Whase

County

Courant.

E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE president has sent in the name

of William P. Hornblower to fill Blatchford's place on the supreme bench. Van Alen, of New Jersey, has been nominated ambassador to Italy.

SECRETARY GRESHAM has gone to his farm, near Corydon, Ind., for a short vacation. COMMISSIONER LAMOREAUX denies that

there was any laxity in maintaining the border line prior to the opening of the Cherokee strip.

THE ways and means committee has been hearing representatives of the sugar interest.

THE democrats of the house have decided that the Tucker bill shall be debated two weeks and then passed. THE senate in executive session con-

firmed the appointment of Joseph W. Nichol, of Indiana, to be deputy second comptroller of the treasury.

In order to more effectually break up

the smuggling of opium and celestials into the United States in the vicinity of Puget sound, Secretary Carlisle has decided to send two more revenue cutters to that point.

WITH the exception of Mr. Geary, every member of the house committee on foreign affairs favors an extension of time for the Chinese to register.

MGR. SATOLLI has returned to Washington after his long tour through the west and northwest. As to the messages received by him from the pope, he said they were of a private nature.

An official statement of the pension bureau shows the total number of pensions granted since March 4, 1893, is Of these 4,128 were issued since August 26, of which 1,712 were original and 1,497 increases.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS LOCHREN has issued his first annual report, in which he discusses at length the recent order which led to the suspension of many pensioners.
CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT PORTER has

submitted his annual report to the secretary of the interior.

An agreement has been reached in the senate by which in future that body will be in session seven hours daily. CONGRESSMAN BRYAN has formulated

a bill materially increasing the penalty for embezzlement of funds from national banks by officials of such insti-

THE EAST.

the first floor while services were being The schools have been closed. A numjuring no one seriously.

THE democratic convention of Pennapproved Cleveland's administration. THE twenty-third anniversary of Victor Emanuel's unification of Italy

was celebrated by a parade of the United Italian societies in New York on the 20th. An order has been issued by the

Brooklyn & Union Elevated railway to employes receiving over \$1.60 per day that their pay will be reduced 10 per cent. Six hundred and sixty employes are affected. THE bark Alamba, of Glasgow, after

being 161 days at sea, has dropped her anchor in the upper bay, New York. She left Columbo, Ceylon, April 11, and was storm beaten during nearly the

THE Boston fast express on the Hudson River road came into collision with a freight train near Lake Grinnell, N. Freight Conductor Herrick was killed. Two cars were burned and the two engines were thrown down an embankment.

JUDGE PUTNAM at Boston ordered a verdict of not guilty in the case of Ex-President Potts, of the Maverick bank, on the grounds of insufficient evidence. FIVE men were killed and six injured by a gas explosion in Lany No. 11 mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The disaster

was caused by a naked light. THE strike of the Wick pottery at Kittaning, Pa., was declared off, the firm agreeing to pay union wages. UNIONTOWN, Pa., is practically out of

water, the result of the long drought. The reservoir in the mountains gave out and the pipes are empty.

MRS. DAVID DOWDEN, living near West Elizabeth, Pa., attempted to light the fire with kerosene. An explosion resulted, and Mrs. Dowden and her child were burned to death.

THE Valkyrie has arrived safely at New York. She is to contest with the Vigilant for the America cup.

LIVRIGHT, McCoy & Co., the most extensive soft coal operators in Clearfield county, with a main office in Philadelphia, have failed.

WIRE rope workers of Roebling's mills at Trenton, N. J., have struck against the recent reduction of wages.

THE WEST.
A HEAVY-rain, hail and thunder storm

struck St. Paul, Minn. Two men were killed by lightning. THROUGH freight rates west-bound

from Chicago are in a demoralized condition. THE train dispatchers of the United

States and Canada have been in convention at Chicago.

THE contract has been awarded for the construction of the two principal buildings for the San Francisco midwinter fair, the manufactures, liberal arts and mechanical arts buildings. The cash contributions to the fair now amount to \$112,000, with subscriptions of almost \$230,000 more.

TIPPECANOE, O., containing about 200 inhabitants along the Cleveland & Lorraine railroad, was almost totally destroyed by fire.

Ar San Francisco, Judge McKenna ordered Jim Lee, a Sacramento Chinaman, to be deported. This was considered a test case

THE Chicago Evening Journal, the oldest daily newspaper in Chicago, has been sold to Dr. S. F. Farrar for \$163,-

THE \$5,000 race from Chicago to Milwaukee between the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus, of Chicago, and the Goodrich line steamer Virginia was won by the Columbus.

THE jury at Topeka, Kan., found Secretary of State Osborn guilty of libelling Cy Leland. Osborn, in an interview, had stated that Leland was in collusion with George H. Case at the penitentiary in defrauding the state.

An express on the Illinois Central was held up at Centralia, Ill. The trainmen showed fight, resulting in the defeat and wounding of two of the robbers. The fireman and engineer were wounded. Two of the bandits

were captured, one of whom confessed. THE executive committee of the fair have decided not to extend it beyond the time originally set. Two Chicago policemen and a crook

in a street battle were all shot, the crook and one policeman fatally. THE town of Perry in the Cherokee strip is rapidly developing city propor-

MANAGER FAVORITE, of Armour & Co., denies the truth of the report that P. D. Armour is to back the Plankington bank, of Milwaukee, and pay its creditors in full.

PART of the assets of Galvin Armstrong, the \$43,000 defaulting deputy treasurer of Tipton county, Ind., has been captured in St. Louis in the shape of a string of horses at the East Side track.

A good, soaking rain has fallen in every nook and corner of Wisconsin, heavy enough to completely squelch the forest fires.

At Kingsbury, Ind., a fast express train on the Wabash crashed into a freight train on a siding and many passengers were killed and injured. The accident was caused by a brakeman's error.

A DISASTROUS fire visited Red Wing, Minn., destroying a large sash and door factory and a large quantity of valuable lumber. THE two men who were killed at

Waukomis, on the strip, were father and son named Liddle, and the shooting was done by J. C. Williams.

THERE is an epidemic of diphtheria A PORTION of a chimney and wall of a THERE is an epidemic of diphtheria and scarlet fever at Rice Lake, Wis.

held, creating great excitement, but inare many persons ill. THOMAS LYNCH, the distiller, widely known for a long time as the chief op

ponent of the whisky trust, died in Chicago lately. He leaves an estate of \$1,750,000. THE owners of the steamer Tioga, whose explosion at Chicago three years

ago caused a loss of twenty-four lives, have been freed from criminal responsibility because in the indictment the word "vessel" was used when it should have been "steamer." A NUMBER of bodies charred beyond

recognition have been found on the scene of the recent prairle fires on the Pawnee reservation. THE vacht Ollie was run down at the

mouth of the Chicago river by the big steamer City of London. Everyone of the fourteen persons on the vacht were

Ex-Columbian Guard John Hill. suspected of the killing of John Switch at Chicago, has been set free. THE SOUTH.

An iron bridge on the Southern Paeific railroad, six miles above New Orleans, went down with a train the

other night. Six men were blown to pieces by a boiler explosion at Conley's Creek, Swain county, N. C.

THE employes of the Marshaltown iron works, Wilmington, Del., went out on a strike as a result of a notice that all wages would be reduced.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., has been ravaged by fire. Loss. \$150,000. THE remains of President Polk and his wife have been removed from the

old family residence to the Tennessee state capitol grounds. THE whitecaps who have been on

trial at Holly Springs, Miss., have been acquitted and now the federal government has taken the cases up. ONE hundred and twenty-five patients

have been admitted to the yellow fever camp at Brunswick, Ga. ARTHUR HAZEL, of Philadelphia, was

bunkoed out of all his money by a mar he met in Galveston. Tex. EIGHT of the rioters were killed and

twenty-five wounded by the militia at Roanoke, Va. The negro was finally secured by the mob, hanged, shot and burned with the usual horrible inci-

THE Memphis Appeal-Avalanche is about to change hands. THE Hecla Coal Mining Co., of Earl-

general assignment for the benefit of the Christian era. ereditors.

REV. J. T. CHENOWITH, who was on ported at a standstill owing to threats trial before the West Virginia Meth- of the regulators to burn the gins. ist Episcopal conference, now in session at Grafton, W. Va., was given permission to withdraw from the ministry and membership of the Methodist pitiable mental condition. church. This ended the case.

JOHN FALLS, aged 15 years, has been bishop Hennessy reiterated his devotion convicted at Bonham, Tex., of murder- to the parochial school and said on ing his father and sentenced to the this subject there could be no compenitentiary for life.

GENERAL.

SIR HENRY WYLIE NORMAN has withdrawn his acceptance of the office of viceroy of India on the ground that his strength is not equal to the work.

THERE have been recent developments tending to show that the Louis vile & Nashville will soon absorb the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern.

THE date of the race for the America's cup has been changed to Octo-

EX-SECRETARY CHARLES FAIRCHILD, one of the receivers of the Lombard Investment Co., of Kansas City, does not think the company will be able to re-

"Ton" MANN, the London labor leader, addressing a number of workmen who took part in a labor parade at Woolwich, said he was not going to preach moderation or orderly submission. The unemployed must prepare to be a thorn in the side of every government refusing to come to their aid. ED CORRELL, proprietor of the Hotel de la Plaza, Monterey, Mexico, who was arrested a few days ago on a

rob a wealthy German Jew, has been sentenced to be shot. THE flint glass workers' union, through its conference committee, has rejected the proposition of the manufacturers to abolish the summer shut down rule and remove the restrictions

charge of attempting to murder and

on the production. THE English parliament has ad-

journed until November 2. CLEARING house returns for the week ended September 21 showed an average decrease of 33.0 compared with the corresponding week last year. In New York there was a decrease of 36.0; outside, 27.0.

EIGHTY-THREE lives were lost by the foundering of the Haytien warship Alessandro Peton.

COMMANDANT-GENERAL JOUBERT, of the South African republic, will leave Capetown for Europe in about two weeks on a secret mission concerning Swaziland. GRAND MASTER SARGENT, of the Fire-

men's brotherhood, predicts a general strike of the federated unions on the Big Four system. THE courts have authorized an issue

of \$3,400,000 Northern Pacific receivers' certificates. C. H. Bosworth, of Springfield, Ill., and E. Ellery Anderson, of New York,

have been appointed receivers for the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroad. THE men of the Union Pacific have voted unanimously against accepting a cut in wages, and a strike will follow any attempt to enforce the 10 per cent

reduction. THE central market at Leeds, Eng., was destroyed by fire recently. The loss was \$400,000.

LORD ALFRED SPENCER CHURCHILL, & great uncle of the duke of Marl-An inquiry made by the Paris Figaro

into the coal strikes shows that the strikes in the north of France are likely to be the cause of a general

THE LATEST. Over a million people attended the

world's fair last week, breaking all previous records. In the senate on the 25th Senator Stewart introduced his resolution arraigning President Cleveland and spoke

at length on it. SECRETARY MORTON is strongly opposed to government aid for irrigation schemes.

THE rumor was revived on the 25th that the advocates of repeal in the senate had formulated a plan by which they would force a vote on the silver

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on the 25th eceived the members of the Society of Civil Engineers of France, now on a tour of the United States. The reception was entirely informal.

GEORGE DIXON defeated Solly Smith in a pugilistic encounter at Coney Island for the featherweight championship. The purse was \$10,000.

Ar Newcastle-upon-Tyne, two deaths which occurred in the poor quarter, are now said to have been from cholera. THE senate, in executive session, has confirmed the appointment of Ralph Steiner, of Austin, Tex., to be consul at Munich, Germany.

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND D'ESTE. heir to the Austrian throne, has arrived at Chicago. He will study the world's fair at his leisure.

It is denied that Haverly, the theat rical manager, is in an insane asylum. CHINAMEN have been driven out of La Grande, Ore. They were roughly

THE call for a convention of the Irish National League, to be held in Chicago October 2, has been revoked by M. V. Gannon, president. THE Italian steamer Vicenzo Florida, from Genoa, arrived at Rio Janerio the

other day. She had cholera on board and her passengers were therefore not allowed to land. She will return with them to Genoa.

REV. Dr. TALMAGE has proposed a grand international jubilee to celebrate ington, Hopkins county, Ky., made a the dawn of the twentieth century of BUSINESS in north Louisiana is re

> CHARLIE MACBETH, of the supreme lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, has been found at Decatur, Ill., in a In a sermon at Dubuque, Ia., Arch

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The greater part of the state was refreshed by welcomed rains during the past week.

The residence of John P. Cole at Topeka was burned the other morning, together with contents.

During a recent family quarrel Jake Jurgeons was shot in the shoulder and seriously wounded by his brother-inlaw, Groat, at the latter's house near Shawnee county got away with the

bulk of the premiums for best farm

products at the Nebraska state fair, which recently closed at Lincoln. The aggregate amount brought away in premiums was \$555. At a colored dance at Tonganoxie the other night two colored men quarreled over a woman and Bill Ross picked up stone and brained a companion. He

Gov. Lewelling has offered a reward of \$300 each for the arrest of the bandits who robbed a train and killed ward for those who held up a Santa Fe train at Cimarron June 10 and shot

Messenger Whittlesey. Gov. Lewelling is reported as saying that before he would call an extra session of the legislature to appropriate funds with which to purchase seed wheat for destitute Western Kansas farmers he must know that there is a general demand for such a session and that he will not act hastily in calling

States marshal, charged with fraudulently drawing a pension for years by impersonating a dead brother, who was a soldier. The fraud was given away by his wife, with whom he had a quarrel recently, which caused their separation.

Two little children of Mrs. Virgie Wood, wife of a young farmer near Fort Scott, turned a lamp over the other night and their clothes caught fire. The mother attempted to rescue them and her dress was ignited. Before the flames could be extinguished her flesh had been so badly burned that she died soon afterwards.

Henry Gerber, a German gardener, 35 years of age, who lives alone in a cottage on the county road half a mile e ond the western limits of Kansas Kan., had his skull leid open at 4 o'clock the other morning by a deadly blow with a spade dealt by some unknown person. The object was no doubt robbery, as the house was found to have been ransacked while he lay unconscious.

The attorney-general has decided against the issuing of a charter to the seeks to abridge the religious rights of the house was of no general interest. No imthe citizen, and, as the constitution of the state grants to all citizens full religious liberty, the state cannot sanction as scheme which is intended to duced a resolution charging the president with interfering with the rights of the legislative create discord among the people of every community.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, one of the most prominent lawyers of the country, who has acquired a national reputation as an educator, author and practitioner, formerly dean of the law department at Ann Arbor, and now president of the Northwestern University of Chicago, will be the guest of the Kansas Bar association at its January meeting, to be held at Topeka, and will deliver an address.

After many postponements and long delays, the preliminary trial of Levi Wilson on the charge of embezzling \$8,000 from the Daniel Shire estate came off before Judge Johnson at Leavenworth and the defendant was discharged on the ground that the suit was not begun within the proper time from the date alleged that the money was embezzled. Wilson's bondsmen will have to make good the amount he took from the estate.

The house of W. J. Divens, near Radical, was burned the other night and Divens perished in the flames. His wife and two children were away from home and he was the only person in the house at the time. Developments led to the belief that a man who Divens was instrumental in having sent to the penitentiary some years ago had served his time out and resorted to murder as a means of revenge and burned the house to hide the crime.

Two unknown men entered the house of C. W. Nicodemus in the center of Newton the other evening at 9 o'clock and gagged and bound Mrs. Nicodemus, who was alone. Then they saturated her clothing with coal oil and were just about to set her on fire when Nico demus returned and the men made their escape. Two nights previous the same men broke into the house and secured \$25. In departing Mrs. Nicodemus shot one of them in the leg and he told her that he had returned to burn her for

In the case of the state against Secretary of State R. S. Osborn, charged with libeling Cyrus Leland, the jury at Topeka returned a verdict of guilty. The maximum penalty by law is \$1,000 fine and a year in jail, with the minimun at the discretion of the court. The specific charge against Mr Osborn was that he told a reporter, who published, it that Leland, in collusion with George H. Case, ex-warden of the penitentiary, bought lump coal of the prison as slack and sold it to Doniphan county people at full price.

CONGRESSIONAL

Proceedings of the Extra Session-What Both Houses Are Doing.
At the opening of the senate on the 18th Mr.

Stewart (Nev.) submitted an amendment to the repeal bill authorizing the president to in-vite the governments of Mexico, South and Central America, etc., to join the United States in a conference to secure the adoption of a com-mon silver coin, which shall be a dollar of not more than 383.13, nor less than 359.91 grains of pure silver to be issued by each government. The senate soon left the hall to participate in the centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol The house only met and adjourned to attend the capitol centennial celebration.

In the senate on the 19th Mr. Voorhees sought to obtain an agreement as to when a vote should be taken on the repeal bill. Mr. Dubois opposed any abridgment of debate, and Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would ask for longer sessions of the senate. Mr. Mills (Tex.) then took the floor and spoke at length in favor of the repeal bill. He defended the position of the president who, Mr. Mills declared, wanted bimetallism, not silver mono-metallism. Mr. Stewart (Nev.) said a silver standard and liberty were better than a gold is wanted for murder. The name of his victim could not be learned.

Cov. Levelling has offered a reward and after three hours of filibustering the house

THE senate was in session over six hours'on Express Messenger Chapman at Mound Valley September 3, and the same reward for those who held up a Sente Fe those petitions sent out by New York bankers and he regarded it more as a mandate from New York bankers than a petition from citizens of Alabama. Mr. George (Miss.) spoke in opposition to the repeal bill, and Mr. Gray (Del.) favored it. The refusal of the silver advocates to respond to roll call upon a call of the senate created a little surprise at one stage of the proceedings....The struggle was resumed in the house over the Tucker federal elections repeal bill, the republicans filibustering, but the democrats finally secured a quorum and the committee on rules reported that no other business should be in order until reports of Jean Bonnetti, a Frenchman, was arrested at Wichita by a deputy United won after a five days' fight. The house then

adjourned. Ir was somewhat of an exciting day in the senate on the 21st. Mr. Platt (Conn.) offered an amendment to the rules providing for cloture and spoke in favor of it. Referred. Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) gave notice of an amendment he had to offer to the repeal bill. Mr. Lodge (Mass.) made a flery speech criticizing the majority for permitting delay in reaching a vote on the recease bill. After exceed by Mr. vote on the repeal bill. After a speech by Mr. White, Mr. George said he preferred to defer his speech as he was ill, and Mr. Voorhees proposed that as there was no debate a vote be taken on the repeal bill. This brought on a fight. Motions to adjourn were repeatedly voted down and those opposed to repeal made a stubborn fight, which continued until the senate went into executive session.... In the house an order was adopted setting aside two weeks, beginning the 25th for considering the Tucker federal elections bill. The remainder of the time was taken up in correcting the journal and reports of committees.

The senate on the 22d discussed the cloture

resolution until 2 o'clock. Mr. Teller opposed it in a lengthy speech, when the repeal bill was taken up and Mr. George (Miss.) closed his speech in opposition to the bill Senators Hansbrough (N. D.) and Stewart (Nev.) also spoke in opposition. At the close of Mr. Stewart's remarks Mr. Voorhees rose and stated that an agreement had been reached that seven-hour sessions be held and that he thought ample time for debate would be given each senator. He therefore asked that his resolution to that effect be agreed to, which was done without chication. American Protective association. The gist of the opinion is that the order an early period... The business transicted in an early period... The business transicted in

portant matter was up for consideration and the attendance was small. In the senate on the 23d Mr. Stewart introdepartment in seeking to coerce congress into passing the repeal bill, and announced that he would speak on the resolution Monday. The cloture rules was then debated until adjourn-... The business of the house amounted ment .. to nothing. The spirit of fun seemed to pre-vail among the members and for a day, at least, there was 'an era of good feelings," especially

SIMPLICITY IN LANGUAGE.

Plain Every-Day Speech for Plain Every-Day Folks. What a pleasant thing it would be if people would make a practice of using more simple language! Every little while one picks up a book or a paper in which are articles on every-day ics, the language of which is as stilted and out of the common as a careful scanning of the dictionary can make it. There is something pather absurd in the habit that many persons fall into of using far-fetched expressions and out-of-the-way terms to describe the commonplaces of life. It does not add in the least to the interest of a subject if one has to look up the dictionary and

find out what half a dozen words in a short article mean. One may say that it is in so much an educator, but that argument scarcely holds good. Simple, short words, put together without effort and affectation, are much more pleasing to a welltrained intelligence than the complicated and obscure phrases so often employed. Uneducated people can comprehend articles written in simple language, and the most learned professor infinitely prefers them. There is a great demand for simplicity and directness in all lines, and in nothing is this more to be desired than in the everyday literature on which we depend to a great extent for information and entertainment.-N. Y. Ledger.

A Man of His Word.

Mrs. Motherinlaw-You say your husband spends most of the night at the club.

Daughter-Yes, he never gets home

before one o'clock. "And when he married the wretch promised never to go to his club at "He don't. He goes to the club early

in the afternoon and stays there."-Texas Siftings.

A Sad Case. Dobson-See that man? Well, he's an artist; but he used to be a profes-

sional ball player. the better of him, I suppose?-Puck. NO. 1.

PENSION REPORT. Annual Report of the Pension Commissioner-Matters of Interest to Pension

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. - Pension Commissioner Lochren has submitted his annual report to the secretary of the interior. The number of pensioners on the rolls of the bureau is 966,012, a net increase of 89,944 during the past year. During the year 24,715 claims for increase of pension and 31,990 for additional pension under the act of June 27, 1890, were allowed. In the same time 115,221 claims for pension and for increase were rejected. The claims pending consideration July 7 numbered 711,150. The amount of money paid for pensions during the year was \$156,740,447. The balance at the close of the year was \$2,437,371. The appropriation for the next fiscal year, Commis-sioner Lochren states, will be ample, and the estimates for the fiscal year 1895 amount to \$162,631,550. Referring

to cases under the act of June 27, 1890,

Commissioner Lochren says:

Recognizing the difficulty of tracing disabili-ties to service origin after a long lapse of time, deserving soldiers, who, in their advancing years, are incurring disabilities not of service origin, unfitting them from earning a support by manual labor, are proper objects of national bounty. The act of June 27, 189, was passed, providing that all persons who had served in the military or naval service of the United States in the war ninety days or more and had been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, but disability of a permanent character, but not the result of their own vicious hab-its, which incapacitates them from earning a support by manual labor, shall be pensioned at not more than \$12 nor less than \$6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support. Under this act, aside from the requisite service and hoforable discharge, there is but one condition that can give any right to pension, viz.: "A mental or physical dischility of a permanent character not the right to pension, viz.: "A mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." But by Order 164, issued October 15, 1890, the commissioner, with the approval of the assistant secretary, when the transfer disabilities, should be directed that specific disabilities should be rated, in applications under this act, as they would have been rated under the schedules then in force, if of service origin, up to \$12 per month. The medical referee stated, in answer to inquiry, that under this order of June 27, 1890, a claim of inability to perform manual la-bor was no longer even considered in adjudicat-ing a claim, but that disabilities were rated up to \$12 per month, as if the claim had been made der prior laws for like disabilities of service

It is perfectly clear that under this Order 164. in granting pensions under this act of June 27, 1890, the act itself was set aside and disregarded, with the result of granting pensions not authorized by any law. This was shown in the Bennett case which called your attention to this order and to the practice under it. There the claimant, applying under the act of June 27, 890, was pensioned at \$12 per month for slight deafness not of service origin. This slight deafness could not interfere with his capacity to perform manuel labor. And such a pension has no warrant to sustain it in any law. Order 164 many pensions were illegally granted and, pursuant to your order of May 27, 1898, a board of revision was formed of the ablest and most experienced men of the bureau, to ex mine the cases allowed under that act and ull out such as had no legal basis to rest upoy but with instructions to disturb no case which by the most liberal construction of the evidence of the right to the pension could be sustained un der any law. Iu cases where it was believed that pensions could be sustained, and other medical examination was thought necessary, the payment of the pension was ordered to be suspended, pending investigation, according to the practice of the bureau from the beginning, and at the proper time the usual sixty days' notice was given to the pensioner, within which is could ask for a medical examination or supply further evidence of his right to his pension. This practice of the bureau, always followed, is the correct practice. It is not the withdrawal or taking away of a pension, but the temporary withholding of its payment, where it ppears to be unlawful, pending a proper

Upon your suggestion that even this temporary withholding might work hardship where, upon the face of the paper, it appears that the pensioner is entitled to at least some less rating, the practice will be moderately changed to cases under this act so far that suspensions of payment pending the sixty days are only ordered when on the face of the papers it appears prima facie that the pensioner is not entitled to any pension. It is certain that there are many cases like the Bennett case where persons not entitled to any pension will be removed from the rolls, but the work has not yet proceeded far enough to enable me to forecast the result. Undoubt-edly, under the system of adjudication which followed the promulgation of Order 1st many pensioners perfectly able to perform manual labor, under the persuasion of claim agents familiar with the effect of that order, applied familiar with the effect of that of the disabili-for and received pensions for specific disabili-ties not of service origin and not properly pen-ties not of service origin and not properly pensionable under the act of June 27, 189). also accounts for the large proportion of late claims under that act, comprising the after-math in the work of claim agents, which are

now being properly rejected.

Wholesale frauds like those discovered at Norfolk, Va., in New Mexico and Iowa have been disclosed by special examiners The work of this division has greatly increased. and an additional appropriation for ing the force in the service is asked for. siderable work in connection with the frauds has been done with the law division. All cases of fraud brought to light by special examiners receive the personal attention of those in charge of this division.

A LIVELY TOWN.

Riot and Town Lot Sales Enliven Perry, Ok.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 23.-A small sized riot occurred at Perry and it was necessary to send for the military to preserve order, as there were many conflicts between rival lot claimants. and thieves and thugs are robbing people right and left.

In the business parts of the town many lots sold for from \$500 to \$1,000, and many fine large buildings were started.

Oscar Cunningham, of Cincinnati, had his leg cut off by the cars. John Wilson was accidentally shot in the body and Harry Dix badly cut on the head Hobson (a baseball fanatic, pitying- in a row. Fifteen miles east of Perry a ly)-Ah! too bad! too bad! Rum got man named Harrison was fatally shot in a controversy over a claim.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Exciting Experience of an Am-

ateur Electrician. "Come out here, this is beautiful!

You don't get half a view of it from in-

side the house.' The time was eleven p. m. The scene was a summer boarding house on a mountain top in the Berkshires. The speaker was Mr. G—, a gray-haired man who was seated on the broad piazza, well sheltered from the wet, while a storm was in progress that had so terrified the whole population of the house as to keep all of them out of bed in spite of the late hour. The lightning came in flashes of blinding vividness, and the crashes of thunder that fol-

lowed almost split our ears. "Thank you," I called, in response. "I am very well satisfied in here. You are welcome to the nearer and more perfect view." And I continued to hug my chimney corner and endeavored to bury my attention in a book. "What's the matter? It is dry where

I am sitting." "I dare say. You are an electrician and don't mind such things. To tell you the truth, I have no fancy for be-

ing struck by lightning-that's all." The old man laughed. "You couldn't find a safer place than right here beside me," said he. "Why?"

"Because lightning never strikes twice in the same place, and I've been struck once."

This was too much of a temptation to resist. Upon his promise to tell me the story I went out and shared his so ciety for the rest of the storm.

"It was when I was about twenty-five years old," he began, "and telegraphy, as we know it, was in its infancy. There was no great Western Union system spanning the continent, but dozens of little lines were in use here, there and everywhere. I wanted to learn the art, having a taste for electricity, and being at the time engaged in experiments to perfect a system of insulation more adapted to the needs of the telegraph than any then known. I was poor; my collegiate course had eaten up what little money my father had left me, and the experiments I was making were too costly for my

"One day I learned that a number of New York business men, chiefly bankers and brokers, had resolved to run a line from the city to New Rochelle, so as to connect their dwellings in that suburb with their offices in town, and enable them, if at home, to be advised instanter of any information of importance. The cost of putting up the wires was considerable, however, and they were looking for some one to take care of the New Rochelle office who would not charge very much for his services. I saw my chance at once, and volunteered to take the place at a modest salary if they would hire some next moment I would have given the experienced telegrapher to instruct me world to recall that question. The in the alphabet and signs. The bar- quick rush of blood to her face was gain was struck; I obtained my rudi- painful to witness. mentary lessons for nothing, and in the

the key. "All went well until one hot summer afternoon-such a one as this was a few hours ago-when heavy clouds both letters. As the second was writ- pany; and it was for the purpose of ingathered in the sky and a greenish hue pervaded the atmosphere. In those days so little was known of insulating your father, if you are willing that I processes that no operator ever attempted to stay at his key when a envelope of my first letter, and the what a narrow escape you had that thunderstorm came up. This one approached slowly, and I was warned of father, I explained, 'was kind enough it also by a hasty dispatch from the to send me a check for one hundred New York man: 'Storm coming. Shall dollars, to compensate me for the close till it is over.' I therefore gath- trifling assistance I was able to render ered up some of my papers and started you a few days ago. Acting on my first to go into another room in the building till the storm had spent itself. As message and wrote him a rather snap-I was about locking my office door I pish note inclosing the balance.' was addressed by one of the most beautiful women I ever saw. She was apparently about twenty years of age.

"'Oh, sir,' she cried, 'you are not going away? I want to send a message." 'I am sorry, madam,' I answered, 'but there is a storm approaching and I am compelled to leave my instru-

"'That will be impossible, for the New York operator has left his end of the line, too.'

"'Is there not some signal by which

you can call him back?' 'He would not respond if I tried it. He would be afraid to sit with his

"But the storm may be over in New York before this. Won't you make the

effort to call him-for my sake?" "'And then she poured forth her story. Her brother was dying, and by telling him how you feel about it.' she was alone with him and the servants at their home in the village. Un-

young man alive.

those pleading, tear-filled eyes was too of my argument. I believe I would prominence in Wall street. have gone to the stake for her if she

was snaply blotted out of existence with this last impression on my senses of the intensity of the color all around

"I have no idea how long a time elapsed before I began to notice anything again. When I did, I found myself on the floor of my office, my head men and a neighboring physician everybody I opened my eyes once more and spoke. The girl's tears had all gone. She was full of pitying interest in my case. As soon as I could command my memory of events sufficiently, I bade her leave me and return to her brother's side. She staved till I rose voluntarily and proved that, though bewildered, I was out of danger. Then she exchanged a few words to the physician in a low tone and disappeared. "The next morning I received by

mail a check for one hundred dollars from a gentleman bearing the same surname as herself, who said that I had shown a degree of heroism, in befriending his daughter in her necessity, which was out of the common; he hoped I would allow him to pay the fee for the telegraph message, which he begged to inclose, as his daughter, in her anxiety, had omitted to settle the bill. This made me pretty indignant, and I wrote him a somewhat curt letter, deducting the amount which was the regular charge for the message and inclosing him a receipt for that and bank notes and silver for the balance the affair again for nearly a week. | would grow into. Meanwhile, there was a funeral in the village, which I ascertained to be that of the young man who had been so desperately ill. Then I felt sorry that I who probably had meant well, and who must have been so overwhelmed with company to supply the means for persorrow at the time he received my note that its tone would seem doubly harsh. So down I sat again and jotted off another note, in which I expressed regret for the style of my first, saying that I cept the presidency. He looked across had written it in forgetfulness of the table at his daughter as he spoke. explaining that I could not accept a

gift for a voluntary act of duty. "Two days later I received a call little embarrassed at first, but after a few minutes' conversation drew from her pocket my two notes. The seal of neither had been broken. 'Father has been away ever since my brother's funeral,' said she, 'and these letters have lain unopened, awaiting his return. This morning it occurred to me that they might be about some matter of pressing importance, and that I had better see if you wanted us to forward them.'

"I am much obliged for your thoughtfulness,' I answered, 'but how did you know they were from me?' The

"'I had seen a scrap of your handcourse of a month was duly installed at writing,' she replied, simply, 'and thought I recognized it on the envel-

opes,'
"You were right,' said I, 'I wrote ten to make amends for the first, there is no need of sending either of them to should open them.' I tore away the money dropped into my lap. 'Your impulse, I deducted the cost of your "She had listened with evident in-

terest. There was a strange expression in her face as she inquired, after a Her large lustrous eyes were full of brief pause: 'And your second letter anyone answer my cries after I saw tears, and her voice was broken as she was to say that you had reconsidered-?' "'Oh, heavens! No!' I cried, perceiving for the first time what an interpretation my words might fairly be given. 'I simply could not bear to pain your father by the sharpness of my words when I came to realize fully that he

back, but retained it as if unconsciously in her hand. "'You are very considerate,' said she. and I thank you. My father meant well. He did not understand, as I did, coveries, all of which I turned to achand on the key while the lightning that the debt we owed you was one which no gift could repay. I will return the money, if you wish, or perhaps it would be better for you to keep it till you can give it to him in person. I will pave the way for your interview

took it and ran her eyes over the few

lines it contained. She did not hand it

"Another fortnight elapsed without event. Then one day the door of my mountain crest than any original show in Once a Week. less she could get word to their father, office was opened by a tall, fine-looking who was in the city, neither he nor gentleman who called me by name and was put out of the window back of their mother would be able to see the introduced himself. It was the father of my lovely visitor. I remembered his "I tried to explain to her what a risk face, now that I saw it, and for the said: it meant for me,-but-well, I was first time, associating name and peryounger then than now! A look into sonality, recognized him as one of the leading stockholders in our little telemuch, and I broke down in the midst graph line. He was a banker of some

"'I owe you an apology,' said he, had asked me in that way. Back I coming to the point at once, 'for doing went. The storm had broken mean in an hour of suffering what, if I had while, and the thunder crashed as it my mind completely at command, I answered; "and it is not often one has does now, while the lightning seemed should not have thought of doing. My almost to dance in at the window. I daughter has told me how you feel, and has been through such an expericalled New York. In a moment I re- I respect your delicacy. I am now on ence-" ceived my return signal. The trouble my way to the city, and shall stay there there was over, and the operator was over night to attend a meeting of one But you ought to label me also among no longer fearful of sitting at his place of the corporations in which I am in- your curiosities; for I don't believe you I got off my message. Just as I made | terested; otherwise I should like to see | have often met a woman who was pres the last stroke of the signature the you at the house this evening to talk | ident of an electric insulator company whole room turned a brilliant blue. I over your work here and what it holds at twenty-one, have you?"-Charles K

we must say Sunday. Come up in the afternoon. You must let me discuss your plans frankly with me. As an older man, and one who has made his own way up in the world, I can doubtless give you some advice that will be

worth your consideration.' "I thanked him warmly, and, though in a woman's lap, and two or three much astonished and delighted did not forget to hand him back his money. standing over me. I looked up to see He glanced it over to see whether the who was holding me and applying a amount agreed with what I had stated. wet handkerchief to my temples. It and put it carefully away in his purse was the lovely stranger. I concluded I without any further words. On Sunmust be in a dream, and closed my eyes day I kept my engagement. I found again so as not to dispel' it. Then I the banker alone in his library, and we learned from the conversation what had a candid chat, in which I told him had happened, and in order to reassure of my love of electrical experimentation, and of the way I had contrived to get my present position for the sake of the practice and the opportunity it would give me to study out a few problems which were vexing the minds of practical electricians. He heard me through, asked me a good many questions, and wound up with:

"Then you think the greatest need of telegraphy to-day is a better method of insulation?

"'That is it,' said I. "'And you think you are on the track of a discovery in that line which may amount to something?' "'I think the discovery is already

made. It simply needs perfecting.' "'And you are sure that there is money in it? You see you have stirred up all the Cnancier in me,' he added,

laughing. "'It will make somebody's fortune. "'How long will it take to devolop?" "That depends on the obstacles in the way. It costs money to carry such

things through.' "Soon a maid-servant stopped at the door to announce tea. I was invited to stay, and accepted gladly. It gave me of the amount covered by the check. I a chance to see the divinity again. Incarried the letter around in my pocket | cidentally, I had a chance to meet her for two days and then decided to mail mother, and make a general estimate it just as it was. I heard nothing from of what kind of a woman the girl

"'I am going into a fresh venture," the banker announced at the table after a little while. 'Mr. G-- has interested me so much in his plans for dehad been so severe with the father, veloping a new method of insulation that I am resolved to organize a stock fecting his discoveries-and pocketing the profits. He is going to be the superintendent, I am to be treasurer, and you, my dear, had better prepare to acthe table at his daughter as he spoke. sorrow overhanging the family, and I have always believed in bringing women up to some knowledge of business. In what manner could you be broken in more agreeably than presifrom my divinity. She seemed just a dent of the G- Electric Insulator company?

"I supposed he was jesting, but he was not. Early in the week he came into my office and went over the ground of my discovery again with me. The company was formed and I was appointed superintendent at a good salary, which would enable me to resign my place as operator and devote my entire attention to getting out my patents. I had many visits to make to the treasurer's home and usually met the president there. The fact of her sex was not revealed to the world, even in the company's published reports, as we used simply her initials. When we came to get out a corporate seal, the president insisted upon a picture of a lightning flash and a man falling under it.

"'It's not a pleasant thing to look back upon,' said she, 'but that adventure of yours was what brought us all together and gave birth to the comsuring other operators against such a risk as you ran for my sake that father became interested in your investigations. I don't believe you realize yet day.'

"'Indeed I do,' I replied. 'But how could anyone with a man's heart in him refuse such a request as you made of me then, even though he knew that novelties introduced this spring are the lightning would strike him the next moment?

seeming to heed my remark, 'you have of ribbon having nine sticks, over no idea what I suffered until I saw your eyes open and heard you speak again. It seemed hours before I could make you fall from your chair. I felt as if I had murdered you, and every thought fled from my mind except the one horror of having caused your death.

"Well, to make a long story short, the company succeeded beyond all our death. I must get word to New York at once.'

"That will be impossible."

"That will be impossible."

"And acted from kindly motives, and to remember the load of sorrow he was laboring under.' I tore off the second envelope and handed how the remember the load of sorrow he was laboring under.' I tore off the second envelope and handed how the remember the load of sorrow he was laboring under.' I tore off the second envelope and handed how the remember the load of sorrow he was laboring under.' I tore off the second envelope and handed how the remember the load of sorrow he was laboring under.' I tore off the second envelope and handed how the remember the load of sorrow he was laboring under.' I tore off the second envelope and handed how the remember the load of sorrow he was laboring under.' expectations. My patent insulator did and the company earned a large annual revenue from many years from royalties, without the necessity of manufacturing a dollar's worth of material for the market. My researches into the matter of insulation led to other discount for the company.

The thunder had become very faint, the roar of the storm had been lulled into the soft patter of a gentle rain, and the lightning made only faint flashes so low against the horizon as to look rather like reflections from some disturbance of the elements behind the got up for our benefit. A woman's head where we sat. It was gray haired, like my companion's. A sweet voice

"Don't you think, dear, it is time to come in? Every one either has gone to bed or is going, and I am sure you have kept Mr. Allen up too long already. What protracted tale has be been telling you, Mr. Allen?"

"He has been giving me the history of how he was struck by lightning," I the privilege of meeting a man who

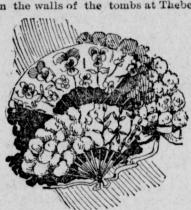
"And lived to tell the tale? True. selt nothing. I had no time to think for your future. As to-night won't do, Allen, in Kate Field's Washington.

FANS AND POCKETS.

Historical Information Seasoned with Timely Hints.

Fans Were in Vogue in the Orient Thousands of Years Ago—Three Pretty Nov-elties—Outside Hanging Pockets in Great Variety.

The origin of the fan can be traced to the most remote antiquity. "It is ascribed by some historians to Kan-si, daughter of a Chinese mandarin, and by others to the sibyl of Cumæ, who is said to have used a fan during the de-livery of her oracles." History repeats itself. How many of our modern sibyls deliver their oracles while gracefully manipulating their fans. But even long before the days of the sibyl the fan was commonly used in Egypt, as is evident from its having been painted on the walls of the tombs at Thebes,



where the king is represented sur

rounded by a group of fan bearers. In Greece traces of the fan have been found as early as 500 B. C. Fans were always popular among the women of Rome, and were often used by the men. At dinner it was a common custom for slaves to stand behind the chairs of the guests waving long-handled fans. This custom prevailed throughout our southern states during the days of slavery, as it still does to a certain extent. I have often dined in the south where two or three young negresses stood round the table waving long fans made of peacock feathers.

The medieval fan was made of eagle or peacock feathers in a variety of forms, and fastened with handles of gold, silver or ivory, often set with precious stones of great value.

Catherine de Medicis is said to have been the first to introduce a fan in France, and after her it was generally used. The fan she used could be folded like those of the present day. No court toilet was considered complete without a fan, and during the reign of Henry II. and of the Louises fans became objects of such luxury that they often cost hundreds of dollars.

In England fans are less used than in almost any other country. In Spain they are so much and so generally used that life would be incomplete to a Spanish woman without her fan. The women of Spain carry on conversations with their fans; they have a regular code of signals which express their ideas, or



HANGING POCKETS.

ing Disraeli graphically describes the manipulations of the fan by the fair Spaniard.

In Japan and China the fan occupies a most important place in daily life. The handsome Japanese paper fans are most in vogue for ordinary use. Very pretty ones may be had for seventy-five cents.

Feather, lace and ribbon fans are most favored for evening-dress. Three here given. One is made of rosettes of ribbon fastened on the sticks, and "'At any rate,' she went on, not is a very handsome affair. Another is which the ribbon *eems to be woven like basket work. Inis called a witch's fan; opened one way, it all falls apart, to the consternation of the uninitiated, who imagine the fan is wrecked; but opened the other way, presto! it is restored to a perfect fan.

The third fan shown is one-half lace and the other half flowers. When closed it looks like a bouquet, and at the opera or theater serves the purpose

of both fan and nosegay. The outside hanging pockets, which are a necessity to some women, are made this spring in varied shapes and colors. Those most favored are of the envelope shape, crocheted on rings with silk to match the gown with which they are to be worn, and are ornamented with little bows or tassels. Others of this shape are crocheted in the close mitten stitch of black silk with patterns of jet beads.

Pretty black and colored velvet-bags, with gold and silver tops, are much in favor, as are the velvet embroidered ones carried on the arm or fastened to the fan by long narrow ribbons. These are easily made, and have a pretty and stylish appearance.—Jale De Ryther,

STUFFED TOMATOES.

Recipe of the French Inventor Who First Prepared Them.

It is true that the tomato, like the potato, belongs to the family of night shades; but it araws its color from the rays of the sun, instead of vegetating in darkness and burrowing in the earth. You get, perhaps, much more nutriment from the homely brown tuber than from its sunny cousin, but when summer is here, and the very fibers cry out for acids and juices, the tomato is so cooling and grateful a vegetable that you lift it from such humble nomenclature and call it a fruit. You are hardly content with leaving the tomato to the salad bowl. You like to make more of it and have more of it. And it lends itself to savoriness with complete success.

Of the many forms of tomato cookery stuffing is the most appetizing.

This way of preparing the rich, ruby balls was invented by an extremely clever Frenchman, Grenoid de la Regniere, and here is his own recipe:

Select firm, large and ripe tomatoes and with a sharp knife cut a deep piece from the stem end of each-always the stem end. Press the fruit between the palms to extract as many of the seeds as possible without injury to the shape

Make a simple force meat, or use sausage meat, to which add a little minced parseley, shallot and tarragon. In mixing these ingredients ruba clove of garlic over the inside of a bowl, or on a crust of bread, which is to be minced also.

The Latin always uses garlic in this cunning fashion, thus giving an indescribable flavor to his seasonings.

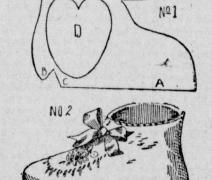
Stuff the tomatoes with this force meat, and place them side by side in a dish well buttered. Sift bread crumbs thickly over the top, dot it with bits of butter, a teaspoonful in each lump, and one for each tomato, and bake in a hot oven for thirty minutes. They should be a light brown when properly cooked.

Fried minced onions will answer in place of the shallot, also the dry tarragon finely powdered. Left-over tomatoes are always of use.

Put them in your soups; add them to rice, or fish or maccaroni, heat them and serve on thin slices of toast, scramble them with eggs or stir them into hash. Their acid is full of valuable mineral matter for the system in hot weather.

BABY'S FIRST SHOE. How to Make a Pair at Home at Small

Expense. Not long ago I was with a friend when she bought her baby its first pair of shoes. I was surprised to find how expensive they were. From a diagram found in an exchange, my friend made little Grace a pair, with which we are much pleased. The material is chamois skin. It is soft, durable, inexpensive. and can be washed with soap and soft water. Wash carefully and pull into



BABY'S FIRST SHOE

shape before drying. Lay the line A on a length-wise fold of the skin. Commence at B, and join the corresponding back seams from B to E, then form the heel by joining B and C. The fullness around the toe is formed by gathering the upper part of this piece, and felling it to D. With a small punch make holes at F to fasten the shoe about the ankle. If you wish a decorated shoe, before making, work around O button-hole stitch with blue saddlers silk or twist, then work small flowers as shown in No. 2. Buttonhole the tops of the shoes, and work a row of feather stitching around the straps. No. 2 represents the shoe as it looks when finished and decorated .- Orange Judd Farmer.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

Helpful Hints Furnished by an Eminent

Dental Surgeo One of the most skillful dental surgeons in New York gives these rules for the care of the teeth: "Use a soft brush and water the temperature of the mouth. Brush the teeth up and down in the morning, before going to bed and after eating, whether it is three or six times a day. Use a good tooth powder twice a week, not oftener, except in case of sickness, when acids from a disordered stomach are apt to have an unwholsome effect upon the dentine. Avoid all tooth pastes and dentifrices that foam in the mouth; the lather is a sure sign of soap, and soap injures the gums, without in any way cleansing the teeth. The very best powder is of precipitated chalk; it is absolutely harmless and will clean the enamel without affecting the gums. Orris root or a little wintergreen added gives a pleasant flavor, but in no way improves the chalk. At least a quart of tepid water should be used in rinsing the mouth. A teaspoonful of listerine in half a glass of water, used as a gargle after meals, is excellent; it is good for sore or loose gums; it sweetens the mouth and is a valuable antiseptic. Coarse, hard brushes and soapy dentifrices cause the gums to recede, leaving the dentine exposed. Use a quill pick, if necessary, after eating, but a piece of waxed floss is better."

To Wash Chamois Gloves. Take a basin of warm water, into

which pour a teaspoonful of ammonia; then make a strong lather or suds of some white soap, but on no account rub the soap on the gloves. Wash the gloves thoroughly in this water, rubbing with the hands until clean as they can be made, rinse them well in warm water softened by a little ammonia, press dry in a towel and hang by the tip of the fingers to dry. When dry they will be stiff and hard, but this can be rubbed out between the hands. If they are hung to dry with the finger tips down, the water will drip to the ends and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to get them soft.

A Footnote. rose with great alacrity
To offer her my seat,
'Twas a question whether she or I
Would stand upon my feet.

Potato Provencale. Cut cold-boiled potato in little balls with a vegetable scoop, and fry, with a few slices of onion added, and it will be potato provencale. ,

World's Fair.

Parties contemplating visiting the World's Fair should take the Wabash Line, making direct connection at Englewood Station with the electric street railway, landing passengers at the Sixtieth street entrance (Woman's Building) and Sixty fourth street entrance (Administration Building) 15-minutes to one hour in advance of all other lines, and right in the vicinity of all the hotels near the World's Fair Grounds. The Columbian Banner train leaves St. Louis Union Depot daily at 9 a. m., arriving at Englewood 4:45 p. m., Chicago 5:10 p. m. The Columbian Banner limited leaves St. Louis at 8:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Englewood 7 a. m., Chicago 7:30 a. m. Baggage-checked to Englewood and delivered by special transfer. Ticket offices, southeast corner Broadway and Olive street and Union Depot, St. Louis.

ONE feature of a evclone is worthy of general imitation; it always does its level best.

—Lowell Courier.

When Nature

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

When a speaker has a whole train of thought it takes him some time to unload.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Hood's sarsa Cures



mend Hood's Sarsapa rilla and Hood's Pills. I have suffered very much

with severe Sick Headache. After taking six bottles

of Hood's Sarsaparilla and two boxes of Hood's Pills, I am cured of that terrible disease. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever-took." Mrs. H. M. LATTIN, Pine Valley, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills. 25c. per box.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

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

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

A benefit is always experienced from

the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it causes. shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week

after taking it.

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

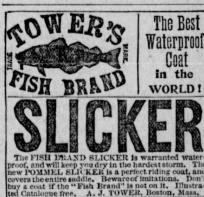
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Read the Label. Send for Book.



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

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







Cures Scrofula

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of much other tre reduced to qui

INHERITED SCROFULA.

Cured my little boy of hereditary Scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use cured him, and the disease remain.

Mrs. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

Ourbook on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.



cigarette I of-

achieved the successful position which liquor that effervesced.

"There was no servant in the house, most men, I was consulted about the a woman came in every day for an hour case of a young fellow, who had been or two, but was only admitted into taken to the Paddington station for Marie's two rooms. It was a very creating a disturbance in a little street strange house, but Marie was not so in near the Marylebone theater. It was the least; sweet, pleasant, well read, a strange business, just the kind to in-terest you; just the kind, for that mat-He had given her a beautiful Indian ter, to interest anyone.

dressed for a wedding-blue frock coat, finest gossamer web, and yet it had gray trousers, lavender necktie, in his been embroidered in something like lovely weather; the very month to be married in, if you must be married at that you could have blown it away, all, the necessity of which I deny. and yet so ample that when Marie put Our young friend on the other hand it on over her white silk dress it seemed call him Horace Dewar, which is not a Well, the breakfast was over, and we bit like his name, for the reason that had retired to Marie's own room to he is still not only living, but well await the carriage. Marie's room placed in society, and a scientist of dis- opened from the first landing on the tinction. I met him only a week ago, great broad staircase. It was plainly and he spoke of the incident I am about furnished, but with artistic old things, to narrate to you, spoke of it as he has a rare cabinet, one or two paintings done on several occasions within the of Arabian subjects, on the mantelpast few years, and always with a per- piece a curious lamp, with odd examfect belief in the truth of it.

Marylebone a house that had been in jous for the carriage. At last Marie chancery for many years-it had been without a tenant for nearly a quarter staircase, the old man first. He also of a century—a dilapidated, broken-entered the brougham first and took a windowed, odd old place, with an or- seat with his back to the horses. namental doorway having a kind of architectural character. It had panes of leaded glass, a curious knocker, and the windows that were not broken excuse me a moment. I know where it were dark and dusty.

morning at about eleven, was suddenly old man watching me from the seen knocking with his fists at the door brougham. Moments passed, then thumped on the door with his clenched real cause for anxiety. I felt terrified. fists, and presently a great crowd as- my heart beat with such alarm as I had taken to the station-house. His story room we had just left-it was filled In those days I had a private room at I saw the shadowy, half-concealed form Scotland Yard, which I have long since given up. When Scotland Yard wants to consult me now, Scotland Yard comes to my chambers in Piccadilly. Well, I went along to Paddington, and there I found the would-be bridegroom, a good deal excited, but endeavoring to suppress his emotions, and with a tendency now and then to become almost

hysterical. "'Pray tell me your story from the outset,' I said, 'and if I can be of any service to you I shall only be too happy to help you. What is your profession?

"'I am a student of chemistry,' he re-Messrs. Cartwrights, the manufacturers of chemical materials. Six months ago the firm received an order for a peculiar class of goods and I was asked to call upon the customer and see what he was like, the articles required being unusual and the order rather difficult of fulfillment. Praed street was the address. I went to the house. It was some time before anyone came to the door. The house had a neglected anpearance, the door was double-locked within. It was an old house, of more importance than any other in the street, the hall large and roomy and the staircase wide and with an oak balustrade. An old man opened the door a little way and asked me who I was and what my business might be. As soon as I mentioned the name of the firm of Cartwrights the door was opened wide and was admitted.

"Come this way,' said the curiousdooking man. 'I am Max Dufoy, whom ou seek.' He led me into a room that was half laboratory, half library; a furnace was burning, such as mineralogists use. The windows were darkened, and in addition to a couple of gas-lights a Bunsen's burner was turned on beneath a glass bowl, in

whiah a curious liquid was bubbling. "The old man was wrinkled and thin, had piercing eyes, was short in stature, wore a sort of dressing-gown and skull cap. His hands were bony, his fingers long, his head picturesque. I was very much interested in him; and before I left my heart was engaged, oldest English fashion, the missive for, just as I took my leave, one of the toveliest girls I had ever looked upon stood on the first landing of the stair-

'Marie,' said the old man, 'this is one Horace Dewar, the young man from Cartwrights; when you see him cross the road an hour hence, with the salts I require, admit him.'

"Yes, father,' said the girl.

"'An hour later I was there with the he had requested that it should not be sent by an ordinary messenger, but me in! Oh, my God! to think of it!'

" 'Calm yourself,' I said, laying my to resume his seat.

'Yes, yes, I will, he replied; 'I must, interviews I had with her. Don't ask truth of his story." me to tell you how we grew to love each other. One day, with her permission, I asked the old man for his consent to our marriage. "Never-never!" the house: I was useful to him in hit was in."-Harper's Bazar.

scientific investigations. She bade me not despair. 'He loves me,' she said; 'I will win him over to consent.' She did. The day was named for our wedding, this very day! To think of it! This very day! And we were to go to Rouen for the honeymoon; he himself had named Rouen, where he had a correspondent who would be good to us. Here is the license.' He drew forth a pocketbook and rummaged over some

OME ten or fif-papers.
"'No,' he said. 'I remember I gave said my friend it to Dufoy. He must have driven Fox, lighting a away. They say they saw no carriage -vour policemen. It was to be at fered him, and eleven, the ceremony, quite private, sitting down only the sexton as witness. Mr. Dufoy before a choice put on fresh clothes. odd they were, example of the but not less curious than usual. He liquor he most made the coffee himself, and we also delights in, "and that was before I had had wine for breakfast, a sweet kind of

scarf for a wedding present; she was to "He was a smart, intelligent fellow, wear it; the texture of it was of the buttonhole a white rose. It was June; tissue of gold. It had a beautiful sheen thought it a desirable thing. I will to envelop her from head to foot. ples of jade and carved soapstone. I "There was in the Hollis street felt myself becoming nervous and anxspied it at the door-we went down the

"As I turned to close the door before porch with stone moldings. It was I handed Marie into the carriage, and otherwise plain, and of no particular with a prayer of thankfulness that we were at last in the street, Marie said:

"'Oh, I have forgotten my bracelet, is.' She ran back into the house; I "This Horace Dewar, one lovely June stood upon the doorstep waiting, the of this old chancery relic, and shout- minutes, the moments seemed minutes, 'Marie,' I might say screaming 'Marie,' the minutes hours. I don't suppose for, from a rather gentle begin- she had been in the house after all ning, his cries grew into what the more than five minutes when I followed policeman calls a regular racket. He her. Without, that I know of, any sembled and the young fellow was never before experienced. I ran to the was so strange that a messenger was with a strange mist that had a faint, sent down to Scotland Yard for me. deadly kind of odor. In the midst of it



"NEVER-NEVER!" WAS THE OLD MAN'S REPLY.

of Marie. She seemed to be swaving to and fro. I rushed to catch her in my arms. As if from a distance I heard her voice in a sad, tearful whisper say: "Dear Horace, farewell!" and when I would have clasped her in my arms, the shadowy form I took for her, evaporated, faded out, became part of the mist. It cleared as I uttered a cry of despair, and at my feet lay, in a small glittering heap, the Indian scarf which had been wrapped around her. I stooped to put it up, and I remember no more until I found myself hammering at the door as your men have described to you."

"'A strange story,' I said, 'but-"Strange, but true-my God, too true!' he exclaimed.

"'I was not about to question it,' said, 'but the house where the police found you is half a mile from Praed street, and has been unoccupied for twenty years.' I induced the young fellow to allow me to take him home in my cab. I then went to Cartwrights and saw the written order they had received from Dufoy, which had been the cause of Dewar going to the old man's house. It was written in a curious, seemed to be an Arabic word engraved between the coils of a serpent. The arway, looking at me over the banisters. ticles required were such as might be used in mineralogical experiments. Satunravel the mystery, I went to the address the writer gave-to the address where Dewar had been so often and under happy circumstances-but Praed street only deepened the mystery; particular compound he had asked for; there was no such house, no such number as that given in the letter, no house at all like the one which Dewar that I should bring it myself. She let had described, and the house where he italist system is strongly illustrated in was knocking and asking for Marie was as already described half a mile hand upon his arm, and inducing him away, dilapidated and untenanted. From that hour to this I have never found the smallest trace of Dufoy or votrs incomes derived from many or I shall go mad. Her voice was music. Marie, though Dewar, as I tell you, is sources-from the stunted bodies emshe was gentle as she was beautiful! well known, is not insane, never has ployed in the mills, mines and factories Don't ask me to dwell upon those first been, he says, and still adheres to the to the leases of the gambling halls and

-"And this maid-is she truthful?" others has made valuable; from royasked the lady of the reference. "Very. alties on coal and other minerals be-That is why I discharged her. She neath the surface, and from rent of was the reply. He did not forbid me wouldn't tell people I was out when I houses above the surface, the rent pay. ing all of the cost."

TO HELP THE NEEDY.

A Plan Suggested for the Aid of Needy Members of Organized Labor. The Balance of Trade Nonsense Fully Ex-

The state of trade indicates that a large number of trade unionists will be out of employment in this city during the coming winter. Unless relief is afforded from some source there will be much suffering experienced and privations endured by many of those who shall be so unfortunate as to find themselves in that condition. I believe the unions composing the industrial couneil can do no more worthy thing, or one that will redound more to the credit of the labor organizations of this city, than to organize a system of relief for their unfortunate members. One dollar expended systematically will accomplish more good than \$2 of charity bestowed indiscriminately.

In view of these probable conditions wish to call the attention of the industrial council, the unions there represented and trade unionists generally, to the following crude outline of a plan to accomplish the desired end. Let the matter be taken up by the industrial council and referred to the unions of the city:

A fund should be raised by levying an assessment of one per cent. upon the wages of each member, having employment, of every union which may desire to participate in the benefits of the purpose of buying supplies of the necessaries of life, to pay for rent of a suitable building and for a manager and his assistants necessary to do the work. The supervisory work could be done by an executive committee composed of one representative from each union participating in the benefits. The relief to be furnished to the members of each union to be regulated by the percentages paid by the various unions. All members out of employment, and having families, to be entitled to purchase supplies to a specified limit at actual wholesale cost upon a proper certificate from the president they mourn over it with all the pubing no means at all with which to buy ous style of insisting that the presence to be given supplies sufficient to keep of this wealth brought in from abroad them from suffering. As for the men is a certain sign of existing or apwithout families, contracts could be made with boarding houses to keep them at reduced rates, the individuals to be afflicted with lunacy. It beto pay themselves where they have lieved that the gold it had stolen from means, and to be paid for when unable the Mexicans and Peruvians was real to pay themselves.

The above is necessarily a crude outcan be made to accomplish an immense amount of good more cheaply than by any other method. It is to be expected that there will be impositions on the unions, but with proper safeguards, an efficient and honest executive com- favor." but it lost its trade, lost its sumittee and manager, the good accomfrauds that may be practiced by designing and unworthy men.

It is none too early to begin the consideration of this or some other effectual plan for the relief of those who will surely need help during the coming winter. I hope to see this matter | that experiment in "keeping a favorataken up at an early day by the industrial council.—Cor. Midland Mechanic.

BRAVE WORDS WELL SPOKEN.

President Gompers' Remarks at the Labo Congress in Chicago. "To-day the marvelous Sibyl who grows the grain, vet goes ahungered;

who weaves the silken robes of pride's yet goes threadbare, who mines the coal and the precious ores, yet goes cold and penniless; who rears the gorgeous palaces, yet herds in noisome this old yet ever-going Sibyl called labor offers to modern society the fate of civilization. Modern society, the most complex organization yet involved by the human race, is based on one simple fact, the practical separation of the capitalist class from the great mass of the industrious. If this separation were only that resulting from a diferentiation in the functions of directions of industrial operations and their execution in detail then that operation would be regarded as real, direct progress. But the separation between the capitalist class and the laboring mass is not so much a difference in industrial rank as it is a difference in social status, placing the laborers in a position involving a degration of mind and body.

"This distinction in the United States has increased until it has widened into a veritable chasm, economic, social and moral. On each side of this seemingly impassable chasm we see the hostile camps of rich and poor. On one side is a class in possession of all the tools and means of labor; on the other an immense mass begging for an opportunity to labor. In the mansion the soft notes betoken ease and security; in the tenement the stifled wail of drudgery and poverty-the arrogance of the rich ever mounting in proportion to the debasement of the poor.

"The laborers know that there are few historic facts capable of more complete demonstration than those showing when and how the capitalists gained possession of the tools and opsealed with a quaint seal, having what portunities of labor. They know that the capitalists gained their industrial monopoly by the infamous abuse of arbitrary power on the part of royal and federal potentates. The laborers know isfied that I had now a clew sufficient to that the capitalists, not content with a monopoly of industry enabling them to increase the price of products at will and reduce the wages of labor to a bare subsistence, also procured legislation forbidding the disfranchised and plundered workmen from organizing in their own defense. The state of industrial anarchy produced by the capthe existence of a class of wealthy social parasites-those who do no work, never did any work and never intend to work. This class of parasites dethe profits of fashionable brothels; from the lands which the labor of

ALL BOSH.

posed-Spain as an Example It has been given out that we have an "adverse balance of trade" against

us of \$93,000,000 for the year ended June 30 last. Now it is discovered that this total includes an error of over \$40,000,000 and that the so-called "adverse" balance is only \$50,000,000. But it is entirely in order to demand

of protectionists, who say the balance of \$50,000,000 is adverse, that they shall show in what the adversity consists and how we are to be hurt by this condition of our trade. The balance being \$50,000,000, it can-

not figure one way or the other in a trade so vast as ours is with the outer world. But where it exists, no matter to what extent, protectionists have not demonstrated that it is adverse. They have merely called it so.

If we acquire from abroad more real wealth than we send abroad, we are so much the richer; and this is exactly what happens when we have what advocates of trade restriction call "an adverse balance." Their theory is that anything that we are allowed to buy from foreigners or to get from them in any way is a dead loss as soon as it is brought into this country.

If France or England should make us a present this year of \$500,000,000 in the plan. This fund to be used for the trade restrictionists would calmly such merchandise as we badly need, count it into the "adverse balance" against us and proceed to assert that we must inevitably be brought to ruin

by it. Absurd as this theory is, it is the fundamental theory of all trade restriction and protectionism. All who hold it think that we ourselves ought to be obliged to create all the wealth we are allowed to enjoy, and to that end they would shut us up in our country as if in a prison. If, by chance, we manage to import more foreign wealth than the amount of our own wealth we have offered foreigners in exchange, and secretary of his union. Those hav- licity they can secure by their clamorproaching adversity.

Spain was the first country of Europe wealth and that it would be a great misfortune to exchange it for commodline of a plan which I truly believe ities. Therefore it shut itself up inside its own boundaries and shut out all who came with wealth to offer it in exchange. It kept its hoard of gold for some time, and so kept what its imitators call "a balance of trade in its premacy on the ocean, lost the advenolished will greatly over-balance any turous and enterprising spirit which had made it great, and with this lost the gold for which it had foolishly parted with everything best worth having. This happened several hundred years ago, but to this day Spain has not recovered from the effects of ble balance of trade."

> The people of the United States are determined to have a favorable balance of trade, but they will not believe that getting more wealth from abroad than they send abroad means adversity for them. They want all the foreign wealth they can honestly obtain, and they have decided in an affirmative the question of whether they shall be allowed to bring it home after having

acquired an honest title to it abroad. A balance of trade is useful only for the nerves of bankers, and then only

A WORD TO SOME DEMOCRATS. Keep Out of the Trap Set for You by Republican Calamity Howlers.

We are in the midst of a panic. There is no doubt of it. The republican calamity howler is abroad attempting to make matters worse than they to the democrats. He hopes to hold the democrats responsible, at future elections, for every man now idle and But of that little, spiders took, from ever dolfor every wage reduction that has occurred since March 4. If the democratic party acknowledges this debt it will itself go into bankruptcy at the For never to a shop he went without the penalty next general election-and would get its just deserts.

Unfortunately not a few democratic editors, and some prominent ones too, are being led into the trap set for them by these same wary republican howlers. The howler says: "This is the democratic panic of 1893. It is due solely to the threat of tariff reform. It is already worse than the panic of 1873, and is hourly growing worse. The repeal of the Sherman act will not stay the devastating progress of this free trade scare. Nothing will stop it but the point blank declaration of President Cleveland that the McKinley tariff shall not be touched for one year from date. He alone has the power to say the word that shall remove the uncertainties that have closed hundreds of banks, put out the fires in thousands of mills and compelled millions of men to accept lower wages, if it did not throw them entirely out of work. Let him say it! Thousands are starving. Socialism and anarchy are rampant. Our whole industrial, financial and political system is on the brink of

Up jumps the frightened democratic editor to say that "a certain element of the republican press, in its efforts to create a more serious scare than is at all necessary, that the republican party may reap a little temporary advantage, is making itself ridiculous. Half the stories of mills closed and men out of

employment are sheerest lies. 'If the partisan papers had been fair in their comments on the situation half the actual failures would not have occurred. These papers destroy confidence through vulgar and inexcusable lying. Some of them are overstepping themselves. At this time of the year it the purpose of making repairs and renovations, and sometimes because the portions. This year they are all herald-, Record.

ed and the magnitude of each enterprise exaggerated. Correspondents are anxious to earn money, and knowing that partisan newspapers are looking for calamity news, they furnish it to order. Neither is money so tight. The republican papers have been howling about there being no money to buy grain with. One of the largest commission houses in Chicago is soliciting business and offering to pay all drafts on grain. The men who cannot get drafts paid must have very poor credit

and standing in Chicago." The democrat who talks and writes in this manner is making trouble for himself and his future. He is trying to under-estimate the calamity, because he thinks it must rest upon democratic shoulders. The republicans have got him just where they want him. He has tacitly admitted that the demoeratic is the guilty party. It is not easy for a confessed criminal to prove his innocence. If he is innecent (as is the democratic party) he should first, last and always assert his innocence. If he does not do so, public opinion will be against him; this, in the case of the democratic party, would se fatal.

Let the republican calamity howlers make things as blue as they desire. The result will be bad on the country, but it will come home to roost before 1894; and, if the Sherman silver purchase act is repealed unconditionally by September 15, as now seems probable, these fire-alarm republicans may be eating calamity crow before next November. This is a currency panic. On every other score conditions are favorable. Prosperity will again be our guest as soon as we bid farewell to our false friend-the cheap dollar. Republicans will then stand condemned (and doubly so) out of their mouths. We will enjoy democratic prosperity due to the repeal of republican legislation. It will then be manifest to the unthinking-what is now evident to the thinking-that the present panic is due to lack of confidence in the soundness of our currency.

The present calamity may not be as bad as is represented by republicans, but it will be a cargo that will sink the democratic ship if taken aboard. The republicans are attempting to unload to it so that they can save their cargo of McKinlevism. Don't allow them to

The present is a financial panic. If it were due to a tariff scare we should have more, rather than less, money with which to do business. At least one-half of our manufacturers, merchants and business men are using borrowed capital. They sell on credit and discount for cash the notes which they obtain. If business were at a standstill because of uncertainties in regard to the tariff, there would be less demand for capital, money would be a be unusually low. On the contrary, money never before commanded such high rates of interest, in times of peace, as during the past few months. And this in spite of the fact that there is today more gold and silver outstanding in the United Stases than ever before. Business wants to go on: this is what makes the demand for money. It cannot proceed because of the apparent scarcity of money and the fabulous rates of interest. Those who possess rates of interest. Those who possess money will not, for ordinary interest, part with it for more than a few days, until they are certain that it will be returned for 100 and not 50 or 60 cents on the dollar. Here is the cause of the present trouble. Business will mend rapidly upon the repeal of the Sher-man act. Byron W. Holt.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY. [What is the remedy? A joint resolution by derstood the truths of trade it would this congress defending that no radical change have no possible use.—St. Louis Repubshall be made in the tariff during its life would restore business .- Letter of Senator Frye to the N. Y. Press.] "Won't you walk into my parlor?" said the

spider to the fly,
"'Tis the prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy." Said the voter to the spider: I really must say nay, My father's blood was sucked away in just that

very way. really are because he is charging it all He was a worthy man and good, and toiled all the day: Much work he did, and willingly, for very little pay.

him writhe

He paid, in prices duty raised or artificially By the profits manufacturers could clap on at their will On all they sold, though made at home, e'en they helped fill the till.

And as we little ones grew up, and wanted more and more,
These bolstered prices ever rose and pressed him full sore To level this, at first of all, his beer he had to

stop, And then he failed, and even had his baccy for But still the leak grew bigger and he sacrificed

in vain: The more he stinted of himself the duties seemed to gain. Blankets and shirts, our coats and vests, and all that we did wear Were taxed and taxed, and home-made goods

went up as if they were

At last the poor old boy gave up, completely wearied out:

The taxes on commodities had put him to the He couldn't save a penny from the pittance that

he earned. And from his fate, and lots like his, a lesson w

We know the spider and his ways, his parlor's lovely, true, Made lovely by the blood he sucked from honest tollers, too. We're going to destroy that web, that's tangled

many a one; The lesson of the father's not been wasted on -Jack Plain, in American Industries A Shoddy Proof.

The Manufacturer quotes the Record as asserting that "during the last two or three years the production of shoddy clothing has been enormously stimulated in this country by the exorbitant increase of duties on woolens by the McKinley tariff" and adds that "the statement is, of course, untrue." To prove its untruth the Manufacturer quotes figures to show that the imports of shoddy have largely fallen pet notions.-N. Y. Tribune. is customary for many mills to shut off. There is no relevancy that we can down for short periods, sometimes for see in this contradiction. If anything, it affirms the Record's statement. What's the matter with the Manfall trade has not assumed definite pro- ufacturer, anyway? - Phila telphia

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Pickled Peaches.-For six pounds of fruit use three of sugar, five dozen cloves and a pint of vinegar. Into each peach stick two cloves. Have the siruphot and cook until tender .- N. Y. Ledger.

-Pear Fritters.-Cook some pears tender in strup; drain and cool, cut in quarters, dip in fritter batter, fry brown in hot fat and serve with powdered sugar or sweet sauce .-- American Agriculturist.

-Chicken and Oysters.-Chop twenty-four oysters, mix with two cupfuls of crumbs, one tablespoonful each of butter and chopped parsley, salt, black and red pepper, a little lemon peel, the oyster liquor and beaten yolk of one egg. Stuff fowl with this and roast -Good Housekeeping.

-Plum Pie.-To three cups of pitted plums add one and a half cups of sugar and a little water, and simmer until tender. Line your pie plate with rich crust, put in the fruit, cover, wetting the edges to keep the fruit from running out, and bake in a rather quick oven.—Harper's Bazar.

-Nut Filling for Cake.-Take two ounces of sugar and make a sirup with three tablespoonfuls of water; add three ounces of walnuts cracked and pounded fine, mixed with a tablespoonful of cream. Add half a tablespoonful of vanilla and one ounce of candied lemon peel, chopped fine. Stir until thick.—Housekeeper.

-Tomato Soup.-Pare and cut in quarters tomatoes enough to fill a quart measure; boil one hour, and just before serving add a quart of milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, salt and pepper according to taste. Let it come to a scald, but not boil. Some persons think the flavor somewhat resembles oyster soup.—Detroit Free Press.

-Egg Scallops.-Boil six eggs five minutes. When cold, shell and cut in bits. Mix these with a cupful of mashed potato and one of cooked rice, seasoning with melted butter, pepper and salt and a teaspoonful each of vinegar and Worcestershire sauce. Mix thoroughly and place in scallop shells, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bits of butter and brown in the oven. Nice for tea or lunch.—N. Y. Tribune.

-For macaroni with tomato sauce, boil one-quarter of a pound of macaroni in plenty of boiling, salted water, for twenty minutes or until tender. Drain in a colander, then throw in cold water five minutes to blanch. Drain again. Stew one pint of tomatoes for fifteen minutes, then press through a fine sieve. Melt one tablespoonful of butter without browning. Add to it two tablespoonfuls of flour, mix until smooth; then add the tomatoes and stir until it thickens; season with salt drug in the market and interest would and pepper; add the macaroni, stir gently until heated, and serve.

- Peach Sponge. - Pare and slice enough soft peaches to make one quart, sift half a cupful of sugar over and let them stand one hour, Soak half a box of gelatine in half a cupful of cold water. Boil half a cupful of sugar and an equal amount of water fifteen minutes, stir in the gelatine and when dissolved remove from the fire and strain. Rub the peaches through a coarse sieve, place the bowl of pulp in a pan of crushed ice, add the gelatine and the juice of one lemon and beat with an egg-beater five minutes. Then add the beaten whites of four eggs and continue beating until it begins to thicken. Pour in wet cups and set on ice. Serve with whipped cream around .-

Ohio Farmer. Fresh Ideas in the Making of Light Cos tumes.

The newest white embroidered muslins are pointille with tiny dots of cerise, blue, or black wrought quite near together. They are imported by the yard in the large shops, and the dresses, ready made, are brought over from Paris. The simplest waists for these gowns are by far the prettiest, asa belted high waist with insertions of creamy Valenciennes in horizontal rows across the bust, or else diagonal throughout. The zigzag insertions are also very effective in these simple waists. A single large puff to the elbow forms the sleeve, and the insertions follow the lines used on the corsage. The short skirt is similarly trimmed, with insertions from the belt almost to the knee, and is completed by a deep flounce of the muslin edged with lace. White ribbon or that the color of the dots, covered with insertions, is used for the collar and belt. Colored muslins also have the fine

dotted designs, and are made up over silk of a contrasting color. Thus an extremely French gown of the thinnest gray muslin pointille with white is made up over pale yellow taffeta silk. Many rows of Valenciennes insertion are let in the waist and skirt; and the sleeves, stopping short of the elbow, are a lining of the vellow silk, covered with the tiniest frills of gray muslin .-Harper's Bazar.

Charms of Courtesy. A person can hardly visit the Japan-

house at the Chicago exposition without finding out for herself something of what Sir Edwin Arnold means by his insistence upon the politeness of this nation. The charm of it is that it does not appear to be a mere outside suavity of demeanor. It seems, whether it be really so or not, to be the outcome of a genuine kindness of heart. This kindness, joined to an ingratiating gentleness, is a wonderful power. There could not be better manners imgined. Is it not true that there is a certain atmosphere about all buildings where there are human beings? Of course, it is really the human beings who make the atmosphere, but we rather forget that. It is a great compliment, from my point of view, to say that the woman's building and the Japanese house give the pleasantest feeling of all the houses we have entered. Perhaps that is fanciful. But we all have some

Aa Inheritance. "Where did Blood get the title of

colonel?" "Oh, his father was a major, you know."-Judge.

For Coroner, W. M. RICH.

For County Commissioner, 1st Dist.,

FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET. For Trustee.

> S. D. BREESE. For Clerk,

WM. Martin, JR.

For Treasurer,

CAN'T SERVE BOTH.

Kansans can not be citizens of Kansas and hold claims in Oklahoma The Kansas people who have filed on lands in the Cherokee Strip, can not hold a legal residence in Kansas and at the same time hold land in the Strip. It seems to be a case of choos ing between two masters Although it is known that several Chase county people who have filed on lands in the Strip do not contemplate going there to live, it is hard to understand how they expect to hold their interest in the Strip lands and at the same time

keep their residence in Chase county.
In accordance with the President's proclamation, every person who en tered the Strp for the purpose of fil ing on any lands, was first compelled to make affidavit to the following as

a statement of facts. "I desire to make entry for the pur pose of actual settlement and culti-vation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or coporations, that I will faithfully and honestly en deavor to comply with all the require ments of law as to settlement, resi dence and cultivation necessary to acquire a title to the land I may select; that I am not acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate, in entering upon said lands, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land I may enter, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon that I do not apply to enter upon said lands for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith, to obtain a home for myself, and that I have not direct ly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons, corporations or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which I may acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself.

KANSAS EDITORS AT THE FAIR. From the Kansas City Star. Sep . 12th

A train load of Kansas editors will pass through this Kansas City this afternoon bound for the World's Fair. to say that no train which has pulled into Chicago-and some trains have carried princes, potentates and president—has been laiden with a load that will average up any better than this train load of Kansas editors. Certainly no other train load of editors that has pulled into Chicago this year can rank ahead of it. For Kansas is a reading state and the men the Kansans "read after" have to be able to fondle the Queen's English with a graceful hand or go out of the business It will be noticed, too, when the

train goes through that the Kansas editor is not like the editor of the stage, the story and romantic song The Kansas editor has not the emanciated look which preserved Cassius to fame, he does not wear shabby clothes; he is not impecunious, imof this description. But they are not of this description. But they are not not the notion of the subtraint of the this of the profession; it is like the j.ke of the profession; it is like the provident, unkempt, unshaven and green to the ways of civil zation. There may be editors on earth who fi

The Kansas editor who will pass through town today with his wife, sister or sweetheart, is a hard worker. He needs a rest; his vacation at the Fair will do him a world of good. He will learn that there are communities now on earth where the natives don't care whether it rains or not and he will see with pride that, while corn is not the only interest in the world, when it does come to corn, big corn, good corn, tall corn or sod corn, there is no place on the whirling planet where the same can be raised better than in Kansas. This fact explains why the Kansas editor is going to the World's Fair in such royal style and paying his way. Corn is king in Kansas editor is going to the consultation of the pension is way to the paying his way. Corn is king in Kansas editor is going to the consultation of the pension is way to the Kansas editor is going to the Wansas editor is going to the World's Fair in such royal style and paying his way. Corn is king in Kansas editor is going to the Wansas editor is going to the Wans

Tested every Thursday.

Democratic County Ticket.

For County Treasurer, C. S. Ford.

For Sheriff,

For County Clerk, A. Lehnherr.

For Register of Deeds, For County Surveyor,

For County Surveyor,

For County Surveyor,

For County Surveyor, crease them-are looking out of the windows with the children of the 'moral lepers who poison the atmosphere on Sixth street;" he himself is reaping the rich harvest of "benefits forgot" and is happy as the big sun flower he wears in his button-hole.

> REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Chase county, Kansas, met in delegate convention, in the Court House in this city, at 11:15 o'clock, a.m.. Saturday, September 23, 1893, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, a candidate for Commissioner for the First District, electing a County Central Committee for the en suing year, and transacting such other business as might come before of the County Central Committee and the call was read by S D. Thomas.

On motion, J. W. McWilliams was elected temporary chairman of the convention, and S. D. Thomas, tem porary secretary. On motion, the folowing committees were appointed by che Chair:

On Permanent Organization- C. H

wood; Geo Blackburn, Cedar; M D Lyles. Toledo; H A Rose, Diamond Creek; F V Alford, Bazaar; W O Blackburn, Matfield.

On Credentials-G M Hayden, Falls township; C Garth, Toledo; R H Chandler, Bazaar; S D Thomas, Dia mond Creek; Geo Harlan, Matfield; A vention for Sheriff, and eight ballots H Gause, Cottonwood; Geo Black-were had, as ollows. Mr. McCallum

burn, Cedar.
On Order of Business-H E Akers, Diamond Creek; A W Orrill, Toledo; J B Davis, Falls; W G Patten, Ba zaar; W Blackburn, Matfield; Jeff Sanford, Cedar; Henry Williams, Cot tonwood

On motion, a recess was taken un til 1:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1:50 p. m., the convention reassembled, and was called to order by the Chair, who appointed J. F. Kirker as temporary secretary during the absence of Mr. Thomas, who was a member of the Committee on Cremade a little speech of thanks. dentials, which committee was still at

work on their report.
The Committee on Permanent Or convention the permanent officers of the same, and their report was unani-

mously adopted. mously adopted: 1st. Report of Committee on Order

of Business. 2nd. Report of Committee on Per manent Organization. 3rd. Report of Committee on Reso

lutions 4th Report of Committee on Cre

dentials. 5th. Nominations-1st, sher ff; 2nd county treasurer; 3rd, county clerk; 4th, register of deeds; 5th, surveyor; 6th, coroner; 7th, commissioner for the First District: 8th, election of County Central Committee, consisting of

three members from e ch township.
F. P. Cochran Chairman of the
Committee on Resolutions, then read the following platform, which, on mo

tion, was unanimously adopted:
The Republicans of Chase county,
in convention assembled, declare their
allegiance to the fundamental princi-

On motion, F. P. Cochran, Dr. John Carnes and Frank Arnold were ap pointed a committee to wait on the Committee on Credentials and ascer tain how soon they would be able to make their report. On returning, they reported said committee would make their report in thirty minutes; whereupon, on motion, a recess was taken for that length of time; at the end of which time, the committee not set be the convention, and were called to which time, the committee not set be order by W. H. Holsinger, chairman ing able to report, on motion of J. B. Davis, the rules were suspended, and the convention proceded to the elec tion of the County Central Commit

members, and reporting as follows: Falls-G W Crum, W H Holsinger W T McDonald; Matfield-Dr John Carnes, WO Blackurn. Geo Harlan; Cottonwood-C H Houston. O H Gause, Henry Williams; Diamond Creek-S D Thomas Frank Collett. Creek township; S.C.
Smith, Falls; J. H. Harvey, Toledo;
Chas. H. Golden, Bazaar; Dr. John
Carnes, Matfield; J. G. Day, Cedar;
M. E. Hunt, Cottonwood.
On Resilutions—F. P. Cochran,
alls township; D. P. Shaft, Cotton—
and Carnes, M. D.

The Committee on Credentials then the made their report, and, on motion, it

made their report, and, on motion, it was adopted.

The next business in order being the nomination of canditates for county officers, Mat McDonald, John McCallum, Chas. A. Sayre and J. H Mercer were placed before the conreceiving the nomination on the

Candidates.	BALLOTS.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Matt. McDonald.				14		-	-			
John Mc allum.	44	59	61	65	71	75	80	8		
Joe H. Mercer.	44	49	50	52	53	49	48	7		
Total	154	156	163	162	163	184	160	17		
10.01	-			_	_	_	_	-		

At the end of th fourth ballot Mr McDonald withdrew from the contest, and at the end of the seventh ballot Mr. Sayre withdrew. Mr. McCallum, having received the

There being no contest for the other county offices, the following nomina tions were made by acclamation. the ganization then reported in favor of rules, in each instance, being, on mo making the temporary officers of the tion, suspended: For County Treasurer, David Griffits; for County Clerk, M. K. Harman; for Register of Deeds. mously adopted.

The Committee on Order of Busi Conaway; and Dr. John McCaskill ness then reported the following or-der of business, which was unani consisting of Bazaar, Matfield, and Toledo townships, for Commissioner

for that District. F. P. Cochran offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

i.e-olved, That the members of the several committee, shall constitute the founds (central committee, shall constitute the fownship comefit es of the township from which they

were appointed.

Resolved. That the Republican County testral Committee are hereby ant orized to fill any vacancies that may occur in the ticket today nominated, either by death, resignat on or oterwise.

A CREAT CONVENTION.

The Inter-State Irrigation Convention that will meet in Salina, Kan. September 28th, is attracting wide at tention throughout the West. Seven western states will send delegates and addresses will be made by the most practical irrigators of the United States. Mr. T. B. Merry, of Los Angeles. Cal., will address the con-

SSO-A YEAR FOR LF ..

SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS FOR THOSE WHOSE ANSWERS ARE CORRECT.

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

Ha was at once taken to the prison Now, what relation was the prisoner to the visitor?

The Africulturist Publishing Company what relation was the prisoner to the visitor?

The Agriculturist Publishing Commany will give \$50 a year for 1 fe to the person sending the first correct answer; \$500 to the second: 3rd. \$250: ith \$100; 5th \$50; and over 10 000 other rewards, consisting of pianos, organs, ladies and gents gold and silver watches, silver services, diamond rings, etc.

The prison sending the last correct answer; \$600 to the prison sending the last correct answer; \$600 to the prison sending the last correct answer; \$600 to the prison sending the last correct answer; \$600 to the prison sending the last correct answer; \$600 to the prison sending the prison sending the last correct answer; \$600 to the prison sending the prison s

MULES 1 All answe's mu-t be s rt by mai, and bear postmark not litter than Dec. 31, 1893. (2) There will be no charge what ever to enter this competition, but all who compete are expected to send one dolar for six month's subscription to either The LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE OF 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 receiut, so as to give every one an equal chance, no marter where ho or she resides, will secure the first prize; the second, the the next prize, and so on.

The Agriculturist is an old established concern, and possesses ample means to enable

IF YOU CAN'T COME

person to Lui-ville, to buy your Dry Goods from the New Y -k Store, then all you have to do is to drop us a line on a postal card. Teil us just as near as you can, what you want and we will give you the same low prices that you would get if you were buying it yourseif 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 piace of business. So when you want anything of any description then write to us for samples and prices.

THE NFW YORK STORE. LOUISVILLE, KY

ANYTHING

EVERYTHING that a woman can use of wear from the crown of her head to the sole of her

THE NEW YORK STORE, LOUISVILLE, KY

Mailed to any address for

NINE CENTS EACH.

Postage Stamps taken for Small

Amounts.

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

THE BEST BOOKS

FOR 9c. EACH.

By buying direct from the publishers you save the retailers' profit. If you don't see what you want here, send for complete catalogue.

All the Popular Novels by the Best writers.

Every volume complete and unabridged Bound with neat covers, in regular library form. Printed on good paper, in large clear type, average fully 250 pages each.

Amounts.

Balsamo, The Magician... Alex. Dumas A Crooked Path... Mrs. Alexander A Mad Love... Bertha M Clay A Life's Remorse... The Duchess She H. Rider Haggard Mona's Choice Mrs. Alexander The Duke's Secret... Bertha M. Clay Aunt Diana... Rosa N. Carey The Queen's Necklace... Alex. Dumas A Troublesome Girl The Duchess 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea. J'ls erne The Knight of Red Castle. Alex. Dumas Clouds and Sunshine... Charles Reade Dora Phorne Bertha M. Clay Merle's Crusade Rosa N. Carey The Countess of Charny. Alex. Dumas Loys. Lord Berresford. The Duchess The Fatal Marriage... M. E. Braddon cell in all book stores for 250 and 25 Guaranteed to be the same books that sell in all book stores for 25c. and 50c., or cour money will be cheerfully refunded.

THE

With the aid of our perfect system you can shop by letter

New York Store The Stewart as easily and DRY GOODS 60. s satisfactorily INCORPORATED. as if you were buying LOUISVILLE, in person. KY.

If you want o buy anything at any time, write to us for it. Every order is filled and

every letter is answered on the same day 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 furn-ish everything in his line.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!! The firest 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,

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware, Farm Machinery.

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

20

Hose and

KANSAS.

Fittings

JOSEPH C. WATERE ATTORNEY AT LAW

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

WOOD& CRISHAM. ATTORNETS AT LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the chase County National Bank. COTTONWOODFALLS MANSAS.

F P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder

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

BUCK & BRUCE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of nedicine in all its branches—Extracting OFFI. Eand private dispensary in the Court-house Residence, first house south

Cottonwood Falls.

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M D.

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, ill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

A SCHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting

Cottonwood Falis, Kan.,

under the management of GEO. W. SOMERS.

NOW is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$500, without leaving your home

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

A special lass 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 addresse,

CEO. W. SOMERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

heriff's Election Proclamation

STATE OF KANS S, LSS. STATE OF KANS 'S, SS.
County of Chase,
The State of Kansas, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:
Know ye, That I, J. H. Murdock, sheriff of Chase county. Kansas, by virtue of authority in 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. 1898, there will be held a general County and Township

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. Surveyor.
Coroner.
Coroner.
Commissioner of 1st District.
And all of the proper township officers whose terms expire annually, and also two Justices of the Peace to fill unexpired terms in Diamond reek 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 26th day of September, A. D. 1893.

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

Notice to Contractors. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for excavating for and building of abutments for a bridge across Middle creek, above the Maxwell crossing, will be received at the county Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, antil Tuesday, October 3rd, 1893, at 12 o'clock, m Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit. Specifications on file with Courty Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commis-

witness my hand and official seal this 5th day of September, 1893. M. K. HARMAN County Clerk.

Notice to Contractors. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for excavating for and building of abutments for a bridge across Cedar creek, at the Philip Frank crossing, will be received at the tonnty Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Tuesday, October 3rd, 1893, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit. Specifications on file with County Clerk. The board reserves the right to reject acy and alloids.

By order of the Board of County Commis-Wtiness my hand and official seal, this 5th

M. K HARMAN, County Clerk. ISEAL.] 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 purchaser. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168 Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO..

THE PANSY FOR JUNE

Notice for Publication

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk, of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. at Cottonwood Falls, on Nov. 11, 1893, viz: Gustav Pallas H E 24,522 for the northwest ½ section 28, Township 20, south of Hang 7, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Schwilling, of Birley, Kan.
Joseph Hensler, of Birley, Kan.
Joseph Langendorf, of Birley, Kan.
Joseph Langendorf, of Birley, Kan.
Joseph Langendorf, of Birley, Kan.
J. M. HODGE, Register. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN.,

We have spared no pains to make our Dress Goods stock the most attractive it has ever been. We show the latest weaves in Dress Goods and the trimmings to match.

In our Cloak stock we will show the largest line in the county. We have just received a lot of 25 capes for ladies for fall wear. We bought them very cheap and have divided them into four lots at \$2.50, \$3 50, \$4.50 and \$6.00 each. These are very desirable goods, cut in the latest styles and

are worth one-third more than we ask for them.

We cordially invite you to come in and see our immense stock and we well take pleasure in showing you the new goods. Yours Respectfully,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.

g guniy Qourant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1893

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

Terms-ver car, \$1.50 cash in advance. at er three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Two heifer calves for sale; apply at

E. Bruce Johnson was visiting home folks last week.

Dave Rettiger made a business trip to McPherson last week.

Mrs. George is improving from severe spell of sickness. John Dillon, of Council Grove, was

at Strong City last week. Dress making by Mrs. Ida E. Wat son, at the Hinckley House.

The young son of James Ludy is suffering from a broken arm.

If you ever think of studying shorthand now is your opportunity.

Elmer B, Johnson went up to Coun-

Mrs. Reifsnyder, of Strong City, is seriously ill with heart trouble.

J. F. Kirker of Strong City, Tract works in Arizona last week. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, visited his parents, at Quenemo last week.

B. Lantry and J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, shipped eight car loads

S. F. Jones, of Strong City. was at of cattle to Kansas City last week. Kansas City, last week, on business. Charles Huston shipped a car load Kansas State Fair will be set apart of hors to Kansas City Tuesday night. this year for the great Poultry show.

E. F. Holmes and wife have returned from their visit to the World's

Large additions are being made to the stock barns at the Kansas State

D. W. and Odeal Roberts, of Strong City, returned from the Strip last lon.

J. A. Lucas, Station agent at Strong City, is suffering from a sprained

ankle.

J. W. Brown, of Strong City, runs his Hearse free to any part of the

D. K. Cartter's trotter won the race in the 2:45 class at Wichita, last week, Wm Rettiger, of Strong City, went to

A solid week at the Kansas State Fair, beginning Monday morning, Oc-

Mr and Mrs. W. A. Morgan bave returned home from their visit to the World's f'ar Go to J W. Brown's, Strong City

and get prices on Coffins before buying elsewhere.
Miss Eda Lucas, of Strong City

will attend school in Emporia the oming winter, John Perrier & Co, of Emporia,

will pay cash for butter, eggs. poultry, ides and furs. ja12-tf
The street railway company did a g business, last Thursday, carrying

440 passengers. Do you wear pants? If so, step in

Matfield Green. Frank Denison, a former residence of Strong City, was visiting at that

place last week Mrs. E. T. Baker and children re turned, last week, from an extended and friends.

trip in the east.

visit to his family.

Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Strong City. Visited Mrs Bennett Wheeler at Topeka, last week.

Chas. Gilchrist, Josh Rooke and Dastor, and will October 15th. Corresponde

H. L. Hunt house. Miss Myrtle and Bert Pullins, of Council Grove, were visting friends at Strong City last week.

visiting at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle,

Jesse L. Kellogg returned home Thursday, from the Strip. He says he got an excellent claim.

Misses Meda Louis and Nellie Patterson, of Strong City, visited friends in Emporia, last Thursday.

County Treasurer David Griffitts, who was on the sick list last week, is Kansass City, Mo, his week. now able to be about again. Sidney Delate is now driving on the

street car line in place of H. P. Coe, who resigned Saturday night. The nights and mornings this week have been quite cool; there was a slight from Monday and Tuesday mornings.

Mrs John Secoy, of Strong City,

C. I. Maule, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from his nephew, Arthur Reynolds, of Indianapolis, Ind.

They will attend the Presbyterian college at that place, this winter.

If you want a good is to see the college at the place of the college at the college at the college at the place of the college at Don A. Gillett is clerking in the post office at Hennessey, O. K., where

his brother, Guy, is postmaster. Mrs. T. H. Grisham visited her parents. Mr, and Mrs. Park, on Middle creek, the fore part of last week.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs, Wit Adare, of Strong City, last week.

Mrs. J. E. Hendley, of Strong City, received a visit from Miss Fannie North, on South Fork, last week.

One of the large buildings at the

Will Sullivan, of Elmdale, will spend the coming winter in the east.

E. F. Holmes and wife have re-I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans.

Best Oil and Gasoline in the market delivered at your door. Perfection Oil 12c per gallon. Gasoline, 13c. per gallon. A. C. GATES.

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

The best displays at the Kansa City Fair and the best stock on that track, will be at the Kansas State Fair.

Alex. McKenzie has gone to Fort Madison, Ia., where he will work at his trade, stonecutting, with L. W.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Johnson, of Cedar Point, are the happy parents of a little girl, born Saturday. September 9th.

W. C. Roberts, of Emporia, was in attendance at the party given at the residence of G. K. Hagans, Monday

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's Strong City, enjoyed a visit last week, complete from Mrs. Lewis and daughter, Alice, any time.

J. I. Hey, of Strong City, returned from Kansas City last week, on a rence, are the happy parents of a

brand-new boy.

If you don't want to attend the night school of shorthand talk to Somers about the day class he is go-

Mrs. T. Jones, of Guthrie, O. T., is sisting at the residence of her daugher, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, in that city today.

Jabin Johnson returned home Thursday, from the Strip. He reports that he, his son, Guy, and John Park, each got good claims.

Charles Evans and J B Smith will attend the State Fair at Topeka, and also the Priest of Pallas parade at

Cline Breese, who has been clerking in the store of E F. Holmes, at Cedar Point for the past month, was here last week, visiting his parents. Happy and contented is a home with

"The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. Ray and Harold Blackshere, of

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

When you want a good dish of Ice and Henderson to ellect the bill as soon as the merry-go-round got enough to pay the freightage. the Corner Grocery, Cottonwood Falls.

Hack to all trains, day or night, and will deliver trunks to and from trains. Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery Stable, Main street, east of Broadway.

Al. Brandley, of Bazaar, who has been at Osawtomie, under medical treatment for sometime past, returned home last Saturday, much improved

in health. Frank Blackshere, of Elmdale, returned last week from Liverpool, Eng., where he has been for some

time in the interest of a Virginia commission firm. other improvements about the same,

and is also re painting the inside of

bringing the finest stock from the county, but as he can not hold both county, but as he can not hold both offices at the same time, there is am

Last Thursday a ternoon and night there was quite a heavy rain fell in this city and vicinity. In the afternoon the rightning struck a cottonwood tree at the residence property of Henry Bonewell, and tore all the bark off the same.

The second addition

college at that place, this winter.

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

A. S. Howard and children, Miss Bessie and Puss and Colonel, and Wayne Childs, returned last Thursday, from a visit to the World's Fair.

Wayne Childs, returned last Thursday, from a visit to the World's Fair.

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

When you want a good dish of Ice

When you want a good dish of Ice

The mer y-go round was moved from this city to ouncil Grove, Tuesday, overland, the Lauling being done by Thad Scribner, W. S. Lutes, John Henderson, W. M. Sager and Tatum. Messrs Scribner, Sager and Tatum. returned home, yesterday, leaving Messrs. Lutes and Henderson to called the bill as soon as the merry-go-round got enough to pay

Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, October 7, 1893, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the pur pose of nominating the following township officers: One trustee, one treasurer, one clerk, two constables, and one road overseer in each road dis-

Wouldn't it be a good idea for those husiness men who send away from home to have their printing done to also get their customers from abroad in other words, if it is a good thing for the merchants to have the people spend their money at home, would it not be a good thing for the printer W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, is reland others to have the merchants painting his residence and making spend their money at home also? "What is sauce for the goose should also be sauce for the gander."

his store room.

Mrs Joseph Lloyd, and two sons, of Willard, Shawnee county, arrived here last Thursday, and returned home Monday, after a very pleasant visit at her brother s, Wm Forney

Rev. C. C. Hoffmeister, pastor of the store of the gander.

The Strong City Advance says: "A house belonging to Neil Ford, Demo-cratic nominee for sheriff, was destroyed by fire last Monday." We were not aware that Mr. Ford is running for sheriff. He was regularly were not aware that Mr. Ford is running for sheriff. " He was regularly the Presbyterian church in this city. nominated by the Democratic convenhas taken up his residence in the Geo.
Crum house, Strong City, lately occupied by W. H. Horn.
Arrangements have been made for satsfaction of the people of Chase Fair on Friday night, and it will be ple time to consider his candidacy all ready for display on Monday morn- for the sheriffship.

residence of G. K. Hagans, Monday evening.

News has been received here from Chas. Heffman and wife, Chris. Heffman and wife and Mrs. John Hendley left Monday evening, and Hendley left Monday evenin

pastor, and will enter upon his duties a client who was a justice of the General Discussion.

October 15th. astor, and will enter upon his duties a chent who was a justice a creat who was a justice and a creat who was a justice and a creat who was a justice a creat who was a justic World's Fair will be at Topeka during the State Fair.

The families of Joe Livery and James O'Reilly, of Strong City, remaining the State Fair.

The families of Joe Livery and James O'Reilly, of Strong City, remaining the State Fair.

The families of Joe Livery and James O'Reilly, of Strong City, received a visit from Henry O'Neill, of Florence, last week.

The judge was at a loss how to explain the cause satisfactor—as a guaranty of good faith on their part, or, no matter how good or how important the items may be they send plain it exactly to an ordinary man, but to us, the same will not appear in the low. COURANT.

Miss Mary Rettiger, of Strong City,
Miss Mary Rettiger, of Strong City,
I left, last Saturday, for a visit with
I gidge said that the case was coron non
I friends in Leavenworth. She will judge said that the case was coron non
I said the client, look
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I leavenworth. She will judge. 'Ahl' said the client, look
I leavenworth. her lady friends, who is to be married fix. I think we did very well to get in that city today.

Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not think we need money.

POLITICAL DAYS AT THE STATE FAIR.

Tuesday will be People's Party day, and while it is not definitely settled. your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not

The second addition of The Cosmoreas fever. The case is set for trial in this city, in November.

Tuesday afternoon little Lucile, the youngest daughter of E. L. Robertson, who lives next door north of the COURANT office, knocked the stick from under the window sash and the sash fell on her right hand, bruising it very badly. She is so fat that no bones were broken.

Last Thursday afternoon the wind

Last Thursday afternoon the wind

politan to have the World's Fair treated in a single number by twelve special interests represented by women in politics. Thursday is Labor Day, and special speakers familiar with the great labor problems before the people, will be present. The platform of the Republican, Democrat and Prohibition parties will be come valuable as one of the most perfect descriptions of the World's Fair treated in a single number by twelve special interests represented by women in politics. Thursday is Labor Day, and special speakers familiar with the great labor problems before the people, will be present. The platform of the Republican, Democrat and Prohibition parties will be expounded by special speakers on Friday and Saturday.

Among the number of those who contribute are our only expression. Last Thursday afternoon the wind blew quite hard southeast of this city. Two stacks of hay belonging to Bill Browing were blown over; the thresh er belonging to Seils Bros. & Copeland, was blown over and some of the rods got bent; and also a covered wagon belonging to movers, was blown over.

The mery-go-round was moved from this city to ouncil Grove, Tuesday, overland, the lauling being done by Thad Scribner, Wager and Tatum. Messrs Scribner, Wager and Tatum. Tetured home, yesterday, leaving Messra. Lotes and Henderson to collect the bill as soon as the merry-go-round got enough to pay the freightsge.

A delegate convention of the Republications of Falls township will be held in the court room in Cottonwood. Falls Koness on Sett-alea Cottonwood. Falls Koness on Sett-alea Cottonwood. Falls Koness on Sett-alea Cottonwood.

Bazaar Township Sunday School con- All Pace again this year. The speed vention, to be held at Bazaar school house, Oct 14, 1893:

Song service led by Township president
Opening Address Hon R if Chandler
Looking, by County President W G. Patton
Model Class, by County Pres. ...Mrs Patten
Dinner.

State Fair this year.

Three counties outside of Shawnee
county will make county exhibits in
the Horti ultural department, and the
hall will be filled with the finest agri-Song and prayer service, led by

Song and prayer service. Levi Chandler

Exercises Baker S. S.

Model Review Miss Ina Montgomery

Exercises Pleasant Valley S.

How to interest parents in S. S. work

J. Z. Mann Free Coinage, the greatest three-year-old pacer living today with a rec-Exercises
How to interest boys in S. S.
Work"
J. E. Perry
Bazaar S. S.
How to interest boys in S. S
Wrs. F. V. Alford
Election of officers,
EVENING SPESSOR

EVENING SESSION. Opened with anthem ... Bezaar M E Choir Song and praise service led by. E F.Ingram Address on S S work ... Rev. Coiwell Duett, "One Day Nearer".

Misses Louie Patten and Mamie Chandler One minute talk on S S. work, led by ... Miss Mattie Upton Bazaar Quartet Benediction. Bazaar Quartet

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR HOME-SEEKERS.
October 10 the Santa Fe Route
will sell round-trip excursion tickets

Music High School
Paper—"Common Causes of Disorder".

T G. Allen
Discussion Minute Ellis Discussion May veoling Recit tion
Paper—"Observation o Special Days, National Holidays, Anniversaries, etc, in W. M. Kyser

Secretary Osborn's 'Kansas Blue Book" shows that-not including surveyors, coroners, and county commis-

yet Jerry Simpson and Senator Peffer are both expected to be present. On Wednesday will be the greatest Wom-A suit for damages to the amount of \$60.000 has been brought by the cattlemen of Chase and Lyon counties without doubt the largest edition of Asymptotic Bros., for losses caused by Texas fever. The case is set for trial in this city, in November.

The second addition of The Cosmopolitan for September brought the total edition up to 211,000 copies, without doubt the largest edition of any magazine in the world for this month. It remained for The Cosmopolitan to have the World's Fair treated in a single number by twelve the most eloquent advocates of the special interests represented by wom-

held in the court room in Cottonwood the Fair which sell for 75 cents rings will be of special interest to Kansas people. Riley Medium that took the world's

record for half mile tracks at Topeka The following is the program for last year, will be in the great Free for program alone is worth a trip to the State Fair this year.

> culture display ever given in Kansas. Four great herds of Holstein cattle. and three large herds of short horn cattle have already been entered. Many others have signified that they will be at the State Fair.

> ord of 2:111, is enteren id the Free for All Pace, and the special pace for Tuesday. Nearly 300 horses are entered in the sixteen great races, and specials to be trotted at the Kansas State

> It is unusual for railroads to make a straight half fare rate for any Fair, but they have done so this year. This fact should bring a crowd.

Supplimental Delinquent Tax List of 1892.

Chase County,

Chase County,)

I. David Griffitts, county treasurer in and for county and state aforesaid do hereby give notice that I will on the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1893, and the next succeed ing days; and stop-overs are therein in twenry days; and stop-overs are cermitted in going direction only, within the county in October, A. D. 1893, and the next succeed ing days thereafter sell at public auction at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lots hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1892.

D. GRIFFITTS, County Treasurer. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls this 11th day of September, 1893.

Bazaar Township n¼ sec.... 35 20 9 Matfield Township Diamond Creek Township Falls Township. Saffordville. Lot 11, block 22 Cottonwood Falls Richards' add to Matfield Green

lot 2 block 2

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

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

GRANGERS IN COUNCIL.

Some Good Suggestions Made by the Grangers of the Town of Cicero. Cicero Grange, patrons of industry, discussed the taxation question at their

last meeting. Mr. Potter, the lecturer, said grangers among other practical subjects might study the taxation question and this should be pursued in the same way they would study geology or astronomy, commencing with the rudiments, and advancing week by week to the complete examination of the whole subject. In this way many erroneous ideas for which our present wretched system of taxation was responsible would be correct. Under our present system no assessor can assess what the law designates. Not an assessor in the entire country could be found who was able to find or could correctly value if he did find, all the personal property in his district!"

Assessor S-"We try to, but a good many escape on various pretexts, and some hide their personal if they can. Q-"Where does the personal escape

more, in the country or city?" Assessor-"In the cities of course. If a man out here has money in the bank, or holds a note or a mortgage, it gets noised around and we look after it and get hold of the facts if we can.

We can tell about what goods our country merchants have, as some of them only have a few hundred dollars' worth; but I don't see how city assessors can do that when goods in one city store may be worth half a million!" Another Granger -"Why can't the

city assessor ask the merchant the value of his goods?" Assessor (laughing)-"He can, but of course no man will tell the truth about the real value of his personal

property. Not when the assessor is in half a mile of him!'

"Assessor-"Every man who's traded horses or cows knows the other feller ain't to be depended upon! But city assessors don't know in half the cases the cost of the other feller's goods. You can bet your life the city merchant ain't going to give himself away any more than you would in a hoss

P .- "What kind of property is most likely to escape taxation in the coun-

Assessor - "Money and mortgages! You see, I can easy estimate all the other personal property of a farmer, because I know what cows and horses and machines and grain and all that all personal property from taxation on so much to hide money as to make are worth just as well as the farmer account of the absolute impossibility more money. owning them does. But I don't suppose city assessors really know much same, which portion was always found about what all kinds of store goods are worth. They ain't learned all kinds of business. Country assessors generally know all about what a farmer's desirable thing inasmuch as only the ance or credulity of the masses. There got, because we've been brought up in county deciding, by a majority vote to has been a panic; every man who will the same business. So, you see, we can make the trial, would be at all affected. accept the assertion that the tariff reeasy assess what your city assessors The state could well afford to give per- formers are responsible for the panic is can't. But I think money and mort- mission for such trial as if successful a clear gain on the side of the party gages get off the most out here with and the majority were satisfied, the which now has nothing to lose. And

Granger .- "But could any one local- other county. ity levy any taxes different from the other places?

It was only last winter New personal property when the assessors

G-Why isn't that a good plan for the whole state to adopt?

P-It certainly would be a good plan and it ought to have been thought of and tried before. You see the necessity now for studying this taxation question and find out all that there is to it and then go to work and insist that our legislature shall pass a law permitting the trial by some locality of some new plan for levying taxes.

G-But the farmers can't do so much as that alone. We can't agree with a great many outside the grange now. Do you think people in cities could be brought to favor the non-taxation of personal property? It would be a good plan for some place to try.

P .- "Answering your first question: yes, I do think some city or town would be entirely willing to try, as an experiment, the system of taking off taxes from personal property and asyou will find even now that the business men of both city and country, have studied the taxation question enough to see that all taxes on groceries, and dry goods and all other personal property make such things cost more and

every buyer pays the extra cost." G .- "Well, according to that we'd make money in two ways by taking taxes off personal property-pay less for our goods and have less to pay in taxes on real estate because city real estate is more valuable than our country land!"

Their Side Stated.

Our proposition is to tax land according to its annual rental value-or in other words, tax ground rent. Take for the uses of the community

simply what the community creates-

nothing more, nothing less. If a piece of land on the plainsaway from habitation-has no rental value we would not tax it, but by and by a community settles and surges around it, a value comes to it, not by reason of the mere owner having done anything, he might as well have been asleep; yet that value comes in spite of even that. That value then can not be justly earned by the title deed holder. and if so, we say, give to those who street sprinkler are all hard things to old soldiers complain of was a legacy earn what they earn. The community dodge.-Troy Press. has earned the increase value to that

of it can be amputated, justly, even under forms of law and called taxation. The community has no right to any part of the table or its value, the owner can give or bequeath it to any one he pleases. If a man makes a piece of land, but that is impossible, and being so he has not a clear title to pocket its value, which also no one man can create-for it takes hundreds of thousands of men to give to the bare land a value, and being so it is unjust for the community to allow any one man to take this public value, annually, for his private uses, as he now by our laws is doing. The single tax is really no tax, but a payment to the community by land leasers for a benefit, conferred by the community upon particular cites of land (such as the piece out on the plain above cited) that those users wish the privilege of occupying, who, getting value received for their payments can not in any sense be said to pay even a single tax. We would tax two lots, side by side, equally, irrespective of whether one had a house upon it or not. Not taxing or fining the industrious housebuilder one cent upor. house or things inside of it. By doing this we would encourage house-building and industry, and the vacant lot industry next door would be forcibly reminded that vacant lots and weeds were an eye sore to civilized communities.

Again, we have no right to tax buildings, for they are created by man's labor, and like the table we as a community have no right to any part of them, while we have seen that we clearly have a right to take the community value of the bare land, of vacant lots, equally as much as for those built upon.

The more we tax a thing, whether it be buildings, furniture, or dogs and horses-the more we discourage its production-the less we tax the more we encourage. So, as houses, furniture and horses are good things, let's be logical and remove the corn, house, horse and furniture tax, stimulating their production, starting the wheels of industry humming everywhere and making good, instead of hard times. And, as vacant lots and dogs we wish to get rid of, let's tax them. -E. J. Foord

What a "Farmer's Paper" Says on the Subject.

The only taxation measure of importance in our legislature last winter was the local option measure to secure a fair trial of some more equitable system of taxation than the present which bears most unjustly upon the farmers. The failure of the local option bill to pass is very generally regretted by ag- intends to fulfill the tariff promises on riculturists who have taken pains to acquaint themselves with its provisions. The bill sought to give any city or county by a majority vote of its inhabitants the opportunity to collect its local taxes, by assessments on real estate only. The design was to exclude and concerning themselves again not of finding but a small portion of the and taxed on the farmers. A trial of absolutely no other card left for them such a new system on a limited scale, to play but this old tariff scare. They new method could be adopted by any | the leaders of that party have not en-

both city and country, that this per- tained upon such a foundation the sospecial law, permitting it, by our legis- failed by a few votes. Now that the to trust much to it still. They yet hope proposed measure is more generally un-York and Brooklyn wanted to try the derstood, regret is expressed, especial- are capable of believing that a tariff tion. new system you gentlemen have just ly among the farmers, that the local on American wheat can increase the suggested-that of taking taxes off option bill failed to become a law. The injustice of making the farmers made up the taxes for local purposes probabout double their fair proportion taxes must be endured for anther year at least, without hope of Had the bill passed and relief. Brooklyn and New York (both

which offered to try the same entirely at their own expense,) were now trying the new system the whole state could be assured that a source of relief was being tested.

The assemblymen who voted for the bill were, as it now proves, exceedingly fortunate, their vote was in favor of great possible relief to all unjustly taxed and one such vote given by Mr. Peck, of Onondaga commends his reelection. - Syracuse Grange Bulletin.

How the Big Cities Do It.

A correspondent asks for information in regard to taxes upon personal property in Philadelphia and Baltimore. In Pennsylvania the bulk of the revenue for local purposes is raised by a tax sessing nothing but real estate. I think upon real estate, while the expenses of state government are largely furnished by taxes upon corporations and inheritances. License taxes are also imposed upon carriages for hire and billiard tables, and the larger cities also have a mercantile tax system which has proved a costly failure. Generally speaking, these are no taxes upon personal property, and manufacturers are also exempt, except for the real estate they use. This system has undoubtedly been a powerful factor in building up Philadelphia as a manufacturing center. In Baltimore they have special legislation exempting the manufacturer, which it is claimed has been of benefit to that city.

New York city taxes little but real estate and corporations.

Money is the Life Blood of Trade.

Farmers desire to get a high price for their products and no more effective scheme could be devised for cutting ier-Journal. down the prices of those products to the lowest point than a tax on every dollar of money in the state. A really effective and uniform system of taxing

DEATH, taxes and sprays from a

The taxes and the sprays can't be piece of land, and to the community dodged, even if we wished to dodge cient time within which to reform the let it be rendered. If a man make a them, when they fall on the earth - evils built up under more than a quarter table that table is his, not even a leg [ED.]

THAT TARIFF SCARE.

The Republican Game of "Boo!" Is Los-

ing Its Interest. Just now all things are not working together for the good of the republican claim that this year's business depression was due to apprehension of a revision of the republican tariff rather than to the operation of the republican silver policy. In truth, nothing is working for the support of that allegation except the tongues of the republiclican writers, howbeit the same republican speakers and writers as recently as last spring ascribed the business depression to the Sherman act, and sought to score a partisan point by attacking the democratic president for not at once calling congress together to repeal that act. These brethren complacently ignore

the fact that if the people so feared tariff reform last spring and summer as to become panic-stricken there is even more reason to-day why they should fear it; and yet we are already speaking of the panic as a thing of the past. Indeed, business is rapidly reviving and every day the prospects grow brighter. Money is coming out of its hidingplaces and seeking the banks and the ordinary channels of investment; susdoors; while mills and factories, the prophets of evil declare have most to lose from tariff reform, are resuming operations on all hands.

Why is it, then, that if the fear of tariff reform was so potenta few months and made clothes cheap. or a few weeks ago, it is not equally or more potent to-day, when tariff reform is certainly closer at hand? Since then we have had a message from the president reiterating his devotion to the cause of tariff reform and reemphasizing the purpose of the dominant party to redeem its pledges in this particular-pledges which, at the very time when the panic began, these republican oracles assured the country had been repudiated by the president and the democracy. Moreover, since then the congress elected to reform the tariff has met and the lower house, having voted to clear the way by repeal of the Sherman act, has set to work through its ways and means committee upon its duty of reforming the tariff. Certainly, therefore, it will not be held that tariff reform is farthe: away or less probable than it was when it is alleged to have plunged the country into a panic. Indeed, who is there today who has not better reason than he may have thought he had four months age to believe that the administration which it was intrusted with power? And yet, as we have said, the people, notwithstanding the fact that every day brings them that much nearer to tariff reform, are going about their business, regaining their old-time confidence

The partisan republicans understand this as well as anybody, but there is tirely lost confidence in the ignorance It is exceedingly unfortunate for and credulity of the masses. They susprice of that product, or capable of believing that they can be made rich by being robbed, to restore the party of "protection" to power.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-The Cleveland administration was not placed in power by the pension agents, and there is no reason why it should place itself at the disposal of this species of treasury looters.-N. Y. World.

-Western wheat is still selling at Harrison prices, but it must be remembered that Harrison was still president when it was planted. Reasonable people cannot expect Cleveland prices before they harvest their next crop.-N. Y. World.

-McKinley's speeches in Ohio are devoted entirely to a defense of the tariff bill which bears his name. And this in spite of his own declaration during the last campaign that "the tariff is doing its own talking."-St. Paul Globe.

-McKinley has posed for years as the friend of labor. It is due him to say that at the opening of his state campaign at Akron he did give some substantial evidence of his friendship for labor, but it was that class of labor which is now denominated "scab."-

Detroit Free Press. -The only political foe any democrat should have is the republican party. The principles of democracy, the great truths of government on which the democratic party was founded and which give it its strength are paramount to any selfish ambitions or per-

sonal prejudices.-Albany Argus. --- The William McKinley who now proclaims that the recent panic was due to apprehension of tariff reform is the same William McKinley who last summer criticised President Cleveland for not calling congress together to remove the cause of the panic by repealing the Sherman law. - Louisville Cour-

-All that those who are attempting to make political capital out of the pension matter have to complain of is that the rules laid down by the repubmoney would ruin every farmer in the lican administration were enforced until the hardships which they worked could be legally remedied. What the from republican misrule, just as are the hard times. Six months is not a suffiof a century of republican misrule.— Detroit Free Press.

CHEAPNESS AND DEARNESS.

Conflicting Statements of the Apostle of

Protection. When McKinley launched his huge protection craft in 1890 he would have t that dearness was the only good American word. "Cheap coats," said he, "make cheap men." Cheapness, he assured us, was indissolubly linked with nastiness.

When the people came to speak in November after the launching of that an speakers and the pens of the repub- ill-fated craft they did not seem to agree with Mr. McKinley about the only American word. They intimated pretty distinctly that in their opinion cheapness was a tolerably good Ameri can word; that a cheap coat was preferable to a dear one if it was just as good, that a man was no cheaper if he paid ten dollars for a coat than if he paid twenty dollars for the same coat, and that if a coat was clean it was not nastier because it was chean.

Finding that the doctrine of dearness was not so popular as they had supposed, McKinley and his coeconomists easily changed their tune in 1892 and lustily sang the song of cheapness. From every stump their melodious voices rang out the praises of cheapness, and to McKinleyism was given all the glory. All their organs were atpended banks are throwing open their tuned to cheapness and all the pipes were decorated with protectionist very industries which the republican works of art conveying through the eye the doctrine that the way to make clothes cheap is to put high taxes on them, and that McKinley, glory be to his name, had put on the high taxes

This new song did not affect the people after the manner of the siren's strain, as the elections last November demonstrated. And now there is a sad lack of harmony in the McKinley choir, as there is apt to be in church choirs during the wrangling intervals be-tween renditions. Mr. McKinley cannot even harmonize with himself. In one part of his Akron performance he sings cheap, and in another he sings dear. At one time he proclaims that protection produces cheapness, and at another that free trade will produce cheapness; in one place that cheapness is good, in another that it is bad, the sound of the latter proclamation predominating, however. And so of the other members of the high tariff aggregation of vocalists.

In the midst of all this discord who will arise and move about like Mr. Gorman in the senate and softly sound the dulcet note of compromise? It may be hard to find a basis of compromise between the McKinley who says that high tariff makes things dear and that dearness is good, and the alter ego Me-Kinley who says that high tariff makes things cheap and that cheapness is good. But it is quite as easy as it is to find a basis of compromise between the defenders and the enemies of the old gold standard in the senate, and there yet may arise a republican Gorman with his tuning fork to strike the note of a seemingly impossible compromise.-Chicago Herald.

THE TARIFF HEARINGS. Tricks of Monopolistic Manufacturers in

Favor of Protection. The hearings before the ways and means committee have a familiar sound. The manufacturer who is benefited by the tariff makes his speech; the manufacturer who isn't benefited by the tariff asks for a reduction of the tax on the materials he uses, or stays away lest he should only make things worse, and neither the consumer nor the productive system of the country as a Potter. - "Yes, by the passage of a mission to try a new and better system called protective system too long not whole is likely to be called to memory, except as an individual member of the committee may chance to ask a q

> The speech of the manufacturer who wants all the tariff he has, and more, if possible, always informs the committee that the business he is carrying on is a new one. It may have been carried on for fifty or a hundred years, but some feature of it is still new; it is in its infancy; when it is older it will get along without protection; indeed, it will make a price that foreigners cannot compete with, but just now it is rather more dependent on protection than it was ten, thirty or sixty years ago. . . . The manufacturer who appears before him (the committeeman) will tell him all about the difference between daily or weekly wages here and in Europe, but he will not tell him what the labor cost really is in his product. The department of labor has had the utmost difficulty in getting manufacturers to tell anything about the cost of production, and in some notable cases the superintendent of the census failed entirely to get information that would have shown approximately the cost of production.

The information that has been ob tained from public and private agen cies shows some exaggerations in pop ular statements of the differences be tween European and American wages they prove conclusively that the daily or weekly wage affords no idea of the cost of labor, and they go a long way towards justifying the generalization that where the wages are the highest

the cost of production is the lowest. The truth is that it has been abundantly proved that the higher wages in this country are offset in whole or in part by the greater efficiency of labor and the freer use of labor-saving devices, while the higher cost of raw materials cannot be offset in any such way, and so far as the cost of materials can be reduced the manufacturer and his operatives will participate in the benefit. These conclusions are not reached alone by statistical investigations, but by the testimony of such manufacturers as have taken the trouble to analyze their own expenses and have been willing to give the publie some information about the costs of production .- Journal of Commerce.

--- The people knew what they were doing when they voted down the protective tariff and the republican party with it. They wanted a revenue tariff, and that's what they will get in spite of the calamity croakers of the republican party, who are only too willing to shift the responsibility of hard times and unemployed workingmen to that evanescent factor called "lack of confidence."-St. Louis Republic.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH. or me

supreme struggle, as now.

We can no longer fight independently, as Union No. 1, Union No. 2 and so union which has adopted a label, trade-mark or on, and hope for success. Every art, form of advertisement, as provided in one of trade and calling under the sun is dependent upon every other art, trade and calling. To better the condition and calling. To better the condition of the act, may proceed by suit to enjoin the of an individual calling, we must better the condition of all other wealth producers, in order that they may be able to buy our wares. This is a truth award the complainant in such suit such damthat I have with some success impressed | ages resulting from such wrongful manufact upon my fellow actors.

The workers of this country must now see that the cause of labor has no union the profits derived from such wrongful more to hope from a corrupt democratic | manufacture. use or sale; and such court may administration than from a corrupt republican administration. That machine politics are but machine politics, worked in the interest of the money

Pledges given at Chicago are as readily broken as are those given a Minneapolis.

A \$35,000 inaugural ball was significant. A cabinet composed, with one excep

tion, of men who are either million aires or attornies for millionaires trusts, railroad or other monopolistic corporations, is significant.

The spectacle of a president dictating a policy to the congress of the United States, and intimating that to oppose it is to incur his displeasure, is new and significant.

The brawn, aye, and brain, of this great country, forced to stand idle and starve, in order that the gold barons and the silver barons, the land barons, the wheat barons and the corn barons the coal barons and the oil barons, and iron barons and railroad barons, the Wall street barons, the national bank barons, and all the other barons of this free republic, "save the mark," may be barons, is significant.

I am, as I dare say is well known, a single tax man. I believe Henry George uttered the greatest living truth when he proclaimed, "only by and through the freedom of the earth can all mankind be freed.'

It is self-evident to me that in order to emancipate labor, to make it possible for a free contract to exist between employer and employed, we must free the land from the grasp of the speculator, even though he be the president of the United States, for just so long as men are permitted to own and control the source of wealth, just so long will they own and control the producers of wealth. Just so long will they be able to say: "Move out-move out if you think you are underpaid.' 'There's plenty that can if you can't.' "The poor are prolific - we're not

I hold with Joaquin Miller: "God made but one positive law-by the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat bread.' Meanwhile, says Miller, "by the sweat of thine own brow-not by the sweat of any other man's brow."

Nevertheless, labor is making a brave struggle, and while I cannot indorse sympathy with the end in view.

It seems to me our future energy must be bent, and our capital employed not in formulating and furthering strikes, but in endeavoring to secure

honest legislation. Let us look the the thing square in the face, and we are bound to admit that neither of the old parties are for us-but that both are against us. It is not in their interest to have labor free. They are not going to eat bread by the sweat of their own brow, and that is exactly what they would have to do were labor free

There is a great free party-new-born in the west and south. It says; "Behold! I am the people's child-I sprung from the loins of labor. Hail me as did the shepherds of old the Star of Bethlehem, for I bring glad tidings. My name is Liberty+I stretch forth my arms to you, 'my father, Labor,' in the east, and I say join my 'mother, Labor,' in the west-ye have been too long divorced. Labor in the east! Labor in the west! Labor in the south! let me be crucified, but stand ye together in holy trinity."—James A. Herne, in Boston Labor Leader.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR LAW. It Protects Union Trade Marks, Labels and Other Designs.

Following is the Massachusetts law to protect persons, associations or unions of persons in their labels, trade marks and forms of advertising:

Section 1. Whenever any person, association or union of persons has adopted or shall hereafter adopt for his or its protection, any label, trade-mark or form of advertisement not pre usly adopted or owned by any other per firm, association or union, announcing goods to which such label, trade-mark or form of advertisement is attached were manufact ured by such person, or by a member or mem bers of such association or union, and shall have duly filed copies of the same for record in the office of the secretary of the common-wealth, as provided in section four of this act, it shall be mlawful for any person or corpore tion to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark or form of advertisement. Every person violating the previsions of this section shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Sec. 2 Every person who shall use any coun-terfeit or imitation of any label, trade-mark or form of advertisement of any such person, union or association, copies to which have been duly filed for record in the office of the secre tary of the commonwealth, as provided in sec-tion four of this act, knowing the same to be counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by im-

prisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. Sec. 3. Every manufacturer who shall knowsecretary of the commonwealth, as provided in section four of this act, upon any goods not to concede ot manufactured by such person, or by a member they expect.

mbers of such association or union, shall James A. Herne, the Actor, Writes an Interesting Letter to the Boston Labor Leader.

In a recent issue of your brave little sheet, I read a very strong article upon the urgency of the "unification of labor."

The time is here for just that step in the evolution of the labor movement.

That thought should dominate the come punished by a fine not exceeding two hun That thought should dominate the coming celebration. All that is being same a duly attested certificate of the record striven for—that has been fought for and suffered for—depends upon unity of action from now on. Never was the time so ripe proof of the adoption of such label, trade-mark time so ripe, never the necessity so or form of advertisement. No label, trade-mark great for putting aside all personal or form of advertisement shall be recorded that prejudices and clasping hands in one would reasonably be mistaken for a label, supreme struggle, as now. on record.

Section 5. Every such person, association or diction thereof shall grant injunctions to re ure, use or sale as may by said court be deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the dealso order that all such counterfeits or imita-tion in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the com-plainant, to be destroyed. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act 'may be commenced and prosecuted by any officer of such association or union, on behalf of and for the use of such association or union, and every member of such association or union shall be liable for costs in any such proceeding.

Sec. 6. The secretary of the commonwealth is authorized to make rules and regulations, and prescribe forms for the filing of labels, trademarks and advertisements, under the provis

ions of this act.

See 7. In any suit or prosecution under the provisions of this act the defendant may show that he or it was the owner of such lebel, trademark or form of advertisement prior to its being filed under the provisions of the act, and that it has been filed wrongfully or without right, by some other person, association or

CONSERVATISM OF LABOR. Willing and Patient, Will Labor Be Forced

to Bear the Brunt of the Fight? No class of the American people have felt the force of the present crisis so

vitally as the workingmen. This is always the case; those who can least afford it are the first to suffer, yet there is one fact that stands forth and should be recognized by all who employ labor, and that is the conservative attitude of the workingmen in the present crisis. for many months wages have been tending downward, and the most prudent have had all they could do to keep their families respectably, owing to the scarcity of pay afforded to the employe; yet their intelligence has guided them to accept the situation without a murmur. While they were in no way responsible for the crisis, they have faced the situation manfully, and even now when millions of men are turned out of employment we hear of no disastrous strikes or lawless demonstrations on the part of the workingmen. This is as it should be. The workingmen of the country are its bone and sinew, and feel a vital interest in all that pertains to its welware, and have a great interest in its prosperity, and have shown a more conservative spirit than the employer.

Wages for those who are now employed are at the lowest ebb, and work is scarce; but when business revives and there is a call for the unemployed to go to work, will the contractors and employers be just and place wages back again of their own free will, as an the methods employed, I am in full act of justice, or will this conservative to force justice from unwilling hands by strikes and boycotts? This is a good time to consider these questions. We do not believe that the worst is over for the workingman. The banks may be relieved and business circles may be strengthened, but while the workingman is first to suffer in times of financial distress he is the last to be relieved. We greatly fear that the fortitude and conservatism of the workingmen is to be put to greater tests in the near future than ever before, and we have faith in their sturdy manhood, which is to-day the strength, and should be the pride of every lover

of his country. -Journal of Labor. What Caused It?

The premier of Victoria, Australia, in presenting his budget to the legislature, says the recent panic was not due to expenditures for socialistic institutions, as some irresponsible parties had charged, but to the falling prices of products, especially wheat and wool, and he might also have included the Lombard street money standard. He showed that the \$37,000,000 spent on irrigation and waterworks were all productive, and the \$180,000,000 spent on state railways, although passenger and freight rates are very low, netted a profit of \$5,000,000 last year. An income tax, similar to the New Zealand law, where those who are not working for their own incomes are to be subjected to double taxation, is to be enacted.

Coal and Wheat.

Hard coal costs 92 cents per ton to mine in Pennsylvania, at the costliest mine in the United States; is landed at Erie or Buffalo for \$1 a ton. Is landed thence at Duluth or Chicago for 25 cents a ton. Coal, therefore, costs \$2.17 at Duluth or Chicago. Duluth people pay \$7 a ton, and we pay \$8.85 and \$9 a ton. Wheat costs 40 cents at the farm gatefreights to Liverpool a total of 16 cents. The wheat costs 56 cents at Liverpool. and the market price is 98 cents for our No. 1 hard, or 92 cents for No. 2 spring. Out of these facts figure commissions and profits.—Great West.

Why He Was Bounced.

The powerful United Hebrew trades of New York locked horns with the United Garment workers, the International Typographical union and the A. F. of L. because the latter organizations had formed unions which included many Jewish members. The Hebrew trades are clearly in the wrong in raisingly use or affix the genuine label or trade-mark adopted by any person association or union, as herein-provided, and filed in the office of the dailies are denouncing the raisdailies are denouncing Jews, and ought to concede others the same privileges The Elegant Structure Built by the Paper Wasps.

▲ Home for Themselves and Family and Safe Storehouse for Their Food-Materials Employed in the Construction.

The ways of the insect world are truly marvelous, and often their workmanship is wonderfully beautiful and exact. With only the tools given them by nature they mold and manufacture homes for themselves and families and safe storehouses for their food. Note the elegant structure of the paper wasp. (See Fig.). Layer up-



on layer of fine-grained paper mace from wood pulp, ground and masticated by the strong mandibles of the wasp, form a rainproof shelter with entrances at the lower end and hallways and doors between the lavers. the inner and outer doors not corresponding lest cold draughts chill the tender larvæ or eggs. Fastened to the roof of the structure by a firm pedicel or stem is the upper tier of cells which are completed first, even before the casing is finished. This tier forms the receptacles for the first brood of wasps. When finished other supports are fastened thereto and another tier of cells made after the manner of the first, and this is followed by a third. In this light and airy structure, in shape and size often resembling the heart of a great ox, the economy of the wasp family is carried on. The young in every stage of development ranged side by side are always sus-pended head downward, which position in higher life might be detrimental to the growth of brain power, but it does not have any bad effect upon the wasps. As soon as the first young emerge, fresh eggs are laid in the cells, thus keeping them all occupied. Although paper made from wood fiber is usually used by these wasps in the construction of their nests, yet observers record occasional instances where real paper was utilized, the insects moistening and chewing it until it was of the right consistency for their work.

Knowledge and reason so often noticed in the higher grades of animal

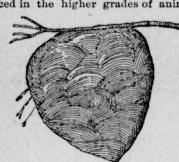


FIG. 2. life are supposed to be replaced, in insects, by that mysterious inborn attribute called instinct. Yet it has often seemed to me that there is a small, a very small, part of the brain of insects devoted to the reasoning power, for some of their curious ways can hardly be due to instinct alone.

According to naturalists, there are about 900 species of wasps, each species in its form, habits and architecture following the plan of its ancestors.

Fig. 1. Nest of a species of papermaking wasps. In nature this nest measures about seven inches in diameter. Fig. 2. Nest of another papermaking wasp. In nature this nest is about six inches in diameter.

SEEING BY ELECTRICITY.

The Principle Similar to That Applied in the Telephone. The mention of electricity brought

up new possibilities for future discovery, some of them so amazing as to almost pass the bounds of credibility. Prof. Bell said:

distance by electricity, and now scientists are agreed that there is no theoretical reason why the well-known in the same way that the principles of sound have been applied in the teleworld were greatly exercised over a report that I had filed at the Smithsonian institution a sealed packet suposed to contain a method of doing vision of persons and things from one point on the earth to another. As a matter of fact, there was no truth in the report, but it resulted in stirring up a dozen scientific men of eminence to come out with statements that they, too, had discovered various methods of seeing by electricity. That shows what I know to be the case, that men are working at this great problem in many laboratories, and I firmly believe it will be solved one day.

"Of course, while the principle of seeing by electricity at a distance is precisely that applied in the telephone. yet it will be very much more difficult of a pelican. The monstrous memto construct such an apparatus, owing to the immensely greater rapidity with the pelican is soft and thin, of very which the vibrations of light take fine texture, easily tanned, and, when place when compared with the vibrations of sound. It is merely a question, however, of finding a diaphragm which will be sufficiently sensitive to ber. Tobacco kept in it will never bereceive these vibrations and produce come dry, but preserves its sweetness the corresponding electrical varia- and aroma even longer than when pretions."-McClure's Magazine.

MUSCLE MEASUREMENT.

Excellent Work Done by Prof. Sargent of Howard College Gymnasium.

These wonderful bodies that we call our own cannot fail to be an interesting study to anyone who takes the pains to carefully study them. If we examine them with any degree of care we will be well repaid for the trouble both in interest and in the knowledge at some future day. Dr. Sargent, the Roads gives his general plan of operadirector of the Howard college gym- tions: nasium, has made the human body his life study and probably knows more to-day about its measurements and proportions than any other man.

From careful measurement of 7,000 students, young men and women, he furnishes the following table, giving the principal average measurements of both sexes:

Height, 5 ft. 8 in. Weight, 139 lbs. Capacity of lungs, 240 cubic in. Waist, 29 in. Head circumference, 22 in. Head circumference,
Weight, 5 ft. 3 in.
Weight, 115 lbs.
Capacity of lungs, 170 cubic in.
Waist, 24.5 in.
Head circumference, 21.7 in.

Woman

Anyone can take his or her own measurement and learn whether he or she is up to the standard on these im-

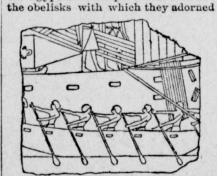
portant points. There are many other measurements in Prof. Sargent's system, but these are the most important ones which he uses on all the students in the great gymnasium at Cambridge. He takes the measurements when they enter the gymnasium and every three months thereafter, changing their exercise from time to time as the measurements show a need. He also keeps a chart for each student, showing the size and condition of his muscles when he enters and when he leaves.

In the exhibit of the department of anthropology at the world's fair Dr Sargent has a room devoted to physical development, with pictures and statues of athletes in various positions, illustrating what the muscles ought to be and how they should be used.

TOLD BY AN OBELISK.

Revelation of a Mystery That Has Long Puzzled Architects. A stone lately discovered in the excavations conducted at Der-el-Bahari solves a problem that has long puzzled architects and masons. It shows how

the Egyptians transported and raised



ANCIENT EGYPTIANS TRANSPORTING AN OBELISK BY WATER.

the gateways of their palaces and parks. The block represents an obelisk being transported on a vessel. We see the top of the obelisk, pyramidal in form, and a small portion of the shaft, on which is engraved part of a hieroglyphic character. The obelisk rests on a sledge which has been hauled on probably be dragged from the river to the place where it was to stand. The vessel itself is very lofty, and is strengthened by double cross beams. The beams at the bows are not parallel, but are set obliquely. In addition the vessel is bound round with stout ropes. On the deck are three men, whose heads and shoulders are lost. Between them are apparently a number of very thick ropes, and in front upright timbers. The ropes may have supported the mast or they may have served to haul the sledge on to the boat; and, as the chief strain would fall on the bows, the vessel would have needed special strengthening in that part. Alongside the vessel, and connected with it by a hawser, is a smaller boat, in which several men are rowing to propel the vessel. It is probable that two or more boats are employed in such an operation. Judging by the comparative size of the rowers, the vessel carrying the obelisk must have stood some ten feet out of the watera considerable height for Nile craft.

A Farmer's Fish Story. A New Hope (Pa.) correspondent in the Philadelphia Record says: The "Morse taught the world years ago discovery that a German carp drinks to write at a distance by electricity; milk has averted what threatened to the telephone enables us to talk at a be wholesale suits for theft. Michael Tiernan for several months, or ever since the weather grew warm, has noticed that his blooded cows return principle of light should not be applied from their luxuriant pastures with full stomachs and empty udders. There was a suspicion that the cows had phone, and thus allow us to see at a been milked by families who reside in distance by electricity. It is some ten the neighborhood. This thing continyears since the scientific papers of the | ued and Mr. Tiernan's dairy product reached zero. He watched his cows. but could not discover the milk robbers. Tuesday he had a startling revelation. He was standing by the millthis very thing; that is, transmit the race which runs through his farm; he saw his favorite cow enjoying herself in the water, which touched her body. After a prolonged bath the bovine emerged from the stream. Clinging to the animal's udder was a carp that weighed about fifteen pounds. It had drunk every ounce of the cow's milk. Mr. Tiernan says that the cows have regularly gone to the millrace to keep cool, and the fish have as diligently

extracted the milk.

Use for the Pelican's Pouch. The best tobacco bags are made not of leather or rubber, but of the pouch brane which fills out the lower bill of dressed, makes a beautiful article of leather, possessing the quality of being as impervious to water as India rubserved in tin foil.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE MAKING OF ROADS.

Importance of Easy Grades Is Not Under-stood Generally.

Mr. F. A. Dunham, who was the engineer in charge of road improvements in Union county, N. J., and other popular suburbs of New York, the results of which have been in a high degree satof ourselves which may give us health isfactory, in a communication to Good

All the roads were carefully located and mapped, and accurate levels were taken and profiles made for establishing the grades, particular care being taken with this part of the work, as it was considered of the greatest importance. On the earlier roads some quite heavy earthwork was done both in excavation and embankment in order to reduce steep grades as much as possible. On later work, however, it was considered advisable to reduce the cost of the earthwork, and in order to do this grades were established which necessarily followed more nearly the general surface of the old roads. Sufficient grading was always done, however, to secure adequate inclination for drainage. The benefits to be secured by expend-

ing even a moderate amount of money in improving the grade of roads about to be paved are not appreciated as they should be. Hills and hollows which might have been improved at a very slight expense are often left in the road to be a continual detriment to its usefulness. It should be remembered that it is not expected nor desired to make a level road, but that often only a small amount of earth need be taken from the top of a hill and added to the hollow at its foot to convert a bad, hilly road into a good one with easy grades. We should also bear in mind that this expense of grading, once incurred, is forever done with, while if the need of grading should be realized after the the hot water, we have another method completion of the pavement all the work done upon the latter would have

to be sacrificed. Sometimes the road is too level, allowing the water to settle at slight depressions and saturate the subgrade.



TELFORD BEFORE WEDGING.

It is then imperative to cut or fill, or both, as may be found most expedient, in order to give a sufficient fall in the gutters to carry the water to the nearest stream. Underdrains are also required in such places to relieve the subsoil of water. This matter of securing a dry foundation for the pavement is really the most important cots, peaches and lastly apples. end to be gained by grading, as the pavement may be constructed and mant induces tree growth. Hence if a permanently maintained on grades of tree is feeble, or has not grown as could very inconvenient steepness, but if the be wished, it should be closely trimmed drainage is neglected the existence of in the winter season, always cutting the pavement itself is imperiled.

The total depth of pavement was generally twelve inches. On some of ing freely, causes the tree to throw out the roads the telford foundation was fruit buds and spurs for the next sea-to the vessel, and on which it would only. Underdrains were laid wherever while the tree is dormant; but if fruit required to relieve the subgrade of water and to fit it for rolling and contains the sap is flowing.

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers...... 3 80 @ 5 15 the sap is flowing. solidation.

The telford foundation consisted of trap rock on most of the roads, a hard branches, no matter whether the tree is granulite or similar stone being used on the others. The stones were of the the fruit is grown. Head in well from general wedge shape shown in the il- the outside, which tends to develop lustration, set on their bases and these spurs, and also strengthens the placed side by side with their longest tree, and the fruit will grow where the dimensions transverse to the line of the

The stones were at least eight inches deep, the base being from eight to be well headed in during the wintwelve inches in length and not less ter season, both to give the tree than four inches in width. After a sufficient length of this foundation had duce a more vigorous wood growth, and been laid all projecting points of stone were broken off with hammers, and smaller stones, spalls and chips were wedged and hammered into every opening until the whole was made a rigid mass of stone. This process of knapping was continued until all points above grade were broken off, the low places filled with stone, and the telford resented a sufficiently even surface at the proper grade.

The foundation was then rolled thoroughly, the roller used weighing at least five tons. In the construction of the latter roads a thin layer of clay was spread over the telford previous to the rolling to prevent the screenings (which were to be applied later) from sifting through the foundation, and also to form a cushion for the macadam stone.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

LET no dead flowers remain on the flowering plant. CELERY delights in liquid manure. It needs plenty of moisture.

REMOVE the suckers from the apple trees. They ruin the trees. SPINACH and kale should be covered

with a light mulch when the ground freezes in our northern climate. It is said that pulverized potash

placed in the runs will kill moles Open the runs, put in the potash and cover with a stone. Pick grapes three or four days before

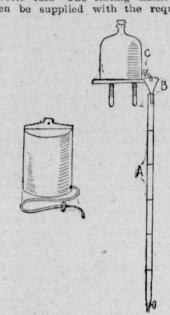
of black knot says that the Washington, Bradshaw and Reine Claude are the least subject to it, while the Lombard, English Horse plum and the figs had been put into jars in a Magnum Bonum are more liable to the heated state, an aperture left for the black not .- Farmers' Voice.

Drawing Capacity of a Horse. horse can draw about four times as ing identical with that in vogue in much as he can carry on his back. On Pompeii twenty centuries ago. a good macadamized road he can pull ten times as much; on a plank road twenty-five times as much, and on sian insect powder for cabbage worms. metal lines fifty-eight times as much. It is too expensive.

DAIRY CONVENIENCES.

Little Things Which Save Considerable Worry and Work.

Time is money, and an hour saved in testing a herd of cows amounts to considerable in a year. A few additions to the apparatus furnished with the Babcock tester will save this time. In the cut I show some additions to our tester. A is a glass tube, with a glass stopcock, called a burette. It is graduated in tenths of a c. c., but the marks shown in the drawing are for the proper amount of acid to be used. B is a glass funnel; C is a reservoir bottle holding two quarts. When ready to test, fill the bottle with acid, and then run the burette full. The testing flasks can then be supplied with the required



HELPS FOR THE DAIRYMAN. amount of acid from this, in one quarter of the time necessary to accomplish the same work with the measure furnished with the machine. In adding which is quite handy, shown at the same figure. It is a can with a flat back, to which is attached a small rubber tube four feet long. This hose has attached to it a glass tube with the joint drawn down. Just above the glass joint is a pinch cock. The can is hung on the wall above the tester. When ready to add the hot water to the test, fill the can, and from this add the needed amount to the flasks. I find that these articles save me much valuable time. As to cost, the burette cost \$1:90, the bottle \$1.70, the funnel ter cents and the can and rubber tube about fifty cents.-Rural New Yorker.

TIME FOR PRUNING.

Trimming When the Tree Is Dor-The time to prune deciduous trees is

when the sap is down and leaves off the tree. Plums are generally the first ready and are followed by pears, apri-Close pruning when the tree is dor-

just above a healthy bud. A severe sbock to the tree, while the sap is flow-

For plums, prunes and apricots, leave ail the small spurs growing along the young or old, for on them the bulk of tree is best able to bear it. Apples, peaches and pears are inclined to bear nearer the tips, and young trees should symmetry and strength, and also to inprevent a premature bearing of fruit, a fault that fruit growers do not seem to appreciate, but which is nevertheless, a very serious one.-Farm and Home.

RAISING CALVES.

Food That Is Almost Sure to Produce Fine Growth.

A calf may be fed skimmed milk when one week old, with the addition of one gill of boiled flaxseed, increas ing the ration gradually to a pint per day when four weeks old, and then adding fine middlings or corn and oats ground together, or a pint to one quart of oats unground.

Flaxseed gruel, with plenty skimmed milk, will produce a very fine growth, leaving the calf as mellow to the touch as if sucking the cow. calf two months old will gain three pounds per day on this ration.

The oil taken off in the cream can be replaced for one-fifth of the money value of the cream. Butter dairymen may raise a calf to each cow upon skimmed milk and a little additional food, such as indicated, and get onefourth to one-third as much profit out of the refuse milk as out of the butter. Selling butter robs the land of nothing valuable-only carbon which has no manurial value. - Andrew H. Ward, in Prairie Farmer.

Our Indebtedness to Pompeli.

The American Druggist says that we are indebted to Pompeii for the great packing, and see to it that nothing but | industry of canned fruit. Years ago, perfect fruit is packed. No matter how when the excavations were just beginlarge the crop is, take this precaution. ning, a party of Cincinnatians found in ONE of our horticulturists speaking what had been the pantry of the house many jars of preserved figs. One was opened and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that steam to escape and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken, and the next year fruit canning was introduced On the worst kind of earth road a into the United States, the process be

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CLOSEFIST—"I hear your son is great at contracting debts." Hanks—"Basefabrication, I assure you; he is an expander."—Kate Field's Washington.

"He's a very modest young man, isn't he?" "Modest as a burglar; he doesn't even want the credit of his own work."—Phila-delphia Record.

"Why does Maud look so melancholy? Has she experienced a deep grief?" "Yes, poor girl; she has finished her box of caramets."—Chicago News.

WAITER—"Will you have French fried po-tatoes, sir?" Herr you Wachstetter (half rising from his chair in his indignation)— "V-a-t!"—Boston Courier.

Case (annoyed)—"Don't you know that a fool can ask questions?" Bass—"I had heard so; now I know it."—Boston Tran-

WE are told that the quadrille is going out of fashion. For all its reverses the waltz will now have its turn at the top.—Philadelphia Times.

One of the differences between a bicycle and a unicycle is that the wheelbarrow is much the harder of the two to push.—Somer-

The physician of "twenty years' standing" should have a chance to sit down and rest awhile.

SOMETIMES it is the bank cashier that gets the best of the run.—N. Y. World.

	THE GENERAL MA	ARK	ET	s.
	KANSAS CI			
١	CATTLE-Best beeves	8 3 78	(0)	5 00
1	Stockers	2 0.	0	3 70
1	Native cows			
1	HOGS-Good to choice heavy			
١	WHEAT-No. 2 red			
1	No. 2 hard			
1	CORN-No. 2 mixed	31	11400	85
1	OATS-No. 2 mixed	25	2 00	13
1	RYE-No. 2	48	0	
1	FLOUR-Patent, per sack			
ij	Fancy			
	HAY-Choice Timothy			
	BRAN			
				59
	BUTTER-Choice creamery			21
	CHEESE-Full cream			10
	EGGS-Choice	13		133
	POTATOES	50	0	55
	ST. LOUIS.			
	CATOMY TO NY W.			

CATTLE-Native and shipping 3 50 @ 5 25

 SHEEP—Fair to choice
 4 00 @ 4 50

 FLOUR—Choice
 2 51 @ 3 19

 WHEAT—No. 2 red
 62%@ 68%

 CORN—No. 2 mixed
 39½@ 40

 OATS—No. 2 mixed
 27 @ 27½

 RYE—No. 2
 49½@ 50

 BUTTER—Creamery
 19 @ 21

 LARD—Western steam
 9 40 @ 9 50

 PORK
 17 20 @ 17 25

 PORK CHICAGO.

CATTLE-Common to prime.. 4 50 @ 5 40
 HOGS—Packing and shipping.
 4 00 @ 6 40

 SHEEP—Fair to choice.
 4 00 @ 4 50

 FLOUR—Winter wheat.
 5 20 @ 2 80
 WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

FLOUR-Good to choice 2 50 /2 4 00 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... CORN-No. 2...... OATS-Western mixed..... BUTTER-Creamery..... PORK-Mess AN ESCAPE

-is made from all the diseases that come from tainted blood if the liver is roused to vigorous action, the blood purified and the system braced up with Dr. Pierce's Golden system braced up with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Languor and loss of appetite, with or without Indigestion, warn you that graver ills are close behind. The "Discovery" will sharpen the appetite, improve digestion and restore health. A positive cure for "Liver Complaint," Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Biliousess.

iousne

iousness.

Mr. J. P. McAdams, of
Elon College, N. C., writes:
"A few of my symptoms
were, Heart-burn and
fullness after eating,
sometimes pain in my
bowels, headache, poor
appetite and bad taste
in my mouth. At night
I was feverish, with hot
flushes over skin. After
taking Dr. Pieree's Golden Medical Discovery I
was relieved of all these
symptoms and I feel perJ. P. McAdams, Esq. feetly well to-day."

PIERCE Guaran-CURE.

SLEEPY CITIZEN—"What do you want in my house?" Burglar (presenting gun)—"Pwant money." Sleepy Citizen—"Good Lord! Give us your hand—so do I!"—Cleveland

Speaking of slow-going people, the man in charge of the watch counter in a jewelry store is generally behind the times.—Buffale Courier.

A woman in Ohio has just received her degree as an electrical engineer. She ought, by mere force of instinct, to know how to manage the sparks.—Baltimore American.

Lost-An Appetite!

If you have lost your appetite it will return to you if you apply to a druggist or general dealer who sells Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When you are in possession of this helpful tonic, you have a restorer of appetite which is unfailing and prompt. Moreover, it restores digestion as well as appetite, and regulates the bowels, liver and kidneys, and protects you from malaria and rheumatism.

WE ought to keep peace with China as ong as we have a pacific ocean between us. -Troy Press.

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Ohio, saysi "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists. 75a.

The amateur photographer has a habit of taking almost anything except a hint.—Somerville Journal.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tart Pike's Tootnache Drops Cure in one minute.

"AT least I can go down with colors flying," said the calciminer when his foot slipped.—Washington Star.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will, in future, for the United States, be covered with a quickly soluble, pleasant coating. 25 cents a box. Miss Wrinkles-"No, I never expect to marry." Belle-"But what if some one should propose?"—Truth.

ALL people have a history, but the wise ones are not in the autobiography business.—Milwaukee Journal.

THE running mad dog presents a case of rabid transit.

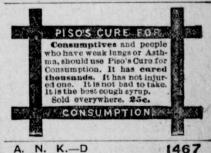
"August Flower"

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SAPOLIO

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

ST. JOE FIRE.

A Great Department House and Other Buildings Burned.

THE WATERWORKS BREAK DOWN.

Everybody Aids to Keep the Fire from Spreading - After Six Hours' Work It Is Controlled.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 26.—The most destructive fire in the history of St. Joseph started yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before control was obtained. The Center block and the immense department house of Townsend & Wyatt are in ruins; likewise the Commercial block, containing the Commercial bank, the Safety Deposit vaults, the Central Savings bank and numerous offices, etc. Likewise the immense building occupied by the Regnier & Shoup Crockery Co. The Carbey block is badly damaged, as are also the Stone building and the Muhlen building, while the new building of C. B. France, the Ballinger building and the Zimmerman building are badly scorched. All these are adjacent to the Townsend & Wyatt building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets where the fire started, and formed the best and most modern business structures in the city, and each marked a step in the advancement of the city.

The fire started in the fifth story of Townsend & Wyatt's department store, and when first discovered showed only a curl of smoke coming under the cornice at the northwest side. Every reel of the city was brought to the ground as soon as possible, and every lead of hose that could be had was promptly put on, but it was found, to the horror of all, that the water pressure was insufficient. In response to telegrams Kansas City and Topeka sent assistance, but it was of little avail. Handicapped by the small pressure on the mains, the firemen fought at a great disadvantage, and slowly but surely the fire swept down from floor to floor.

Then the Carbey block across the alley east was attacked, and while the firemen were giving this what attention they could, the wind, blowing briskly from the north, swept the flames across the street, and in a few moments the Commercial bank and Central Savings bank were in flames. The firemen were driven away by the intense heat surging out of the terrible furnace in the basement of the Townsend & Wyatt building, and before water could be turned on the Commercial block the interior was burning fiercely. On Edmond street the hose were catching fire, and several sections were burned. Chief Kane then turned his entire attention to saving the surrounding buildings.

Across the street, on the southwest corner of Edmond street and Sixth, the two-story brick occupied by the St. Joseph Drug Co. was starting to blaze. On the opposite corner the new threestory brick block owned by C. B. France and almost completed, was burning, and on the north of the Townsend & Wyatt building the three-story brick occupied by Heigner & Shoup was on fire. The Commercial block was consumed in a short fore dawn. time and so was the Regnier higher and for many surrounding blocks buildings were threatened. Everybody turned fireman and salvage man, and the best was done that could be done under the circumstances. At 3 o'clock the fire was gotten under control, and all there is left now of three splendid buildings is the walls and debris. An estimate of the principal losses is as follows:

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co., loss on stock, \$270,000; insured for \$220,000. Central block, occupied by Townsend & Wyatt and owned by A. W. McAllister and S.

Voodson, loss, \$85,000: insured for \$75,000. Regnier & Shoup Crockery Co., loss, \$75,000: insured for \$70,000.

Hoagland building, occupied by Regnier & Shoup Crockerv Co., loss. \$17,500; fully insured. Commercial Bank building, loss, \$10,000; fully Commercial bank annex, loss \$2),000; fully

Carbey block, loss \$25,000; insured for \$20,000. Ransom, Garrett & Brewster, boots and shoes, loss from fire and water, \$2,000; fully in-

one building, occupied by Ransom, Garret & Brewster, damaged \$17,000; fully insured. Loss in Commercial block by attorneys, den tists and other office occupants estimated at

\$25,000; no insurance. Loss by a number of small dealers in the reighborhood. \$70,000.

The total estimated loss is \$615,150, and the total insurance 2507,450.

ON HIS LAST LEGS.

The Brazilian Government Says the Rebel Admiral Is Reduced to the Last Extremity. LONDON, Sept. 26.-The Brazilian

following dispatch: RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 24.—The revolution is growing weaker day by day. Adm. de Mellos is reduced to the last extremity. All the states denounce his attempt to overthrow the present government and the people are enthusiastic for Peixoto's government. The army is gener-ally loyal. The city is as tranquil as if no revolt had occurred, and the government is fully confident that it is sufficiently powerful to

minister in this city has received the

maintain authority. Application for a Receiver.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 26.—It is stated in well informed circles that the petition to the United States court for the appointment of C. K. Lord, third vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio, to be receiver of the Burlington & Ohio and Lehigh will be granted, and the Baltimore & Ohio will have taken its first step toward requesting permanent control of the line.

Will Soon Have Salt on Their Tails. BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 26.-President Pelligrini, undismayed by the threats of the insurgents to shoot him if he again falls into their hands, has safely landed before Tucuman and telegraphs here that he expects the rebels will soon surrender.

An official statement prepared at the pension bureau shows that the total number of claims for pensions now awaiting action at the bureau is 700,279.

BANDITS KILLED.

Train Robbers Neatly Led Into a Trap

Two Killed and Three Captured—
Fight on a Train Near St. Joseph.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 25.—A bold

attempt at train robbery was cleverly frustrated here just after midnight this morning. As a result two would-be train robbers are dead and three are behind the bars in the jail. Of six men who attempted the robbery only one escaped.

The robbers who were killed are Edward Kohler and Hugo Indall. The three men captured are named Frederick, Hirsch and Harvey.

The train which the bandits had attempted to rob was passenger train No. 3, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad, which left Kansas City at 9:05 p. m. Sunday night, and which arrived here at 12:30 this morning.

The officials of the road had been warned that the robbery of the road had been planned and they notified the police. When the train arrived here a dummy train was made up and sixteen police officers under command of the chief of police were put aboard. In order to thoroughly deceive the robbers the train was made an exact duplicate of train No. 3 and consisted of an engine and tender and express and baggage car and the usual coaches and Pullmans.

When the dummy reached a point two miles north of St. Joseph the engineer's attention was arrested by a lighted lantern moving two and fro between the rails. He obeyed the signal and soon six masked men surrounded the engine. One of the bandits mounted the engine, and, presenting one revolver at the engineer's head and another at the fireman's held them in subjection while the other five men

hastened to rob the express car. They ordered the messenger to open the door, which he did forthwith. Three of the bandits at once entered the car, leaving two without to keep guard. The policemen who guarding the train were distributed in the various cars, the majority of them being concealed in the express car.

Immediately the three bandits who had undertaken the work of robbing the car entered the door the police within ordered them to surrender. The robbers were taken completely by surprise, but they opened fire at once upon the police.

The police returned the fire and a general fusilade followed. About twenty-five shots were fired on both When the smoke cleared away the lifeless bodies of Kohler and Indall were lying on the floor of the car. Both had been shot through the head. The bullet which pierced Kohler's head produced instant death. He never stirred after he was hit. Indall was still breathing, but he died shortly after he was brought here. None of the officers were injured.

While the fight was going on in the car those of the police not engaged in it were looking after the two robbers who had been left outside to keep watch. The police quickly took them in and placed them under arrest. The bandit who had been detailed to guard the engineer and fireman quickly realized the situation when he heard the battle going on in the express car and promptly made his escape. A detail of officers was put on his track and quickly took up the pursuit with every prospect of capturing the fugitive be-

A remarkable feature of the fight in & Shoup building. The wind secame the express car was the escape of all lished. the officers from injury. The three robbers in the car were each armed with a brace of revolvers and used them freely,

but still they did no damage. The bodies of Kohler and Indall were brought here on the dummy train, which returned to the city soon after

the encounter. They were taken to an undertaker's. The prisoners, Frederick, Hirsch and Harvey, were brought here on the same train with their dead comrades and were locked up at the police station.

ASSETS APPRAISED.

A Material Shrinkage of the Property Owned by the Kansas City Safe Deposit & Savings Bank.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25 .- The long looked-for appraisement of the assets of the suspended Kansas City Safe Deposit & Savings bank, on which the court's appointees, Mark Coppinger, John A. Moore and Samuel Ridenour have been at work for thirty days, has been filed.

The face value of the bank's assets was \$2,044,000 and upon them the appraisers placed a value of \$885,000. In round figures the deposits aggregated \$1,750,000 and to meet this the bank has assets valued at \$885,000, 50 per cent. If the value fixed by the appraisers is realized on and deducting the fees of the assignee, financiers say, the depositors should get at least be tween forty-five and forty-eight cents on the dollar.

DYNAMITE USED.

A Boarding House Blown Up and Five Men Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—An explosion occurred on Main street, between Folsom and Harrison, at 1 o'clock this morning. Five persons were killed and six seriously injured.

The explosion took place on the sidewalk in front of John Curtain's union sailor boarding house and is supposed to have been an explosion of dynamite with the intent to injure non-union sailors and to have been perpetrated by union sailors. George Holmes, a stevedore, and Brick McGinnis, a non-union sailor, were instantly killed.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Joseph A. Manson, of Tennessee, to be mar-shal of the United States for the western dis-

Joseph H. Woodworth, of Wisconsin, to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis.
David M. Boyle, of South Dakota, to be register of the land office at Pierre, S. D.
Joseph T. Carter, of Montana to be agent for the Indians of the Flathead agency in Montana.

Montana.

Postmasters: Isaae Hudson at Fredonia,
Kan.; Napoleon H. Carlisle at Covington, Ky.;
Henry E. Smith at Willow Springs, Mo.; John
Chivers at Keytesville, Mo., and Henry T.
Chute at Golden City, Mo.

THOSE ROBBERS.

Henry Gleitze, the Last of the Gang, Captured.

HE IS ALSO BADLY WOUNDED.

Inquest on the Two Defunct-Kohler's Body Carried Seven Bullets-The Projected Robbery Well Known.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 26.-The daring and desperate attempt made to rob the north bound Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs train No. 3 early yesterday morning, and the effectual manner in which it was foiled by the prompt action of the officials of the road and the officers of the city and county, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation, over which even the disastrous fire was unable to take precedence.

On all sides were heard words of praise and commendation for those on board the dummy train and for the bravery and courage exhibited by them in the presence of danger and death.

The death and capture of all those directly interested in the robbery will have a wholesome and salutary effect, and will doubtless prevent any more such attempts being made in the vicinity of St. Joseph for some time to come.

Henry Gleitze, the robber who made his escape from the scene of the holdup at Roy's Landing, was captured at the home of Mrs. Elsinger, corner of Eighth and Syracuse streets, by Patrolmen Keiffer and Dixon.

Officer Dixon had received word that Gleitze was in hiding there, and, securing Officer Keiffer and a couple of shotguns, the men entered the house, where they found their man engaged in washing his hands. The officers leveled their guns at Gleitze and commanded him to throw up his hands, which he did with alacrity. A thorough search of his clothing failed to disclose weapons of any sort. He was at once conveyed to the county jail, where he was seen by a reporter, but he declined to talk further than to say he had been out of the city and was in no way connected with the attempted robbery. close inspection of Gleitze's left hand, however, does not bear out this statement, as three fingers are missing and there are several holes in his clothes made by bullets.

The scene at Sidenfaden's undertaking establishment, where the bodies of the dead robbers lay, brought back vividly those which transpired at the time of the death of Jesse James. A dense crowd, composed of all classes of people, completely blocked up the streets and sidewalks in front of the building. The inquest, which was being conducted by Coroner Reynolds, occupied the greater portion of the afternoon, and of course during its progress no one outside of those directly interested was allowed inside of the building, but this did not make any difference to the morbid throng upon the outside, who persisted in spending the entire afternoon in hanging about the building in their eager desire to catch a glimpse of the dead men.

The following witnesses were examined by the coroner: Edward Keiffer, J. C. Roach, G. M. Hohl, W. L. Wright, engineer of the dummy train, and R. E Hallicutt, a switch engineer, who acted as expressman. No additional facts were brought out other than was pub-

The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We, the jury, find the deceased came to their death at the hands of officers, while attempting to rob a train.

After the inquest had been held the bodies of the dead men were turned over to their relatives. The dead men were badly riddled with bullets. An examination of Kohler's body showed that he had received two bullets in his head, one in the chest, two in the arm and two in the leg. The desperate character of the man was displayed in his game exchange of shots with the officers in the car, badly wounded as he was, until death came to his relief. Gleitze also received many wounds.

Coroner Reynolds relates an incident which goes to show that the proposed robbery was pretty well known among the friends and relatives of the principals in the affair. While the coroner was engaged in conversation with one of the employes, two women came into the room and asked to see the body of Kohler. While gazing upon it one of the women said to her companion: "I told Carrie yesterday just how this would end. I felt sure it would end this way." The remark of the woman would indicate that shwas an intimate friend of the wife . Kohler, as that is her Christian name,

Fees Belong to the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 26.-State Insurance Commissioner Snider is again Canton, O.; secretary, John F. Victory pressing the collection of fees due the courts throughout the state. These fees arise out of cases brought against insurance companies during the past ten years, the law providing that in clerk of the district court shall collect service fee of \$2.75, to be turned over to the state insurance department, the superintendent in such instances performing the duties of sheriff in serving the papers

Solly Smith Arrested. NEW YORK, Sept. 25. - Soon after the termination of the Dixon-Smith fight Smith was arrested by a sheriff of Roby, Ind., for being a participant in a prize fight recently with Johnny Griffin, which took place before the defunct Columbian Athletic club. Smith will be taken back to Roby to stand trial.

The Italian steamer Vicenzo Florida, from Genoa, arrived at Rio Janeiro the other day. She had cholera on board allowed to land. She will return with them to Genoa.

It is denied that Haverly, the theatrical manager, is in an insane asylum. the robbery.

RIOT AND DISORDER.

Enemies of the A. P. A. at Kansas City

Attack a Meeting.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—There was riot and disorder as the result of the meeting of the branch of the American Protective association at the hall, Twenty-fourth street and Bellevue avenue, last night. A week ago at a similar meeting several shots were exchanged between men supposedly Catholic and men pronounced anti-Catholic, and last night the A. P. A. asked police protection. Twenty patrol-About men were sent to the scene. sixty members of the A. P. A. entered the hall, jeered roundly, but saved from personal violence by the presence of the police. One company of ten marched up and into the hall headed by a man carrying a shotgun, the others with revolvers in their hands. Others who came carried revolvers. The police did not deem the weapons concealed and so no one was stopped.

The meeting lasted an hour and a half. The big crowd of A. P. A. opponents outside was very orderly until the A. P. A.'s began reappearing. Then there were derisive cries, yells and a general closing in of everybody. A. P. A.'s were surrounded, with cries of "Kill him!" Canes and umbrellas were flourished in air, but no real violence was done for a time. The police began stopping and searching some of the A. P. A.'s, whose revolvers, if they had any, were not shown. The men surged down Belleview avenue, when suddenly six shots were fired in quick succession into the crowd.

There was a wild scramble. A man named Brown, an A. P. A. and an employe of the Santa Fe shops, was seized by the police with a smoking pistol in his hand, but he broke away and escaped. C. M. Reed, also an A. P. A. man, was seized and his pistol taken away. He was started toward police station when the the crowd and man and there was a desperate struggle in which Reed received three severe scalp wounds and the officer's shoulder was injured by a stone. John Connors, a packing house employe, was shot in the left hand, and Brown it is claimed, fired this shot. The wound

Rocks were thrown indiscriminately. A. P. A.'s were chased as far as Eighteenth and Main streets and stoned without serious result. There was a terrible street scramble and many were injured, but none fatally or seriously. It was a narrow escape, how-

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Formation of a Brotherhood by the World's Parliament of Religions. CHICAGO, Sept. 23. - Out of the

World's Parliament of Religions has come a brotherly love of Christian unity. Its object is the advancement of Christian work, the perpetuation of the remarkable spirit of unity that has characterized the religious parliament -the creation of a bond with which to begin the federation of the world upon a Christian basis.

For the purpose of uniting with all those who desire to serve God and their fellow-men under the teachings of Jesus Christ, I hereby enroll myself in the Brotherhood of Christian Unity.

Thus reads the pledge, and the initial signers are the founders of the movement: Dr. John Henry Barrows, Presbyterian: Dr. George Dana Boardman, Baptist; Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist; Dr. Alfred W. Momerie, London, Church of England; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Unitarian; Plummer, Friend; Bishop J. H. Vincent. Methodist: Miss Frances N. Willard, president W. C. T. U.; C. Minus Thereas, King's college, London, Armenian; Bishop J. S. Mills, United Brethren; Dr. W. F. Black, Christian; Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, London, Independent; Dr. Charles Eaton, Universalist: Dr. Paulus Mort, Monrovia, Liberia, Episcopal; Capt. Allen Allens worth, Fort Bayard, N. M., United States army, chaplain: Prince Momelou Vey, Territory Liberia, Episcopal Dr. Karl von Bergen, Stockholm, Sweden, Independent Lutheran; Bishop B. W. Arnett, African Methodist Epis copal; Dr. Thompkins, St. James, Epis

LETTER CARRIERS.

Adjourned After a Bauquet and Election of Officers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—The Letter Carriers' National association ended its four days' convention be tween 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. The delegates did not sit down to the banquet announced for 9:30 until nearly 11 o'clock last night. The election required two ballots, and as the Australian system was used the count was tedious work, so that it was long after midnight before the full result was known. The following are the new

President, Frank E. Smith, San Franeisco; vice president, J. W. Patterson New York; treasurer, Alexander Mc state from various clerks of the district | Donald, Grand Rapids, Mich.; sergeantat-arms, M. J. Hyland, Rochester, N. Y.; legislative committee, Henry C. Power, New York city, chairman; J. L. Irwin, Pittsburgh, Pa., and W. P. Roosa, Eleach case where an action is brought mira, N. Y. Member board of trustees, against an insurance company, the M. B. A., W. J. Kent, Auburn, N. Y. Chief collector, M. B. A., Wilmot Dunn, Nashville, Tenn. Committee on civil service laws and rnles, James C. Alton, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. R. Mousseau, Sioux City, Ia., and A. E. Peterson, New York city.

The forty-four state vice presidents were re-elected by acclamation.

STILL AT LARGE. Harlin, the Third of the Centralia Rob

bers, Not Yet Captured.
CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 23.—It was reported that Harlin, the missing one of the three train robbers who held up the Illinois Central train in this city on the evening of the 20th, had been caught near Nashville, and was taken through the city on the Chicago exand her passengers were therefore not press to Odin, Ill., and from thence sent to Salem. The report was all a hoax. Harlin is still at large, and is supposed to be hiding in St. Louis, in which city he was seen the day after

MANY KILLED.

The Fatai Mistake of a Wabasa Brakeman.

It Causes a Fearful Wreck and Great Loss of Life at Kingsbury, Ind.-Eleven Killed and Fully a Score Injured.

KINGSBURY, Ind., Sept. 23.-A passenger train crashed into a freight train at this place early yesterday morning and at least ten people were killed and thirteen or more injured, some seriously.

The passenger train was an extra, running as the second section of No. 55. It left Detroit last night at 10 o'clock heavily loaded with passengers. It was due at Kingsbury at 5:30 a. m. but owing to the heavy traffic, was fifteen minutes late: Freight No. 92, eastbound, received orders to sidetrack on its arrival at Kingsbury and allow the two sections of the passenger train to pass. The first section passed in safety, but through some misunderstanding about the approach of the other section Freight Brakeman Herbert Thompson, of Ashley, this state, was ordered forward to throw the switch that the freight might pull out on the main track and proceed. Before the freight had gotten under motion the second section of the passenger train came thundering along at the rate of 45 miles an hour to make up lost time. Before the switch could be closed the passenger train ran in on the side-track and crashed into the freight train. The engines were jammed into each other up to the cylinders and the smoker and a day coach were telescoped, crushing the sleeping passenger. The second day coach thrown across the tracks on top of the debris of the forward coaches. There were two sleepers. The head one crushed into the forward coach and for the length of three berths was torn to atoms, the passengers, six in number, being badly injured but none killed outright.

HOW IT OCCURRED. KINGSBURY, Ind., Sept. 23.—Eleven bloody objects, torn and mangled bevond semblance of human beings, eleven souls hurried without warning into eternity, scores of bleeding and bruised victims moaning in their agony. Such are the awful results of the horror occurring at this little village on the Detroit division of the Wabash rail-

The calamity is directly attributable to Brakeman Herbert Thompson's carelessness. Since his disappearance all efforts to find him thus far have been futile. The wreck and the cause leading to it is thus told by a Wabash offi- was done to avoid being a tarcial and is the only correct version thus get for the bullets that soon began to far published.

Vestibuled train No. 55, from Detroit to Chicago, was running in sections and was due to pass this station at 4:40 a. m. Fast freight was lying on the siding here to let No. 55 pass. The first section of No-55 was about thirtyfive or forty minutes late and passed at 5:15, and, by whistle, called attention to the flags they carried for the second section. The engineer of the freight replied that the flag was seen, but it seems that Brakeman Thompson did not notice either the signal or the flag, and went ahead to open the switch for No. 92 to leave. He had hardly done this before the second section of 55 was seen bearing down upon him at a speed of fifty miles an hour. Thompson

seems to have been paralyzed. Swerving to the left the por mass of steel, drawing its precious load, plunged heavily into the waiting freight train with a horrible crash. Thompson rushed up to his engineer, wringing his hands and crying hysterically. "For God's sake what have you done?" asked the engineer. "I don't know; I turned that switch,' said the brakeman and then recovering himself he dashed hurriedly away into the semi-darkness and disappeared

The result of the crash was fearful. The terrific impact of the two mighty machines drove tank and cab of the freight engine into a car-load of dressed beef, the engineer and fireman remaining in the cab, and by a miracle escaped with their lives, the fire man sustaining a fractured leg. Engine 473 of the passenger train was torn to pieces. The smoker behind it was forced through the tank on the pilot of the engine. The splinters killed Engineer Green and the escaping steam badly sealded his fireman, Barber. In the smoker was where most of the fatalities occurred, and it being the smoker accounts for the majority of the killed having been men.

The scene that ensued was awful. Nearly all the passengers were asleep and the suddenness of the crash so dazed the unfortunates that for a few minutes all was still, save the escaping steam, but soon the agonizing screams of the injured rent the air with horrible portent. Few of those uninjured had the presence of mind to make any effort for some minutes to rescue the victims, but with the arrival of a number of residents near by, the work of releasing the victims was soon under way. Owing to the huge mass into which the wreck was piled, this was a prodigious undertaking, and it was ome hours before the last of the living was removed, and the dead were finally extricated only after the arrival of a wrecking crew with apparatus.

The dead as fast as taken from the

wreck were laid out beside the track pending their removal to an undertaker's, while the injured were cared for at the nearest residence.

EMIN PASHA'S MURDER. It Occurred October 20 Last Year by Or-

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23. - Further advices regarding the murder of Emin Pasha have been received by the latest mail from the Congo. According to these, an Arab chief named Said Benabadi, was induced to murder Emin by Muni Moharr, who threatened that if Said was accordingly committed, at the di-rection of Said Benabadi, by a guide of the name of Isamailly. It occurred on October 20, at a spot about four days' journey from Ribonge.

ROBBERS FOILED

an Attempt to Hold Up an Illinois Central Express Train Defeated by the Bravery of the Conductor and Express Messenger —Two of the Robbers Captured.

CENTRALIA, DR., Sept. 22.-The train robbing epidemic reached this place shortly before 10 o'clock Wednesday night, when three men attempted to hold up the Chicago-New Orleans limited express train on the Illinois Central. which arrived here from Chicago two hours late. The attempted robbery occurred at the coal chute just south of the city. The robbers were given a warm reception and were finally beaten off: One of the robbers was badly wounded and three of the trainmen. two of them seriously.

Wednesday afternoon three strangers were noticed lounging about the Illinois Central depot here as if waiting for a train. It is supposed that these were the robbers. It is believed that when the train pulled up here the robbers got on the front end of the express car. When the coal chute was reached, where coal was taken on, they climbed over the tender. As the train was about to start, after coaling, two of the men confronted Engineer Ben Young and Fireman McCullough and commanded them to stop.

'Don't move for your life;" cried one of the robbers, but the engineer and fireman paid no heed to the command, and made a spring for the robbers. They were met with shots from the revolvers in the hands of the robbers, which laid them low for the time being. Engineer Young was seriously wounded. He was shot twice, one of the bullets entering his shoulder and plowing through the arm down to the elbow, where it made its exit, and the other penetrating his back and lodging in his left hip. The fireman received a shot in the forehead and one in the

The two robbers then proceeded to the express car to demand admittance, but they were met with a volley from the express messenger and Conductor Odum, who had gone to the express car to see the messenger. Volley after volley was fired by both besieged and besiegers, until the door was shot full of holes. Finally, the bandits, with a sledge hammer, broke in the door. The trainmen had erected a barricade of boxes and express packages, and a regular fusilade began.

The robbers introduced novel tacties in gaining an entrance to the car. When the men in the express car had emptied their revolvers and were reloading them, the robbers tried a plan for which they had prepared. They had grab hooks. These they fastened on top of the express car and with ropes lowered themselves from the roof to the top of the door. This pour through the door from the inside. The railroad men were aiming low, while serenely above them the two robbers were wielding a heavy sledge.

The door did not withstand the assault

and soon an opening large enough for

the robbers to enter showed itself.

Through this they leaped and, revolvers in hand, faced the conductor and messenger, both similarly equipped. Then followed the battle royal. In the meantime one of the brakemen had gone to the rear and aroused the passengers and asked those who had arms to come to the assistance of the trainmen. Among the passengers was an old time brak man named Jake Sanders. He had been out hunting and had a shotgun with him. He immediately proceeded to the express car, shotgun in hand, and on arriving there began firing on the two robbers in the car, who were slowly gaining supremacy over Conductor Odum and the ex-

effect on one of the robbers and he sank to the floor of the car. While Sanders was doing veoman service the third robber, who had kept in the shade up to this time, came out and began firing at Sanders from the shadows of the coal chute. His aim was bad, however, and Sanders escaped

pressman. One of Sanders' shots took

unhurt. When the wounded robber fell to the floor the two others, seeing the game was up started on a run and disappeared in the darkness.

The wounded robber is known as D. L. Jones. He carries a card from the order of Railway Trainmen, issued by one of the Chicago lodges, and he also has a switchmen's card from the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe at Kansas

City.

The wounded bandit was threatened with lynching unless he made a full confession. Jones is a Catholic and a priest was introduced and Jones then gave the names of the members of the gang as O'Dwyer and Harding. He also implicated a man by the name of Martin, from DuQuoin, whom he claimed was not with the gang at the time of the robbery.

O'Dwyer's home is in this city and his house was immediately surrounded and his surrender demanded. His mother denied admission to the searching party and they kept guard over the house until daylight, when O'Dwyer gave himself up and is now in jail with Jones.

One of the escaped men was badly wounded by a shot from the hunter's gun fired into the car where Conductor Odum was accidentally shot. O'Dwver is injured. He bears a hard reputation.

Latest reports have it that Jones' ininjuries were chiefly at the hands of Fireman Charles McCullough, who, during the struggle on the engine, struck Jones on the head with a monkey wrench, knocking the robber clear out of the cab.

TO CLOSE OCTOBER 30.

The Big Fair Will Close That Day, According to a Decision of the Directory. CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The executive

committee of the directory has decided to promptly close the world's fair October 30. This practically settles all talk of extension. Another 20 per cent. was ordered paid on the bonded indebtedness, making a total of 70 per cent. of did not comply, his country would be the \$4,455,000 now ordered paid. The attacked and laid waste. The crime committee estimates that it will have committee estimates that it will have \$500,000 surplus November 1, after payment of the bonded and floating debt. This will be applied on the \$11,000,000 stock and bonds of the city of Chicago