rooms and Can Be Erected in Good Style for Only Twenty-Eight Hundred Dollars.

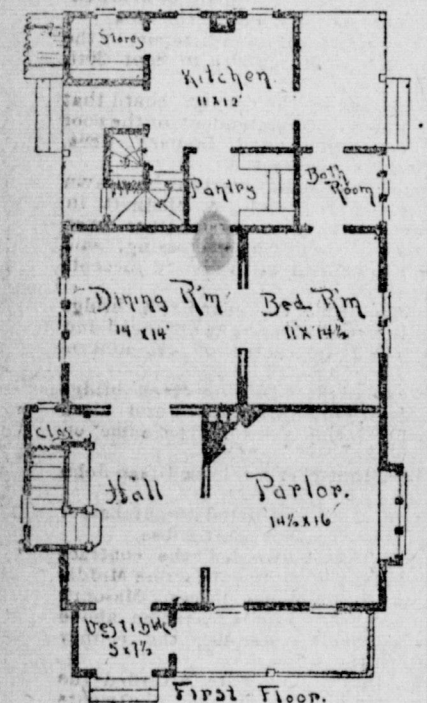
Here is a plan showing how a square house may be designed so as to have a pretty exterior. No one doubts that a simple rectangular system of laying out rooms is most economical, and the colonial style of architecture, with its gable roof, modest moldings and details, is particularly adapted to simplicity of arrangement in the plans. One is enabled to secure both convenience and beauty by a proper disposition of parts and suitable combination of colors. There is a charm to almost everyone about all that relates to



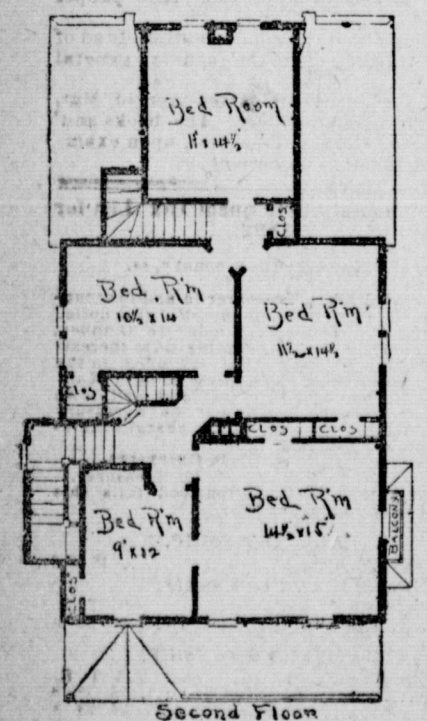
colonial days. It is natural, when one makes plans for convenient houses, to select those of moderate cost because convenience in arrangement means more to those who live in houses of this class than to those who live in the more expensive dwelling.

The first desirable features are a hall, sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen. In this class of house it is desired that the kitchen have about the same arrangement and conveniences as in the more expensive structures. The bathroom and pantry are also considered as important in the first as in the latter. The cellar as well is essential, even more, if a comparison must be made, than in those that cost more.

The plan which is here given is a comfortable, economical house. It is economical in matter of cost, expense of furnishing and labor in caring for it. There is no waste or useless space. On the ground floor there is sufficient room to meet the requirements of com-



fortable living and at the same time any ordinary social requirements. There are a large parlor and reception hall which may be thrown together and an ample dining-room back of the hall. There is a kitchen which is conveniently arranged to serve under ordinary or social conditions of living. The second floor is connected with the first floor by two stairways—one from the reception hall and one from the kitchen. Not long ago everyone thought he must have a house with a reception hall. The reception hall idea was overworked until it became simply a large room with a stairway in it, but certainly not a place to receive anyone. A vestibule is the one thing required to convert such a hall into a very desirable and satisfactory reception room. This plan shows how this may be done. The vestibule is placed at the front, into which one may enter and take off his



wraps and walk into the reception hall. Underneath the stairs is a closet for coats, etc. The principal rooms can on state occasions be thrown open as one large room. From the dining-room you pass through a pantry to a well-equipped kitchen, with all necessary plumbing fixtures, stove, sink, and stairs to cellar and back porch complete. In this case the bathroom

is off the bedroom and has the usual fixtures. Some might object to having the bathroom on the first floor because not so private nor convenient as where usually placed on the second floor. The arguments in its favor are that it costs less, is easily kept warm, clean and comfortable and is more easily supplied with water in cases where there are no regular waterworks.

Cellar is placed under all back of parlor and hall; foundation walls of stone. The chimneys are of hard brick. Above the foundation walls the building is of wood, balloon framed, walls sheathed and covered with water-proof paper. All outside woodwork is of white pine. The inside walls and ceilings are hard finished on two coats of brown mortar. The woodwork of the hall and stairs is of red oak; parlor, of butternut wood; dining-room and kitchen, of yellow pine; bedroom and second floor, of white pine. All the first floor is finished natural color in hard oil; second floor painted in suitable tints. The outside work is painted three coats. The house is heated by furnace and would cost, including furnace and plumbing, \$2,800. GEORGE W. PAYNE & SON.

TRANSPARENT FISH.

Some Wonderful Freaks of Nature from the Pacific Ocean.

John F. Arundel, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, entertained an audience the other night with an interesting lecture on the many curious features of life in the islands of the Pacific, says the San Francisco Examiner. The speaker is a relative of the earl of Arundel and is very wealthy.

In company with several other Englishmen he owns the Phoenix Islands, some of the Kingswell group and

others in that region. Altogether he has been in the Pacific many years. "All through the Pacific Islands," he said, "are wonders innumerable. A curious thing in Samoa is the brilliant worm, about the size of a vermicelli, called the pololo. One morning early I was asked by a leading chief to go with him and the rest of the people to see the pololo. The strange worm is a great delicacy, and appears on the waters of the ocean but once a year. In some phenomenal manner, by looking at the shape of the leaves, they know when this is.

"We set out in boats before day, and soon the water was covered with myriads of the red, blue, green and var-colored worms. The natives began scooping them up in their boats till the bottom was a deep wriggling mass. Pretty soon the sun came up and the instant it glistened the water and the pololo went down? The next day they reappeared, and after that, in accordance with their curious habit, they appeared no more for exactly a year. This is one of the wonders of the Pacific I have never heard explained."

The lecturer showed with a lantern slide a curious mottled fish of great size and almost transparent, which inhabits that section. A novel motive engine has been invented, based upon the fact that very finely divided carbon, floating in the air, readily explodes, and to adapt this to the generation of motive power the inventor proposes to grind coal to an insensible powder, and after introducing the dust floating in the air into the cylinder of an engine, explode it, the idea being to follow very much the same lines which are being so thoroughly developed in the use of gas in engine practice. The first difficulty which suggests itself is how the ash is to be got rid of, but experience in gunnery shows this may not be a serious obstacle.

To Determine a Ship's Speed. In order to determine the speed of a ship when the displacement in tons, length, beam and indicated horsepower are known, ship-builders and naval architects use the following rule: Multiply the indicated power by a constant; call this product A. Square the displacement in tons and find the cube root of the result. Divide product A by this cube root; finally extract the cube root of this last quotient. This will give the speed in knots per hour. The constant above mentioned is 240 for ships about 400 feet long, and ranges down to 200 for ships 200 feet long.

Bricks Made From Sawdust. Among the many methods of utilizing waste products may be mentioned the employment of sawdust in making building bricks. The dust must be dried and all coarse products and chips separated from it, after which it is mixed in the following proportions: Two bushels of sawdust, one of cement and five of sharp sand. When these ingredients have been well mixed in a dry state two bushels of slacked lime are added and the whole incorporated and pressed into molds. The product is said to be satisfactory and cheap.

Home-Made Celluloid. The following formula makes a substance as transparent as pure glass and as tough as the most pliable and strong: Dissolve four to eight parts of gun cotton in a mixture of alcohol and ether, in proportion of 1 of gun cotton to 100 of the combined liquid, after which add 2 to 10 per cent. of castor oil, or any other oil unscentive, and 4 to 10 per cent. of Canada balsam. Flow this mixture on to a glass plate, and dry in a current of air at 50 degrees. The result is a leaf of hard substance as transparent as glass, and very nearly unbreakable, resisting perfectly the action of all salts, acids and alkalis.

THE QUIET MAN.

Why the Subject of Duelling Was Distasteful to Him.

"I've seen a good many strange things in my time, as you know, but I never yet told you about the strangest of them all; and I can promise you that it's a story worth hearing."

So spoke Gen. R., as we sat side by side in the veranda of his snug little house in one of the northwestern provinces of India, watching the sun sink behind the endless line of stately palm trees that stood ranged like plumed soldiers along the opposite bank of the river.

"Suppose you tell it to me now, general," suggested I, guessing from the grave look on the old hero's weather-beaten face that the forthcoming story must have deeper interest than any of his ordinary campaigning anecdotes.

"I don't mind if I do," answered the veteran, "for although it is an affair that I have no great pleasure in looking back upon, it taught me a good lesson, if only I had the sense to profit by it.

"When I was quite a young fellow and hadn't long joined the army," he resumed after a pause, "I used to belong to a fashionable club in London, the members of which were just the sort of men you read about in Lever's novels—as wild as could be, always in some scrape or other, and spending their whole time in riding, shooting, gambling or fishing—all except one.

"That one was a small, quiet, pale-faced, gray-haired man, with a very sad, weary look, as if he had once been crushed by some great sorrow and had never been able to shake it off. He hardly ever spoke to anyone, and when he did it was in a voice as meek as his face. So, of course, we made great fun of him among ourselves, finding these quiet ways of his a very queer contrast to our own rackety, harum-scarum style, and we nicknamed him the 'Quietest Man in the Club,' though, indeed, we might just as well have called him the only quiet man in it.

"Well, one evening when the room was pretty full and our friend, the Quiet Man, was sitting, as usual, in the far corner, away from everybody else, we began to talk about duelling, a subject with which we were all tolerably familiar, for there was hardly a man among us who hadn't been 'out' once. "They did some tidy duelling in the old times," said Lord H., who was killed afterward in action. "You remember how those six chums of Harry III. of France fought three to three till there was only one left alive out of the six."

"That was pretty fair, certainly," cried Charlie Thornton, of the Guards; "but, after all, it doesn't beat the great duel thirty years ago between Sir Harry Martingale and Col. Fortescue."

"He had hardly spoken when I jumped the quiet man as if somebody had stuck a pin into him.

"What on earth's the matter with him?" whispered Thornton. "I never saw him like that before."

"But what was the story, then, Charlie?" asked another man. "I've heard of Fortescue, of course, for he was the most famous duelist of his kind in all England, and I've heard of his fight with Martingale, too; but I don't think I've ever had any particulars, or at least none worth speaking of."

"I can give them to you, then," answered Thornton; "for my uncle was Martingale's second. I've heard him tell the story many a time, and he always said that although he had been in plenty of duels, he had never seen one like that, and never wanted to see it again. What they quarreled about I don't know, and I dare say they didn't know themselves; but my uncle used to say he knew by the look in their eyes when they took their places to fire that it could not end without blood, and it didn't. They fired twice, and every shot told; and then their seconds, seeing that both men were hard hit and bleeding fast, wanted to put an end to it. But Fortescue—who was one of those grim fellows who are always most dangerous toward the end of a fight—insisted upon a third shot. The third time, by some accident, Martingale fired a moment too soon, and gave him a bad wound in the side; but Fortescue pressed his hand to the wound to stop the bleeding, and then, almost bent double with pain though he was, he fired and brought down his man."

"Killed him?" "Rather—shot him slap through the heart. But it was his last duel, for from that day he was never heard of again; and people said he had either committed suicide or died of a broken heart."

"Well, I don't see why he need have done that, for, after all, it was a fair fight," struck in Lord H., who had been looking over the newspapers on the table; "but if you talk of duelling, what do you say to this?"

"Another Duelling Tragedy in Paris. The notorious Prussian bully and duelist, Armand de Villeneuve, has just added another wreath to his blood-stained laurels, the new victim being Chevalier Henri de Polignac, a fine young fellow of twenty-three, the only son of a widowed mother. Some strong expressions of disgust used by the chevalier with reference to one of De Villeneuve's former duels having come to the latter's ears, he sought out De Polignac and insulted him so grossly as to render a meeting inevitable. The chevalier having fired first and missed, De Villeneuve called out to him: 'Look to the second buttonhole of your coat!' and sent a bullet through the spot indicated into the breast of his opponent, who expired half an hour later in great agony. His mother is said to be broken-hearted at his death. How much longer, we wonder, will this savage be allowed to offer these human sacrifices to his own inordinate vanity?"

"Just then I happened to look up and saw the Quiet Man rise slowly from the chair with a face so changed that it startled me almost as much as if I had seen him disappear bodily, and another man rise up in his stead. I had once seen an oil painting abroad in which

an avenging angel was hurling lightning upon Sodom and Gomorrah, and that is just how that man looked at that moment. He glanced at his watch and then came across the room and went quickly out.

"The next night, and the next, and the next after that, the Quiet Man didn't appear at the club, and we all began to wonder what could have become of him. But when I came in on the fourth evening there he was, though he looked—as it seemed to me—rather paler and feebler than usual.

"Here's news for you, Fred," called out Charlie Thornton. "That rascally French duelist, De Villeneuve, has met his match at last; and Dr. Lansett, of the Bengal native infantry, who saw the whole affair, is just going to tell us all about it."

"Well, this is how it happened," began the doctor. "In passing through Paris I stopped to visit my old friend, Col. De Malet, and he and I were strolling through the Tuilleries gardens when suddenly a murmur ran through the crowd: 'Here comes De Villeneuve!' Then the throng parted, and I had just time to catch a glimpse of the bully's tall figure and long black mustache when a man stepped forth from the crowd and said something to him, and then suddenly dealt him a blow.

"Then there was a rush and clamor of voices and everybody came crowding round so that I couldn't see anything; but presently De Malet came up to me and said: 'Lansett, we shall want you in this affair, although I'm afraid that you won't have a chance of showing your surgery, for De Villeneuve never wounds without killing.'"

"Just then the crowd opened and I saw, to my amazement, that this man who had insulted and defied the most terrible fighter in all France was a slim little fellow, with a pale, meager face.

"As I am the challenged party, I have the right to choose weapons," I heard him say, quite coolly, "and I choose swords."

"Are you mad?" cried De Malet, seizing his arm; "don't you know De Villeneuve's the deadliest swordsman in Europe? Choose pistols—give yourself a chance!"

"Pistols may miss—swords can't," answered the stranger in a tone of such savage determination that every one who heard him—even De Villeneuve himself, furious though he was—gave a kind of shudder. "I had vowed never to fight again, save with a man who deserved to die; but you have deserved it well by your cold-blooded murders, and die you shall!"

"Where both sides were so eager to fight, there was no need of much preparation. They met that evening, Col. De Malet being the stranger's second, and another French officer acting for De Villeneuve.

"As a rule, De Villeneuve was as cool on the ground as if he had been at a picnic, but at this time he was as wild and fierce as a tiger, partly, no doubt, from having been insulted before so many of his admirers, but also because he had found out that the stranger was an Englishman, and he hated everything English like poison. But more terrible than all his fury was the cold, stern, pitiless calmness of the Englishman's face, as if he felt certain of his man.

"They fought for some time without a scratch on either side, and then suddenly the Englishman stumbled forward, exposing his left side. Quick as lightning the Frenchman's point darted in, and instantly the other's shirt was all crimson with blood, but the moment he felt the steel pierce him he made a thrust with all his might, and buried his sword up to the hilt in De Villeneuve's body. Then I understood that he had deliberately laid himself open to his opponent's weapon in order to make sure of killing him; so he had, for De Villeneuve never spoke again."

"Just as the doctor said this, down fell a chair with a great crash, and looking up we saw the Quiet Man trying to slip past us to the door. Dr. Lansett sprang up and caught him by both hands.

"You here?" he cried. "Let me congratulate you upon having punished, as he deserved, the most cold-hearted cut-throat in existence. I trust your wound does not pain you much?"

"What?" we all shouted, "was it he who killed De Villeneuve?"

"Indeed it was," answered the doctor, "and it was the pluckiest thing I ever saw."

"We all jumped from our chairs and came crowding around the hero, setting up a cheer that made the air ring, but he looked at us so sadly and darkly that it made the shout die upon our lips.

"Ab, lads! lads!" said he, in a tone of deep dejection, "for heaven's sake don't praise a man for having shed blood and destroyed life. I killed that ruffian as I would have killed a wild beast, to save those whom he would have slaughtered; but God help the man who shall take a human life merely to gratify his own pride and anger! If you wish to know what happens to a successful duelist, enjoy, look at me. Do you remember that story which Capt. Thornton told here the other night about the duel in which Col. Fortescue, the 'famous duelist,' as you called him, killed Sir Henry Martingale?"

"To be sure," answered Charlie Thornton, looking rather scared; "but what of it?"

"I was once Col. Fortescue," was the answer. "Saturday Review and Republic."

Fleety to Do. He had just returned from a more or less fashionable resort where he had left his wife and daughters. Meeting one of his friends on the street, he exchanged greetings, and casually observed that he had that morning got back from S—.

"How is it up there?" asked the friend. "First rate," was the reply. "Much to do there?" "Not for me; but my wife and daughters are kept pretty busy." "What doing? Driving?" "Oh no; dressing for meals."—Harper's Magazine.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—There are 296,456 miles of telephone wires in this country.

—Almost all of Holyoke's telephone wires are now underground, only one or two short stretches being still strung on poles.

—Middleton, Ct., merchants are at war with the local electric lighting company, and many are ordering their electric lights shut off because the company will not grant a reduction of 30 per cent. from present rates.

—W. J. Davidson has just returned to Cleveland after building and starting in Siam the first electric railroad in Asia. The motormen and conductors are natives who were trained by Mr. Davidson. He says that they are intelligent, and they run their cars very carefully and successfully.

—Liverpool's elevated electric railway seems to be profitable and popular. The road is already on a paying basis, and the directors say that, after paying all expenses and deducting interest on debentures and the dividend on preferred stock, there will be a balance of over \$15,000.

—It was given out some time ago that Woonsocket, R. I., was to have a building which would be both heated and lighted by electricity. The electric company which is to occupy the building has now come to the conclusion that the present methods of electrical heating are too crude and expensive, and the building will accordingly be heated by steam.

—At the electrical congress recently held in Chicago one of the members made a statement that has created considerable discussion among electricians and in the electrical journals. According to his statement there is not in the United States to-day a practical, efficient, working long-distance power transmission plant. No member of the congress attempted to contradict the truth of this statement, and the papers are still looking about for some plant to cite in refutation.

—The substitution of electricity for horses as the motive power on street railways increases the earnings is shown by reports from various points. At Columbus, O., where electricity took the place of horses, there was an increase of twenty per cent. in the earnings. In Lincoln, Neb., the increase was seventy per cent. The most remarkable increase reported is at Superior, Wis., where the gross earning increased ninety-six per cent. and the net earnings 150 per cent.

—If the inventors are to be believed, the electrical age to come will be a happy one for the poor. Electricity will provide them with cheap and easily controlled heat and power. In the electric motor the poor mechanic will find a source of power which can be furnished at a cost equal to about one-tenth to one-fifth the cost of maintaining a steam plant, and several electrical contrivances that are still in the egg will do much to lighten and make easy the work of the housewife.

—A fulgurite is formed by a bolt of lightning. A geologist gives this explanation: "When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand for a distance, less or greater, transforming simultaneously into glass the silica in the material through which it passes. Thus, by its great heat, it forms at once a glass tube of precisely its own size. Now and then such a tube is found and dug up. Fulgurites have been followed into the sand by excavations for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill to three inches or more, according to the bore of the flash."

—Electricity has been used as a thief-catcher by one exhibitor at the World's fair. Several valuable lenses in his exhibit were stolen from time to time, and the thieves became so regular that a trap was set for the thief. Lenses were temptingly displayed within seemingly easy reach, but underneath each one was an electrical switch, so arranged that when the lens was lifted a circuit would be closed and a bell rung. The guards were informed of the trap and instructed on the course to take in case they should hear the bell. The Sunday after setting the trap the bell suddenly began to ring, and the guards rushing in were able to arrest the thief and secure sufficient evidence to lead to his conviction.

UNFORTUNATE MORALITY.

He Lost Money Because He Didn't Dare to Tell a Lie.

Our trunks had been burned with the car, and when we got to Cincinnati an official of the railroad company desired each one of us to give him our statement of loss. A tall and solemn-looking young man came to me as I was figuring away and wanted to know what sum I was going to name.

"Well, I think my loss is at least \$60," I replied. "Was your trunk burned, too?"

"Yes."

"Got your loss figured up?"

"Not yet, and I wanted to ask you about it. Can I talk to you in confidence?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, I don't suppose my things were actually worth over \$12, but—"

"But you'd like to get \$50?"

"That's it exactly. The railroad folks seem willing to pay whatever is asked."

"Well, then, why not make it \$50?"

"Wouldn't it be cheating?"

"That's a matter you must settle with your own conscience."

"Yes, I know it is, and I don't care my buttons if I don't hope that somebody will kick me all over this town."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter! Why, instead of being ready to scoop the railroad out of \$40 or \$50 I've got to take \$10 or \$12! I've been studying to be a preacher for the last six months, and bless my old hat if I don't tell 'em a lie. That's all the way of it. I'm never fixed to hit anything good that comes along!"—Detroit Free Press.

—A little boy who had been used to receiving his older brother's old toys and clothes recently remarked: "Ma, will I have to marry his widow when he dies?"

A Matter of Health.

Housekeepers faintly realize the danger of an indiscriminate use of the numerous baking powders nowadays found upon every hand, and which are urged upon consumers with such persistence by peddlers and many grocers on account of the big profits made in their sale. Most of these powders are made from sharp and caustic acids and alkalis which burn and inflame the alimentary organs and cause indigestion, heartburn, diarrheal diseases, etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic potash, burnt alum, all are used as gas-producing agents in such baking powders. Most housekeepers are aware of the painful effects produced when these chemicals are applied to the external flesh. How much more acute must be their action upon the delicate internal membranes! Yet unscrupulous manufacturers do not hesitate to use them, because they make a very low-cost powder, nor to urge the use of their powders so made, by all kinds of alluring advertisements and false representations. All the low-priced or so-called cheap baking powders, and all powders sold with a gift or prize, belong to this class.

Baking powders made from chemically pure cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda are among the most useful of modern culinary devices. They not only make the preparation of finer and more delicious cookery possible, but they have added to the digestibility and wholesomeness of our food. But baking powders must be composed of such pure and wholesome ingredients or they must be tabooed entirely.

Dr. Elson, Commissioner of Health of New York, in an article in the "Doctor of Hygiene," indicates that the advantages of a good baking powder and the exemption from the dangers of bad ones in which the harsh and caustic chemicals are used, are to be secured by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively, and he recommends this to all consumers. "The Royal," he says, "contains nothing but cream of tartar and soda refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce pure carbonic, or leavening, gas. The two materials used, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten, but in this preparation they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them in the dough they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken to form carbonic acid gas."

Hence it is, he says, that the Royal Baking Powder is the most perfect of all conceivable agents for leavening purposes. It seems almost incredible that any manufacturer or dealer should urge the sale of baking powders containing injurious chemicals in places of those of a well-known, pure, and wholesome character simply for the sake of a few cents a pound greater profit; but since they do, a few words of warning seem to be necessary.

VACATIONS AT SEA. In Spite of a Few Drawbacks They Are Beneficial to Landsmen. A variety of circumstances combine to invest the holiday spent at sea under ordinary favorable conditions with a composite charm which is something peculiar in itself and which must be felt in order to be rightly appreciated. The panoramic survey of surrounding nature, the unsurpassed purity of the atmosphere, the society of agreeable companions, the regularity of daily life and, finally, the fact that physical rest is compelled, while access to books is forbidden by the existing conditions, unite in forming a total of leisure recreation which requires no fitter prelude than hard work for its enjoyment.

For all the reasons above given a week or two so spent should furnish the busy practitioner with an admirably suitable method of relaxation. Interruption and irregularity are at all times characteristic of his calling. Neither in regard to sleep, meals or home life does he enjoy the privilege of certainty which is common to most other men. Add to this fact that every day he lives brings him into contact with much that is anxious and responsible in work, and we need be at no loss to explain why the freedom blended with order which are found on shipboard constitute for him a restorative influence of much value. We admit that there are drawbacks to travel by sea. Its familiar physical disturbances need only be mentioned; its occasional monotony cannot be denied. Its constant subjection to the action of climate, season and weather must now and then prove depressing.

Yet withal the amateur sailor, if in fair health, finds in it ample means of recreation. He may not perhaps, be so fortunate as a member of the profession—Dr. Effe—who lately closed a series of published letters descriptive of a yachting cruise around the world, extending nearly over two years, and unmarked by any case of illness or serious injury. For all purposes of the ordinary holiday, however, a much briefer voyage will suffice, and the season is now near at hand when from every considerable port on our shores it will be possible, by means of a well-appointed passenger steamer service, to visit our shores or to circumnavigate our own.

The accommodation provided even on the shorter routes is often excellent, though better adapted, perhaps, for travelers of the sterner than of the fairer sex. We feel certain, therefore, that a pleasant trip of the kind indicated will commend itself as the season advances to any of our medical brethren who may choose in this way to combine the enjoyment of well-earned rest with the interest of novelty amid the purest and freshest atmospheric surroundings.—London Lancet.

Partly New. Visitor—That painting is by an old master, I see. Mrs. McShoddie (apologetically)—Yes, but the frame is new.—N. Y. Weekly. The cranberry crop promises to be an enormous one.

WOMAN AND HOME.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A Practical System for Woman in Search of Beauty—It Benefits Not Only the Person Who Practices It, But Brings Most Excellent Results to the Entire Household.

As physical training is engaging the attention and consuming the time of young women everywhere, Mrs. Bridget Maguire, Fraulein Gretchen Schmidt, Frau Johanna Bjornson, Mrs. Dinah Johnson, and others who stand high in the profession which these ladies adorn, have organized a school and prepared a course of lectures for the purpose of introducing their system of physical culture. They are also about to publish a book, "The International System of Physical Culture Explained," the advance sheets of which are already out. Below we give the principal exercises peculiar to this system:

1. Take a scope (the high Latin name for broom) in the hands, which should be held at half reach reversed grasp, allowing the bushy portion of the scope to rest upon the floor and holding it firmly to the upper end of the handle. Bend the body slightly forward, give the arms a horizontal movement, lift the scope slightly, and move one foot before the other. Repeat these movements until the scope has been brought in contact with every portion of the floor.

2. Holding vertically in the hands a long pole to which a bundle of feathers has been attached, bend the body backward from the waist, throw the head well back, and elevate the arms until the feathers rest lightly against the ceiling or walls. Move the arms back and forth, carefully holding the pole in position. In a similar exercise, more frequently practised, a shorter pole is used and the feathers are allowed to pass over the different objects in the room. But this, while excellent for the arms and shoulders, does not call into play the muscles of the spine, neck and chest.

3. Kneeling upon the floor and grasping a wet cloth in the hands, bend the back till the cloth touches the floor. Press the hands down firmly, throw the weight upon the arms, bending them at the elbows as the motion of the hand requires, and pass the cloth briskly over the surface of the floor.

4. Fill a large basin with water, and place obliquely in it, so that the lower edge shall rest in the bottom of the basin and the upper one lean against the opposite side, a corrugated piece of wood covered with zinc. Then take some sort of cloth, soak in the water and rub briskly on the board. A little soap will lessen the friction and render the exercise somewhat more gentle.

5. Take a cloth, treated as above, dip into a paste composed of amyloil and aqua pura—that is to say, pure water—and allow it to become almost dry. Spread on a smooth surface and pass quickly over it a well-heated ferrom planum, or smoothing-iron, bending the back and swaying the body lightly to and fro, in unison with the motion of the implement in the hand.

As the majority of young women are probably unacquainted with the implements used in these exercises, any of the ladies whose names are mentioned above will cheerfully supply all necessary information. Object lessons are also given, gratis, each day at the Opus Domus institute.

SOME SOUND ADVICE.

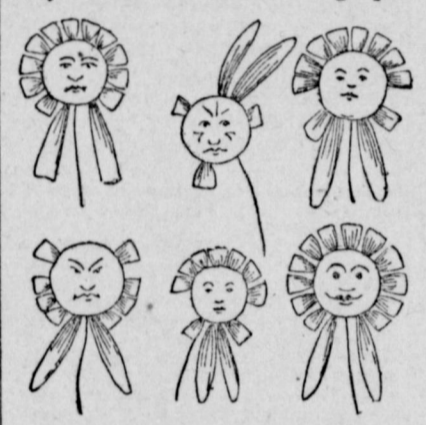
How to Treat a Child Guilty of a Slight Transgression.

When a child does wrong we should try to probe to the spring of the action and apply the remedy there. If he disobeys we should ask ourselves whether the obedience we demanded was reasonable, and whether to render it did not require him to overcome a temptation beyond his power to resist. To dress a child in spoilt attire, and send him out to play with the injunction not to soil his clothes, is as futile as to tell him to swim without going near the water. Contact with mother earth, which his imperious instincts compel him to seek, makes obedience impossible. Dress him as simply and let him get face and hands dirty; they will wash. If it seems necessary that he should be made more careful, instead of talking of the soiling, scolding him, shaking him and repressing him, let him wear

ing garments for a time until he is ashamed of their condition, and make him understand that if he is careless he must abide by the consequences. If a child takes sweet things surreptitiously it may be because he does not have a sufficient quantity of saccharine matter with his daily food. Give him more sugar or jam at his meals and a little candy after them. Many persons can recall the uncontrollable longing for sweetmeats which haunted their childhood. At the same time make the offender understand that he has for a time forfeited your perfect confidence; that you would have given him what he wanted had he asked for it; so he has been foolish as well as greedy, and that no manly man seizes what he wants without stopping to ask whether he is getting it rightfully or wrongfully. He will appreciate the force of your argument, and the next time the doughnuts tempt him he will be far more likely to resist than if he had been whipped for taking them. That inward monitor which we call conscience is with the boy when we cannot watch him. If we can arouse that and keep it on the alert we have provided a better safeguard than the fear of punishment.—Ladies' Home Journal.

CUTE DAISY FACES.

Amusing Employment for Bright Little Men and Women. From the farmer's point of view the daisy is a worthless weed, especially if his farm is overrun by them. Esthetic city people, however, delight to wear the weed and beautify their house with them; by poets have been inspired, and not long ago their verses on the subject were collected in a large quantity.



to volume. Little children are always pleased to pick the "pitty fowers," and it is for their special benefit that we have had engraved some "daisy faces" from a tracing made by a lady who found, in a country visit, several children busily engaged in cutting them out, getting the idea from one of their picture books. The skillful use of a pair of scissors will enable any child old enough to be trusted with them (and if not, mamma or aunty can do it for them), to trim the petals, marking in with pen or pencil the features to represent old ladies, babies, Indians, Chinamen, etc. The artist has perhaps elaborated these faces beyond what the young artists can copy, but even simple dots will be effective, and of each result it can be truly said: "This is a daisy!"—Country Gentleman.

The Perfect Female Figure. A Wisconsin girl would like to know the measurements for a perfect figure of a young lady of 20 years. Answer: Age, 20; height, 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 4 1/2; weight, 118 to 122 pounds; bust, 33 1/2 to 35 inches; waist, 21 to 22 1/2 inches; bust over breasts, 41 to 43 inches; ankle, 6 1/2 to 7 1/4 inches; shoe size, 3 1/2. This is one standard. Others give waist measurement an inch or possibly two inches larger, on the theory that a strictly perfect form must not have a compressed waist. There are, however, various authorities, none of which agree. Some prefer Juno, others Venus, and yet others some fairy-like creature who would be of but little value to the world other than as an ornament or a plaything. It seems, however, to be conceded by those who are best qualified to judge that the medium is most to be desired.—Jenness Miller Magazine.

Wedding Garment Rhymes. Old superstitions respecting the wedding garments run thus: Married in white, You have chosen all right; Married in gray, You will go far away; Married in black, You will wish yourself back; Married in red, You will wish yourself dead; Married in brown, Ashamed to be seen; Married in blue, You will always be true; Married in peach, You will live in a whirl; Married in yellow, Ashamed of the fellow; Married in brown, You will live out of town; Married in pink, Your spirits will sink.

Minceed Veal and Eggs. Take some remnants of roast or braized veal, trim off all brown parts and mince it very finely. Fry a finely chopped onion to a light brown in some butter; add a large pinch of flour, a little stock, and the minced veal, with chopped parsley, pepper, salt and nutmeg to taste. Mix well and let the mince gradually get hot; lastly add a few drops of lemon juice. Serve with sippets of bread fried in butter, and the poached eggs on top.

Hats with Flouces. The fashion of wearing hats with lace flouces drooping over the brim is much in favor in France, and, indeed, the Parisienne considers her outfit for the country as scarcely complete without the Charlotte Corday hat, with its drooping vollette of lace or mousseline de soie to fall over the distracting little waves and curls of hair that frame the face.

Pretty Accessories. A pretty accessory to a gown and one which makes an old waist look new consists of a founce of lace falling from the neckband in straight folds nearly to the waist in front, folding epaulets on the shoulders, a collar in the back, and all in one piece

FARM AND GARDEN.

TWO GOOD COOPS.

One Is Made from Rough Lumber, the Other from a Barrel.

Fig. 1 shows a cheap coop, made from rough lumber. It is 3 feet long, 14 inches wide and 30 inches high. To build the coop, nail the end boards together at the top; this will make an A-shaped frame. Then nail the bottom board at each of the ends, and the bottom and ends are complete. Side up the back ends but 13 inches of the lower part and then cut a board the desired width and length and fasten it by hinges to the portion above. This gives a door the whole length of the coop, and is useful for cleaning the coop and catching the chicks.

The front is boarded down to within 13 inches of the bottom, and the remainder is covered with lath, and provides for the chicks a space to run out and in the coop. There should be one

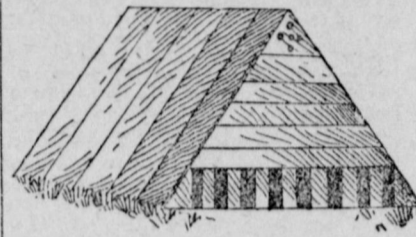


FIG. 1.

lath made to slide up and down to allow the hen to pass in and out when desired.

For ventilation there are four one-inch holes on each side just below the peak. To close the chicks in the coop, stand a 12-inch board on its edge and place a stick against it. This will also keep out the rats.

Fig. 2 shows a coop made out of a salt barrel. To build this, just nail all the hoops tight to the staves, then cut out about one-third of the head and staves. This gives a flat-bottomed coop with a circular roof. For the front, nail on laths about 1 1/2 inches apart, but have the center one slide, so as to allow the hen to pass through. The slide on both coops can be made by nailing a lath over the center one at the top and bottom, to allow it to slide between the coop and other laths.

These coops should be whitewashed at least once every three weeks and cleaned every week. I have been using the barrel coop for three years and find it a cheap and serviceable one, but if the ground is damp a board should be placed beneath it to keep the chicks dry. To close the coop, do as in No. 1. Place the coops so as to face the south, and when the breeding season is over clean them thoroughly and whitewash and store them in a building so as to have them ready for next season.

There are numerous inquiries for a cure for young chicks when they appear dumpy and will not eat. I will venture to say that one-half of those cases are caused by lice. If instead of

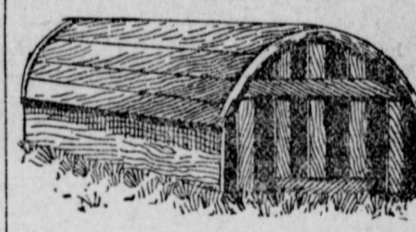


FIG. 2.

writing for a cure they would examine their chicks the trouble would very likely be found in a multitude of lice playing on the poor chick, sadly to its detriment. Use insect powder freely all over the chicks and on the mother hen; also use carbolic acid and vaseline to grease their heads; then clean and whitewash the coop. These remedies will prove fatal to lice and improve the chicks.—Ohio Farmer.

SOME SHORT FURROWS.

SOME men who are the most careful about the fit of their own collars are the most careless about the fit of those of their horses wear.

Do not run wild after "novelties," let the enthusiast do that. Be content with that which has been tried and found to be good.

CULTIVATION of the soil to kill weeds is poor cultivation, but to cultivate so thoroughly that weeds do not grow, is the science of gardening and farming.

Do not think the garden made when the seeds are sown. There is always something to be done until frost has killed the plants, and after that the pleasure of selecting seeds for another year.

A SLIGHT mulching of newly-cut grass on the lily beds will materially increase the size of the flowers and keep them from premature decay, because it keeps the soil moist and cool. The same will apply to beds of annuals.

A cow will kick back when beaten, and afterward may kick without provocation. While she is in a kicking frame of mind her nervous system is so disturbed that she forgets to give down a part of her milk, and she soon becomes valueless.

Turn shrubs soon after they are done flowering, and do it by cutting out all the old wood, leaving the new growth to flower the next season. Never shorten shrubs; it destroys their gracefulness. Many of them are ruined in that way.

A dog's usefulness is singularly misunderstood when he is considered valuable merely to drive in the cows from the pasture. Some dogs, however, are better to drive cows than are irresponsible hired hands who will thoughtlessly hurl stones and sticks at them.—American Agriculturist.

Small Cows Heavy Feeders.

The dairy experiments at the world's fair show that small cows are as heavy feeders as the large ones. The cost of food and production of the Jerseys was but little different from that of the Guernseys and Shorthorns. They consumed more food than the Guernseys and but a trifle less than the Shorthorns. This demonstrates that the cost of the food and production do not depend upon the size of the cow.

THE BOY IN THE MOW.

There glides through the barn's mammoth door A sweet-scented hill-top of hay; An athlete, with strength bubbling o'er, Now sings in his fork-falls away. Another is stowing it back, With white pearls of toil on his brow; And, treading the hay in his track, Looms faintly the boy in the mow.

Through crevices often can he View, past the old barn-wall of brown, A river that leads to the sea. A railway that drives to the town. "Oh, when shall my fortune make hay In your fields of splendor, and huzza? 'Twill wait for full many a day; I'm only a boy in a mow."

A cloud like a flag from the sky Is splendidly spread and unrolled; The sun reaches down from on high, To fringe it with yellow and gold. "Oh, when will Heaven's mercy my name As bright as those colors allow? But earth has no glory or fame, And then to your car-buries bow; To waste on a boy in the mow."

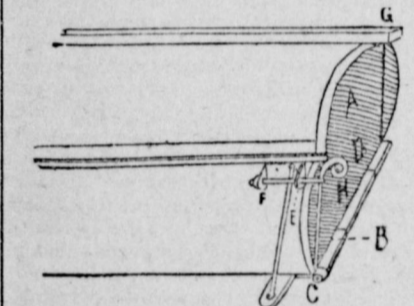
A cloud in the west, like a pall, Creeps upward, and hangs in the light; It carries a gloom over all, It looks like a part of the night. With clamor the thunder-bolts swarm, And trees bend in agony now. "Tis thus, too, that poverty's storm Would conquer the boy in the mow!"

The clouds have flown into a dream, The birds are discoursing in glee, The smile of the sun is gleam On river and hill-top and tree. Look up to the heavens, little lad, And then to your car-buries bow; And some day both worlds may be glad To honor the boy from the mow! —Will Carleton, in Youth's Companion.

WAGON END GATE.

Directions for Constructing a Very Useful and Handy Device.

It is the end gate or board. It is an iron hinge 1 1/4 inches wide by 1/2 inch thick, the joint of which is shown at C. This hinge is fastened with wood screws on under side of the bin and extends up on back of end gate to top of the bin. E is the brace commonly used on frame wagon bins, bolted at the lower end to cross piece under the bin, and at upper end with 2 1/2-inch bolts to side bin. This brace has two outward-extending flanges, as shown

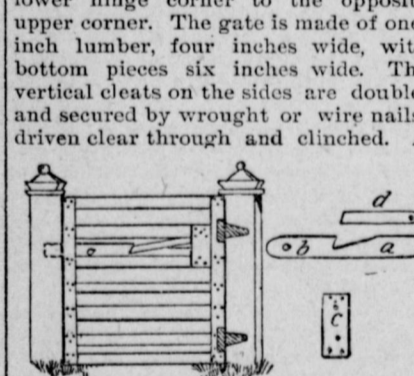


at upper end. D is the lock lever inside of 1/2-inch round iron bent at right angles and fitting loosely in holes in the outward-extending flanges of the brace, E, and having a pair of lock nuts at F to hold the lock lever and also to tighten the lock lever should it become loose. G is a 3/4-inch round rod passing down through the opposite end of the bin to hold end gate in place on opposite side. To remove the end gate, turn the lock lever (D) over to the left. This releases the hinge (G) at under end, which is now free to move back, and the end board can be easily withdrawn. It shows a button on the hinge (B). This is to prevent the lock lever (D) from dropping down too far.—Farm and Home.

SECURE FASTENING.

How to Keep a Corral Gate Closed Against Swine and Cattle.

In the far west, a barnyard is called by the Spanish name, corral. A gate to a corral that is proof against being opened by swine or cattle should always be provided. One that is excellent for security, and that can be easily constructed by any farmer, is shown in the illustration. It may be of any desired width, but if over three feet wide it should be provided with a diagonal brace, extending from the lower hinge corner to the opposite upper corner. The gate is made of one-inch lumber, four inches wide, with bottom pieces six inches wide. The vertical cleats on the sides are double, and secured by wrought or wire nails, driven clear through and clinched.



SECURE GATE LATCH.

sliding bar, a, with peg, b, extending through for a handle, is notched on the upper side and placed between two of the gate bars. Two cleats, c, of one-by-six stuff, are nailed across two bars on the hinge side of the gate. To these cleats a drop catch, d, is fastened by a wooden pin, so that it will allow the sliding bar to traverse beneath. When the sliding bar is pushed forward into a mortise in the post, the catch falls into the notch, and no cow or horse can possibly remove it.—American Agriculturist.

Aiding the Digestion.

Succulent food, such as silage, turnips, beets, carrots and pumpkins, aid digestion by the natural juices of their cells. Dry food undergoes some changes during the process of drying, and a portion of the matter becomes indigestible, but the green and succulent food contains a large proportion of water, the whole being in a natural condition for digestion, easily soluble, and promoting the health of the animal by affording it a greater proportion of nutrition.

Sour Milk For Poultry.

Sour milk may be fed to hens, but not to young chicks. Fresh milk should be preferred, but the sour milk may be used for mixing ground grain. When the hens have helped themselves the remainder of the food should be removed. For ducklings it matters but little whether the milk is fresh or not, as they will use it in a short time.

SOME dairymen "get along" better than others because they keep their farm buildings painted and the fences at a lawful height.

Two of a Kind.

A robber met a coal dealer on a lonely road and stopped him. "Your money or your life!" said the robber. "Who are you?" asked the coal dealer.

"I'm a highwayman." "Good enough," continued the coal dealer. "I'm a low-weightman. Shake We should be friends." And they were.—Texas Siftings.

—The eight women colonels of the German army who draw swords only semi-occasionally and their salaries regularly are: The empress of Germany, the dowager empress, wife of the late Frederick III.; the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Queen Regent Sophia, the Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the duchess of Connaught, the duchess of Edinburgh, sister of the emperor of Russia, and Queen Victoria of England.

New Through Sleeping Car Line From Chicago to Seattle via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Railways, has been established and first-class sleeping cars will hereafter run daily from Chicago at 11:30 P. M., arriving at Seattle 10:30 A. M., fourth day. This is undoubtedly the best route to reach the North Pacific Coast. For time tables, maps and other information apply to the nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. H. HEAFORD, General Pass Agent, C. & N. P. R'y., Chicago, Ill.

The latest method of eloping is by bicycle. In such instances it is love which makes the wheels go round.—Buffalo Express.

"I can heartily say to any young man who is wanting good employment, work for Johnson & Co., follow their instructions and you will succeed." So writes an agent of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and that's the way all of their men talk.

The man who was out on a lark the night before feels like he had been on a wild-goose chase the next morning.—Topeka Journal.

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Is Brown still discussing the financial situation?" "No; he's done gone to work for a living!"—Atlanta Constitution.

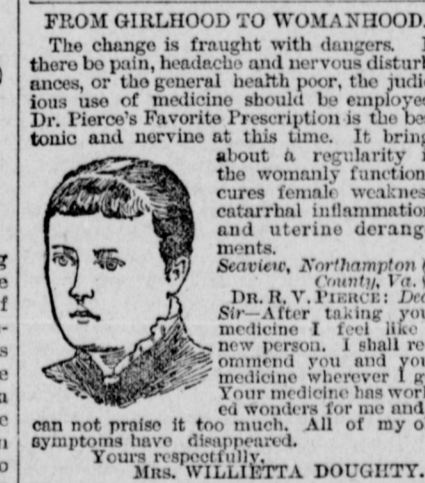
BRECHMANN'S PILLS are proverbially known as "Worth a Guinea a box," but they are sold at 25 cents a box.

A FALLEN meteor has a very downcast appearance in its own hole in the ground.—Plymouth.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 2	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 75 @ 5 20
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 5 80
Native cows.....	2 20 @ 2 70
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	4 25 @ 6 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	56 1/2 @ 57
No. 2 hard.....	54 @ 54 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	33 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 2.....	47 @ 48
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 75 @ 2 00
Butter—Fancy.....	1 00 @ 2 75
HAY—Choice Timothy.....	7 50 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie.....	6 00 @ 6 50
BRAN.....	57 @ 58
LARD—Choice creamery.....	21 @ 24
CHEESE—Full cream.....	9 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	15 @ 15 1/2
POTATOES.....	50 @ 65
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 50 @ 4 75
Texas.....	2 50 @ 3 10
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 40 @ 6 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 50 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	62 @ 60 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	37 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	50 @ 50 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 @ 21
LARD—Western steam.....	9 20 @ 9 25
PORK.....	17 00 @ 17 75
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 50 @ 5 20
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	4 00 @ 6 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Water what.....	2 20 @ 2 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	63 @ 60 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	39 @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE.....	49 @ 50
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 21
LARD.....	9 17 1/2 @ 9 25
PORK.....	17 00 @ 17 75
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	3 80 @ 5 10
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5 50 @ 7 15
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	2 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	72 @ 73
CORN—No. 2.....	49 @ 49 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	28 @ 30 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	17 @ 21
PORK—Mess.....	16 00 @ 18 25

FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD. The change is fraught with dangers. If there be pain, headache and nervous disturbances, or the general health poor, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best tonic and nerve at this time. It brings about a regularity in the womanly functions, cures female weakness, catarrhal inflammation, and uterine derangements. Scoville, Northampton County, Vt. Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—After taking your medicine I feel like a new person. I shall recommend you and your medicine wherever I go. Your medicine has worked wonders for me and I can not praise it too much. All of my old symptoms have disappeared. Yours respectfully, Mrs. WILLIETTA DOUGHTY.



Pierce Guarantees a Cure OR MONEY REFUNDED.

HORSE SHOE PLUG

IS WHAT YOU WANT IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR THE BEST CHEWING TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

Don't Leave Port. Don't go on a long land journey, don't start as emigrant for the far west, if unprovided with that defender of health and conqueror of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will defend you from sea sickness, nullify fatigue and ill health caused by travel and change of diet, and counteract malaria. Peerless is it for dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaint, nervousness and debility.

Tim killer of all the dead letters.—Miss Direction.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Instantly. File's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

To the farmer, Nature's story-book is a never-ending cereal.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. Successor of the Unabridged. Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than \$300,000 expended. A Grand Educator. A Library in Itself. Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, professional man, self-educator.

LEWIS' 98% LYE. POWDERED AND PERFUMED. The strongest and purest lye made. Unlike other lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable compartments, it is always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed hard soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, wash-bowls, bathtubs, etc. PENNA. SALT WORKS CO. Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa. Ask your bookseller to show it to you.

Ely's Cream Balm. WILL CURE CATARRH. Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY'S BROS., 16 Warren St., N.Y.

OLDS REDUCED. From 16 to 18 lbs. loss of weight. Thousands cured. Send 6c in stamps to McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

\$75.00 to \$350.00. Can be made monthly working for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 200-2408 Main St., Richmond, Va. Ask your bookseller to show it to you.

YOUNG MEN. Learn Telegraphy and Ballroom Dancing. Agents' Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Seattle, Mo. Ask your bookseller to show it to you.

AGENTS WANTED. Can make \$20 to \$200 per day selling the Gem Patent Soap. Send 5c for sample. C. H. RUSSELL, Hartford, Conn. Ask your bookseller to show it to you.

DR. RUSSELL'S PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Blood Purifier. Taste Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists. CONSUMPTION.

A. N. K.—D 1468

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

FIRE AT OMAHA.

The Boyd Opera House on Farnum Street Destroyed.

FIREMEN INJURED AND ONE KILLED.

A Theatrical Company Loses Its Outfit Except Its Old Steam Engine—The Loss Falls on a Trust Company.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 3.—From 5 o'clock till after 8 last night the Omaha fire department had a campaign that tested it to the utmost. At 5:02 p. m. an alarm brought the down town companies to the Farnum Street theater. Here a fierce blaze was raging on the stage. During the next hour, five alarms were sent in. While the opera house fire was at its height, a second alarm called a portion of the fighting force to Twenty-seventh and Leavenworth streets, where a huge frame block was sending up a cloud of lurid smoke. At the theater the battle was a notable one. The building was a huge five-story shell, the auditorium being on the second floor, and above the stage a fly gallery filled a dome thirty feet higher than the roof of the building.

The fire started on the stage in the fly gallery. The stage hands were busy setting the scenery for the evening performance of "The Waifs of New York." A fly swung against a gas-jet and in a second the whole mass of painted canvas was blazing. It burned so swiftly that there was no time for lowering the fire-proof curtain that cut off the stage from the auditorium.

Companies 3 and 2 were first there and began the fight on the stage. They were not permitted to remain long there, for soon after they got to work the roof of the dome fell in. Shortly afterward the west wall fell and six firemen and one bystander were injured and one fireman was killed.

At 8 o'clock the fire at the theater was under control, and the chief other blaze, that at Twenty-seventh and Leavenworth, had been extinguished. When the fire on the stage was burning most fiercely the back wall of the building fell outward. It crushed down into the narrow alley, completely choking it to the height of the first story of the Karbach block on the north. The building was much damaged by the tumbling brick.

How the firemen who were at work in the alley escaped will always be a mystery, for the great pile of masonry fell without warning, crashing down with the relentless force of a mighty avalanche. A wild rush of men, a mighty surge of the crowd, and all but one escaped. J. M. Gaynor, athlete and dancing master was struck in the back by falling bricks and badly hurt. In the crowd many people were knocked down and trampled on, but no one was badly injured. The Waifs of New York company loses everything but its fire engine. By a strange instance of fate the steam engine was the only possession of the company that had not been taken on to the stage. All the members of the company lose their wardrobes.

The theater was owned by the American Loan & Trust Co., which assigned during the summer, but was soon after reorganized. It was valued at \$250,000 and insured for \$90,000. The loss to the owners of the Waifs of New York company is \$6,100 and the members of the company lose almost as much more. The theater was built in 1881 by then Mayor, since Governor, James E. Boyd.

TAX ON STATE BANKS.

The Bill to Repeal It Will Not Secure a Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The banking and currency committee of the house will continue its present hearings this week. To-day Messrs. Lester, Wheeler, of Alabama, and Davis, will appear and present arguments in favor of measures of which they are the authors. A number of bills are pending before the committee, but the arguments will be directed mainly in support of the proposition to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on state banks. Some of the republican members became quite alarmed after a count, fearing that a bill to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on state bank issues would be carried through the committee. A democratic member says that such a bill cannot secure a favorable report from the committee; that while all the southern members are counted in its favor, it is known that at least two are opposed to such action.

INTERIOR ESTIMATES.

A Slight Decrease on What Was Called For Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Hoke Smith sent to the secretary of the treasury his estimates for appropriations for the interior department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The appropriations asked for aggregate \$176,779,134.28, as against \$180,057,630.44 for the current fiscal year, which is a decrease of \$3,298,496.16. The principal item in the estimates is army and navy pensions, \$160,000,000, a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the present fiscal year. For the Indian service the estimates aggregate \$7,040,376.61, as against \$7,233,016.44 for the current year, a decrease of \$192,640.83. This decrease comes principally from the expiration of treaty obligations. The salaries of the commissioner and assistant commissioner, however, have been recommended for an increase of \$500 each.

Roberts Defeats Ives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Roberts won the billiard match in last night's play. His total was 1,001; highest run, 191. Ives' score was 543; highest run, 109. There were forty-one innings and the time of the game two hours and twenty minutes.

In consequence of deficient water in the Nile ten thousand acres of upper Egypt are without irrigation. As the Egyptian crop is a month late, the government has granted a delay in the payment of land tax.

OKLAHOMA STATEHOOD.

Delegates Assemble at Purcell, I. T., in Considerable Force.

PURCELL, I. T., Oct. 2.—The first statehood convention ever held in the Indian territory met here Saturday with 300 delegates present and was called to order by Hon. Sydney Clark, W. A. Ledbetter, of Ardmore, was elected temporary chairman.

James E. Humphrey was elected permanent chairman, W. A. Ledbetter, vice president; Henry Bixler, secretary; Lewis Hornbeck, assistant secretary. The committee on resolutions reported as follows and the same was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, first, That we favor the passage by congress of an enabling act empowering a constitutional convention to be called creating a state from the present territory of Oklahoma and the Indian territory as provided in the Carey bill.

Second—Resolved, That as a state, created by the enabling act heretofore passed, would have within its boundaries over 60,000 inhabitants, that it is entitled to three representatives in congress from the separate congressional districts to be established by the constitutional convention of said territory, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States.

Third—Whereas, That portion of Oklahoma known as the Wichita Kiowa Comanche and other reservations have been treated for and are waiting settlement by the citizens of the United States for two years or more: and

Whereas, A bill is now before congress, offered by Hon. D. C. Fryer, of the present territory, for the purpose of giving these lands to civilization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask congress to at once pass the bill for the purpose of giving these lands to civilization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask congress to at once pass the bill ratifying said treaties opening said lands to citizens of the United States as soon as possible.

Fourth—Whereas, The present system of land holding in the Indian territory is unwise, unequal and unjust to the citizens of the Indian territory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention favors a change of the land tenure in the Indian territory and favor a just and equal division of the domain of the entire Indian territory among the citizens of each nation respectively.

Resolved, That each of the civilized tribes select one delegate to meet with the executive committee at Oklahoma City, October 10, for the consideration of matters pertaining to said matter.

Resolved, That the secretary be ordered to have the memorial printed, and copies be sent to the president of the United States, five to the secretary of the interior and one to each member.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly petition President Cleveland and his cabinet to use their influence in behalf of the cause for the promotion of which we are here assembled—statehood at the earliest possible date for Oklahoma and Indian territory as one state.

A long memorial, showing why the Indian territory should become part of the new state, was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the president and congress.

The utmost harmony prevailed, and after perfecting arrangements to meet at Oklahoma City, October 10, to discuss matters pertaining to statehood, the convention adjourned.

TRAIN WRECKED.

A Passenger Train on the Frisco Wrecked Near Springfield, Mo.—The Engineer and Fireman Killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 2.—Passenger train No. 4 of the Frisco road, which left Springfield at 10:09, about ten minutes late, ran into an open switch at Lyman at 10:20, dashing through stock cars. Engineer Maxey Hall and fireman Charlie Robinson were both instantly killed. So far as could be ascertained none of the passengers were seriously injured. One received a broken arm, and several received slight bruises. The switch had been opened by some party undoubtedly with the intent of wrecking the train.

Lyman is only a blind siding, there being no depot or telegraph office there. The three stock cars were just inside the switch, so that the engineer and fireman had no warning of the danger until the crash came. The officials of the road state that this is no less than the fourth attempt which has been made to wreck trains at Lyman during the month of September. Each time the attempt has been discovered in time to prevent an accident until Saturday night.

COLOSSAL COMBINATION.

A Universal Brotherhood of Railway Men Projected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Herald says: There is now on foot in this country and in Europe a plan to form an international railway union, which will include in its membership all the railroad employes of the civilized world.

The chief benefit of such a union will be through the bureaus of international correspondence. Through these, for instance, the printers of England and France are notified through the International Typographical union that the trade in this country is overcrowded; that many men are out of work, and the unions are warned to keep their members away. In the same way, when trade is good and wages high, the labor organizations in other countries are notified and the men who wish to emigrate are allowed to do so.

The amalgamation of the American Railway union and the French union of the same trade will be made. The American Railway union now claims a membership of nearly 100,000, two-thirds of the total membership of all the old brotherhoods put together. It admits to membership every employe of railroads, no matter in what capacity, whereas the brotherhoods only admit skilled labor.

Mrs. Cleveland Out Again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—For the first time since the birth of baby Esther Mrs. Cleveland was out driving to-day. She was accompanied by the president and looked remarkably well. After driving for a couple of hours they returned to the executive mansion.

Twenty-Eight Lives Lost.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Oct. 2.—Twenty-eight lives were unquestionably lost by the flooding of the Mansfield mine by the waters of the Michigan river Thursday evening. Eighty-eight men employed in the lower levels escaped.

None of the bodies have been recovered and none can be until the river's course shall be diverted. It took all night for the river to fill up the shaft and levels and until yesterday morning the bed below the break was dry.

Eight of the lost men have families and about half of the others supported parents.

A GREAT GALE.

The Storm That Visited Mobile, Alabama.

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Later News May Show It to Be as Bad as the Late South Carolina Hurricane—The Storm in Louisiana.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 3.—A southeast gale broke here yesterday morning about 4 o'clock the wind blowing at least fifty miles an hour. The wind blew the water in from the gulf until the river has reached Royal street, which is four blocks from the river and at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the main river height. There is no possible chance of estimating the money damage. All the wholesale and agricultural portion of the retail district of the city is some four feet under water, and thousands of dollars worth of goods have been damaged.

The pilot boat Ida Low was driven on the wharf at the foot of St. Francis street. The bay boat Heroine was driven on the Mobile & Ohio wharf and almost totally wrecked. The Crescent City, another bay boat, left Point Clear at the same time the Heroine did yesterday morning and has not since been heard from. It is reported that three dredges working the channel have been lost. It is also reported here that some 50 miles of the Louisville & Nashville road along the coast is under water, and that the Biloxi bridge has been swept away by the gale. Nothing has been heard from the gardeners in the marshes east of the city and the worst is feared.

Telegraphic communication is cut off in almost every direction, and from the present outlook Mobile will be entirely cut off from the outside world when darkness comes. In this city houses have been unroofed, trees blown down and one cotton warehouse has succumbed to the fury of the gale. All the smokestacks of all the manufacturing industries have been blown down. Street car traffic has been wholly suspended because of the damage to the electric wires, and the city will no doubt be in darkness, as the waves were fast encroaching on the electric light works. The busiest thoroughfares in the city are being navigated in boats and persons wading up to their armpits in order to save their goods.

It is conceded by all to be the worst storm that has ever visited Mobile. The southern part of the city presents a scene of wreckage as if it had been bombarded. The towers on the court-house and Christ church are tottering. Dredge No. 5 turned over near the lighthouse and three men were thrown into the angry waves. At great peril the crew of the tug Captain Sam steamed to the rescue and saved two of the men, the other being lost. An unknown white man lost his footing while wading from the Union depot at the foot of Government street and was swept under the bridge and drowned.

The storm reached its height about 1 p. m. when the wind reached a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour. From that hour the fury of the gale began to increase and the wind gradually changed from southeast to west. The rain fell in torrents the entire day. The bay steamer Crescent City dragged her anchor seven miles and went ashore on the beach between Arlington and Monroe park, about three miles below the city on the western shore of the bay. Capt. Frank Ludmsen and his crew and one passenger, a cotton broker named R. A. Lewis, donned life preservers and swam safely ashore.

Nearly every bathhouse along the western shore was blown down, and at Morgan's an attendant named Graham was swept away with five bathhouses and drowned. The Magnolia and Cooley's bathhouses were blown down and two unknown negroes were drowned in the cotton yard. Magnificent oaks all over the city were laid low and the earth was covered with green leaves which snapped from the trees. Houses all over the city have been unroofed and fences blown down, and it is simply impossible to give details. Nothing has been heard from the eastern shore.

THE STORM IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Reports of a serious accident have been received from Pointe La Hache and vicinity. The steeple of the courthouse and the Catholic church were blown down during the storm. Several houses were wrecked, and it is said that four persons were killed. Almost every plantation on the lower coast has suffered. It is reported that three children were killed in one of the little settlements below Magnolia plantation.

MINERS QUITTING WORK.

A Fuss Started in the Missouri Collieries Just as Winter Approaches.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—There is considerable anxiety among Kansas City coal operators over the prospect of a winter strike among the coal miners of the Bevier and Ardmore districts in Macon county. The first intimation of serious trouble came Saturday afternoon when a dispatch was received at the Kansas & Texas Coal Co.'s office, stating that the men were "squaring up their rooms and quitting work." The mines are reported to be idle, and the miners are at Ardmore, where a mass meeting is being held to determine what course they shall pursue. There are between 2,500 and 3,000 miners in the district.

The trouble grows out of an effort of the companies to reduce the prices paid the miners.

Death of Prof. Gaylord.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—Prof. F. G. Gaylord, founder of the Daughters' college, died yesterday after a long, protracted illness.

Policeman Timothy O'Brien, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul force, was shot and killed by a tramp at Mason City, Ia.

AGAIN DEFINED.

The Position of the President on the Financial Question.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29.—In reply to a letter from Gov. North asking the president to give his position on financial matters Mr. Cleveland has sent the following reply:

To Hon. W. J. North:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—My Dear Sir: I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 25th inst. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My record accepting the nomination to the presidency when read in connection with the message lately sent to congress in extraordinary session, appears to me to be very explicit. I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justify me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for the shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work, or for a good dollar's worth of the product of his toil.

I not only want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing upon a firm foundation credit among the nations of the earth. I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency so safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises, instead of hoarding it. You can not cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you can not prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money.

I want good, sound and stable money and a confidence in the country that keeps it in use within the limits of what I have written. I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a proper adjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law which is charged with all our present monetary troubles, the present equal right law, and the present law which is charged with the public mind this law cannot be built upon nor patched in such a way as to relieve the situation.

I am therefore opposed to the free and unlimited use of the country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law.

I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation. My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of injury to the country in deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GUY FAWKES REVIVED.

Anarchist Plot to Blow Up the Austrian Parliament—The Bombs Manufactured in This Country.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—In spite of the efforts of the correspondents of the news agencies to belittle the story of the arrest in this city on September 23 of a number of anarchists in a house on Siebenbrunnner street, cabled to the Associated Press, the fact remains the police did upon that occasion discover the greatest conspiracy since the time of Guy Fawkes in England. On September 23 the police, when they found in the house on Siebenbrunnner street in this city cases of revolvers, bombs ready for loading, explosives at hand with which to load the bombs, and coats with leather linings to which hooks were suspended to carry bombs; also discovered in the walls and furniture of the house where the coats were also found, documents of a most important nature. The full particulars of the plot discovered were not made public at the time the police made the raid, but the Associated Press said at the time it was believed a great and wide-spread conspiracy against the city had been nipped in the bud.

This, it is admitted by the police, was correct in every particular, and they say the investigation made since September 23 shows the anarchists intended to smother a quantity of dynamite into the underground portion of the reichsrath, and when that body met on October 10 to blow it sky high and strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of the independent group of socialists, to which the anarchists arrested on September 23 belonged.

Now comes, so far as the United States is concerned, the strangest part of the whole conspiracy. The Associated Press has already announced the bombs of the Vienna anarchists were manufactured according to the formula prepared by Herr Most, of New York. This is not all; the police of this city claim to be able to prove their assertion that the anarchists engaged in the terrible conspiracy against the city of Vienna, were connected with the anarchists of Chicago. This is not a police theory, the authorities say, but the connection of the anarchists of Chicago with those of this city, they insist, has been fully established beyond any doubt. Correspondence between the anarchists here and those at Chicago is said to be in the hands of the police of Vienna, who it would seem must have communicated with the police of Chicago on the subject.

REMARKABLE CASE.

Why Payment of an A. O. U. W. Insurance Certificate Was Refused.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—A remarkable defence of a suit for the payment of an insurance certificate has been entered here by the insurance branch of the A. O. U. W. It is in the case of Elizabeth Bergen, who sues for \$2,000, M. J. Bergen, the defense gives numerous objections to payment, more particularly this: That Bergen received his death injuries while making a felonious assault upon a certain person, not named, and that it would be against public policy to allow recovery under such circumstances. The court's verdict upon Bergen's death shows that it was caused by a fall. During the inquest there was no evidence that a fight had been indulged in.

Mound Valley Robber.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Sept. 29.—Last night at Dexter, a small town in the east part of this county, Will Chadburn, a noted desperado, was captured by Constable Joe Church. Chadburn has been wanted in Chautauque for some time for horse stealing and highway robbery. He is a desperate character and has been in hiding in the hills east of here for months. He is also suspected of being one of the Mound Valley train robbers. The officer got the drop on him and had no difficulty in making him prisoner and taking him to jail at Sedan.

KANSAS NEW ELECTION LAW.

Attorney-General Little Kept Busy Explaining Its Provisions.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—The new election law, which will be tried in Kansas next November, is agitating the minds of the leaders of the different political parties, and Attorney-General Little spends a good deal of time explaining the measure. Under the act it is made the duty of the township trustee of the respective townships, and the mayor and clerk of the respective incorporated cities, to provide suitable places in which to hold elections, and to see that the same are warmed, lighted and furnished with proper supplies and conveniences, voting booths to be so constructed that the voter may prepare his ballot screened from all observation. The number of voting booths shall not be less than one to every sixty voters, or fraction thereof, who voted at the last preceding general election. The supplies are to be furnished by the officers mentioned at the expense of the respective townships and cities.

The officer whose duty it is to have the ballots printed (the county clerk in general elections) is required to prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters, which will be furnished to the voter by the judges of election. Secretary of State Osborn has prepared a card of instructions, which he has sent to the various county clerks, recommending its adoption. The card is as follows:

CARD OF INSTRUCTIONS

To Obtain Ballot—After giving your name and residence, if you are a voter, you will receive a ballot from one of the judges, with his initials indorsed thereon. Retire at once, alone, into any vacant voting booth to prepare your ballot. You will find printed on the ballot, in columns side by side, all the candidates of all the parties to be voted for at that election. At the top of each column you will find the name of each party "ticket" or list of candidates, as "people's party," "republican," "democratic," "prohibition," etc.

To Prepare Your Ballot—To the left of each name on the ballot, you will find a square; make a mark, thus: X, in the square of the party to which you desire to vote for, or write the names in the blank spaces, making a mark, thus: X, at the left of such names. Your ballot will be counted only for the names marked. In voting for a "public measure," make a mark X, in the square at the left of the answer you want to give. Do not mark your ballot in any other way except as indicated above. Before leaving the booth, fold the ballot so as to conceal all names and marks on the face of the ballot, leaving in view the printed filing and initials of the judge of election indorsed on the outside. Leave the booth and hand your ballot to the judge in charge of the ballot box, and leave the inclosed space without delay.

In Preparing Your Ballot—You shall not remain in the inclosed space more than ten minutes, and a booth longer than five minutes if other voters are waiting. You will not be allowed to take a ballot from the polling place before the close of the election, nor to vote any ballot except the one received from the judge. If you spoil a ballot in preparing it, you must return it and get another. If you decide not to vote, return your ballot and retire from the inclosed space.

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

Certificates of all nominations of candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of the entire state, or any division thereof greater than a county, must be filed with the secretary of state not more than sixty nor less than thirty days prior to the election. This includes candidates for district judges. Certificates of all other nominations of candidates must be filed with the county clerk. The names of all the candidates nominated must be printed on one ticket, according to the Australian system.

The act also provides that where two or more parties holding political views diametrically opposed to each other unite and vote the same ticket, they shall be deemed and held to constitute one party.

It is believed that the law will result in honest elections, and to this end all parties will unite in giving it a fair trial in November.

The populists, through their county committees throughout the state, have already organized schools of instruction in the new law, and toward the end of the campaign schoolhouse meetings will be held nightly for this purpose. Election booths will be established, judges and clerks appointed, and the voter will cast his ballot, the same as at a regular election.

The democratic and republican managers will be equally energetic, and on election day every man with any sense will know how to vote.

FIGURES OF THE OPENING.

Returns Show That 115,000 Applied for Certificates to Opening the Strip.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Chief Clerk Jacobs, of the interior department, who had charge of the Cherokee strip opening, returned yesterday. The figures of the opening have not been accurately compiled, but an estimate of the registration at the various booths shows that 115,000 persons applied for certificates.

Mr. Jacobs alleges that the presence of so many in the strip was due to the fact that the army department did not furnish enough soldiers to keep the lines. There were three or four claimants for every lot in Perry, and he said, two or three for every desirable homestead.

Reducing the Pay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—What is considered to be the death blow of the seamen's union was given by agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. It has been the custom to allow regular time and one-half for every hour of extra work. This materially increased the wages of freight handlers, especially during the grain season. The firm of Goodall, Perkins & Co. announced they would henceforth refuse to pay for extra work. This will save the company \$40,000 yearly.

Some silver men take the position that if the Sherman act is repealed it will leave in force the provisions of the Bland-Allison act regarding the coinage of silver.

A desperate street duel occurred at Glasgow, Ky., between Deputy Marshal Collins and Clem Depp. Result, Depp was shot twice through the body and will die.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Prof. Hay's Plan of Utilizing the Underflow of Water—Resolutions Adopted.

SALINA, Kan., Sept. 30.—Of the many able men who attended the inter-state irrigation congress, none were more familiar with the subject than Prof. Hay, of Junction City. Prof. Hay has traveled over the semi-arid country between the 100th meridian and the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, from the Platte river of Nebraska to the Red river of Texas.

He is a firm believer that this vast plain can be reclaimed by irrigation, and strongly indorses utilizing the underflow water. To raise the water in sufficient quantities, by steam pumps or wind mills, can be done, Prof. Hay thinks. Ten acres of well-watered ground will support a family during the most severe drought, which, taken with the prosperous years, when the rainfall is plenty, every farmer in the stricken district could live in ease and comfort.

The delegates were all agreed that irrigation is simple enough when there are flowing streams to tap, but to secure water for the outlying country is the great problem to be solved. The government will be urged to make an irrigation survey and investigate the idea of pumping the underflow water. The resolutions passed by the convention are as follows:

Whereas, The government of the United States has platted and put upon the market as agricultural land the vast territory known as the great western plains; and

Whereas, American citizens wishing to secure homes have moved upon these plains, bought and paid the government for land and expended their money in improving it; and

Whereas, It has been demonstrated by the experience of these men and by the signal stations of the government that the amount of rainfall per annum at proper seasons is insufficient to make agriculture profitable therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is the duty of congress to appropriate for the purpose of testing the practicability of the following theories of irrigation for these plains: First, that the government should, by experiments, determine whether the underflow water is of sufficient volume, and can be brought to the surface at a cost to make it available for general irrigation purposes; second, that it should determine whether reservoirs can be constructed for the purpose of storing water sufficient in quantity for irrigation purposes.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that an Inter-State Irrigation association be and is hereby organized by the delegates present, for the purpose of promoting the cause of irrigation as set forth in the above resolution; that the officers of this inter-state organization shall consist of a president, a vice president from each state, secretary and treasurer and an executive committee, consisting of president, secretary and five other members.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all the states and territories included in the call for this meeting should organize state associations and that the president of these state associations shall be ex-officio vice president of this association.

Resolved, That we demand of our senators and representatives in congress immediate action looking to the relief of the people upon the lines indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Chief Hinkley, chief civil engineer of the Santa Fe, presented the following resolution, which was also adopted unanimously by the convention:

Resolved, That each state that has not already a state engineer should take steps at once toward the passage of a state engineer bill by the next legislature, making liberal provision for investigation, experiments and surveys in cooperation with the government engineers, to determine to what extent each state can profitably use the surface waters and the underflow for irrigating purposes, either with or without reservoirs, and upon the results of which surveys each state should determine for water and government assistance or both, as shall then be deemed best.

IRRIGATION MEN.

After the Convention at Salina Delegates Proceed to Garden City.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Sept. 30.—The inter-state irrigation convention, which closed its session at a late hour in Salina Thursday night, was the busiest meeting of the kind ever held in the west.

The inter-State Irrigation association will hold its next meeting in September of next year at Wichita, and in the meantime the executive committee will do all in its power to advance the cause.

The following delegates were elected to the international convention in Los Angeles, Cal.: Judge Emery, Lawrence; L. Baldwin, Great Bend; J. K. Wright, Junction City; J. L. Bristow, Salina; A. W. Stubbs, Garden City; E. R. Moses, Great Bend; D. M. Frost, Garden City; Mr. Hardy and Mr. Maxwell, Topeka.

The Garden City is sharing the honors of the irrigation movement with Salina. At midnight over 200 delegates accepted the kind invitation of the Santa Fe railroad to enjoy a free excursion to Garden City. The excursion arrived at noon and was cordially welcomed by a large delegation of Garden City business men. Two hours were spent by the delegates viewing the work of irrigation in Finney county. Over 150 miles of ditches are now in operation here, capable of irrigating over 75,000 acres of land.

THE PAPERS OBEYED.

No Reports Printed of the Case of Van Houton vs. Morse.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The injunction laid upon the newspapers by Judge Barker, of the supreme court, forbidding any report or comment on the breach of promise case of Van Houton vs. Morse, has been obeyed, and the morning papers contain no report of the case.

Judge Hiker's action is the talk of the town. Among the lawyers it is believed that there has been an understanding among the justices of the courts, "that hereafter cases are to be tried in the courts and not in the newspapers," as one of the legal fraternity puts it.

Mail For the Strip.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 30.—Final arrangements were made by Postmaster Nelson, of this city, for the delivery of mail to the towns in the strip on the Santa Fe. Since the opening of the strip a large pile of mail matter has accumulated at the post office in this city and has been held by the postmaster until yesterday, when he made arrangements for its delivery to the various towns south of here. W. G. Jones was selected to carry the mail to Santa Fe and act as temporary postmaster, E. L. Lane to Cross, D. K. Peab, of Congressman Peab, to Kildare, and W. E. Bowen to Blackwell.