VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In a telegram to the war department concerning the dispute over the boundary line between Texas and Mexico, over which there has been trouble

land is undoubtedly in Texas. THE pension bureau has ordered that the cases of all suspended pensioners shall be gone over again to see if there was reasonable cause for such action.

THE interior department has decided to establish one more registration booth for the strip, which will be located at Cantonment.

Office seekers are pouring into Washington just now from every part of the country. Just why they should invade the capital at this particular time is a matter hard to explain. GOVERNMENT expenditures continue

to exceed the receipts. The treasury balance which on September 1, including the gold reserve, was \$107,000,000, is now \$105,000,000 SECRETARY HERBERT has concluded

his investigation of the circumstances leading up to the bad condition of the cruiser Atlanta and has concluded not to call any court martial.

THE national treasury is getting in a worse condition daily. For the first time in many years internal revenue receipts are greater than customs.

THE Mexican government will in all probability be compelled by the United States to pay damages for the action of the Mexican customs officer at Matamoras in sending armed men to the disputed island in the Rio Grande and seizing the sheep of Thomas Salinas, as it now turns out that he is an American

THE secretary of the treasury has appointed William H. Burke United States shipping commissioner at New Orleans. Also J. Charles Le Bourgeois, of Louisiana, as Chinese inspector in the customs service.

CHIEF HARRIS, of the Cherokee nation, has forwarded to Washington a vigorous protest against the strip allotments as decided upon by the secretary of the interior.

THEODORE RUNYON, of New Jersey, has been nominated ambassador to Germany; Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky, minister to Hawaii.

EDITOR HART, of the British Medical Journal, in his address on "Ethics" before the Pan-American medical congress at Washington denounced homeopathy.

THE EAST.

DANIEL T. PIKE died at Augusta, Me., of apoplexy. He was 79 years old and one of the best known newspaper men in Maine.

MRS. FILLMORE, probably the oldest resident of New York state, died re-cently aged 106 years. Her husband was a relative of President Fillmore.

THE report that William H. Smythe, who suicided in Lincoln park, Denver, was a son of Recorder Smythe, of New York, was an error. The dead man was a son of John F. Smythe, the head of one of the aristocratic families of Albany, N. Y.

AT a meeting of employes of textile mills, at Philadelphia, a petition was adopted asking congress to refrain from making any alterations in the tariff, so far as it affects the textile industry.

JUDGE BUMPUS, appointed by the supreme court of Massachusetts to examine the situation of the endowment companies which are being closed up, has filed a report on the assets, recommending that they be converted into

cash as speedily as possible.

The 800 machinists in the employ of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, New York, struck against a cut of 10 per cent.

GEN. HORATIO C. KING created a sensation in a New York court by his threatening words to an opposing at-MYRON H. WHITTERIDGE & Co., shoe

makers, Lynn, Mass., have assigned to A. Pope and Edwin L. Newhall.

HAMILTON FISH, Gen. Grant's secreretary of state, died at Garrison, N. Y., on the 7th. He was 85 years old.

THE Smith & Wesson Co., of Springfield, Mass., has notified its employes of a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

THE WEST.
AT Vincennes, Ind., ex-Sheriff Willis shot and mortally wounded ex-County Prosecutor Hulse, whom he detected making a clandestine call on Mrs.

Willis. THE wages of all the better paid -ure ployes of the Iowa Central have been reduced. The cut will not affect train-

men or common laborers. THERE was another hold up of the 'Frisco road near Pacific. One of the robbers was captured.

Dr. J. F. Robinson, of Windsor, has been elected superintendent of Insane

Asylum No. 3 at Nevada, Mo. JAMES CHINE, who, with his bride, was spending his honeymoon near Potosi, Wis., was shot in a mysterious manner by his father and dangerously

wounded. AT the G. A. R. national encampment, Capt. Jack Adams, of Massachusetts, was elected commander-in-chief by ac-

clamation. Two negroes, who had been put off a Chicago & Alton train at Godfrey, Ill.,

fired into the sleeper Galatea. APPARENTLY Judge Goggin's order restraining Sunday closing of the world's fair will stand till the end of the fair, Judge Ewing having declined to interfered at #

THE convention of Catholic editors at Chicago adopted resolutions condemning the publication of anonymous attacks on high Catholic personages and approving the attitude of Satolli towards the public schools.

Six prisoners escaped from the Davenport, la., jail. All were recaptured. TWELVE persons were killed at Cole-

hour, a suburb of Chicago, by a Pennsylvania express running into a milk lately, Major Keyes claims that the train. Many persons were injured. THERE was a grand celebration at

Sioux City, Ia., over the opening of the the revolt. new depot there. THREE robbers raided the Farmers' & Merchants' bank at Delta, Col., killing

the cashier. The shooting aroused Ray Simpson, a hardware merchant, and he was fortunate enough to kill two of the miscreants with a rifle. The other es-

JAMES M. PENNOCK, the leader in the train robbery near Pacific, Mo., has confessed.

NANCY HANKS trotted a mile in 2:04% at Indianapolis, Ind. Her fastest previous mile was 2:04.

Ex-CHIEF BUSHYHEAD denies emphatically the story about his connection with cowbovs and a syndicate to capture a townsite in the strip.

FOREST fires have swept away nearly all the cranberry marshes on the south side of the St. Paul railway tracks near Grand Rapids, Wis. The marshes of Senator Vilas and T. M. Nash and Cohen's and Krueger's marshes were burned with buildings and tools.

THERE is a rate cutting war on between the Osceola and the Gulf lines from Clinton, Mo., to Kansas City. A MOVEMENT is being inaugurated in

favor of Col. William Hyde for public printer. NINETEEN men were arrested at Hubbard, Ore., for driving Chinamen from a hop yard near that place. The pris-

oners were taken to Salem. Among them was the city marshal of Hubbard. A NUMBER of Chinamen of Los Angeles, Cal., have petitioned congress to be allowed another chance to conform

with the Geary law claiming that they were induced by false representations not to do so before. THE directors of the Evansville & Terre Haute claim that the receivership was obtained by trickery and they

have taken steps to have the action set aside. DEPOSITORS of the defunct Stone City bank at Joliet, Ill., propose to try to have Henry Fish and his three sons in-

THE attendance at the world's fair is assuming large proportions, running nearly 200,000 daily.

Ir is now believed that the bandits who were killed after robbing the bank at Delta, Col., were the famous Mc-Carthy brothers.

THE two Choctaws sentenced to be executed at Wilburton, I. T., were not rate their new transatlantic steamship shot, Judge Holson granting them a service soon.

strip settlers is said to have been orig- cal judgeship. A number of civic inated by two clever men who saw a guards were sent to quell the disturbchance in it to work a profitable ance. scheme.

JOHN BRACKEN, who was riding to the world's fair from his home in Put- tion has determined that the Geary nam, Ill., on a bicycle, fell into the law shall be enforced as far as the drainage canal at Romeo and was funds appropriated for that purpose

Hon. Joseph Dysart, of Dysart, Ia., is dead. He was lieutenant-governor of Chinese until September, 1894, to register. neer of the state, settling in Vinton in

AT Baldwin, Wis., two blocks of business buildings and dwellings, practically the entire business part of the town, were destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$100,000.

THE SOUTH.

COHEN, COLLIER & Co., wholesale dealer in notions and clothings, Nash ville, have made an assignment to se cure \$55,000 of indebtedness.

LEIDY & Co., retail hats and one of has made an assignment. Creditors principally New York firms.

THE American national bank Nashville, Tenn., has reopened for

month. THE jury in the Turpin murder case

at Lebanon, Tenn., failed to agree. ADAM ITZEL, Jr., musician and composer, died at Baltimore, Md., of consumption. Itzel was probably best

THE damage to the light house system along the southern coast was so serious by the late hurricane that it is

propriation to make the necessary re-A QUARREL over a cob pipe resulted in three deaths at Rocky Comfort, Ark. land in the white house. A HEBREW couple were married by a rabbi in a Presbyterian church at Deni-

son, Tex. By a tornado at Lockport, La., five Utah.

persons were killed, including two sisters of charity. Many persons were injured.

has taken sides with the brokers in mittee. fighting the Texas anti-scalpers' law. RATE troubles have broken out again everything points to a dissolution of and there is trouble between the Texas parliament next year. Mr. Gladstone, lines and their northern connections in

the W. P. A. THE Augusta, Ga., banks have made gotten his Irish policy. all necessary arrangements to pay cotton drafts. There will be no trouble Hill, Ark., attended church some dis-

in marketing the crop. JOHN POWELL was shot and instantly children in care of the house. After killed at Warren, Ark., by some one in the services were over he returned to ambush. Suspicion pointed to Bill find the house had been burned and all Beavers as the perpetrator.

TRIESTE papers assert that a Miss Liel, a young Scotch woman, who has recently been playing at the Monte Carlo gaming tables, had remarkable luck for several days which culminated in the breaking of the bank. She is said to have won £60,000 in one hour.

An official dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that the naval squadron of Brazil has revolted against the government, and also says that the government will be able to maintain order and suppress

A CHARWOMAN died of supposed cholera in the British parliament buildings at London. The members were greatly excited in consequence.

THE Associated press has broken off all business relations with the United press and will no longer exchange

Dr. JAMES JOHNSTON, who has re cently returned from a two years' trip in Africa, says he does not believe Emin Pasha is dead.

THE home rule bill was defeated in the house of lords by an overwhelming

THE trouble between France and Siam is still far from settled and may lead to grave complications between European nations.

Riors among the striking English miners are growing more serious and in many instances property at the collieries has been burned. R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says that the business and financial

outlook undoubtedly shows great im-CLEARING house returns for the week ended September 7 showed an average decrease of 34.9 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 37.1; outside,

THE cholera spreads rapidly in Lozer and Neft on the west shore of Lake Al Sibrah, north Africa. Two hundred fresh cases have been found in the two

SEVEN seamen who shipped at Swansea, Wales, on the steamship Atna for Red Sea ports have died of cholera. The Atna carried a large number of Mecca pilgrims, of whom 200 or 300

THE whole district around Biarritz, on the bay of Biscay, has been aroused to indignation by the report that the government will suppress bull fighting in France.

THE temporary repairs on the battleship Camperdown, which was damaged in her collision with Adm. Tryon's flagship Victoria off Tripoli last June have of Missouri, to have the pension office been finished. THE national congress of trades

unionists at Belfast, Ireland, adopted a resolution advocating a bill to regulate the hours of labor to eight a day in all trades and occupations. THE Chesapeake & Ohio will inaugu-

A SERIOUS riot broke out at Cuevas. THE booth plan of registration for Spain, owing to the abolition of the lo-

IT is announced that the administrawill go. It is also said that a bill will be introduced in congress giving the

THOUGH conflicting stories come from Brazil it is believed at Washington that the country is in danger of a serious revolution.

THE leaders of the Irish National league are dissatisfied with the home rule bill, and have issued a manifesto to that effect.

AGENT SWINEFORD, who has charge of the strip opening, has issued a proclamation to the effect that a man can take only one lot at a townsite.

THE Hughes court martial verdict at the oldest firms in Memphis, Tenn., Topeka, Kan., recommended the dishonorable discharge of the colonel from the militia. THE news from Tucuman is far from

satisfactory to the Argentine governbusiness, after a suspension of about a ment. There has been more fighting in the streets of that city. The rebels are in possession of the railroad. THE so-called "Faribault school plan" has been abandoned in the Min-

nesota town of that name. The church demanded that all the teachers in the known by his comic opera, "Tar and parochial schools should be Catholics, which the school board could not see its way clear to allow.

THE Catholic congress at Chicago has closed after a breeze of excitement over probable the light house board will a resolution of sympathy with the Irish have to ask congress for a special ap- on account of the defeat of the home rule bill in the house of lords. EXACTLY at noon on the 9th a girl

was born to President and Mrs. Cleve-PREPARATIONS are already under way for the opening to settlement of more

eservations in the Indian territory and

MR. PEFFER again called up his financial resolution in the senate on the 9th. and after he had spoken in support of THE Western Passenger association it, it was referred to the finance com-

THE London Standard says that it says, deludes himself if he thinks the onstituencies will have by then for-

T. W. WHITLEY, residing near Silver lance from home, leaving five of his the children cremated.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A rich coal vein has been struck near

Wichita celebrated labor day in great shape. It was made a general holiday. Labor day was celebrated at Leavenworth by a fine parade and other cere-

The state board of pharmacy held a meeting at Topeka last week. A large number of applicants for diplomas as practical pharmacists were examined by the board.

The Methodist conference (south) recently in session at Kansas City, Kan., adopted resolutions favoring prohibition, and commended the attitude of Kansas toward the liquor traffic. The residence of P. J. Niederlander,

at Wichita, was burned to the ground the other morning with all its contents. The explosion of a lamp started the Loss, about \$7,000; insurance, \$3,000.

Russell, son of Thomas Gensler, of McLouth, while recently riding a horse in front of a patent corn harvester, was thrown and almost instantly killed. The blade of the machine cut his throat and completely severed his left arm. The boy was 13 years old.

Law and order leagues and all temperance societies, churches, Sunday schools and all organizations in sympathy with the temperance cause are en-titled to three delegates to the annual meeting of the state temperance union

which meets at Topeka October 2. The state military board, lately in session at Topeka, decided to establish a school for the officers of the Kansas National guard at Fort Leavenworth. The school will be held one week in each year, and the Kansas guard officers will receive instructions from the

a grocery store playing with a revolver which belonged to Raster. The weapon was discharged and a ball entered Case's breast just over the heart.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Temperance union has been called for October 2 and 3 at Topeka. These dates have been named so that persons desiring to attend may get the benefit of the reduced railroad rates which will be given during that

week on account of the state fair.
The attempt of Congressman Cobb, removed from Topeka to St. Louis aroused the Kansas delegation to the utmost activity in trying to prevent the change. A protest signed by the Kansas members, as well as those from Colorado, Indian territory and New Mexico was filed with the department.

Mrs. J. M. Colts, of Topeka, was aning a bed with gasoline the other night and had an open vessel filled with gasoline at hand. Considerable gas had generated, when her little son came into the room and struck a match. The entire room was in a blaze immediately. Other members of the family soon extinguished the flames, but Mrs.

Colts was badly burned. The boomers' camp at Hunnewell was much excited last week over the killing of several fine horses and the hamstringing of sevesal others by shiftless boomers, who claimed that no one had a right to the advantage which possession of a fast horse would prove in the race for land. Strong talk of lynching was indulged in if the crime

could be properly located. About twenty-five Italian laborers on their way to Swift's packing house, in Armourdale, to take the place of strikers, were assailed by a crowd of strikers recently and driven out of Armourdale. One of the Italians was struck on the head by a stone and a gash was cut in his scalp. After being driven away the Italians crossed the stock yards' bridge and entered the packing

house through a rear gate. A Kansas banker, in replying to State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal's circular, says on the subject of balances in New York banks: "As long as the state of Kansas establishes a fiscal agency at New York and pays for the privilege, it seems to be necessary to keep funds in New york, although Kansas bankers prefere Chicago or St. Louis. The fiscal agency folly ought to be abated and Topeka made the point of payment of Kansas securi-

A celery farmer near Leavenworth devotes sixteen acres to the cultivation of that vegetable. He reckons on an average yield of 250,000 stalks to the acre, which is worth two cents a stalk. He has worked the land seven years, and keeps it productive by scattering over it 700 loads of manure annually. The business affords steady employment to ten men besides himself, and at times he employes as high as fifty hands. He has a "soft snap" if all his expectations are realized.

Pensions were recently granted the following Kansas veterans: Increase-Martin Parker, Eldorado; Adam Beatty, Coffeyville; Charles Foveaux, Wamego; Joseph J. Purkey, Thayer; Ralph C. Harper, Independence; Adam O. Hays, Chautauqua. Mexican war widows— Mildred M. Hardesty, Elmdale. Original-David Hayes, Boicourt; John Mc-Bee, Topeka; James R. Keeney, Doniphan. Reissue-David H. Rhoads, Concordia. Original widows, etc.-Minors of Zadock Rittinghouse, Boicourt; Julia Ann Scott, Topeka; Margret E. Kinzer, Sedgwick; Matilda Cummings, Junction City.

FOUND GUILTY.

Verdict of the Hughes Court Martial-The Defendant Sentenced to Dishonorable Dismissal for Disobedience of Orders.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11 .- The Hughes court martial verdict has been received and indorsed by the governor. It will be seen that he was found guilty in all the counts but two, and that he was recommended to be dishonorably dismissed from the service. The findings read as follows:

Charge I—Disobedience of orders of a superior officer.

Specification I—In that Col. J. W. F. Hughes, Third regiment Kansas national guard, having been ordered with his command into active service, and having received from his superior and commanding officer, L. D. Lewelling, com-mander-in-chief Kansas national guard, a law-ful command and order in writing expressed in

substance as follows: A copy of which cannot be set out herein for the reason that the same is in the possession of the said accused.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, February 15, 1893.

[Special Order No. —]

To Col. J. W. F. Hughes, Commanding the Forces in and About the State House and Grounds:

You are hereby ordered and commanded to proceed at once without delay with sufficient force to Representative hall and clear the same

of all persons not members of the legislature or lawful officers of the house.

L. D. Lewelling,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The said Col. J. W. F. Hughes did nevertheless deliberately neglect and refuse to obey said order.

This at Topeka on February 15, 1893.

Specification 2—In that Col. J. W. F. Hughes,
Third regiment Kansas national guard, having been ordered into active service and having re-ceived from his superior and commanding offi-cer, L. D. Lewelling, commander-in-chief na-tional guard, a command and order to proceed with armed forces at his command to Represent-ative hall of the capitol building of the state of Kansas and eject therefrom an armed and riotous and insurrectionary body of men there assembled, did nevertheless neglect and refuse

to obey said order. This on the 15th day of February, 1893. Charge 2—Speaking words, inducing others in the military service of the state to misbehave

United States army officers.

Frank Raster accidentally shot and fatally wounded William Case, at Leavenworth the other night. Raster and Case, each about 19 years, were in the mintary service of the state to into characters.

Specification 1—In that Col. J. W. F. Hughes, Third regiment, Kansas national guard, having been called into active service and having received from the commander-in-chief the orders mentioned in the greatfications to the foregoing charge; first, did specifications to the foregoing charge; first, did on the evening of February 15, in the presence of L D. Lewelling, commander-in-chief; H. H. Artz, adjutant general, and other officers of the Kansas national guard, make the following statement in substance: "That Gov. Lew-elling was wrong, and that he would not feel bound to execute the order to clear Representative hall," and used other like language, and made other like statements of a na-

ture disparaging to such governor and com mander-in-chief. This at Topeka on or about February 15, 1893. Specification 2-In that said Col. J. W. F Hughes, having been ordered into active service and received said orders, did, in the presence of his superior officer and other gentlemen mentioned in the foregoing first specification within the second charge, say: That he would not guard the state house and grounds unless the governor would abandon the idea of clearing the mob from Representative hall.

This at Topeka on or about February 15, 1833. Charge 3. Charge intelligence to the second.

Charge 3-Giving intelligence to the enemy. Specification—In that Col. J. W. F. Hughes, Third regiment, Kansas national guard, having been ordered into active service did go in person on the evening or night of February 15, 1893, and personally appeared among and in the presence of an armed and riotous body of men collected in Representative hall, and which he had theretofore been ordered to eject therefrom, and then and there informed them that he was their friend, and had command of the would not obey or execute any order to remove

Third regiment Kansas national guard, having been ordered into active service, did, on the night of the 15th day of February, or at a very early hour of the 16th of February 1843, enter Representative hall and take part in a meeting composed of several hundred armed men and others who had assembled together to resist the orders of the commander-in-chief, and whom he had been ordered to eject from such hall, and then and there did address the said meeting in about the following language, to-wit: "That they had nothing to fear to-night; that he had command of the state house grounds and arsenal and that he would not allow anyone to enter or leave the state house," and further addressed them "to rest easy; that he was in command and was their friend.

The findings of the court martial are as fol-Charge 1-Guilty. Specification 1 of charge 1—Guilty.
Specification 2 of charge 1—Guilty.
Charge 2—Not guilty. Specification 1 of charge 2-Guilty.

ecification 2 of charge 2-Guilty, but not with criminality. Charge 3-Guilty. Charge 4-Not guilty. The recommendation of the court martial is that Col. J. W. F. Hughes be dishonorably dis-

OFF FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR. Gov. Lewelling and Party Travel in a Special Pullman Train.

Торека, Kan., Sept. 11.—At 3:35 yesterday afternoon there pulled out of the Rock Island depot in this city one of the finest trains ever made up in the west. It was the official train of the state party, and was composed largely of the finest and most luxurious Pullman sleepers.

The following inscriptions on canvas streamers adorned the cars: "Kansas Week at the World's Fair. We Are in "Kansas Winter Wheat Crop, 1892, 70,035,980 Bushels." Corn Crop, 1892, 138,656,621 Bushels," "Kansas Week at the World's Fair. Value of Farm Products, 1892, \$164,648,-

IMPORTANT RULING.

Judge Horton Says Women Have No Sight to Vote for Justices of the Peace. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11.-In the quo warranto case in the supreme court, in which Parry and Cline were candidates for justice of the peace in Kansas City, the former receiving 708 votes and Cline 672 male votes and 61 female votes, Parry being declared elected, in his decision Judge Horton said: "The laws of Kansas do not confer upon women the right to vote for a justice of the peace in the cities of the state, such offices being township rather than city be in a fair condition and will last offices being township rather than city

BAD FOR JOHN.

The Government Preparing to Enforce

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. - There is every indication that the Geary law for the exclusion of the Chinese will be enforced with vigor as soon as the funds at the disposal of the government are made adequate by an appropriation. Meanwhile inspection officers will be instructed by a circular to be issued today or Monday to execute the act to the full extent permitted by the existing appropriation.

In case the law is rigidly enforced, Yung Yu, the new Chinese minister to this country, will, it is said, withdraw to China. For the past forty-eight hours he has been besieged with telegrams from Chinese subjects throughout the country asking for a verification of the report that President Cleve-land and his cabinet had decided to put the Geary law into effect. The Chinese Six companies in San Francisco have been in telegraphic communication with him ever since his arrival in

Washington. There is some fear evidently that the Chinese government will retaliate when an attempt is made to enforce the act. At any event the arrangements made for strengthening the naval fleet at the Chinese station are significant. The gunboat Concord is now on the way to China and the Petrel has also been ordered there. The cruiser Baltimore is also on the way to

RUTH A SISTER. Another Daughter Born to President and Mrs. Cleveland. Washington, Sept. 11.-Mrs. Cleveland became the mother of another daughter at 12 o'clock Saturday. Mother

and child are doing well. Dr. Bryant, of New York, was in attendance. The happy event had been expected and Dr. Bryant and Dr. O'Reilly of the

army were in attendance. As soon as the news that Baby Ruth had a sister reached the departments there was a flutter of excitement and messages of congratulation were sent to the president and Mrs. Cleveland.

As to the weight of the little newcomer, one of the attendant nurses said the baby had not been placed on the scales yet, but made a rough guess that it would not be far from ten

pounds. The birth took place in the White

Mrs. Cleveland was out driving Friday evening. She bowed frequently to passing friends and acquaintances and appeared to be in excellent health and

MURDER IN KANSAS CITY. Mme. Wright, an Employment Agent, Robbed and Killed in Her Office.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.-Mme. Wright, a woman who run an employment agency, was robbed and murdered in her business office Saturday afternoon. She was found lying on her face, partly on her right side, with her hands and feet firmly and carefully forces in and about the state house, and that he tied with strong cords. Blood was or interfere with them.

This at Topeka on or about February 15, 1893.
Charge 4—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and demeanor unbecoming a gentleman and soldier.

Specification—In that Col. J. W. F. Hughes,

Third regiment Kapess and injury area baying.

Of powerful blows, and on her flowing from her nostrils and a small of powerful blows, and on her throat were marks of strong fingers. Her clothing was disheveled and one stocking partly torn off, as if the murderer had attempted to search the clothing.
Mme. Wright came to Kansas City 20

years ago. For several years she conducted employment agencies on Union avenue. There was not a railroad laborer between St. Louis and Denver who did not know her. Two men were arrested vesterday charged with the crime, one of whom

had possession of the murdered woman's AN OCEAN MARVEL.

Maiden Voyage of the Cunard Steamer Lucania.

New York, Sept. 11.-The new Cunard steamship Lucania passed Sandy Hook light ship at 12:56 o'clock this morning. Her time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook was thus 5 days, 15 hours and 46 minutes. When it is considered that this was her maiden trip across the Atlantic and that her engines were not in thorough working order, the re-markable features of her run will be seen. It conclusively proves that the new steamship is second to none in point of speed and forecasts remarkable performances. She has lowered the maiden record of the Campania, her sister ship-6 days, 8 hours and 34 minutes—by seventeen hours. By her calculated time she is only nine minutes behind the Campania's best westward record.

THE CAMPANIA'S SPLENDID TRIP. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 11.-The Cunarder Campania arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning having made the run from Sandy Hook in 5 days, 14 hours and 15 minutes. The best previous eastward record made by the Campania was last May, 5 days, 17 hours, 42 minutes.

The Damage to the Atlanta. Washington, Sept. 11.-The damage to the United States cruiser Atlanta through the culpable disregard of some officers of the navy of the regulations governing the care and preservation of their ships will cost the government \$100,000 and deprive it of the services of that vessel for over seven months. Entire new decks will be put in and the through another cruise.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

TO A WEED.

You hold me by a spell, dear flower, Though others call you weed,
Bright blessing of the common ways
For praise you need not plead.
Your swaying shields of tender white
Hold more of posies' theme
For me, than all the witchery

For in the sunny south I know

You flood with silver light
The happy fields and woods wherein
I roamed, love's proselyte.
'Twas there you taught me how to sing,
For, looking with love's eyes,
I thought your disks were wondrous bloo

From paradise!

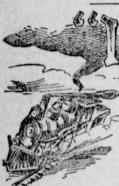
And now, lest you should lose your grace, When through the fields I hie, I bend my head, that none may trace The love-light in my eye.

Lest other hearts your sorcery Might quicken into flame, I will not show your charm to them Nor breathe your name. -Margarette Lippincott, in Ladies' Home

PURSUED BY A TORNADO.

How a Funnel - Shaped Cloud Chased an Engine.

One of the Two Men Upon It Tells the Story-They Turned a Bend Just In Time to Escape



DON'T believe that fright ever turned a person's hair white off hand," said Henry Wetherell, an engineer of the Jersey Central railroad. "If such a thing could happen these locks of mine would not be as black as you see them now.

for, I will venture to say that, no man ever went through a more fear-inspiring experience than I did once. Tell you the story? Why, certainly. But I am not very good at a yarn, and I can only give you the bare facts without descriptive ornamentation.

"It happened this way: The year was 1878 or 1879, I forget which. Anyway it was some time in July. The weather had been pretty hot, and it was just the sort of day for breeding a tornado.

"But I am getting ahead of my story already, not being very expert in the way of anecdote. I was working on a one-horse railroad in southern Kansas. The superintendent wired me to fetch my engine a distance of about seventy miles to a place called Peterstown. It was wanted to haul a lot of perishable freight, mostly market produce, which had got shunted off by some accident onto a side track and was in danger of spoiling. A suit against the company might have followed, and the business had to be attended to in a hurry. There were only seven locomotives on the road, barring two or three that were

"Well, not to be too long-winded, I possible and started for Peterstown, taking it rather easily, because the track wasn't in condition to stand fast running well. I was about an hour out from my starting place, and had gone sixteen miles perhaps, when I noticed some queer-looking clouds on the western horizon.

"The day was exceedingly sultry and there was a curious sort of glare over the landscape which made it look sort of feverish. I can't think of a better word for describing it. There was something unnatural about the appearance of everything. My fireman was a boy who had been brought up in that region, and he said that it looked like a tornado coming. He ought to have been a good judge of the symptoms because the whole of his family, to gether with all their property and live stock, had been wiped out by such a 'twister,' as they call 'em, when he was hardly old enough to toddle.

* "By the time we'd gone, maybe eight or ten miles further, a dense bank of clouds had spread around toward the southwest. It was black as ink, but beneath it was a blank streak of white. I had never seen anything that looked quite like it before. As I looked at it the bank rose higher, and presently I saw something like a sharp point of cloud project itself downward from the black mass. All this time there was no thunder nor lightning, but only a look about the sky that was dreadful to see, because it was so unnatural-like. It seemed as if something awful was going to happen. It was the boy who called my attention to the pointed cloud, and he said it was a tornado beginning.

"I pretended not to be afraid, and said that if it was a 'twister' it would not be likely to hit us. But he was as pale as a ghost. Says he: "'Don't you see that it is directly

southwest of us?' "'Why, certainly,' I replied. 'What

of that?' "'They always travel, northeast,' he said, 'and we are right in the track of

"'Then we'll run away from it, I guess,' says I, pulling the throttle wide open. But the boy, he said nothingonly watched the clouds in the distance.

"By this time the pointed cloud had got very much bigger, the lower end of it nearly touching the ground. It grew rapidly larger and larger and seemed to be approaching at a great rate of speed, while the rest of the view toward the west and southwest became blurred to the eye, so that nothing could be made out clearly. I saw that it was a tornado that was coming, and no mistake, for the strange cloud, which had the shape of a gigantic peg-

blackness against the general blur.

myself. Now and then, when I could take my eye off the cloud, I looked at the boy; but he only sat silent in the cab, staring at the great peg-top with starting eyeballs and white lips. Finally I said:

"'Do you think we are going to escape it?"

"We are right in its track,' he said, without looking at me.

"You see, we were running in an air line over the prairie, directly north-east, and, pursuing the very path in which the tornado was coming. Any other course, with the steam I had on, would have carried us out of the way.

"The boy shoveled more coal on. He had already done so three or four times since the strange cloud was sighted. But it was no use. The engine was doing its best, and she wasn't capable of more than about thirty-eight miles an hour.

"'It's gaining on us,' I said. 'How fast does such a thing as that travel?" "'About a hundred miles an hour," replied the boy, white as a sheet.

"If that had been true I would not be here to tell the story. I have since learned that eighty miles an hour is supposed to be the best a tornado can do. My belief is that this one was going at about sixty miles. Anyway, it themselves as if they had great fun in wasn't more than six or seven miles distant by this time, and gaining on us rapidly. If my reckoning was correct, it would catch us in a little more than twenty minutes. The way, I calculated it was that the great peg-top was moving at the rate of three miles to our

"It was the most frightful spectacle to look at that can possible be imagined. To me it seemed to be a mon strous giant, pursuing us with an evil intention to destroy. Now and then its blackness would be transformed into a dark green and it was constantly lighted up by flashes, as if it were an immense balloon illuminated from within. It appeared to whirl around with inconceivable rapidity, and from it came a sound across the prairie as of bellowing, with a voice so awful that the rumbling of the locomotive was lost in it. Of the destruction it was accomplishing I could get no notion from my point of view. Fortunately there were few settlements in that part of the country, but as we passed two or three small hamlets at full speed I could see the people running about trying to find some place of safety.

"The boy staggered to my side-the rocking of the engine made it difficult to keep one's feet-and clutched my arm. I stooped my head and he yelled into my ear the words: 'Make the bend.'

"I knew what he meant on the instant. Less than ten miles ahead of us was a bridge over a river, after crossing which the road turned abrubtly southward. It was a freak railway anyhow, and its zigzags were intended to pass through as many supposed centers of future population as possible. The only long stretch of it in a straight line was just where we got caught by the tornado. If we could get to the bend ahead of the monster we might run out of its track.

"As you may well imagine, I had no opportunity to consider the plan calmand in detail, but it struck me like a flash. It was a race for life sure enough. If that engine never did her forty miles an hour before I think she must have done that and more, too, then. With the great funnel cloud the stove, and saw a big pair of eyes rings and imploring me to "show them got fuel and water aboard as quickly as rushing on behind us and steadily approaching, we tore over the rails at a see what they belonged to. He and the beauty of it is that, however frantic rate of speed. I was fairly crazed by the excitement, so that it al-



"MAKE THE BEND!"

most overcame my sense of fear. I remember distinctly that I pulled the whistle cord and let the locomotive scream with all her might, though it could hardly be heard in the roaring of the pursuing tornado.

"Six miles passed, as well as I could estimate, and the monster was only about four miles behind. Three miles more and it had lessened the distance by a mile at least. But we were near the river. A minute later and we were running across the bridge. No time then to heed the warning that trains must run slowly over this stream, in obedience to the sign post.

"Over the bridge, we flew around the curve and dashed away southward, just in time to see the mighty balloon pass by with a whirl and a roar, as if all the demons in the infernal regions were let loose. We could not make out any thing very distinctly, the sky being darkened and the air filled with dust. but we knew that we were safe. A few minutes later the clouds rolled away and everything was as quiet and peaceful as before the storm. We ran back to the bridge, but it wasn't there. It was clean gone, and such remains of it as were left were scattered all over the country. The road was soubadly torn up, the track for considerable distances being twisted and broken to pieces, that the expense of repairing it bankrupted the company. Eleven people lost their lives by that tornado, which afforded me an experience which I would not repeat for all the money in the world."—Washington Star.

-"You are certain then that this is your umbrella?" Smith-"Certain? I top, was distinctly outlined in its inky blackness against the general blur. I right where he cut them the day he began to feel pretty badly frightened | bought it "-Inter Ocean.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

CRUEL BUTCHER BIRDS. They Kill, Not for Provender, But for the Fun There Is in It.

The butcher bird, that is familiar to all ranches in California, is considered by some of the foremost ornithologists as the most sagacious bird in America. Thomas Oldham, of Lordsburg, tells us that he believes it as cruel as it is sagacions. "I have paid lots of attention to a pair of common butcher birds at my place for six months," said he to us the other day, "and I have learned many new things about the habits of the peculiar butcher bird. A pair of them have followed me while plowing for three or four days at a time watching and waiting for me to overturn a nest of field mice. When I overturn a nest they will pounce down upon the little mice and claw and peck them to death. Then the mouse carcasses are carried away to some neighboring orange or lemon tree, and spiked upon the thorns. The birds seldom eat the a live mouse, or even a rat, on a thorn, they flutter about and chatter with



SHARP THORN AND A MERCILESS BIRD seeing the rodents squirm and twist in

the throes of death. "But I was most surprised to see how strong butcher birds are and what they can lift and fly away with. I have often seen toads that had been impaled upon the thorns of a century plant upon my place and left to die. The other morning I saw a butcher bird with a snake fully a foot long. He had it by the back of the neck and flew with it up into an orange tree. He then nailed the reptile on to a thorn Because these birds are destructive to gophers and rats they are considered the friend of the orange grower."

LIFE IN FLORIDA.

Finding Owls in Stoves and Having Beds Fall Through Floors.

For several days it seemed to me that I heard something move in the stove, says an old inhabitant of Florthat it might be a big snake, so I went yet he will fail. and called my father.

dropped a small piece of burning paper in the top, and put in his hand and drew out a big owl. His lordship looked at us as wise as if he knew everything in the world, but he acted very stupidly. After he had winked at us a few times, as if he was asking: 'Well, what are you going to do with me?" we opened the window for him,

and he hardly knew enough to fly out. Well, when that excitement was over I made a fresh start for bed. Some rooms in Florida have carpet on the floor and some don't, but most don't. My room didn't have any, of course. I sat down on the side of the bed to pull off my shoes and I heard something break. I thought it was the sidepiece of the bedstead.

"It's the climate." said I to myself; "it's made me so fat that I'm breaking the furniture." I held the lamp down and looked but the bed was all right, so I sat down again, and the minute I touched the bedstead the cracking began again. "Go it," said I, and "we'll

see what will happen." The cracking changed into a crash, and bang went one leg of the bedstead right through the floor. In those houses the floor above is the ceiling of the room below, so part of my bedstead stuck through into the parlor, and they picked the caster off the parlor floor. It was dry rot, that was all. In that climate the dry rot works away at the inside of a board, and eats it all away but a little crust on the outside; so the board looks perfectly sound when it has no strength at all, and as

A Barn Yard Idyl. The chanticleer announced with joy: 'The day, my dear, doth dawn:" And the hen, engaged in hatchin eggs, Rejoined in brief: "I'm on."

History of the Apple Tree. Pyrus malus, the common apple tree, is a native of Europe, and almost naturalized here. The Romans had twenty-two varieties, according to Pliny. Probably nearly one thousand varieties are cultivated in the United States. The wild apple, or crab tree, a native of Britain and very generally found in temperate climates of the Northern Hemisphere, is a somewhat stunted looking tree, with austere, uneatable fruit, yet it is the parent of all, or almost all, the varieties of apples so much prized for the dessert. The apple is now one of the most widely-diffused of fruit trees, and, in the estimation of many, is the most valuable of all. It succeeds best in the colder parts of the temperate zone. It may, however, be found on the coasts of the Mediterranean sea, in Arabia, Persia and the West Indies, but there its fruit is as small and worthless as in high out?

OLD BUT AMUSING.

How to Perform a Trick That Was Popu lar a Long Time Ago.

The trick, puzzle, or whatever title may be given to it, that I am about to describe, cannot be called new, since I can remember seeing my father perform it as long as I can remember anything; but at the same time I never saw it done by anyone except those to whom he had taught it, and I therefore conclude it is not generally known.

It is far too good and puzzling a trick to be lost sight of, for, while appearing simplicity itself, it is exasperatingly difficult to grasp and learn,



even after you have again and again

been shown the modus operandi. Another good point in its favor is mice, but kill them from sheer love of that so little is required for its perthe excitement. When they can spike formance-nothing more than a ring of some kind, a table napkin-ring is as good as anything, and this is generally available at the time when this kind of trick tells best-viz, after dinner. In order that the diagrams may be clear, I have not drawn a napkin-ring, but one of string, as this does not hide

the position of the fingers so much. Take the ring, whatever kind you select, and insert your two forefingers into it from different sides, as in Fig. 1, and turn the fingers round each other slowly, letting the direction be away from your body. Then close the finger and thumb of each hand round the ring (see Fig. 2), and, bringing the tips of the four together, open them as in Fig. 3 and drop the ring.

It sounds simple enough, doesn't it? And yet, if you succeed in doing it in your first half-dozen attempts I shall be astonished, and, if you do it once, it is no reason you will do it again until you have got the one and all-important fact into your head-viz., that when you bring the tips of the fingers and



thumbs together, the tip of the finger and sat and watched it. He let the of the right hand must rest on the tip snake almost wiggle off, when he flew of the thumb of the left, and vice versa, at it and would fix it on more firmly. and then in opening them keep the first fingers and thumbs just joined together still, and the ring will at once

> This explanation, I fear, may sound difficult, but if you practice with the illustrations before you, you ought to be able to get hold of the knack.

A table napkin-ring is better to exhibit with than the piece of string I have drawn, because it rather veils the ida in Harper's Young People, but I way in which the fingers are joined. paid no attention to it. One night as I You will have capital fun if anyone was going to bed the noise in the stove not knowing the trick endeavors to do was so plain that I was sure there was it. His efforts will be hopeless. You something in there. I started to open may show him again and again, and the stove door, but it occurred to me even put his fingers right for him, and

I have set a whole tableful of people He came in with a cane and opened hard at work twisting away at their glaring at him, but it was too dark to just once more and to do it slowly,'



slowly you do it, it is not a bit more easy to grasp.

To on-lookers, the twisting the fingers round and round appears to be an important feature or the performance. and anyone attempting it is certain to twist diligently for a time before he attempts to join the fingers, and, of course, the twisting can be shown as slowly as you like, and yet not disclose the trick; but if you want to have fun with the learner, never omit the twisting .- Somerville Gibney, in Golden Days.

Afraid of the Camera

The Navajos are the keenest of Indians, and at the same time intensely superstitious. Nothing will induce them to pose for their pictures, and if you shake a fish at the bravest Navajo he will run like a sheep. The Utes are equally difficult to photograph. "What are you going to do with that?" asked a handsome Ute of a newspaper photographer. "We want some Ute's pictures for the world's fair to put with the white man's and the Navajos," was the reply. "That's well enough for the white man and the Navajos," said the Ute, "but it's bad medicine for us. As soon as a Ute has his soon as any weight is put on it, it picture taken he gets sick and dies. We do not want that machine in our country. It is bad medicine." So saying, he gave the camera a vigorous kick, effectually ruining it.

Always Ready.

Irish wit, as a rule, comes like a flash. Up in Worcester county awhile ago a protracted rainstorm left the roads almost impassable for vehicles. A Yankee was driving in a single buggy, and meta jolly Irishman plodding along on foot with difficulty. Said the former: "It's very bad going, Pat, isn't it?"
"Yes," responded Pat, "and it's mighty bad comin', too."-Boston Courier.

Appropriate to the Season. Customer (disgusted)-Waiter, this steak is cold Waiter-Yes, sir. We try to keep

things nice and comfortable for pa-trons in hot days like these, sir.—Chicago Record. Bobbie's Discovery. Bobbie-Last night when Mr. Wens

went into the room suddenly. His Father-And what did you fine

Bobbie-The gas.-Puck.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Sweet Peach Pickle. - For six ounds of fruit use three of sugar, about five dozen cloves and a pint of vinegar. Into each peach stick two cloves. Have the sirup hot and cook until tender.-Detroit Free Press.

-Quenelles.-Chop one-half pound of veal; add to one pound of melted and strained suet, parsley, thyme, salt, pepper, three eggs, grated nutmeg, flour to shape into cakes. Cook in broiling broth.-Good Housekeeping.

-Toast Under Stews-Most stews nade of lamb, chicken, beeksteak, etc., will go much further and be more relished if treated as follows: Lav pieces of well browned buttered toast in the platter. Over these place the meat and then pour the nicely thickened and seasoned gravy over as served .- Orange

-Cream Pie-Pour one pint of cream over one cupful of sugar, let stand while beating the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth; add this to the cream and beat together. Grate a little nutmeg over it and bake in two tins. When done it may be thinly spread with jelly covered with a meringue and lightly browned.—Housekeeper.

-Stewed Fish.-Cut off tails, heads and fins, season inside and out with salt, pepper and mace. Place the fish in stew pan with onion chopped fine, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a little marjoram, a cup of cream, a lump of butter rolled in flour, and water enough to cover the fish. Cover tight and simmer gently until done.-Boston Budget.

-Cocoanut Cream Filling .- One and one-half cupfuls of milk, one-half cup of sugar, yolk of one egg, and two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Heat the milk and make the same as any other cream or custard; add one-half cup of cocoanut a few minutes before removing from the stove. Frost the top of the cake with the white of the egg, and sprinkle thickly with cocoanut .-Ohio Farmer.

-Stewed Corn Pulp.-Take six ears of green corn or enough to make a pint of raw pulp; with a sharp knife cut a thin shaving from each row of kernels or score each kernel, and with the back of the knife scrape out the pulp, taking care to leave the hulls on the cob. Heat a cup and a half of rich milk-part cream if desired—to boiling, add the corn, cook twenty or thirty minutes; season with salt and a teaspoonful of sugar if desired.-Good Health.

-Lobster Salad Loaves.-This is a dainty little dish for lunch, and also a welcome addition to picnic viands. Cut a small piece from the top of a French roll, and remove all the crumbs from the inside. Cut cold lobster into pieces about the size of dice, mix it with Mayonnaise dressing, and fill the cavity in the rolls, covering with the piece which has been removed. A pretty way of serving, which also secures the cover firmly, is to tie baby ribbon around the roll, finishing with a pretty bow on top.—Harper's Bazar.

-Watermelons a la Chinoise-In China and Japan watermelons are served as a sort of frozen ice and form an exceedingly dainty dish. Take a large, sweet, ripe melon; cut it into half and with a spoon scoop out the center, of course removing the seeds. Put the watermelon into a chopping tray and chop it rather fine. Add to it one cupful of powdered sugar. Turn this into an ice cream freezer. Pack the freezer, turn the crank for about five minutes, until the watermelon is icy cold and in the condition of soft snow. Serve in glasses.-N. Y. Observer.

Physical Culture.

The ambition for physical improvement has distinguished the young women of the gayer and more luxurious society for twenty years past. It has accompanied the simultaneous passion for athletic development among the young men of the same social circles: but now, through the impulse of these popular teachers of physical culture, it is extending rapidly among girls who before had been taught that adeptness in such exercises is a distinctly unfeminine accomplishment. Country girls who formerly cared nothing for their physical development are now riding bicycles, rowing boats, swimming, playing out-door games and in various other ways seeking to gain the beauty of health and vigor by systematic athletic cultivation, It is a great and happy change and it will have conse quences of the highest value to the race.-N. Y. Sun.

Stylish and Fresh Cotton Gowns.

Those who appreciate the dainty freshness of handsome cotton gowns are this summer reveling in them to their heart's content, and with the additional and very comfortable consciousness of being very much in the fashion, as the popular every-day fabrics both here and abroad include all grades, from the favorite French goods in lace stripe and flowered effects to novel chine, shot and ombred designs in patterns marvelously like India silks, and from daintily woven crepons and chambrays to plain and embroidered India mulls, quaintly sprigged muslins and sheer batistes and organdies with floral designs scattered over delicately tinted grounds, which, with their lace trimmings and ribbon decorations, are made au fait for all dressy uses.-N. Y. Post.

A Suggestion.

The office boy was slow, very slow, to catch on to the less agreeable tasks of his office, and he did not always have the floor swept as neatly as it might have been, or the furniture as carefully dusted. His employer was good-natured however, and tried to teach him by gentle means. The other morning he came in and the place was untidy.

"Frank," he said to the boy as he nodded at some papers under the desk, 'when you see such things as that on the floor, don't they suggest something to you?"

"Yes, sir," replied Frank affably. "What, Frank?"

dinyte was calling on sister Clara I "That some careless person has been around the desk," said Frank, and he got the bounce from the careless person on the spot .- Detroit Free Press

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup.

Jacson says the greatest scenterpiece for the table is a slice of limburger.—Elmira

Gazette.

E. A. Roop, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Drug-

"That remains to be seen," as the boy-said when he spilt the ink on the tablecloth.

-London Answers.

"Life is a battlefield on which we fight-for fame." To preserve health in this fight, use Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box.

When the suspicious man sees a balloon sailing away toward the clouds he is justified in thinking there is something up.

What the farmer's boy sighs for is the

My Wife and

Believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. We had dull heavy headaches, a little exertion tired us greatly, and my appertite was very poor. So we began to take-Hood's Sarsaparilla and the effect was like mayle, restoring us to perfect health and preventing severe sickness and doctor's bills." J. H. TOLES, 145 12th St., San Francisco. Get Hood's.

Hood's sparin Cures

Hood's Pilis cure constipation. Try a 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

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is war-ranted 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

ifter 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, and read the Label.



which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.









SHUTTLES, Send for wholesale price Send for Wh

DON'T FORGET LOOM! and Tools for Boring and DRILLING WELLS And Married Him Despite Her Mother's Plans.

Mrs. Carnegie's last words had been: "For Heaven's sake, Letitia, don't let it be late again to-day!"

It was luncheon, and luncheon to men who bave spent the morning on therefore, just fifteen minutes before it in Ladywell wood. was necessary to start, the wagonette was, by Mrs. Carnegie's orders, at the door, the baskets put in, and Mrs. Carnegie in the breakfast room, worrying her sister, Mrs. Mainwaring, by assurances that the girls would make them late, as usual.

"Dollie was ready half an hour ago," said Mrs. Mainwaring. "I saw her in the hall."

"Dollie is not going with 'us. Don't distress yourself about Dollie; she is quite happy."

'How does she make herself so?" "Oh, I don't know. We are going to be so late! She sketches, she does all kinds of things. I don't think she milks the cows, but she certainly feeds the chickens.'

"You ought to know a great deal more about her than you do. There is such a thing as getting tired of gardening and feeding the chickens."

"Yes, I know, but that hasn't happened to Dollie yet, and you see going out is so much more important to the other girls. Just think, Evie is twentysix and Agnes only a year younger." 'But Dollie is twenty-one."

"My dear, you worry me. I must do my duty to the two eldest-but I wish they would come."

"And while you are marrying them Dollie will marry herself, and probably not to your liking. In a fairy tale she would fall in love with the gardener, who would, of course, be the king's son in the ample and effectual disguise of a shabby coat and cap."

"Oh, Cecelia! Dollie is not a girl of that kind. She is as good as gold, and perfectly bidable, and she shall go everywhere when Evie gets engaged. Has it struck you that Sir Philip is in love with Evie? I am almost certain that he is, and I am delighted. Oh, here the girls come. How charming

they both look!" "And what have you been doing this afternoon, Dollie?" asked Mrs. Mainwaring at tea time.

Dollie blushed (her aunt thought because it was so unusual for anyone to take any interest in her employments), and said: "Sketching in the glen, aunt."

"And you had a dull little luncheon all alone by yourself in that great dining-room?"

"No, I was working so hard that I could not spare time to come in. I ate all the bread I had taken with me to rub out with. I wish you would come to the glen, aunt; it is so pretty."

"Dear child, I am much too old to scramble. May I see your sketch?" Dollie brought it. Her mother looked at it, too, and was startled at its

"Why, Dollie!" she exclaimed, "you have improved wonderfully! That bit in the left-hand corner is excellent." Again Dollie colored. "I had some

help there, mother," she said, "an artist who comes to the glen sometimes-' "An artist, Dollie! What do you "I mean a gentleman, mother. He

strayed in by accident three weeks ago. when I was there painting. He has there since, and often been to work whenever he comes he gives me really beautiful hints. He has taught me-Here her mother's attention was dis-

tracted by a servant with a message. and Mrs. Mainwaring finished Dollie's sentence for her. "To color, my dear. Yes, I see that he has taught you to do She was not, however, looking at the sketch, but at her niece's rosy

"Take care that he is not teaching her how to fall in love," said Mrs. Mainwaring.

"I will-I really will. Just now it is hard to attend to anything but Evie and Sir Philip, but when the business is settled Dollie shall always be with me. Did you see how he watched Evie at luncheon?" "No. I thought he was rather vexed

or disappointed about something.' "I hope not. Evie may perhaps have been making some of her stupid speeches. But he loves her, I am sure. I am so happy about it that I am not

able to think of anything else." From Dollie she learned that the landscape painter's name was Fleming, that he was young, good-looking and clever, lived in Edinburgh, was quite a gentleman and not at all the kind of man that Aunt Cecelia seemed to

Being informed that Dollie had been forbidden to go there. Mrs. Mainwaring advised her sister to assure herself that Dollie had understood and was obeying this order. This Mrs. Carnegie did, and then once more gave her whole mind to Sir Philip and Evie. Why did he not propose? The day of his de parture was drawing very near.

It came two days earlier than had been anticipated. A rich old bachelor, ancle of Sir Philip, who was then in Sunderlandshire, dispatched this telegram to him:

'Am ill and must have rest. Come at once and help me or I shall die outright. Why are you so long in arriving?

Ten minutes after the telegram came Sir Philip followed Mr. Carnegie to the study-a study in which no book was ever opened but that which he had gone to fetch-Bradshaw. Mrs. Carnegie thought she knew what Sir Philip had gone to do and tried to be patient while she awaited the result.

In a quarter of an hour her husband came and said: "My dear, I have had a great surprise-a very great surpriseit almost amounted to a shock.

'What nonsense, Charles! You must have known what was coming.' "Why should I? You didn't."

"Indeed, I did. I have known for ten days that Sir Philip wanted to marry Evie."

"But be doesn't-it is Dollie."

Even if Sir Philip did happen to be in love with the young daughter he was still Sir Philip; so after Mrs. Carnegie was sufficiently recovered to fit a new heroine into the romance in which she was so much interested she sent out

emissaries in search of Dollie. No one could find her, until at last an under-gardener, being much pressed by Mrs. Carnegie herself, said, with evident reluctance, that Miss Dollie the moors is important. At 12:15, might perhaps, he thought, be painting

> To reach this wood a cornfield had to be traversed, and just as Mrs. Carnegie was half across it she saw Dollie in the distance, bidding farewell to a gentleman with a sketching bag on his back. The unhappy lady stopped short in horror.

"Dollie," she exclaimed, "this is shameful! I have been trusting you all this time, and you, it seems, have been breaking your word?"

"Oh, no, I have not! I have not been near the glen, and I have never seen Mr. Fleming until this morning. Don't look that way, mother; I am speaking the truth. I was on my way to tell you all about it."

"Tell me nothing of that kind! want to know nothing."

"But you must know, mother-you will be forced to know. Mr. Fleming has asked me to marry him and I have said I will." "You have! Well, girls do stupid

things sometimes, but the sooner you undo this the better!" "Mother," Dollie began, but her voice failed her.

"Make no appeal to me, Dollie. I am sorry for you, of course, if you care; but you won't care long. Be a good girl and do your best to dismiss this from your mind at once and forever, and go to your room now and write and tell that man that you intend to do so.' "Where is Dollie?" asked Mr. Carne

gie when he and Sir Philip came. "She was here a few minutes ago and it has been too much for her. She had to go to bed with a frightfully bad

"Then I shall not see her unless I stay till to-morrow," said Sir Philip, after expressing much sympathy.

may not be well enough to see you to-

Sir Philip departed and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie repaired to the study to write to Mr. Fleming.

Their daughter, they said, might have been temporarily led away by persuasion, but now saw, as anyone with any judgment must see, that a marriage with him was out of the question. They inclosed a letter from her which would inform him of the true state of her feelings, and trusted that he sight will be of vast benefit to us in would see the propriety of leaving the neighborhood at once.

"But can you get her to write that letter?" asked Mr. Carnegie.

"Oh, yes." replied his wife, and went to Dollie's room, which she did not leave until she had succeeded. He wrote to her, but his letter was

returned by Mr. Carnegie unopened. Fleming became desperate, and, being powerless in other ways, called the wisdom of the serpent to his aid and wrote: "I find it so hard to believe that your daughter's mind can have changed so permit this, and then she speaks as she honor as a gentleman to accept her decision as final and to leave this place at | labor? once."

With great reluctance Mr. Carnegie replied: "Since you refuse to believe the truth and insist on giving my daughter this pain, you may come tomorrow at twelve, when she herself will tell you what her wish is. You may see her for ten minutes, but her

family will be present." All eyes were fixed on Dollie as she came in, looking pale, ill and scarcely able to stand. No one spoke-all waited to hear the words that were about to be said. How would that faltering, frightened girl get through her set speech?

"Charles!" whispered Mrs. Carnegie. 'we have been fools to let him see her!

"Do be quiet, my love," said Mr. Carnegie. "It can't be helped now." But he was sitting, watch in hand, longing as much as she did for the ten minutes to come to an end. Fleming was talking so seriously and Dollie lis

tening so intently.
"Time is up!" Mr. Carnegie exclaimed, almost joyously, as he put his watch in his pocket. Then he half crossed the room and said: "Dollie, have you told this gentleman by word of mouth what he refused to believe

when you wrote it?" "She has told me all I want to know, said Fleming. "Thank you sincerely for allowing me to see her. Thank you also for insisting on being in the room with us, for I have something to say which requires the presence of witesses. Before those here assembled I declare this woman to be my wife.

Now, Dollie, speak!" And before any of the unwilling witnesses had recovered from the shock of hearing those words. Dollie had faltered forth: "I declare this man to be my husband."

'What does this mean?" cried Mr. Carnegie, who knew something of Scotch law.

"It means that we are married. Don't be anxious about your daughter's future. I am not a lord of Burleigh, but her home will be one in which we can receive you if you will come."-London Black and White.

-"Parker seems to have got rich all of a sudden." "Yes. He caused it to be reported that he was dead and all the papers printed obituary notices of him. He got all these together and instituted suits for libel against the publishers. They compromised and Parker's living on velvet in consequence."-Harper's Bazar.

-Workmen near Laredo, Tex., exhumed an old flint-lock musket, full cocked, loaded and primed. The stock was partially petrified.

A LABOR CONGRESS.

Proposition That Is Receiving Much Consideration Throughout the World. Shall labor have its congress? Every class of people throughout the world is having its congress. We have the women's congress convened at Chicago. Then there are the bankers' congress, the medical congress, and no end of other congresses, all meeting for the purpose of enacting laws or rules for the better carrying out of their various interests. But so far there has been no effort made towards having a congress in the interests of labor. Labor embraces within its realms perhaps nine-tenths of the world's population, yet there is no voice lifted in its behalf that can make itself heard outside of some convention of workingmen in some far away city, or nook of the earth, and whose echoes cease to reverberate beyond the narrow confines of the particular state or nation wherein they originate.

What we need is a convention of the people which shall make itself heard and respected around the wide, wide world. No mass meeting of the unemployed merely, whose utterance would simply give vent to discontent and misery of the sufferers, crying for present relief but giving little or no attention to the needs of the future.

This will not fill the bill by any means. A labor congress should consist of the most intelligent representatives of labor in every part of the globe. They should gather from everywhere prepared to make their wants known, and to form some practicable method of having their wants supplied to the best advantage of all concerned. There are many bright minds in the world whose every thought is for the betterment of the working people. Let them be heard. They are natural born leaders of the toiling masses in every clime. Let them be seen that all the world can know them. From the lowly ranks of labor in all ages have sprung the but she has been sketching in the sun heroes and the liberators of mankind, and whose names are enshrined in the hearts of the people, and their deeds recorded in the pages of the world's historical events. We have as brave men to-day, and as capable, as any that ever drew a sword or wielded a pen in "Oh, you must not do that-you must defense of down-trodden humanity. not offend your uncle; besides Dollie Then why not see them face to face and grasp their hands in friendship true and listen to their plans for the amelioration of the hard lot of labor, which has ever been the heritage of mankind since the dawn of creation?

The great world's fair of 1893 has shown us how easily this can be brought about. From every obscure corner of the earth came men and their productions to show us what is in this world of ours. Here in Chicago we have the world in miniature and no doubt the many ways. It will serve to broaden our ideas of the balance of the world and its people, that we may not be carried away with our preconceived notions of superiority. A labor congress would serve to lesson our selfish ideas perhaps, and show us that others have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, besides the select few who may perchance have become possessed of an abundance of this world's wealth and whose hands are never soiled with degrading labor. While the congress of the United States meets suddenly that I entreat you to let me every short period for the transaction see her alone for ten minutes. If you of important business, and the passing of laws for the nation's guidance, yet has written, I give you my word of how few of the many thousands of such laws passed are in the interests of The number may safely be counted upon the fingers of one's hand obeyed." Now is the time to deliver after any particular session has come

and gone. A labor congress would be composed of delegates from every, industrial organization everywhere and its duty would be to discuss ways and means to secure better treatment of those who live by the sweat of their brow. Its dignified bearing would carry with it a conviction that its claims must not be forever ignored. A body which represented a billion of the earth's inhabitants could not but be respected in any part of the world. This nation has shown itself able to bring together the the necessary knowledge to enable it greatest world's fair that the world has ever seen. Is a world's labor congress the blame which may justly be placed too big a job for us to handle? De- upon either party, but simply rises to cidedly not, and which of all the nations of the earth can lay claim to the against labor's enemies in Wisconsin honor of inaugurating such a great undertaking as a successful world's labor congress, as our own, the nation which has rocked the cradle of liberty, and reared the child of freedom to the full conquer. Whatever others may do let stature of a man? America must lead the world in the peaceful have the machinery in working order fight for industrial freedom, even as she has done in political liberty, and here within the sound of the new liberty bell must the toilers of the earth meet in congress assembled. It knights and the farmers. Bury petty may be said that this is no new thing; jealousies and swing into line. Wisconthat many such gatherings have been sin must be a leader.-Labor Advocate. held in various parts of the world in times gone past. Even so could it be said of America's big fair. World's fairs are no new things, but who ever witnessed such a one as this? Chicago has been able to handle this latest venture, and she can equally as well handle the greatest world's labor congress ever convened. Let her come to the front once more and make a bid for the as sembling within her borders of the representatives of the millions who had a hand in fashioning and producing those wonderful exhibits, which have delighted and enlightened hundreds of thousands of the visitors to the "White City" by the shores of America's great fresh water ocean, the like of which is not to be seen in any other portion of earth's wide domain

-W. A. McKenzie, in Tacoma (Wash.) Sun. Growing Apace. Conservatism in trade unionism is growing apace with enlightenment. The spread of civilization has lessened life of the dark ages of ignorance and to secure money at a low rate of interbigotry. Trade unionism is in the line of civilization, and as time progresses there is less of violence and bitter hatred engendered. Growing conserva tive sense is solving by more peaceful methods the problems which were wont, in former days, to tear asunder the ties which should have remained unbroken. Let the good work continue. -Labor Signal

COMPETITIVE POSSIBILITIES.

Some Startling Facts in Regard to Misery

The panic, the agitation by the reform press, and many other things are showing the American people the fallacies of competition and the crying need of social reform. No matter in what part of this great nation which is being fleeced by the few we may reside, one can hardly fail to realize that injustice exists and that unnecessary suffering is being endured by either one's self or one's neighbor; but many, who are just beginning to realize these facts, are ignorant of many worse conditions which not only exist now, but have for years.

For instance, comparatively few realize the terrible condition in the Pennsylvania coal mines. The following, from Ignatius Donnelly's paper, the Representative, may, therefore, be interesting and startling:

"The average wages, including miners and laborers, is less than \$1.50 per day. Upon this salary he must maintain an average family of five persons, or less than 30 cents per day. This forces the children, as soon as they are big enough to carry a dinner pail, to go into the mines to work to swell the family income so that it will be adequate to keep them alive. There are 25,000 children under 12 years of age employed in the Pennsylvania coal mines. These coal mines men and these children annually exhume from the earth forty-four million tons of anthracite coal, for which the consumers pay an average of eight dollars a ton, or \$352,000,000. And the coal barons stand between them and the products of their toil and absorb all but a meager living, even forcing the eight-year old children of the mines out at 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning to toil in the 'breakers' and then robbing them of their pay. It is enough to make a man indeed 'ashamed of his humanity.' And what hopes does the future hold for these people? 'Illiteracy' is on the increase, and it must continue to be until the people arouse from their criminal lethargy, wrest these lands from the robbers and restore them to the people for whom God made themor perhaps the coal barons made the land and the coal therein contained and therefore they are not usurpers

of a common inheritance." The "Twentieth Century" very pertinently asks: "Why shall we fight a losing battle for silver, with the powers that be all against us?" Why? Indeed. This is the time for those who are seeking to solve the financial problems confronting us to solve them in very truth. There is no time as auspicious as now to emancipate the people of this nation from the metallic superstition. Why not take advantage of it? It is not pretended, even by the leaders of the movement, that free silver coinage shall cure our financial diseases; it is looked upon as, at best, but a palliative, a mere stepping stone to a just financial system. Why then enter into a contest with a power so strongly entrenched as to render the fort to obtain a palliative? Let the friends of the people nail their colors to the mast and demand the demonetization ef both gold and silver, and the establishment of our finances upon the sound basis of full legal tender government paper. Then, as the "Twentieth | Labor. Century" says, "let eleven millions of toilers go to the ballot box this fall and state their wishes. They shall be ourselves from thralldom. With the forces of the enemy fighting among themselves over the spoils of the old system, we have a chance to succeed. Let us take advantage of it.-Labor Advocate.

It is very unfortunate that the American Federation of Labor and the national body of the Knights of Labor have frequently been at loggerheads and that the public prints have often taken advantage of this undesirable state of affairs. The Advocate has not remark that in the coming crusade such foolishness should have no place. The spectacle of laboring men fighting each other is a sad one. As long as our enemies can divide us they can also us be united in Wisconsin. We now for a mighty forward movement in this state. Let every element of social and industrial progress be welded into one resistless force. Let us work with the

"Women Workers." In the Forum Carroll D. Wright tells 'why women are paid less than men," giving the following reasons: First, the newness of women as an economic third, the lack of thorough training and equipment for life work at her profession; fourth, lack of association or organization to secure better industrial conditions; fifth, that the supply of to the demand: sixth, that she has no her entrance into the industrial field may mean fewer marriages and more divorces, but only temporarily he be-

The question to be considered is: Why should a workingman deposit his savings in an institution that uses his accumulations to employ him? Posta! savings banks do away with the mid the brutal wars and ascrifice of human dlemen and will enable wage-workers est.-Cleveland Citizen.

Let Us Think. tions give birth to thought. When workingmen think, liberty is assured -Labor Standard

GOVERNMENT BANKS.

They Would Guarantee Security to De-positors and Give the People Cheap Money.

We were surprised to read in Mon-

of the national government establishing postal savings banks so that people may deposit their savings in them and draw interest on deposits. Of course the government would have to loan money or it could not pay interest on deposits without making the system a burden on the tax-payers. The Citizen has advocated government loan and savings banks for the past two years, and we are glad that an influential journal like the Leader is taking it up. The Leader is right in asserting that there would not be a run on government banks. Depositors would be satisfied that their money would be safe in banks backed by the faith of the nation. There would be no chance of depositors losing their money. As the government banks would be operated at cost, it would have to loan money at a lower rate of interest than private banks. The result would be that private banks could not compete with government banks, and eventually the banking business would be altogether in the hands of the government. Government banks would keep a stable and sufficient amount of currency in circulation all the time, for the money would flow out into the channels of trade as loans as fast as it would flow in as deposits. With such banks there would be no such a thing as hoarding money and there could be no panics. This system will be the outcome of the present banking system, for it combines safety with the best features of private banks. and by eliminating profit wipes out middlemen.-Cleveland Citizen.

THE SITUATION.

It Is Not Confidence the People Want But Work to Do and Money for Doing It.

We do not propose to tell congress what it shall or shall not do in this article, nor do we propose to even suggest to that honorable body a remedy for attending evils. Further, our acquaintance with the silver bill extends no further than our intimacy with Buffalo Bill. The Sherman bill may or may not be all right. These topics we will not discuss. What you want is to put the masses to work. They are the purchasing element; put the people to work and confidence will be restored; put the people to work and the merchant will be prosperous. How can it be done? Congress can order work to proceed on our locks and dams; improve navigation on the Cumberland; order men to work on the coast: order work to proceed on our sewer; the bonds are out, yet no work is being performed. Legislate all over this broad land for the masses and not for the classes. England is not slow in doing this. Confidence be hanged. You have legislated for the money powers until you have reduced those who work to a bare existence. Poverty and want stalks abroad in daylight. Legislate to give us employment. Throw some protecbattle almost a hopeless one, in the ef- | tion around the people to prevent the corporations from skinning them. Congressmen and legislators legislate too much for corporations and syndicates, and the people are not in it. The evil hour is upon us. Stand to the people and all will come right.-Journal of

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Their Establishment Would Give Assur-The credit for recent bank failures belongs to depositors who sneaked their money out some time ago and locked it in safety deposit vaults, or hid it in the cellars. They are mighty poor citizens, and the communities are better

off without them.-Independent. They may be poor citizens, but quite a number of them would be considerably poorer to-day if they had not taken their money out of shaky institutions in time to rescue it from total loss. The best banking system in the world is the product of human minds, and therefore is not perfect. What the people of this country want is a banking system that can be depended upon to stand all reasonable demands made upon it. They want to know that, panie or no panie, they can go to the bank wherein their money is and draw it. This want can met by the establishment of postal savings banks. It is no trifling matter for some poor man or woman to have the scanty savings of years swept away by the failure of some bank. The estab lishment of postal savings banks would give assurance of a place of deposit as stable as the government itself, and runs on banks would be a thing of the past.-Labor Leader.

The Iron Trade.

The condition of the iron trade is growing rapidly worse. Even in the south, where cost of production is lowest, many of the mines and furnaces have shut down. Of the twenty-four blast furnaces in Michigan, which manfactor, second, the lower physical and ufacture Lake Superior charcoal iron, mental standard occupied by women; only four are in operation at the present time. The total annual capacity of these furnaces have thus been reduced from 300,000 to 70,000 tons. The coke iron furnaces in various parts of the country are also shutting down in women workers is out of all proportion large numbers. The number of men in the iron and its kindred industries, political influence. He concedes that who have already been thrown out of work throughout the country, will undoubtedly foot up into the tens of thousands. In giving their views as to the cause of the present depression, the experts have, generally, nothing better to offer than that extremely antiquated economic chestnut, "over-production."-Labor Advocate.

Strong Organization.

The Indianapolis Labor Signal says: 'The American Federation of labor was never as strong nor gave better promise of future usefulness than at the present time. The trade union Every master hates the slave who form of organization is the best ever thinks for himself. Every monopolist devised for the laborer and mechanic, hates the workingman whose associa- and in its federated capacity will do a grand and glorious work for wage earners, at the same time leaving its and monopoly doomed. Let us think | membership free to seek political affilistion of their own choosing.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The city of Berlin now has a qualified electrical engineer of its own, who is paid a salary of \$1.670 a year and expected to do the bidding of the munici-

day's Leader that that paper is in favor pal corporation. -Inventor Westinghouse is said to have invented an incandescent lamp that does not infringe on the Edison patent, and one New York hotel is al-

ready lighted with the new lamp. -A New Jersey syndicate is said to be after the control of the interstate electric railroad that runs from Attleboro, Mass., to Pawtucket, R. I. The same syndicate already has control of the Providence roads, and is ready to put \$200,000 into the new deal.

-The Pennsylvania railroad is putting in long distance telephones in place of telegraph instruments, and it s reported that the road will save money by the change. Other roads are following the example set by the Pennsylvania to an extent sufficient to disturb the Western Union people.

-It has been reported in Washington that the Chinese telegraph system has been connected with the Russian system, so that messages may now be sent overland between any part of China, Russia, Europe, and by cable to Africa, North and South America and Australia. The whole world is now wired and telegraphically connected.

-A Saco (Me.) lawyer claims to know that the Boston & Maine is trying to secure a controlling interest in the Biddeford & Saco street railway. If the Maine is successful in carrying through its plans, it will extend the line to Camp Ellis, and there connect with its Old Orchard & Camp Ellis branch, the entire system to be run by electricity.

-The telephone is now used by deep-water divers. A receiver and transmitter combined is affixed to the helmet near the diver's ear. By a slight turn of his head he can speak into the 'phone, and he can hear readily from it at all times. Its value in deep-sea work for reporting progress or receiving instructions is clear. Formerly the only communication was by a system of

pulls at a cord. -Space for a fort on a hill near London is being cleared of tree stumps by an electric root grubber, or stump puller. The dynamo for supplying the current is about two miles from the hill. The current is taken by overhead wires on telegraph poles to the motor on the grubber carriage. By means of belting and suitable gearing the motor drives a capstan upon which are coiled a few turns of wire rope. A heavy chain is attached to the tree roots, and as the rope exerts its force the roots come up quietly one after the other.

-The first electric locomotive of any considerable size in the United States, and the first practically operative, high speed electric locomotive in the world. adapted to steam railroad, has recently been completed at the Lynn works of the General Electric Co. Its completion marks a distinct advance in electrical development. It is a thirty-ton locomotive, designed for a normal speed of thirty miles an hour, primarily intended for operation on elevated railroads, and for passengers and light freight traffic on less important roads. - Inventive Age.

THE EGYPTIAN COACH.

English Power and Influence in the Army of the Khedive.

The Egyptian is not a natural fighter, as is the Soudanese, who fights for love of it, but he has shown lately that when properly officered and trained and well treated, he can defend a position or attack boldly if led boldly. suggested to the khedive that he should borrow some of our officers, those who have succeeded so well with the Negres of the Ninth cavalry and with the Indians, for it seemed to me that this would be of benefit to both the officers and the Egyptian soldier. It was this suggestion that called forth the khedive's admiration for the American officers of his army; but, as a matter of fact, the English would never allow officers of any other nationality than their own to control even a company of the Egyptian army. They can not turn out those foreigners who are already in, but they can dictate as to who shall come hereafter, and they fill all the good billets with their own people; and if there is one thing an Englishman apparently holds above all else, it is a 'good billet." I know a good many English officers who would rather be stationed where there was a chance of taking part in what they call a "show," and what we would grandly call a "battle," than dwell at ease on the staff of Gen. Wolseley himself but, on the other hand, if I were to give a list of all the subalterns who have applied to me for "good billets in America," where they seem to think fortunes grow on hedges, half the regimental colors from London to Malta would fade with shame. And Egypt is full of "good billets." It is true the English have made them good, and they were not worth much before the English restored order, but because you have humanely stopped a runaway coach from going over a precipice, that is no reason why you should take possession of it and fill it both inside and out with your own friends and relations. That is what England has done with the Egyptian coach which Ismail drove to the brink of bankruptcy. It is true the khedive still sits on the box and holds the reins, but Lord Cromer sits behind him and holds the whip .- Harper's Weekly.

Drinking Tea With English Statesmen One of the most coveted of invitations this season has been to the terrace of the house of commons, where on one afternoon lately there were to be seen no less than two hundred ladies in company with wearied legislators, refreshing themselves with tea and talk. As to the tea, for many years one particular brand has been furnished to the house by one tea company. The terrace is one of the prettiest promenades in London. The debates in the house are of secondary importance to the "debates" on the terrace, pleasantly assisted by the fragrant tea, concerning which there is a unanimity of opinion which the government must surely envy.-London Illustrated News.

The Chase County Courant

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

l'emocratic County Ticket.

For Sheriff. For County Clerk,

A. LEHNHERR. For Register of Decds,

For County Surveyor,

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,

has a charming frontispiece, Blowing Bubbles." "Through the Farmyard Gate" tells a pretty story about the Wise Pigeons. Then there is a story abouth Ethel, and something about Babykins, who does such droll things and a dainty story in verse, besides pretty pictures and rhymes—enough to interest and please Baby and Mam ma until the next Babyland corres.

Price, 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number D Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

THE PANSY

for September embraces among its contents much of interest both a home and abroad Considerable attention is paid to missionary doingand stories illustrative of the import ance of the work app ar It is an ex emplary number throughout, its stor ies, character sketches, American Literature Paper, as well as its other well known features, helping to sutain the high order of this popul young folks' magazine for weekda, and Sunday reading. There are no many children from eight to fourtee but will fully appreciate this finel illustrated monthly.

Price \$1 per year; 10 cents a num ber. D Loturep Company, Publish ers, Boston.

STICK TO KANSAS.

The Topeka Capital says that for more than thirty years we have had faith in Kansas and her people. W have been through all the ups and downs of the average citizen. W have had, it seems to us. more than our share of hard work, as much o dry weather, bad crops, mortgages and expectations that did not pan out, aanybody in the State. We have seen good people year after year conclud. that there were better places, and aft er traveling from here to Puget Sound or back to Vermont or Penusylvania returned and settled down contented with the climate, the soil and the people. Kansas has as much to commend it, there is such a mine o wealth in her rich soil, such a variety vigor and intelligence in her people and so much sunshine, that fter comparison we return, assured that while perfection is not found in Kansas of anywhere else, a home can be mad here with no greater effort than elsewhere in the whole country.

The crisis of to-day will pass, and the nightmare of calamity will soon be a thing of history, and happy Kan sas will soon come to the front strong er, brighter and be ster for the shat p up we are having at this time.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN

for September opens with a dainty frontispiece, "At the Pasture Bars," and continues with a bright bit of verse, and a capital numbor of "A Little Columbian Grandpa." which is "a day to be remembered" at the World's Fair. The physiological series, "My Neighbors on the Ganges"—

ies, "My Neighbors on the Ganges"—

w. S. Romigh moved that, in nominating candidates for the different integers of the different country.

W. S. Romigh moved that, in nominating candidates for the different country. ies, "My Neighbors on the Ganges"—
an especially interesting and instructive set of articles—"Three Little Gold Diggers," "The Clock o' the Year," with "Insects with Music Boxes," and "Fred and His Cousins."
"Phillipa's Visit," and other stories.

At this point Warren Peck arose off-r an array of reading that will ed. At this point Warren Peck arose cheer many a boy and girl's heart, and and asked to withdraw his name as a make school time and play time all delegate to the convention, which rethe brighter and better.

The price is \$1 a year 10 cents a number. D. Lethrop Company, Bos-

CHICAGO ON FIRE.

One of the most interesting and World's Fair, at Chicago, is the great panorama of the Chicago fire. No written description can do justice to this remarkable scene. It presents the city as it was while burning, in which are always and the control of the control o conderful exhibitions outside of the which are shown in a startling man-

DEMOCRATIC C UNTY PLAT
1. We heartily endore the administration of our Presid at. Grover Cleve as d, and be lieve that judging from 188 p stells at a that he will recommend only such means are of real and is sting value to the people of the Congratue te the centry that it is now under thoroughly 1 endore the atty of the centry should take occasion to view this thrilling seene. It is situated at 130 Michigan Avenue and is easy of a cest from a start of real and is the people of the Congratue te the centry that it is now under thoroughly 1 endored the congratue te the centry that it is now under thoroughly 1 endored the congratue te the centry that it is now under thoroughly 1 endored the congratue te the centry that it is now under thoroughly 1 endored to the use of real and it letter means.

3. We stand squarely a dw thout men at reservation upon ection siven 7 of the Chieggo olastorm of 1892 to wit: "We do the colong of both cold and silver wit nout discrimination against either meal or change for minage, but the do lar out of colong of both and an it is the colong the congratue to the colong of both men's many dollar at a shall insure the warty of the count y and to the colong the colon of the colon of the colong the co

and the equal power of any dollar at it times in the market an in he ay en of debts. And we de mand that I poper mone be kept at parity and redeemable in surface of the kept at parity and redeemable in surface. A wear in favor of such a lijustments of railroid rakes, a shall be public and railroid our order islon which shall be the occasion for our decision which shall be the occasion for our decision which the commonwealth of Kanass.

5. We believe, has the laborer is worthy of his hire and therefore are more than willing that every deserving exsolities of the Union shall enjoy such a pension as will adequately coabled monitoring that the provided month of the control that interpretation of our pension law and that interpretation of our pension.

6. We depose the existence of any sumpurary laws and especially the hyportation and the flat cities of the popular of the pension in the depose of the control of the provided that the provided from the bow of our obstitution by the sound people not to cease, git vion until his mark of tain shill be wheel from the bow of our possible tax atton, the sill further development of all our county of irst, the lowest norsible tax atton, the sill further development of all our county of irst, the lowest norsible tax atton, the sill further development of the purpose of accomply hing the order to the penple.

7. We demand the common do not provided the it for healing purposes, some as souve others for baptismal cere Gross, the manager of this re markable and enterprising religious exhibitions, said the idea of the im po tation was to present at stated mes small bottles of this water to isitors of this magnificent, religiou xhibition, which comprised not only the panorama of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion, but also the world famouoainting," Christ's Triumphal Entry

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to Acj urament, the Per ole's party convention met in the D net Court room, in this city, at 11 celo k, a m. last Saturday, and were salled to order by T. H. Grisham. emporary Chairman of the convenon, with C r. Nesbit as temporar

Poretary. On motion, the following commit-On Permanent Organization - M. C. Newton, A. Schneider, J. L. Thompon, J. C. Nichol, Josiah Stout, P. D. lontgomery. John Kelley.

On Resolutions—A. O. Shaft, J. dinix. A. H. Holman, C. N. M. doi. J. K. Warren, Isaiah Deel, John

On Credentials-Chas. J. Schnei der, D. R. Schellenbarger, Chas. L. heenan, John Clay, R. Riggs, War-rep Peck, P. B. McCabe. On Order of Business-W. S. Ro nigh, Jos. Riggs. F. Pracht. J. V. Vans. W. L. Woolvine, Dr. W. M. Hich, Ira Riggs.

On motion, a recess was then taker atil 2 o'clock, p. m.

During the proceedings pending the ppointment of the committees John ladden made a "middle of the road" peech.

On re assembling in the afternoon he Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of making he temporary organization the per manent organization of the convention, and the report was unanimously

The Committee on Credentials then nade their report, giving the name it delegates entitled to seats in the convention, the number of accorder relegates from the several townships the county being as follows: Mat aeld. 12; Cedar, 4; Bazaar. 7; Toledo 6; Diamond Creek, 18; Falls, 28; Contonwood, 22; total, 101; which report P. D. Montgomery then moved that

where a delegation is not full their places be supplied by-members pres Fred Pracht moved that if dele gates are not here the delegation will cast the full vote of the township.

'arried. The Committee on Order of Busi ress then made their report, which overed the business already trans seted, and named the order of nomi ations as follows, and was, on me LION, UNADIMOUSLY adopted:

County Treasurer, Sheriff. County

offices, an informal ballot be taken quest, on motion. was granted.

quest, on motion, was granted.

An informal vote for County Treasurer brought forward the following ing names: R. C. Campbell, W. J. Dougherty, Wm. Faris, P. C. Jeffrey, D. R. Shalienbarger, J. S. Doohttle, E. L. Gowen, W. P. Martin and W. P. Evans; but Mr. Campbell received

Mr Campbell being called out made short speech of thanks to the con-

Deeds resulted as follows: C. L. Sheehan, 57; P. D. Montgomery, 15; G. W. Kilgore, 10; P. B. McCabe, 15; scattering, 10. Messrs. Montgonery and McCabe withdrew their names from the convention, and, on motion, Mr. Sheehan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for this office, and he made a very nice little peech of thanks.

On motion, the rules were suspend d and John Frew was nominated by acclamation for County Surveyor. He also made a speech of thanks.

On motion, the rules were suspended and Dr. W. M. Rich was nominated by acclamation or Coroner. The Doctor being called out thanked the convention for this second nomination of him for this effice that was worth nothing fivancially, and also thanked the Democrate for nominatng him for the same offi e. but would not feel hard towards them if they iid not, under the circumstances now xisting vote for him.

At this point Mr. Campbell, the ominee for County Treasurer. was iven an opportunity to speak further in regard to his nomination, and he said he placed himself in the bands his friends; but when asked by the Chair if he would make the race, we think he replied: "Yes;" but it was so low we are not certain about it At this point a recess was taken so hat the different townships could s ct their Central Committeeman, and hat the First District could nominate heir candidate for County Commis-ioner, and D R. Shellenbarger was

nominated for County Commissioner.

DEATH OF MRS. CELIA H. ZEL. Very sad and unlooked for was the leath of Mrs Celia Hazel, wife and consort of Mr. James Hazel, formerly resident of this place but now of Kansas City, Mo., and daughter of lenry and Agnes Bonewell, at the sidence of her parents in this city Monday afternoon. The deceased sweet littl cau ter, ntending to re

main unch her has and had returned from the opening of the Cherokee Sarip, to which place he had gone but day before the arrival of the deceased and who was not present at the untimely taking off of his loving wife, whose deat i wrought unspeakable anguish to his heart, when, having been dist learned that his leved one lay in ne cold embrace of death, who but a ew days before he had left in cheery

health and beauteous womanhood.
The good and beautiful die every lay, but when the dark angel of death omes with subtle footfall, quickly, inbidden, and sits within the home where loved ones are, and silently gathers in the central figure of the iome circle, deep rooted and almost aconsolable is the sorrow of the heart own down, and the strong man is a child again. Thus it is love and tears, tears and love, and may the Great Comforter coothe the lacerated hearts to whom this new, unaccoun ably trange dark sorrow has come, and bind up the wounds with healings and

onsolation. The deceased was buried at Prairie Prove cemetery from Presbyterian Church on Wednesday afternoon. Rev's. W. C. Somers and Thos. Lidzy fficiating.

HO! FOR THE CHEROKEE STRIP. Send 10 cents in postage stamps for COPP & LUCKETT Land Lawyers. Washington D. C.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that scaled proposals for excavating for and building of butments for a bridge across Middle creek, above the Mixwell cross nz. will be received at the county Chrk's fflee, in totto wood alle. Karsas, and Tuesday, October 3rd, 1893, at 12 o'ceok m Each proposal to be accompanied by a diposit of \$50 forfeit recifications on file with County Cerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and libids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. itness my hand and official sea this 5th M. K. HARMAN Counts Cle k

IF YOU CAN'T COME

In person to Loui-ville, to buy your Dry Gords from the New York Store, then all you have to do is to drop us a line on a postal eard. 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 buyi g it yourse f at the counter,

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

THE NEW YORK STURE. I OUISVILLE, KY

HAVE ANYTHING EVERYTHING war from the crown
of h r nead to the sole of her foot in

NEW YORK STORE, LOUISVILLE, K,

Maind oany address for

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By buying direct from the publishers you save the relaters' profit fryou don't see v bet you want here, send for complete estates. All the Popular

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he H Rider Haggard
Moia's Choice Mrs. Alexander
The Jucke's Secret Bertha M Clay
A Lit Juna Rosi N. Carey
The Quen's Necklace Alex. Dumas
A Troublesome Gil "he Duchess
20,000 eague-Under the Sea J'ls erne
The Knight of Red Castle, Alex. Dumas
Clouds and Sunshie Charles ReadDora Phorne Bertha M. Ciay
M rie's Crusade Rosa N. Carey
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DRY GOODS GO. INCORPORATED. LOUISVILLE,

Guaranteed to be the same books that sell in all book stores for 25c. and 50c., or our men y will be cherfully refunded.

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

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ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!! The first in the city Al flavors. Any quantity.

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FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,

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Stoves,

Tinware,

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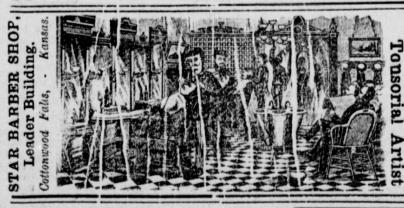
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Machinery COTTONWOOD FALLS.

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Fittings KANSAS.

Hose and



Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other odyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES ess or sit up suffocation. will and does cure asthma

For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. \$5. \$10 and \$2. Genuice onf. d rate Bils, on y five cet seach: \$0 and \$100 bills 10 cents each: \$25c. and 60c. -hin; lasters to cents cah; \$1 and \$2 bills 2 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receip of pree. Address. thas. D. Barker, 90 S. Forsth St. Adanta (a., aug31-4t)

END tweive cents in potage stamps to 39 Corooran Building Washington, D. C. and ou will reselve four copies of KATE FIE D'S WASHINGTON, containing matter of secial incess, thire name and address and say where you have this advertisement.

WANTED.— A Representive for our Family Treasury, the greatest book everofier d to the unblic Our coupon system which we use in selling this great work enables each pirchaser to get the book FREE, so every one purchases For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168 - unther \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work.

We give you exclusive territory, and pay a ge commissions on the sales of sub-agents. White at once for the agency for your county Address a Loommunications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHIC . GO. - THE PANSY FOR JUNE

ATTORNEYS AT LAV JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey. Reno, Rice and Barton e28-t

THOS. H. GRISHAM S. N WOOD. WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the thase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State
and U.S. Courts. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the p. actice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting OFFI Ear n vate dispersary in the Court-house Re dence, first house south of the Wide Gi 112's.

Cottonwood Falls. - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

A. H. P. BOHNING, M. D.

I have concluded to become one of you and practice my profession in your nidst. I shall be glad to have you give me a trial. You will find me at my office day and Women's and Children's diseases a spec Come and see me. I am here to attend strictly to m) business.

DR A, H. P. BOHNING.

Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Vill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK. and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

TWINE, etc,

Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all,

A SGHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting

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GEO. W. SOMERS. NOW is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful an important study for the small sum of \$8.00, without leaving your home
Our system is the best now in use and we guarantee that all who complete our course of two mon hs will be in a position to make of themselves expert stenographers
A special lass will be organized July 8th, at 8 p m, in the U. P. church. Teachers joining the class can complete the course perfore the school year begins.
Those interested will please call on or address,

CEO. W. SOMERS. Cottonwood Falls, Kan CUD'S CIFT.

ELECTRICITY NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express,

Cures Others. O S Why Not You? The B. B Bliss Electric Body Z Betts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands

have been cured of RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Ctarro, General Divity, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, al: Nervous and Chron-

ic Diseases, by their faithful use. DEAFNESS.

We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing D stnes when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention this paper.

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa,

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 he county Cirk's flice, in tottowood Falls, Kansas, until Tuesday, ectober 3rd, 1893, at 12 o'clock in Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit. Specifications on file with County Cirk. The board reserves the right to right a yand alloids.

by order of the Board of County Commis-Wtiness my hand and official seal, this 5th day of september, 1893.

he Mane County Courant COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1898.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

Terma-ner 182 \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance



BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi X. MRX KC X

C. K. & W. R. R.

Pas . Frt. WEST Gladstone
Cottonwood Falls.
Strong City 3 50am 8 30am
Evans 4 00 8 45
Hymer, 4 19 9 15

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY. If you get your horses in good shape well broke and fat, I will sell all of

them you may wish me to.
J G. ATKINS [From the Chase County Courant.]

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

We still need money to pay debts. Miss Nettie Cartter was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan left. Monday, for the World's Fair. S. A. Breese returned home, last

Saturday, from southwestern Kansas Alpha Russell, daughter of Alex Russell, was snake bitten two weeks

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons left. Tuesday morning, for a visit at the World's Fair. Go to J W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before buy-

ing elsewhere. If you fail to go to Gruwell's for your School Books, Slates, &c., you will regret it afterward.

8. T. Bennett, formerly of this

Margaret, Paul and Bessie Schriver. of Cedar Point, have gone to Emporia home.

afternoon.

There is a good time now for per sons to secure good assignments on town lots of the county. Only one town lot was sold. * * * -Last county. A large delegation is ex meek's Reveille.

Why don't you tell the reason? The reason is that the "verge of ruin" crowd, by legislation, have driven investors from our State, and reduced the per cent. so that no tax buyers will bid at our tax sales, and the land riculture report shows that we have is thrown back on the county's hands.

Cecil Morriro , son of A. L. Morri son, who was cutting weeds on horse back, fell from his borse, cutting bis

Mrs. J. M. Coutts and baby left for their home, at Brist, Iowa, last Friday, after a pleasant visit at Mrs. Coutts' mother's, Mrs. John Shofe.

Mr. and Mrs S. P. Evans, and Miss Nettie Leonard, of Bazzar, left, Sat urday morning, for the World's Fair. Miss Leonard will go to Boston where she will attend school the coming

A word to Democrats-keep quiet; make no threats of what you will do and complete polling precinct, ar or what you will not do, but wait until ranged and furnished by Crane & Co., you see the white of the eyes of the and run according to the new election

ber 12, by the Rev. George Swain. shadow to temper the glare of the sun

He with smiles, a face so cheering, She on his strong right arm reclining, He to her is all en-Deering, She to him as rose leaves Twining.

The Democratic County Central Committee met in the COURANT office at the next election. last Saturday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, a quorum being present, and, on motion, the committee ad journed to meet at 1 o'clock, p m., Saturday, October 7th, proximo, at

of the committee will be present, as nothing, under the law, can be done that will be binding in law, unless a quorum is present.

The County Attorney has ordered the County Clerk to place all judgments in this county ou the tax rolls as the proper subject of taxation, so that persons holding judgments against any of our people will be compelled to pay taxes thereon, or satisfy the same of record, thereby releasing the debtor from any future annoy ance. This is as it should be, for if the judgment is of value the creditor should be compelled to bear his just proportion of the public burden, and untiring in their efforts to protect the wine was accompanied by a silent of no value, the same should be people and avoid a recurrence of last prayer for the continued happiness of cancelled of record.

Somers has 17 papils in shorthand. Get your School Supplies at Gru-well's.

Two heifer calves for sale; apply at this office. Supplies, for School Boards, at

This is no joke. We need money, and don't you forget it."

If you ever think of studying short hand now is your opportunity. Dress making by Mrs. Ida E. Wat son, at the Hinckley House.

School Books, new and old, bought, sold and exchanged, at Gruwell's. J. W. Brown of Strong City, runs

his Hearse free to any part of the Residence property for sale, cheap

for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug 18 tf this office.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia. will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-tf

While at the fair go to Johnson & Chapman and get your photo made. They can not be beat in Kansas.

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.

120 per gallon. Gasoline. 13e. per gal-A. C. GATES. Talkington & Son, of Marfield Green, have a large stock of straw hats which they wish to close out at

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

J. Elmer House, editor and pro-prietor of the Florence Bulletin, one f the most lively quill drivers in th-State, was in town, last Saturday, renewing old acquaintances.

Look here! From now until Sept. 17th, we will make you one dozen first class Cabinet Photos and one 14x17 Crayon for \$4 00.

JOHNSON & CHAPMAN Arrearages in subscriptions or new subscriptions will be very thankfully received at this office. At present we are very much in need of the money, and earnestly request all those in-debted to us, who possibly can, to call and pay us in whole or in part.

AGENTS WANTED.—We are now well known and advertise in this paper and we want agent in this town and vicinity at once. People that work for us make money. Write to day for full information.

THE B. B. BLISS Co.,

aug31-4t Iowa Falls, Iowa. Rollie Watson left on Thursday to join James Ferry and his uncle, Rob-ert Watson, in Washington State. Rollie is well known here as a hardcounty, but now of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in town, Monday.

Miss Ferry Watson has returned of Washington State as a person home from an extended visit at her worthy of their consideration. We uncle's, E. E Hinckley, Denver, Col. have known him from infancy and wish him well in his newly selected

> inent speakers are to address "the bo, s," among whom we notice Sena-tor Ingalls, Gen. S. B Bradford, Barn and Kelly, and F. P. Cochran, of this pected to attend from the "Twin Cit-

s" and county. "We are on the verge of ruin"-People's Party Platform adopted on

And all this, too, in face of the fact that the Populist State Board of Agin reased in agricultural wealth eleven million dol ars within the last year. Great is reform. Platform must be

bu It to get in on and not to stand on. Charles White and Miss Etta Stamp both of Clements, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by Judge J M. Rose, on September 4th, at his office, in the presence of the County officers. The Judge is an adept in the marriage bu iness and delivered an impressive lecture to the couple on the import ance of the new relation they had. ascumed.

the coming State Fair will be a full present political contest before you do laws. Regular voting booths, full-your shooting. Charles C. Deering, of Marfield With officials, etc., will be in operation, of Homestead, were married at the home of the bride's parents, September 12 by the Res Constant of the Bride's parents, September 12 by the Res Constant of the Bride's parents, September 12 by the Res Constant of the Bride's parents of the Bride they will be shown any irregularities May there be just enough of to temper the glare of the sun th sulles, a face so cheering. to make this an interesting, educating feature of the Fair, as it will give a practical demonstration of the new system of voting which will be used August 1st.

The State Sanitary Board held a session at the Court House on September 7th and 8th, for the purpose Jersey coast, the grounds running to of taking into consideration the ad the broad Atlantic; the fine, beautivisability of releasing from quarantine ful house of "many gables" was even which time it is hoped every member the 3 500 cattle belonging to the man more attractive than ever, when of the committee will be present. as Baker from Missouri, who has had his decked with golden flowers, and when Baker from Missouri, who has had his nothing, under the law, can be done cattle in the Brogan pasture this seathat will be binding in law, unless a son, and as no cattle have died in the

the debtor from any future annoy dollar expense to the county (Baker his sweet faced wife, children, grandance. This is as it should be, for if being compelled to pay all expense), children and friends, stood while the being compelled to pay all expense), reflects great credit upon the County Attorney and Sheriff who have been untiring in their efforts to protect the people and avoid a recurrence of last year's losses.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Believing our trade and the clothing buyers throughout Chase county watch with interest our fall announcement of New Goods, we take pleasure in informing you that we have received a large invoice of fall clothing including Men's and Boy's Suits, Odd Pants and Overcoats and are prepared to show you the new and popular styles

Double Breasted Sack Suits.

The Double-breasted sack suit in gray or blue mixtures, both in Cheviots and Casimere will again be much worn for usiness suits.

FOR DRESS SUITS the Clay Worsted in three or four button cutaways will be in good taste. The styles in OVERCOATS are more desirable than those of last year, being cut from four to six inche

In fall HATS we are prepared to show many novelties as well as the staple shapes. You will notice a market and very desirable change in the shape of Men's Stiff Hats.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Our stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, tho' not all in yet, we promise you will compare with that of forme seasons and you may rely upon our styles being the latest and best.

BOOTS and SHOES.

We shall continue the Giesicke Boots and Shoes. Having proved them for several years, we find they po sess the three desirable qualities of footwear, viz: comfort, style and durability. The fact of our sales on the line of Boots and Shoes having increased 25 per cent yearly for the last ten years is unmistakable evidence of he merits of the Giesecke Boot and Shoe.

PRICES.

In regard to prices we have this to say:

A very large part of our stock was ordered of the manufacturer before the financial crisis was felt and in the part of the season when prospects for tall trade were bright. Therefore our orders for clothing, boots and sho were very large. Now we have this large stock to dispose of at a time when money is very close and in ordto be successful we have determined to mark the goods at the very lowest margin of profit, and thereby give our trade more good, new, stylish goods for the money than ever before We cordially invite you while attend ing the Fair to look through our stock and become acquainted with the styles, qualities and prices.

Yours Truly.

HOLMES & GREGORY

THE LEADING CLOTHIER

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, keeps

ing feed and flour the best on the at this office or to W. C. Giese, market, men's and boys' clething, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. boots and shoes, hats and caps, and gloves, as low as the lowest.

When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M A Richards', one door north of the Corner Grocery, Cottonwood Falls. Kansas.

will deliver trunks to and from trains. Leave orders at S. J Evans' Livery Stable, Main street, east of Broadway. aug17 tf B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield

Hack to all trains, day or night, and

Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and 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. If you don't want to attend the night school of shorthand talk to Somers about the day class he is go

ing to organize soon. Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the COURANT has been paid and se if you do not

think we need money. For Sale:-A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight be-tween 1.100 and 1.200 pounds. Apply at this office. nov24-tf

THE COLDEN WEDDING.

The reception took place at Mon- and good camping mouth Beath, their country seat, of Ask local agent A, T & S F about Jersey coast, the grounds running to the seath of the Jersey coast, the grounds running to try.

FOR BALE

on hand a large supply of flour and feed; in fact, a large supply of everything in the general merchandise line.

Our young friend D. S. Gilmore, formerly of the Courant force, gave this office a pleasant call last Saturday

Out of the Courant force, gave this office a pleasant call last Saturday

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Out of the Courant force, gave this office a pleasant call last Saturday

Out of the Courant force, gave this office a pleasant call last Saturday

The Killing hot wind that blew ste add the feed; in fact, a large supply of everything in the general merchandise line, and sells at bed rock prices.

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, keeps on hand a large supply of flour and feed; in fact, a large supply of everything in the general merchandise line, and sells at bed rock prices.

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The Killing hot wind that blew stead in the feed; in fact, a large supply of everything in the general merchandise line.

The Killing hot wind that blew stead in the feed; in fact, Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, is sell- count of bad health of owner. Apply and Fioral Hall is filling up but not near

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice the afternoon, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. In the green trot for yearlings Marie 1

M ss Press Dickson. D. M Tudder.
W. A. McKnight. E. J. Moore.
W. H. Grieder. James Geary (2).
William Dudley. A. D. Lyons.
A. R. Petter- (2). W. H. Sorrels. Ben Dickson.

All the above remaining uncalled for. September 30, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR HOME-

SEEKERS.

september 12, and October 10, the Sarta Fe R ute will reli round-trip ax ursi n tickets at one standard, fi t class fare, plus \$2 (the least rate being \$7) to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utal. New Mex co. P. centx and Tempe in Arizana, Oklahoma and Indian Perritory, and Texas

Homeseekers' tickets will be good for turn in twen y days; and slop-overs are:

torn in twen y day; and stop-overs are mitted in going direction only, within A rare chince to see the great southwest at small expense. Cheroke S-r ip invaders should rem inher this For our earticulars, talk it over with local or ent Santa Fermite, the greatest railroad on earth.

OPENING OF CHEROK' EE STRIP. The Cherokee Strip o pening day is Sept 16th. President's proclamation in flate his big baloon with bot air. I explains details. There are good home is took all the men and small boys present to there for homeless took and the men and small boys present to the for homeless to the home

but such was the good fortune of Dr. Route to towns on a orth or south side Frederick and Mrs. Humphreys on of Strip, you get closest to county August 1st.

STAR OF THE SOUTH for beath sea air and

Go t Velasem com'or; who re-other Texas por ease; where had sh ps too deep for all

ts sail in and out with ts ripen earlier and pay lattornis; where the soil thed. Fr sh vegetable dest day in three years 25 Warmest day 92 de offers the best investments. Write the Commercial Club.

TC , BFCIN WITH

been wondering how much it igo to the World's Fair. In ticker from Cottonwood Falls and return via Sents Fe Route. is ets on sale April 25 h to October ve, with final return limit of No-1, 1893.

The First Day.

as fast as it should.
The merry go round and the red lemonade and other attractions that delight ti

s mall boy are there. Two interesting features were held i

Silver Tips, and J A Russel were the enties. On the first heat Silver Tips won by a neck, Marie D 2nd in 1:594 thought the driver of Marie D was pla ing off and warned him to send the en at The driver took the tip and the other were never in it after that, Marie Dwit ning as she pleased in 1:444 and 1:414.

The green trot for Chase county horse proved of more interest to the public an it took five heats to decide it. Dick Williams had Lazarus. Geo Hayes Cla Chief. Earl Blackshere, Grace D. and Jin Kelso, Captain Medium. All of the horse Kelso, Captain Medium. All of the horse did nobly and showed up well. Therwas one or two close decisions and it too the judges some time to decide but the owners and the crowd accepted the decision favorably. Lazarus won the first heat, Captain Medium 2004, Clay Chie. 3rd in 3:13½ Lazarus also won the nexheat with Clay Chief 2nd and Captain Medium 3rd, time 3:08½. In the third heat Clay Chief moved up and won in 3:06 with Lazarus 2ud. But the 4th hea was the beauty and set the crowd wild The two tale enders moved up to the front The two tale enders moved up to the fron showing a pretty race. Grace D wa awarded this heat with Captain Medium 2nd, time 3:12 In the fifth heat Lazarn

won as he pleased in 3:14.

But the baloon ascension was as pretty Comparatively few couples are for homeless the square of cele-brating the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, their Golden Wed ing.

In purchasing tier and some special times are good nomes there are good nomes ther was the dragging of the dog over the greatend—but up, up, went the baloon until fair over Spring creek, drifting toward town he detached the red and blue parachate carrying the dog and down it wen safely near the stone quarry. Next be culleose himself and shot down like a rocket when the parachute unfolded letting his sail down on a fencenear John Doering's The baloon then turned over and fell is

At the Fair Grounds.

Beginning with Monday the grounds the Fair began to assume a metropolita арреягансе.

The dime musce was there with som handsome parequets, paradise birds, e.? They also have wax figures of noted me and women and a banjo champer that ont of sight

The shooting gallery is located close along side of the "wax works" and 16+ you ring the bell two for five.

A tour of the barns found them all fa-J. Comer, local agent at Cotton-and ask for free illust ated folding World's Fair buildi gs and how ng World's Fair buildi gs and how never before occurred. And they were sights to best advantage. pretty ones and looked like goers

There was Harry Clay, owned by Orio McCrearey, for the green trot.

Brandley, Nichols and Lewis represented Matfield Green with 4 horses that Will go for the stuff.

Harrison will be in the mile and repeat. Billett in mile dash Thursday.

Restless, a sorrel 3 years old, will try to capture the half mile race

Chincapin will carry the Matfield colors to the front, if possible in the noveelty quarter Friday.

Biddy McGee from Marion will show up in the half mile and repeat.

Jennie Becker from Marion will try for the blue ribbon in the 2:40 and 3 minute

Clay Davis and Cub will also prove hust lers in the 40 class, from Marion.

Starline owned by Sampsel Bros, from Parkersville, will hustle for honors in the 3 minute trot.

Fabulist, owned by Cress of Parkersville, goes in the 2:40 trot.

Lena Temple goes in the green trot for base county 2 year olds,

Moloch, Jerry Tucker's flyer is here also out m av not run as it is claimed he is "little off."

Mack W a sorrel beauty by P. Sampsel vill start in the 3 minute class.

Queen's Brother is a bandsome 2 year old that will go in the trot for Chase ounty horses and owned by Geo Hayes. Clay Chief, by Scott Chief, is the "pride f the paddock" and a beauty. Mr. Hayes

vill send him in the green trot. In the same list of Geo. Hayes' stock hich will all be entered in the show ing may be seen "Silver Tip," a grand earling by General Blackford by Gener-I Wilkes, by George Wilkes. Silver Tip ill try to lead the procession in the

earling race. Clay Farrishas a pretty little trotter

resent in Josie F J A Holmes is located in the north barn ith Cora H-a pacer.

Little Pickles, by Light Bird, will try or the 2:40 premium Ben Harrison, a 11 mile runner, one of

prinfield's colts, owned by C Wilson will y for honors. Jim Kelso has "Happy Medium" for the

reen trot to represent Elk. Marie D owned by L M Wheeler from indale will go in the green trot for arlings. She is Standard bred and Re-

stered. Lazarus, same owner, will go in the

Elsie Wowned by Dick Williams of arion county will go in the green trot, re Joe Young.

J. P. Kubl is correspondent for two orse papers in the east and will give the sults of the races correctly.

Roland Roberts is here with horses. Dan Foxwort has some of the best tion some fine potatoes and grass 93

One of the most unique and attracitve chibits in Floral ball is the sign "Chase ounty Agricultural Society." It is the vork of J. P. and Karl Kuhl and Clarence

saldwin and is all right. Rob't Matti and W. C. Handy bave ome excellent samples of millett on dis-

The Groundwater hill has been graded own and made possible for teams. It is

The usual amount of hangers on" are en. Put the card on your safe saving dent blow open, its not locked."

Mr. McCoy, of Middle Creek, has two earlings and a percheron horse for the now ring.

upplimentary Delinquent Tax List for 1892

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase county, ss. I, David Griffitts, Treasurer in and for country and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the fourth Monday in October, 892, and the next succeeding days therear reself at public auction at my office in the try of Cottonwood Falls, Chase country, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town to hereafter described as may be necessary pay the taxes penalities and charges therein from the year 1892.

D. GRIPPITTS,

D. GRIFFITTS,
Co. Treasurer,
th day of September 1893.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP, Description 8. T. R. MATFIELD TOWNSHIP. Description DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

CLEMENTS

CICHARD'S ADDITION TO MATFIELD GREEN.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business to being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money fuster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is see easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take now of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profit that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those whe try it find exactly as we tell them. There is pleaty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Address, Taxation Society," this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

HON. GEO. G. CROCKER Before Massachusetts Committee on Tax-

ation With reference to the taxation of personal property, there are two methods, either of which might be followed. One is to tax the owner of personal property in the state in which he resides, no matter whether the personal property is within that state or not; and the other is to tax such personal property in the state in which it actually exists. Neither of these methods would by itself result in double taxa-tion. The latter is the preferable method, first, because by that method the property is taxed in the state in which it is under the protection of law, and second, because personal property, if taxed in the state in which it actually is, is much less likely to escape taxation than if the attempt is made to tax it to its owner in the state in which he resides. It is said that a large amount of personal property escapes taxation. The fact is that little or no property, except that specially exempted, escapes being taxed once. It is the effort to tax some real and personal property twice which fails. amount of property on which a double tax is actually collected is undoubtedly much greater than the amount of unexempted property which entirely evades taxation. The wealth of the

The value of real estate depends upon the amount of personal property placed upon it or located in its vicinity. The value of this hill on which the State House stands depends upon the amount of personal property which is collected here and in this vicinity. If the peninsula of Boston were inhabited by a tribe of Indians having little or no money, they would not make the land here or in this vicinity valuable, although they might be as numerous as the present population. If, in any way several millionaires should be attracted to the city of Boston, there would immediately be a better demand for real estate and a greater activity in business. If they did not spend their money, they would at least try to keep it profitably employed.

country is less rather than greater than

the footings of the assessor's books.

We want rich men to settle in this state, and the richer they are the better, because in order to make their property productive, they have got to put it into active work of some sort or other, and they are more likely to invest it, to put it to use in the state in which they live than in any other state. Neither the laboring man nor the poor farmer is as much benefited by the advent into town of another laborer or another farmer as poor or poder than himself, as he is benefited by the advent of a richer man, who gives him work and who can afford to buy his product. or who may even be a customer for his farm. Farmers in our hill towns can not compete with the great farms now developed in the West. They can only find a market for those things which it any thing else that any one produces, is necessary to raise in the vicinity of you make it harder to sell and harder increase in the number and the wealth | both seller and buyer. of the consumers.

Instead of savin tled in New York or Pennsylvania," these farming towns, where there are deserted farms, and where there is no one with any money to buy a farm which may be for sale, should be advertising their natural attractions; their pure water; their beautiful drives; their fine scenery; their healthy climate; their accessibility, and all the advantages which would go towards making a wealthy man desire to buy some land and take up his permanent residence therein.

I Object!

A tax on mortgage .. i. small in amount, has certain advantages and it is open to some objections, though the disastrous effects which the real estate men apprehend appear to us to be very That or any other greatly magnified. radical change in methods of taxation would cause some temporary confusion and require considerable readjustment of the interests affected, and the calling in of most existing mortgages, but when this readjustment had been accomplished the disadvantages would, to a great extent, disappear. The chief advantage of the plan is that mortgages are a matter of record, and their ownership and value, like that of real estate, could be readily ascertained the tax could be easily and surely collected. Morever, it would yield a very large revenue to the state, and to that extent relieve local assessment. There is much force in the argument that it is unfair to have a tax of this kind paid to the state because on real estate, and there is no doubt that it would be paid finally by the occupiers of the mortgaged property. The revenue, or what is commonly spoken of as the "burden," would be in different communities proportioned to the volume of mortgaged values, but this would be as nearly as may be in there is on deposit in the banks. It proportion also to real estate values. urges that the boards having charge of Real estate is more generally mort- taxes should be authorized to examine gaged or mortgaged in a higher proportion to its value in one part of the state than in others. A tax upon mortgages for state purposes would work more unequally than a tax upon real fore the examination was made. The estate for the same purposes, though old Roman way of flogging capitalists strict equality is impossible in either till they admit the ownership of enough

rower, and that rates of interest would erty. have to be readjusted.

ralue, without any offset for debt, a Ed

tax upon a mortgage secured by the same property is an additional exaction upon the same value. If the tax is paid by the borrower in an increased rate of interest, as it undoubtedly must be, the owner of the real estate must be con sidered either as paying a tax upon his debt as well as his property, or as paying an additional tax upon the property because he is obliged to incur debt in order to hold it.

This renders taxation unequal, inasmuch as it makes the burden greater upon mortgaged than upon unmortgaged real estate. If, for instance, one man holds real estate valued at \$100 -000, clear of incumbrance, and pays a tax of 1 per cent. upon it, and another holds real estate valued at \$100,000, mortgaged for \$50,000, and pays 1 per cent. upon the valuation and one-half of 1 per cent. more interest on account of the tax upon the mortgage, nominally paid by some one else, the result will be that the former pays upon the same value in property for public use \$1,000 and the latter \$1,250. This is not equality or justice, and it is a valid argument against any taxation of mort-

The bill proposed last year in New York provides that in case of new mortgages a year's tax shall be paid before they are recorded, and that the tax shall be collected annually thereafter, and in case of mortgages already recorded, the tax shall be levied within thirty days after the passage of the bill and annually thereafter. In case of sale under foreclosure or of satisfaction of the mortgage, the tax would be received in proportion to the part of the year that it was in effect. but one year's tax would be collected in all cases, making it in a sense retroactive. There would be no fixed time for the collection of mortgage taxes and they would be coming in all through the year, which would necessitate constant attention to that branch of business on the part of the county officers charged with their collection. So far as the interest of real estate owners and of borrowers and lenders are concerned, the matter would become equitably adjusted after a time, though with some confusion and embarrassment in the meantime. Any permanent objection to the proposed plan holds equally against any system of taxation of mortgages, and still more forcibly against the present method of including them in the assessment of personal property. The plan can be defended only as a ready means of adding largely to the state revenue and promoting the object of relieving local assessment of all taxes on state account.

Wisdom in an Unexpected Quarter.

Never tax a man on the butter or any thing else he makes. Butter is now twenty-five cents a pound; a tax of twenty-five cents a pound would compel the farmers to sell butter at fifty cents a pound, and the person who eats the butter-the consumer-would have to pay the tax. Then the consumers would not eat so much butter, because they couldn't afford to buy it Farmers would have to spend double the time in finding customers at fifty cents a pound for butter, they would at twenty-five cents. If you tax butter or the consumer. What they want is an to buy. You see, such taxing punishes

Never tax a man because he is doing well honestly, laying up little or much, limes. One of the greatest and you can not settle in because such men are making the best Massachusetts unless you pay us so of their opportunities, and they ought many thousand dollars a year more not to be punished by being compelled, than you would have to pay if you setmake the idle man, the man who persistently declines to use his opportunities to produce-make them pay just much taxes as the hard worker. Mrs. ttie Green, the richest woman in

> nerica, is the owner of a large area unimproved land in the center of New Bedford that is practically exempt from taxation, while all those who have erected houses and stores near by are forced to pay taxes for public improvements that make her land more valuable. That is wrong. Mrs. Green, who willingly keeps her land idle ought to pay just as much taxes as the rest. And if this were done she would improve her property and help the rest as they are now helping her. - Syracuse Gazette.

The Disadvantage of a High Rate on a Low Valuation.

Pueblo is the most taxed city in the state at least. And this is brought about by the incompetency of the county assessor. The people have protested, but it has done no good. He has given them to understand that they don't know a good 5 per cent. tax on a 50 per cent. valuation when they see it. He has bulldozed the city officials and to some extent has succeeded in doing the same with the county officials. He has compelled the payment of outrageous salaries and smiles at the poor tax-payers whenever they have offered a protest. As a result of all his tactics Pueblo has not added a new industry during this man's incumbency. When-ever the question is asked, "What is the rate of taxation?" and informed the burden would be unequal. It that it is five per cent, the investors, would in effect be an additional tax up- like the Arabs, silently steal away.— Pueblo Opinion.

Search Warrants.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thinks that there is more money locked up in the safety deposit boxes than the contents of the safe deposit boxes. This provision would be insufficient The persons renting the boxes might carry their securities home the day bepersonal property is the only efficient The tax would be paid by the bor- way to collect taxes on personal prop-

How far should those search war Since it involves either a tax upon rants go? Would the Gazette have the debt or a double tax upon real estate. searchers explore the clothes of women If real estate is fully assessed upon its for concealed jewelry or diamonds?-

MACBETH ON TARIFF.

One Glass Manufacturer Who Does Not Expect an Evil Day Under Tariff Re-form-He Points Out the Evils of Governmental Paternalism and Exposes Some Secrets About Iron and Steel and Tariffs.

George A. Macbeth, who employs 700 workmen in Pittsburgh and several hundred at Elwood, Ind., and is the largest manufacturer of lamp chimneys in the world, is an out-and-out free trader.

He is known in every civilized country on the globe, where he has pushed his way by business enterprise. says tariff has had nothing to do with his success and his convictions along that line are not the result of party prejudice, but the judgment of years, as it has forced itself upon him. When interviewed by the Pittsburgh Leader on the financial situation and asked particularly for his opinion of the claims of iron and steel manufacturers that tariff uncertainty has much to do with the present depression, he said:

"That claim is the greatest piece of nonsense that was ever conceived, and the situation reminds me of Abraham Lincoln's famous expression: 'You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.' It is ridiculous, and all the more so because the logic of present condi-

tions is all so solid against it. "The iron and steel manufacturers have had over twenty-five years of the highest of high tariffs ever known, and there you are. Iron sells in Pittsburgh as low as in Liverpool; the number of unemployed could scarcely be greater. and the country is depressed in the midst of abundant wealth. The latest monstrosity that they have given us is the McKinley bill. The high tariffites have had their 'whack' at it and have failed. In war time an exorbitant high tariff tax was laid for the express purpose of raising an immense revenue to meet the enormous drain on the government. Its strongest advocates claimed nothing else. It was a tax, pure and simple, and when the sudden need was over, what happened? Instead of taking off the tax it was retained and actually increased. Under such conditions a crisis was bound to come and is now actually arriving. The McKinley bill has proved a failure. Senator Allison, Gov. McKinley and its other advocates, even, cannot explain

'Then what is the remedy?"

"There are certain principles under lying the question, and the sooner we get to them the better. What right or power has congress to regulate my business or anybody else's so that I can make money? The great trouble is that twenty-five years of tariff demoralzation has cultivated a socialistic and paternal idea of government. The absurd cry is: 'What is congress going People walk the streets and to do? point to figures that show so many men out of work. They wring their hands and talk of hard times, and again call on congress for help, just as though that body could create wealth if it wanted to. If there is any uncertainty among iron men it is the result of their own doing. They have built a structure of patches and expect it to stand. During all these years they have

bent their energies to seeing how high prices they could get instead of workng out the problem of cheaper production. Tariff is bound to come down to world's basis and a few of the shrewdest already read it in the signs of the wealthiest iron and steel manufactur ers himself told me some time ago that he foresaw it and then began to prepare for such a condition. Recently he said he is now ready to produce against the world, no matter how low tariff may drop. He does this by cheapening production. The iron business of the future is bound to be done on a large scale, for it can thus be produced most cheaply. As a result of that manufacturer's shrewdness his mills are now running when most others are closed.'

"To what point in tariff tax can a

descent be made without injury to Pittsburgh iron, steel and glass trades?" "Clear down. It will adjust itself if let alone. It might force a few out of business, but the gain would be greater in proportion. If a man can't produce iron and steel he can go and dig in the ground. With free raw material and the material which we produce right at nome we can always compete with the world and wages will not drop below a living basis nor lower comparatively than now. In one particular line that I think of a tariff was maintained until \$650,000 duty had been collected. Somebody paid the tax and it did not increase the production for there is now but the one establishment. Consequently we have paid \$650,000 for the plant, a price that no sensible business man would pay for it. Let other nations manufacture their own peculiar products that they can make most will not drive us out of the iron busi-

ness, either. "Take the single item of 'I' beams used so much in construction. Coal costs only one-fifth as much as in England, and coke is equally as low. Contractors order steel and iron for construction, and with cheapness the use of iron in small buildings will increase enormously. It has increased and will continue to do so. That sort of iron and steel cannot be kept in stock. It must be made to order and without delay. Do you suppose for an instant that we are going to send over to Envast country and cheaper transportation give us an advantage over the world."

"What do you hope or expect from the democratic administration?"

"What they ought to do is to begin to get back where we ought to be. Unless some wild schemes of inflation gets possession of congress there should come relief.

"Begin tariff revision at once. Even the idea of a revenue tariff is only an expedient of small and poor republics. We would get into the new state of things as easily as we resumed specie payments. We resumed before we knew it. There are many ways in

"Does tariff benefit you any? With good wages are you able to send goods foreign countries and compete into

with foreign manufacture and labor?" "Tariff does not benefit me a particle, although there is a duty on certain goods I make. I sell in England, France, Australia, Germany, etc., which latter country I come sharply in competition with German glass. How is it done? I describe such and such article of a given quality, and at such and such prices. I don't try to make exactly the same article which they manufacture, but bend my energies to making better product. Some people have a mistaken idea of commerce and competition. They think that because some produces a cheap thing the only way to compete is to produce a duplicate which looks the same, but is inferior, which they are thus able to sell at a lower price. That is a species of competition, but is self-destructive. The same chances for success are open in every line."-Comoner and Glass-

A GOOD LICK.

A Protectionist Organ Accidentally Striker the Nail on the Head. The New York Press of August 26 accidentally struck the tariff nail on the head. It said: "Water in two reservoirs, connected by an unobstructed pipe, will have the same level in both reservoirs. Labor cost, in two countries trading without tariff obstruction, must be practically the same, and the level to

which it will go will be the lower

level. This is true. There being no tariff on labor passing in or out of this country, labor cost is practically the same as in other countries. This was the conclusion reached by both Secretaries of State Blaine and Evarts after receiving reports from numerous foreign consuls on the subject. We presume they were right. It also looks reasonable that the cost of goods would be practically the same in different countries if trade were not obstructed by tariffs. Unfortunately, however, for the man who sells labor and has to buy goods, there is a heavy tariff on goods coming into this country. This tariff protects manufactures and sellers of goods, then, at the expense of the

aborers. There are but two ways of leveling up the goods and the labor reservoirs: Put a tariff on imported labor sufficient to protect labor and to increase the cost of labor to the manufacturer equal to the protection the manufact-urer now receives from the tariff on his goods. This plan would probably not be practicable, because it would not please the rich manufacturers who would insist upon their inalienable right to employ whomsoever they will. It is now morally certain that a tariff upon labor could not obstruct the passage between the European and American reservoirs sufficiently to raise the level in the American labor reservoir as high as the level in the American goods reservoir. Unless it could and should do so the American laborer would still be at a disadvantage as compared with the American manufacturer. 2. Open the pipes between the goods reservoirs as wide as they are between the labor reservoirs of this and other countries. Let there be as free trade in goods as there is in labor. In this way, and in this way only, can the reservoirs be kept at a level as favorable to the poor laborer as to the rich manufacturer. - B. W. H.

LIGHT AHEAD.

The Fog Disappearing from the Vision of at Least One Protectionist. A warm tribute to Chairman Wilson is paid by the Wool and Cotton Reporter, whose editor, Mr. Frank P. Bennett, was a republican member of the last Massachusetts legislature, and has already received a request to be a candidate again signed by 500 republican voters of his town. The Reporter says that Mr. Wilson's appointment as chairman of the ways and means committee "should be reassuring to New England manufacturers who are willing to accept a fair and equitable adjustment of the tariff;" points out that, while not a practical manufacturer himself, he understands the conditions and needs of protected industries, espe cially those of wool and cotton;" nounces him "fair-minded, and fully aware of the nature of the problem to be solved;" predicts that influence will be in the direction of a medium course;" and thinks that "woolen goods manufacturers may congratulate themselves that, after the unsatisfactory experience which we have had under an excessively high protection, the new administration gives evidence that it is not its intention to go to the other extreme. This republican editor of a journal which believes in protection, expects a tariff bill making wool free, "which will enable our manufacturers to purchase their raw material on the same cheaply. We will do the same and it terms with their foreign competitors, and an average duty on woolen goods of about 40 per cent., which may be increased or decreased as the class of goods may demand. With this in prospect, the Reporter holds that "there is abundant reason for the manufacturer to look forward with confidence to the are placed on a sound and business-like

basis, will bring, we believe, a good measure of prosperity."—N. Y. Evening -What will the manufacturers do when the democratic tariff for revenue is enacted? They will about double gland for it? Not by any means. Our their output in five years, give steadier employment to labor and supply export freight to an American merchant marine. That is how our manufacturing industries will suffer.-St. Louis Re-

public. -The tariff war between Germany and Russia is very amusing to an outsider. When the people of each country have suffered sufficiently we pre sume they will then stop it. What fools rotection makes of men. - American

Industries. -Gov. McKinley will not be lured into a joint debate with Larry Neal. It was only by the most delicate steering during the Rhode Island campaign that which the expenses of government could | he managed to evade another debate with James E. Campbell.-N. Y. World. | are to be reduced.-N. Y. World.

REED ON THE TARIFF. Ex-Czar Ventilates His Views on an All-Important Question.

In his speech on the bill to repeal the

silver-purchasing clause of the Sher-

man act ex-Speaker Reed did not assert, as some of his party associates have done, that the trouble that now afflicts the country is due to the fact that the elections of last year put the democrats in power. It is clear that Mr. Reed has too much regard for his reputation to take so absurd a position as that, and, besides, he knows that his people would not sustain him in it. Still, he could not resist the temptation to intimate that the dread of tariff reform has something to do with the present stringency. He evidently felt, however, that this was dangerous ground, and he touched the question with great caution. After premising that he did not regard the Sherman act -and he did not consider an apology necessary for calling it by that nameas alone responsible for the present condition of affairs, he went on to mention the stoppage of hundreds and thousands of mills all over the country as at the bottom of the disaster. Now Mr. Reed knows very well that comparatively few of these mills stopped until the monetary stringency set in, and that the prospect of improvement in this respect has caused many of them to reopen within a week. The closing of mills would not, of itself, tend to produce a general scarcity of money, though it would, of course, produce it among the employes of those particular mills. Elsewhere it would have just the contrary effect. The closing of the mills would lessen the demand for money and cause it to accumuluate in the banks. The reverse of this is what has actually happened, showing clearly that Mr. Reed has mistaken the effect for the cause. In other words, the money stringency caused the closing of the mills, and the closing of the mills is not responsible for the financial disturbance. Mr. Reed was pleased to express the

opinion that the democratic congress will not so revise the tariff as to bring the workingmen back to the condition of workmen under the Walker tariff. This is very kind of Mr. Reed, and in one respect we quite agree with him. The tariff will never put the workingman back to where he was in 1846, because the tariff has not brought him out of the condition in which he was at that time. Improved machinery and the general progress of discovery since that time have put it in the power of workmen to earn more than they could in 1846, and accordingly they receive more for their labor. This is true as well under free trade as under protection, for the causes have operated everywhere, at least in civilized countries. It is not admitted, of course that protection has not deprived the laborer of part of his share in this improvement; but certainly it has not peen sufficient to neutralize it altogether.

There is, however, a subtile and miseading suggestion in the selection by Mr. Reed of the era of the Walker tariff for comparison as the condition of the workingman. It was intended to make the impression that his condition was then peculiarly bad, whereas it was better than it has ever been before. During all that period wages a republican senate, the average of wages in 1846, the year the Walker tariff was enacted, was only 89.3 per ent. of what it was in 1860, after the law had been in operation for fourteen years. In other words, the workman who earned \$89.30 in 1846 was earning \$100 in 1860, and in the same proportion for those earning larger sums. At no time during the operation of the Walker tariff were wages so low as in the year when it was passed, and with two or three exceptions there was an improvement every year of the fourteen. During the same period the prices of commodities declined 61/2 per cent., so that the purchasing power of wages was increased nearly 20 per cent, under the Walker tariff.

We are very glad that Mr. Reed is of the opinion that the democrats are not going to ruin the country by tariff reform. At all events, it is not likely that tariff reform under democratic auspices will have so disastrous an effect upon the party of the country as the legislation of the congress which was dominated by Mr. Reed.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Iowa Democracy. Iowa democrats mean to retain their hold upon the state. Encouraged by the showing in the presidential election last year, and hopeful that, because their own national administration has resulted in handing down to a democratic successor disordered finances and a bankrupt treasury, with the hard times resulting from vicious republican legislation which even republicans are now anxious shall be repealed, they will benefit before the people, the republicans of Iowa have already made nominations and look for success in November. To promote this, as they fancy, they have abandoned the position hitherto held by them in joint partnership with prohibitionists and are now for prohibition where it is wanted and are against prohibition where it is not wanted, and are disgracefully dishonest about the whole matter.-Chicago Tribune.

-With the pension bugaboo exploded, gold returning to this country as rapidly as it fled under the late administration of Mr. Harrison, business reviving even among the mills of New England, what will the calamity-howlers and jawsmiths of the republican party find to talk about?-Detroit Free

-A republican exchange thinks it significant that the Ohio democrats have decided to open their campaign in Licking county. Well, as Gov. Mc-Kinley is to receive the chastisement there ought to be no difficulty in locating the application.-N. Y. World.

---The improvement in the times is playing havoc with that republican theory about the people being stampeded by a fear that the tariff taxes democratic forces in congress on that

NOT THE TARIFF.

A Business View of the Present Financial

Situation. The New York Tribune cartoons a crowd of workingmen waving hats and shouting in 1892 to a speech by Watterson proclaiming free trade and denouncing protection, and, as a companion piece, represents the same crowd in 1893 dejected, leaving the yards of the closed mills. "They wanted a change." "They got it." This is but a variation of a story that we are hearing much of in these days of financial stringency. Demagogues are trying to exact from the common misfortunes what of capital for their party they can; wreckers lining the storm-beaten b ach gathering the flotsam.

A year ago the Boston Herald reported the remark of one of the most extensive manufacturers in the state, who said: "We will elect Harrison, but we are going to have serious trouble. We are manufacturing too much." Inother words, the manufacturers had caught the speculative spirit or had been caught by it, and were discounting the markets.

Thomas Dolan is a manufacturer of woolens, largely of plushes, in Philadelphia. He is also president of the Manufacturers' club of that city, which claimed to have furnished the means which elected Harrison in '88. His club publishes the Manufacturer, a journal devoted to maintaining the theory that a nation gets rich by taxing its citizens. Mr. Dolan, in an interview in the Inquirer, says: "I believe that the depression is almost wholly due to the silver policy. If the alarm was due to the victory of the democrats, why was it not manifested last November? people knew then, as well as they know now, that it was within the power of the new administration to repeal the tariff laws, yet no uneasiness was felt. In fact, the woolen business went along swimmingly until the 1st of July."

The Boston Herald supplements this positive statement of a man who is in a position to know what he talks of -a staunch republican protectionistwith the gentler process of persuasive reasoning. What would have been the result had there come no financial depression but with radical changes in the tariff impending? Naturally, manufacturers in the lines affected would have begun to diminish product. This would have brought about a discharge of workmen by either a stoppage of the works or a decreased output. Jobbers and wholesalers would have bought only for present needs, and retailers would have sought to decrease stocks, all preparing for cheaper prices. The same motive would have impelled consumers to make their wants wait for the expected reduction.

But what would have been the mone

tary effect of this? The unused money would have accumulated in the savings and other banks. Manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers would have needed less money to transact their diminished business. The consumers of the nation would have increased their holdings of money by their savings. There would have been a glut of money. Bankers and brokers would have been hunting investments. Stocks would have risen; enterprises needing more capital could have had it; railroad schemes would have met with encourwere continually rising. According to agement. No industry not dependent the report of a committee appointed by on the tariff for its profits would have been injured; on the contrary, such would have been benefitted by the increased financial facilities at their command. There would be now no question of money to move the crops; business would not be checked for want of means to carry it on; money would be rushing from the centers to the extremitiea hunting investments.

Thus, by the assurance of a business man who talks from his standpoint and from the point of irrefutable reason, it is clear that the tariff has nothing to do with the monetary situation, sundry "statesmen" to the contrary notwithstanding.-St. Paul Globe.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-Republican orators may jeer and partisan organs may gibe, but they cannot wipe out the cold fact that the McKinley bill is in full force and operation.-St. Paul Globe.

--- Mr. Cleveland was a logical democratic candidate last year. Mr. Neal of Ohio is a logical democratic candidate this year. Democracy is logical every year and all the time, whether Mr. Cleveland is in or out of the white house.-St. Louis Republic.

-Czar Reed can never forgive the country for repudiating the methods which were the only tangible assets turned over to it by the Fifty-first congress. If it could with equal credit to itself repudiate also the liabilities derived from that unlucky era, it would be many millions of dollars better off. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

-That the republican party is breaking up is evident to all who have observed its gradual abandonment of old time doctrines. The bloody shirt was waved with effect in several campaigns, but it had no place of consequence in the last one, and now it is ooked upon only as a relic of the past. The doctrine of a high protective tariff for all imports gave way during the last republican administration to that of free trade in certain articles with certain countries. And now the republicans of Iowa have abandoned prohibition as one of their party doctrines and adopted local option instead -St. Louis Republic.

-- In the make-up of the committee on ways and means Mr. Crisp has exercised his appointing power in a manner which must call for the unqualified and undivided endorsement of the democratic party throughout the country. He has made it essentially a tariff reform committee. With Mr. Wilson to lead, and Mr. McMillin and Mr. Cockran to assist him, there is an absolute assurance that the performance of the democratic promise of a "tariff for revenue only" will not be long delayed. Mr. Wilson has been a consistent advocate of tariff reform both in and out of congress, and his ability to lead the subject is conceded .-- Albany Argus

Well-Dressed Women Have One for Every Gown.

They Are Not Expensive, But Useful and Decidedly Chic-How Some Ingenious Women Have Developed a Pretty Idea.

If you want to be very chic just now you must wear with every gown, be it for the promenade or house, some sort of a "reticule" in which kerchief, pocketbook, card-case or lozenge box may be stowed away with the double con-

venience of a pocket. The most voguish street reticule, keeping apace with modish gowning, is made of hop sacking, and seldom claims anything more elaborate in the way of decorations than a tiny nosegay of violets, pinks or rosebuds tacked down in one corner of the quaint bag.

Girls who can afford it secure this blossom supply direct from Dame Na-



ture, but others who cannot indulge in the luxury of natural blooms substitute for them bunches of silken or vel-

Lovely in its way, but fantastic enough to cause the greatgrandmother of the owner to stare her eyes out in wonder, is the reticule of a certain dainty damsel who catches a few dress whispers from Paris and develops them in prettiest style herself. This reticule, the owner assures me, is carried only with her favorite toilets, and after a glimpse of the exquisite creation one does not wonder that she prizes it. It is fashioned of shot "rainbow" gauze made over a white satin foundation. In the center of the gauze is a branch of cherries painted in water colors, while about the top, sides and bottom of the bag are gathered three ruffles, one above the other, the first of satin, the second of shot gauze. while surmounting this is a waterfall of white lace. Amid the sheen of satin and of foamy lace, at the top, several clusters of ripe red cherries are tucked, luscious looking even in their artificiality. Each of the four corners of the bag is tipped with a bunch of cherries, and the wide white satin ribbon from which the reticule swings is finished at the top with a lace rosette centered with an especially tempting specimen of the fruit.

On another equally dainty reticule the cherries are replaced by bunches of sweet peas, and still another of these conceits has a gauze butterfly secured in the middle and one at each corner of the lustrous old-pink satin

Frail as these trifles appear, they are really very convenient little stowaways, taking the place of a pocket in a charming manner. Besides offering a home for its owner's fan handkerchief and vinaigrette, the evening reticule also acts as a flower-holder. With one of these bags swung from her arm the esthetic miss has no need to carry her flowers in her hand. She opens the reticule, slips down in its depths the stems of the blooms, draws



"CHERRY-RIPE" RETICULE.

the ribbons loosely together, while peeping out of the top in sauciest fashion are the buds and blossoms of the bouquet.

I know a bright-witted young woman who utilized her reticule for preserving, the evening through, some very choice blooms which in the heat of a and pour boiling water upon them crowded room would soon have lost until entirely covered; in less than a their fragrance with their beauty.

How did she do it? Why, in the simplest manner possible.

cut in two a raw potato. Making several holes in each half she inserted the stem of a flower in each, storing away potato and stems loosely wrapped in tissue paper into the reticule. There's nothing better than a raw potato in which the stems of the blooms have been inserted for keeping fresh flowers which have to be out of water for several hours; and in this case the effect was wonderful.

Before the evening was half over most of the belles carried a bouquet reduced to a hopelessly wilted condition, while my little friend had the satisfaction-thanks to the potato-of enjoying to the last moment the fresh beauty of her posy adea reticule.-Dorothy Maddox, in Chicago Record.

Great Length of Seawced. Some species of seaweer grow to the length of 500 yards.

FAMILY SCRAP BAG.

THE fumes of a brimstone match will move berry stains from the fingers. LIGHT scorch marks may be removed

by simply moistening them with water and laying in the sun. ALL embroideries, and colored garments also, should be ironed on the

wrong side, wherever practicable. THE skins of new potatoes can be removed more quickly with a stiff vegetable brush than by scraping.

THE toughest fowl can be made eatable if put in cold water, plenty of it, and cooked very slowly from five to six hours.

AFTER taking cake from the oven let it remain in the pan about five minutes; it will then come out easily without breaking.

A NICKEL'S worth of whiting and a bottle of ammonia will keep silver forks, spoons and other tableware always bright and shining.

INSTEAD of toasting bread for pea soup, porridge, etc., try drying it or roasting it till crisp in the oven and see how superior it will be.

GREASE may be taken out of carpets by covering the spot with powdered French chalk, laying a soft brown paper over the chalk and covering with a warm iron.

It is as essential to health that the air of the kitchen should be as pure as that of the parlor, because food prepared in foul air partakes of the foulness to a great extent.

If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry, it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold salty water it will cool far more rapidly than if it stood in water free from salt.

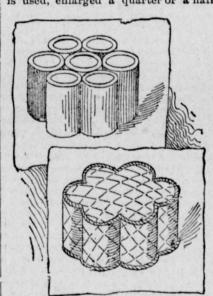
THE water tank or cooler in which the drinking water is kept should be lined with porcelain, and it should be emptied and thoroughly cleansed every morning before the fresh water and ice are put in.

Do not attempt to extinguish the flames of blazing kerosene with water; it will only make them worse. Pour corn meal or flour quickly over them, or throw over a rug or anything bandy that will exclude the air.

COTTAGE FOOTSTOOL.

It Can Be Made on a Foundation of Empty Tomato Cans.

Remove the tops and paste several thicknesses of newspaper smoothly around each can. Then place one in the center of a large sheet of plain paper and put around it as many as you can, all sides touching adjacent cars and the one in the center. With a pencil trace very carefully the exact outline made on the paper by the group; then remove the cans and cut out the outline. This serves for a pattern and is used, enlarged a quarter or a half



COTTAGE FOOTSTOOL; ARRANGEMENT OF CANS AND STOOL COMPLETE.

inch all around, to cut out two shapes of coarse, strong stuff like ticking, denim or burlap.

These two pieces, together with a strip the height of the cans, form a rough cover for the footstool. Stitch the strip all around one of the pieces, then draw it over the cans as they are set in place; it will fit in snugly around each.

Now turn all upside down and sew the other piece strongly on. The solid ends of the cans are of course to come upward for the top of the stool. Pad this upper side with cotton, then cut and put on in the same way as you did the coarse cover, one made of the material desired for the footstool, cretonne, tapestry, or, perhaps, brussels carpeting—any fabric you consider suitable, finished with upholsterer's cord to match around top and bottom. The stool is firm, durable and satisfactory in every respect.-A. J. Willis, in Chicago Record.

Peaches Fit for a King.

If you once eat peaches served in the following manner you will never again to obtain the finest fruit: For each shipping some of their best fruits diguest allow two large yellow freeminute pour off the hot water and add very cold water, lowering the temperature still further by a lump of ice. Just before leaving home the girl In fifteen minutes take out the peaches, loosen the skin with a pointed knife, when you can easily pull it off with the fingers. Now lay the peaches side by side in a flat earthen dish and set in the refrigerator until they are ready to serve, when they should be laid side by side in a shallow bowl and covered with chopped ice. At the table serve them in small shallow plates, with a fork and small fruit knife so that each person can easily remove the stones, when they are to be covered with fine sugar and thick

rich cream .- Country Gentleman. Alpaca for Bathing Suits.

as does the flanuel or serge.

THE FARMING WORLD.

CHEAP DAIRY BARN.

Just the Thing for Farmers Who Have No Money to Squander.

Those who have plenty of money can plan to suit their tastes, or hire an arwhich is handy and inexpensive is a thing which has caused farmers no little thinking. The illustration shows the simplest and cheapest barn I know of. It is also very convenient, both to fill and to do chores in. Any farmer can make it, if he can do anything with a saw and square. There is no mortising and no fitting of joints to speak of. The timbers are 2x6 and are spiked together. The sills, however, in my them. At present they give too little barn are 2x8, set on edge. Poles will There is no cross timbers to interfere

made as high and as long as needed. For a dairy of twenty cows make it 60 feet long, 24 feet wide and 16 feet weighing the amount of their crops. high, as shown in the illustration. The The farmer who supposes by guess that lean-to for cows is on the south side, he has ten acres of corn, instead of and has a floor. The main part is for merely estimating its product, knows hay and is 24 feet wide, and has no by the chain or tapeline just how many floor. The posts are 2x6 and placed six acres his field contains, and he knows feet apart. The rafters are 2x6 and 3 by the weighing scale, used for each feet apart. Braces are 2x6 and reach load as it is drawn in, just how many from a post to a rafter. These braces bushels the field contains. If divided are 12 feet apart. The ties from brace into parts, he can measure which mode to post and rafter are pieces of fence board. Such a frame is stiff beyond which kind of cultivation, plowing, harthe belief of one who never saw one. rowing and application of fertilizer has The side of the hay barn next to the cows is not boarded up. This gives a this knowledge to the different fields of chance to throw hay or fooder down in his farm he will be enabled in the lapse front of the manger the whole length. of years to choose the most profitable This would, however, leave it cold for kind of farming. Money may be thus the cows in severe weather, and so a saved in the end by the hundred or even partition runs from the back of the thousand. manger to the roof of the cow barn, provided with drop doors just above the manger, which are closed in the cold weather. It takes less lumber to board this way, but the main advantage is the convenience in feeding, as hay can be thrown into the passage at any point.



CHEAP DAIRY BARN.

[A, shed roof: B, drop door of manger; C, manger: D, end of manger: E, door to cow stalls; F, door for taking in hay.]

Another advantage of this barn is that the haymow is naturally divided into 12-foot sections which can all be filled at once, or one or more at a time. This gives a chance to grade the hay-the clover in one place, mixed hay in another, oats, corn fodder or millet in another, as desired. A steel track runs the whole length of the barn under the peak and the horse fork will dump where desired. Being but 24 feet wide it is easy work to move the hay from center to sides. There are four doors leading outside from the cow stable, for convenience in cleaning out. The the manure can be piled near the barn mon vertical boarding. As the lower by throwing out of three doors, leaving part is more than a foot in thickness, the fourth unobstructed so the cows is suited to those who have no money to spend on extra useless timbers and built of stone, this provision as to Orange Judd Farmer

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

IF you are setting of traspberries this fall, try and place them where they will not suffer for moisture. Lack of moisture about fruiting time is sure to ruin the crop and profit.

In spite of all that has been said against the Niagara grape, we find that it has one excellent quality, that of not rotting easily, Growing in proximity to and under the same conditions with several others, it shows the least disposition to mildew, rot or drop its ber-

Some of our horticultural friends advise the planting of Juneberries. We admit that some good can be said of them, but we believe the land and the care they would require could better be devoted to currants and gooseberries. At any rate, we have not much regard for such fruit.

THE planting of shade trees in towns and villages should be taken up left to individuals. Only in this way can uniformity and method be secured. By the way, here are four good trees for street planting—tulip, hard maple, elm and ash.

will pay him to go a long way to find the proper market. As an instance, slice them, especially if it be possible | California fruit-growers find a profit in

Counterfeit Butter Products.

That oleomargarine is undermining Current.

ACCURATE FARMING.

Benefits That Have Been Derived from Experimental Work.

A great benefit has been derived from the experiments throughout the states in experimental farming. Guesswork is not permitted to control them, and scientific accuracy is the prevailing rule. chitect, but to build a good dairy barn The truths they have developed are but a small portion of what is promised for the future, but farmers will obtain much valuable knowledge by examining the details of their inquiries, although much must be left for the future.

With less accuracy but often with ready access to the knowledge which may be obtained, farmers may perform experiments under their own eyes, with results which will at once repay attention to the accurate pointings of answer for posts as well as the 2x6's. skilled farming. This deficiency may be obviated by submitting as much as with the use of the hay fork. It can be possible all their operations to weighing and measuring. This may be effeeted by measuring their fields and

Farmers who raise cattle and other animals for market estimate quite commonly the mode of feeding which they regard as best. The weighing scale applied each week would tell them of the best treatment and of the feed which gives the finest animals. The records kept of these examinations would prove valuable at the time, and compared together would present an amount of information in successive years of great value.

A record might also be kept of every operation of the farm. The owner might easily carry a small portable record of the kind to which daily additions might be made as he passes over his fields and observes the many improvements which he might make. Some of these suggestions would be for the year; but others would be temporary, for the present moment, and might be neglected if intrusted merely to the memory .-- Country Gentleman.

SIDEHILL ICEHOUSE.

Large Enough to Store a Two Years' Sup-

ply for Small Family. sidehill icehouse (well repre sented in the cut) has some advantages as well as drawbacks It is more expensive in building, but it has the advantage of the more ready filling of the upper part by drawing the loads of ice above and passing the blocks droppings are thrown into a box on a through the upper door. The accomstone boat and hauled to the field as panying engraving represents the form fast as made. If in a spring break-up of construction; when the lower part it is for a time impossible to haul it out, is built of stone and the upper of comthe timbers of the upper must be so can go out and in without wading constructed as to give an equal thickthrough mud and manure. This barn ness, and to allow all the contents to no time to spare in choring in a big in- thickness is not necessary. It is hardly convenient show barn. It is not an necessary to mention the common prountried scheme; I have one in use .- vision for making non-conducting walls



by allowing air spaces to be filled with sawdust. This sawdust should be ten inches or a foot in thickness and carefully and compactly filled in. If there is a perfect drainage below, the side walls well constructed, the ice covered with sawdust on top, over which there is free ventilation, the ice will keep well. An interior size of fourteen by sixteen and nine feet high will hold about forty tons, and will keep plenty by the corporation, instead of being of ice during the time mentioned for a moderate family, if properly cared for. -American Cultivator.

ADULTERATED MILK.

WHEN one has a really fine product it Dishonest Milkmen Can Be Detected with Very Little Trouble.

The milkman who waters his goods generally does so under the impression shipping some of their best fruits di-rect to London. Poor products would itself with the milk, and cannot be destone peaches; place them in a vessel not sell for enough to pay the freight tected except upon chemical analysis. This shows gross ignorance. The milk will hold only its own fluid; all foreign fluid will be precipitated if the mixture is allowed to stand for a couple of and sapping the very foundation of the days. You may detect a dishonest dairy interests of the country goes without saying. Uninfluenced by the conditions which control the products of the coughly, and let it dry out. If then the dairy, this monster of fraud and de- it is filled with milk, and allowed to ceit stalks through the land masquer- stand in a cool-not cold-place for ading under the guise of pure butter, forty-eight hours, all the foreign fluid and robbing the dairy of its honest will be precipitated, that is, it will profit, not through any merit of its settle to the bottom of the bottle. The own, but because it is a clever counter-sour milk will then fill the middle of feit of the genuine article; reaping a the bottle, and the fatty substance will harvest where it has not sown. The be floating on top. Sometimes the top trouble seems to be not so much in the will be a layer of cream, then will large markets of the east, where laws come a layer of albumen, another artimore or less stringent are in opera- ficial device to make the milk look tion. but in the sections of country rich; then will come the soured milk, nearer the points of production, and and at the bottom will be the foreign the far west and south, where this coun- water. The whole scheme of deception Alpaca for bathing suits has been terfeit is supplanting butter, thus re- can be read by a glance at the bottle, strongly recommended by those who ducing the consumption, and increasing after one has had a single lesson in the have tried it as a substitute for the the shipments of butter to the eastern rudiments of milk inspection. This old stand-by flannel. It is said to be cities that have freed themselves, in a sort of work is not scientifically satismuch lighter, and to have the merit of measure, from the fraudulent operations factory, but it will always develop shedding water instead of holding it of oleomargarine. -Baltimore Price fundamental fact-whether or not the milk is normal.-Rural World



The United States Government reports ROYAL a pure cream of tartar baking powder, highest of all in leavening strength.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Late United States Dr. H. a. Mott Government Chemist.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"Now, Mrs. Bronson," said the broker, "how shall we invest this money for you?" "I don't know," said the lady. "What do you think of those Fluctuating stocks? I understand a great deal of money is made in them."

According to Dr. Darwin and others it takes a monkey thousands of years to make a man of himself, but a man can make a monkey of himself in a minute. We lead the world.-Galveston News.

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.-Lord Blazonberrie—"But surely you won't go on flirting like this after we are married?" Miss Manhattan—"Yes, indeed. You know we Americans believe in 'Union and Liberty.' "—Truth.

At people who are nervous. It is brutal to do so. Their affliction is very real and distressing. It can easily be remedied, however, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a nerve tonic of leading merit, indorsed by physicians and of long standing in popularity. It restores and cultivates digestion, regulates the liver and bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic and kidney trouble. It is pure and efficacious.

The little that goes a great way must be a sunbeam; but after its inconceivable travel you can stop it by a mere wink of vour eve .- Puck.

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

ALL gall may be divided into three parts; but some fortunate individuals have cer-tainly repaired the fractures.—Puck.

Hor Springs-Jumping from the frying

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept 11. WHEAT—No. 2 red 54½@ 55

No. 2 hard 52½@ 53

CORN—No. 2 mixed 32 @ 32½

OATS—No. 2 mixed 21 @ 22

RYE—No. 2 45 @ 46

FLOUR—Patent, per sack 175 @ 2 03

CATTLE-Native and shipping 3 50 @ 5 10 CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 50 @ 5 10
Texans 2 50 @ 2 85
HOGS—Heavy 4 40 @ 6 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice 4 50 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice 2 50 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red 60% 61
CORN—No. 2 mixed 37% 38
OATS—No. 2 mixed 25 @ 26%
RYE—No. 2 41 @ 42
BUTTER—Creamery 19 @ 21
LARD—Western steam 8 25 @ 8 30
PORK 16 75 @17 00
CHICAGO CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime. 4 50 @ 5 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping. 4 00 @ 6 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice. 4 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat. 3 20 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 64 @ 64%
CORN—No 2 32 @ 394
DATS—No 2 214@ 244
RYE. 47 48
BUTTER—Creamery 16 @ 22
LARD. 8 30 @ 8 35
PORK. 16 12½@16 17½

NEW YORK.

from a beer barrel blew out and instantly killed a Harrisburg man who stood in its way. The coroner can hardly escape the verdict that the man died from the effects of liquor.—Boston Herald.

SCHOOLMASTER—"Why was it that his great discovery was not properly appreciated until long after Columbus was dead?"
Nineteenth Century Boy—"Because he didn't advertise." didn't advertise."

"My hair," murmured Van Arndt sadly, as he strove carefully to conceal the bald spot on his head, "reminds me of a fool and his money."—Puck.

"What sort of a girl is she?" "Oh, she is a miss with a mission." "Ah?" "And her mission is seeking a man with a mansion."—Sketch. "CIVILIZATION is ruining my business," said the museum keeper. "The supply of wild men is getting so low, I hardly know where to look for them."—Harper's Bazar.

It is when a woman gets caught in a shower with a new hat on that you may re-alize what a rain of terror is.—Washington

CORRECT .- "Which is right, Mr. Railroad, 'a quarter of six' or 'a quarter to six!' "I'm sure I do not know, Miss Lovely. I always say 'five forty-five.' "

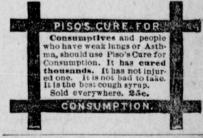
THE chef makes no pretensions as a sharpshooter, but he can hold his own at the range.—Elmira Gazette.

"Were you loaded?" "I suppose so; I found my pockets were rifled."—Binghamton Leader.

"Well, Willie, did you master your lesson to-day?" "No'm; I missed it."

Nothing rattles a timid belle like a great ring.—Galveston News.

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.



1465 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

IF YOU CHEW TOBACCO

IT • IS • ABSOLUTELY • PURE—TRY • IT.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Those troublesome Cherokee allotments have at last been decided, and the result is not what anybody anticipated. It has required one full week to pass on the claims, and when the names were announced to-day it was discovered that only sixty-two of the 135 claimants were entitled to homestead entries. Of these fifty-three were claimants whom the Cherokee Settlers' association recommended.

Under the original agreement by which the Cherokee outlet was pur-chased, it was stipulated that seventy citizens of the Cherokee nation, who had made improvements in the outlet, should be entitled to take up eighty acres of land each by way of compensation. The article in the agreement between the Cherokee nation and the United States provided that these improvements must have been made prior to November 1, 1891, and whatever improvements had been made must be shown to have been intended for farming purposes. Not only the purpose of the farmer, but his wife and children, must be shown, and each was entitled to eighty acres, and they were granted the right to select any land improved by the husband and father until all of his improved land had been taken. The amount of land which could thus be taken was limited to 600 acres, and it was further stipulated that the price to be paid the Cherokee nation for the outlet lands. \$1.40 an acre, should be deducted for each acre so taken in allotment.

No sooner had this agreement been made public than all kinds of citizens began to make improvements on the They built small houses, costing all the way from \$10 to \$25, dug wells and began to skirmish for probable land office proximates. Attorney Owen, a smooth citizen, with some Cherokee blood in his veins, advised his clients to locate near railroads and other advantageous places. One individual, who was certainly entitled to an allotment if he had married after the orthodox form, was cut out because his marriage certificate was dated July, 1893. He had been living with a Cherokee woman as husband and was recognized as a citizen, but in order to make his claim absolutely valid, as he thought, he had a marriage ceremony performed after the agreement had been entered into.

The allotment agreed upon consumes only 4,200 acres of the 5,600 which were reserved for alloting purposes. From the action of the department in cutting the list below the seventy, which the agreement provided for, it is very apparent that the bill now before the lower house providing for forty-eight additional allotments will come to

TOWN-SITE TRUSTEES.

Fourteen Are Democrats, Four Are Re-

publicans and Three Populists. Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Hoke Smith has appointed three trustees each for the seven townsites on the Cherokee outlet. Of the twenty-one appointees fourteen are democrats, four republicans and three populists. The several boards are to be as follows, the first named in each instance being the

Board No. 1, Perry-Chairman, Timothy Mc-Georgia, dem; Fred L. Bailey, of Kansas,

Board No. 2, Epid-William J. Rogers, of North Carolina, chairman, dem.; C. A. Wood, of Texas, secretary, dem,: William L. Cundiff,

of Nebraska, pop. Board No. 8. Alva-H. F. Northeutt, of Arkansas, chairman, dem.: John A. Moe, of Wis-consin, dem.: Homer C. Jones, of Ohio, rep. Board No. 4" Woodward-Ferd S Harris, of

of Kansas, pop. Board No. 5, Round Pond-Henry Durfe, of Mississippi, dem.: J. J. Thomas, of Arkansas, dem.; Eugene R. Culver, of New York, rep. Board No. 6, county seat of 'O' county, near Indian agency—Ed. Etchisou, of Maryland, dem.; Charles S. Burroughs, of Michigan, dem.; Frank Thompson, of Arkansas, rep. Board No. 7, county seat of county "K"— Isaac J. Tobe, of Tennessee, dem.; William P. Leach, of Texas, dem.; D. W. Marquitt, of Ok-

THE TREASURY'S PLIGHT.

The Vanishing Funds Cause Mr. Carlisle

No End of Worry. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- At 'no time since the war have the customs receipts been as low as they are now, and the matter is causing Secretary Carlisle a good deal of worry. In the treasury last night the cash balance was re duced to \$105,000,000, inclusive of the gold reserve and the \$10,000,000 of abraded and uncurrent subsidiary coin. What is left of the depleting gold reserve continues to be the only cash balance in the treasury with which to pay current expenses. The total revenue for the first six days of this month amounted only to \$3,890,000 or about \$648,000 a day, while the expenditures customs officers at Matamoras, in sendhave been \$4,900,000 or \$816,000 a day,

now at the rate of \$168,000 a day. A remarkable fact is that the internal revenue receipts are now for the citizen. first time larger than the customs re ceipts. So far this month the internal revenue receipts have been \$1,787,000-\$181,000 more than the customs receipts have been in the same time. For the fiscal year up to the present time the expenditures have been \$19,000,000 more than the receipts, and at this rate the deficit at the end of the year will be it will assume charge of the case of

very large. CALDWELL, Kan., Sept. 8.-The prai rie fires which raged in the strip did not reach this far west, but got near enough to elear the territory of soon ers. The fire was started south of Arkansas City and it is said that every spear of grass was burned off. The will be a great hardship on the boom ers over there, as they must either pay exorbitant prices for feed or let their stock starve. A great many of the boomers from that, place are moving this way to avoid the burned district The grazing here is good and the horses are growing too fat to make the rul

comfortably.

CORN DECLINE.

Unsatisfactory Report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8 .- The state board of agriculture's crop report for September says: From reports of correspondents of this board, numbering about 600, and representing every county in the state, the following facts with reference to agricultural condition, etc., in Kansas on August 31 are

Corn-The increase in the corn area by reason of failure of wheat over that reported by the assessors is given as follows: In eastern belt, 8 per cent: in central belt, 20 per cent; in west-ern belt, 23 per cent. This is equivalent to 13.8 per cent on the entire area reported by assessors, or 762,321 acres, making a total area planted to corn this year of 6,227,067 acres.

Condition of corn is reported as follows:
Eastern belt, 82 per cent. a loss of 10 points since last report August 1; central belt, 50 per cent., a loss of 8 points in the same time. In

cent., a loss of 8 points in the same time. In the western belt but little corn is grown and outside of the northern tier of counties there is practically none. The average condition of the eastern and central belts or for the corn area of the state is 68 per cent, a loss of 10 points for the state during the month. The decline in condition of corn in the eastern belt is chiefly in the south half and largely in the northern and southeastern counties. Cowley, Elk and Crawford are among those lowest in condition. In the north half of the belt Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jackson, Leavenworth and Nemaha counties report conditions above full average. In the central belt about the same conditions prevail as in the eastern. The best corn is in the north half of the belt and the lowest condition is in the south half. There are, however, counties in all sections of the belt which report very low condition, notably Cloud and Republic in the north. Further south, Dickinson, McPherson and Rice, and still further south all the

ounties report very low condition.

The cause of this heavy decline in condition of corn as reported is dry weather and chinch bugs during the first two or three weeks of August. Some counties report no rain of any consequence during August, others none until the last week. Rains generally in the central belt and in the south half of eastern were local, so that in many counties good corn is re-ported in some portions while in other portions of the same county the crop is an utter failure. Chinch bugs are reported doing serious damage wherever rainfall was light and especially on cornfields adjacent to wheat and on wheat ground planted to corn.

Further yields of wheat reported by the threshers are given by our correspondents and those reports indicate a still lower yield than that which was reported a month ago. These yields indicate a total wheat product for the state of about 19,030,000 bushels.

state of about 19,000,000 bushels.

The yield of oats as reported by threshers show an average yield per acre of eastern belt about the same as that reported a month ago, twenty-three bushels. In the central belt the yields reported indicate an average yield per acre of nine bushels, being less by three bushels than the yields indicated a month ago. The than the yields indicated a month ago. The total oats product of the state will probably be bout 26,000,000 bushels.

Barley and flax also indicate somewhat lower

yields than were reported a month ago.

Potatoes also have suffered from the unfavorable conditions of August, the condition for the state being 58 per cent. instead of 70 as reported

month ago. Sorghum, all varieties, broom corn and alfalfa have all practically maintained their condi-

the nave an practically maintained their condition reported a month ago.

The condition of broom corn is 72 per cent, tame grasses 84, alfalfa 76, prairie grass 72, sordnum 72, potatoes 58, millet 71, apples 18, peaches 33, grapes 70.

While conditions in a large portion of the state baye been in a high degree unfavorable to state have been in a high degree unfavorable to corn potatoes, etc., the forage crops of west-ern Kansas have maintained a condition which promises an abundance of stock feed in most untles of that section of the state

FROM KANSAS TO LIVERPOOL.

Great Commercial Enterprise by Way of the South. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8.-Col. I. W. Avery, of this city, announced vesterday the consummation of plans which may have a most favorable influence in building up a greater Kansas City. He said that a southern company, with which he is connected, has completed arrangements with Liverpool more than probable that a new trial Weissert, of Wisconsin. Immediately shipping firms and that within three | means acquittal. Both men passed a | there was a pandemonium, and cries of weeks a fleet of twenty-five vessels very restless night, their supposed last "Adams," "Adams," resounded through would be employed in the conduct on earth, spending the most of the time the great hall. Gen. Hurst, of Ohio, foreign trade directly tween Liverpool and Port Royal, S. C., and Brunswick, Ga. "It is our purpose," he said, "to reach out for the foreign carrying trade of the west and southwest. All that territory is tributary to Kansas City and surveys show the distances from Kansas City Tennessee, dem.: William C. Cunningham, of to the various ports of the eastern sea-Michigan, secretary, dem.; A. N. Whittington, bounds to be in our favor. It is true the southern and southwestern lines have not the facilities of the great northern trunk lines which now carry the product of the west from Chicago to the seaboard. Most of them

have but a single track but then their business is less. We are seeking now from these southern lines the establishment in conjunction with us of a rate from Kansas City to Liverpool which will do much to turn the current of business our way. The effect of the establishment of such a rate would be to make Kansas City a great depot of foreign trade. I am satisfied that we will secure material concessions. Our boats will enter the foreign trade within three weeks. For the present they will ply only between soon establish the additional line from

MEXICO MAY HAVE TO PAY.

Thomas Salinas, Whose Sheep Were Seized, Is an American Citizen WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Mexican government will in all probability be compelled by the United States to pay damage for the action of the Mexican ing armed men to the disputed island so that the treasury is running behind in the Rio Grande, and seizing the sheep of Thomas Salinas, as it now turns out that he is an American

> The information came in a dispatch from Gen. Wheaton, commanding the department of Texas, to Gen. Schofield. Salinas is a voter of Starr county, Texas. The state department hesitated in taking a hand in the matter until the evidence now in possession had been secured, and now having attained this country in the pending dispute.

Cholera in London.

LONDON, Sept. 8.-In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Fowler, president of the local government poard, announced that a charwoman who had been employed in the house had died under very suspicious circumstances. He was not prepared to say that it was a case of cholera, but a most careful examination was being made of

Mr. Fowler's announcement created almost a panic among the members and many of them left the house forthwith. It is learned that the doctor's examination leaves scarcely a doubt that the woman died of Asiatic cholera.

HOME RULE FAILS.

Bill by an Overwhelming Majority. London, Sept. 9 .- The house of lords was crowded when the earl of Cranbrook, conservative, resumed the debate on the home rule bill. The lord high chancellor, Lord Herschell, durthe course of his able plea for the bill. asked if things were left alone, would there be no danger from the American sympathizers with the cause of Ire-

Lord Herschell admitted the difficulty of framing a home rule measure which would not be open to objection, but reminded his hearers they must not forget that a small number of men of English blood framed the United States constitution, which had stood the test of a hundred years and which had been the admiration of the world. "Surely," he continued, "we are not reduced to such a state of impotence as to be unable to improve the relations existing between the Irish and the English.

The house of lords presented a brilliant and most unprecedented spectacle when Lord Salisbury rose to deliver the last speech in opposition to the home rule bill. The house was filled in every part with people anxious to hear the decisions of the lords upon the measure which had so long been debated in and out of parliament.

The earl of Kimberly, liberal, twice secretary of state for the colonies, lord president of the council, followed the marquis of Salisbury, and spoke for the bill, on behalf of the government, but the earl's remarks failed to make any decided impression upon his hear-

At the close of his speech the division was taken. The latter proceeding lasted over half an hour, and resulted in a vote of 419 against the bill and 41 in favor of it.

LIKE A MELODRAMA.

Two Condemned Men, Two Rude Coffins, New Made Graves, a Horseman Bring-ing a Reprieve-Charaws Get a New

WILBURTON, I. T., Sept. 9.-Two men with dark skins, rendered ghostly by fear and long confinement, stood in the court grounds, ten miles out from Wilburton, alternately singing and praying. In a cabin a few yards distant were two rude coffins. On a little hill 400 yards away two mounds of fresh dirt marked two new-made graves. An Indian sheriff with loaded Winchester stood near by, a look of indifference on his stolid face. All about were Indian police, deputy marshals, cow boys and idle, curious spectators.

The two men with fear-distorted faces vere Simon Wade and Solomon Lewis, Choctaw Indians, condemned to die for political murders. The coffins were intended for them, so were the graves. They were to be stripped to the waist, seated upon the coffins and shot through their hearts by the sheriff.

Suddenly a mounted man, riding rapidly, appeared. It was Robert Benton, captain of Gov. Jones' light horsemen. He came from Red Oak and bore a letter from Judge Holston stating that he had reconsidered his decision and in accordance with the commands made by Secretary Smith had declared their execution off and granted new trials. The lives of Simon Wade and Solomon Lewis praying. They now believe that prayer! saved their lives.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The Infection in England Spreading-Deaths in Italy and Holland. LONDON, Sept. 9 .- The British medical journals, discussing the outbreak of cholera, concludes that the source of the Grimsby and Hull infection is in Antwerp; or, in other words, that the disease was brought to Grimsby and Hull from Antwerp. It is announced here that there have been no cases of cholera at Hull since Wednesday, but, it is added, hundreds of cases of choleraic diarrhœa exist there. Late yesterday afternoon it was officially announced that there was one death from cholera at Grimsby and thirteen new cases, including some said to

be choleraic diarrhoea, making a total of fifty cases. At the Cleethorp hospital there are two cases of cholera. The suspicious case at Islington, which at first was supposed to be cholera, is now pronounced not to be Asiatic cholera.

ROME, Sept. 9.-At the casino five new cases and one death from cholera were reported. At Naples there were two deaths and at Palermo five new cases and five deaths from cholera.

HAMBURG, Sept. 9.—The British ship Galena, from Rotterdam, has arrived here with six cases of suspected cholera on board. One of the cases is already known to be Asiatic cholera.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 9. - Three new cases and one death from cholera were announced here today.

The Atlanta's Officers Reprimanded.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Herbert has issued an order reprimanding the officers responsible for the deplorable condition of the cruiser Atlanta, on which a fire occurred while the vessel was at the Norfolk navy The secretary says the origin of the fire is directly traceable to the

carelessness of Capt. Edward E. Potter,

then commandant of the Norfolk navy

yard, Capt. John R. Barkett and Chief

Collided with the Brooklyn Bridge.

Engineer Cline, U. S. N.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.-A full-rigged ship, the Harry Williams, met with a peculiar accident while passing under the Brooklyn bridge. A sailor was at work near the top of the mainmast as the ship approached the structure. The mainmast was unusually high, and as the ship swept down the river a carpenter at work on the bridge velled

to the sailor, who slid down just in time to save himself. The foremast passed under safely, but the top of the A NEW COMMANDER.

Commander of the G. A. R. by Acclamation-The Commander-in-Chief's Ad-

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7 .- The first session of the national encampment of the G. A. R. began at 9:30 o'clock, as did also the first session of the Woman's Relief Corps convention and the Daughters of the Regiment.

One of the most important reports made to the national encampment was that of the special committee on legislation, by Chairman Keay. The purpose of the appointment of the committee was to do something to secure the enforcement of the two federal laws, almost totally disregarded for many years, the first providing that those discharged from military or naval services by reason of wounds or privations incurred in the line of duty should have preference in the appointment to public offices and the other recommending that honorably discharged men should be preferred by the business men and firms of the country for lucra-

tive employment. The report and address of Commandr-in-Chief Weissert was delivered yesterday afternoon. He reviewed the progress of the order during the past year and made allusion to the death during that time of two illustrious comrades, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Continuing he said:

While our leaders are fast passing away there has been an unusually large death loss among the rank and file, among those who car ried the gun and knapsack during the late war, and post charters throughout the order have been repeatedly draped with the insignia of mourning. The loss by death in the ranks of the G. A. R. during the past year is 7,002. This s an excess of any previous mortuary return Add to the figures the estimated loss of veter-ans not members of the order, amounting by a conservative estimate to 7,500, we have a total loss by death among the union veterans of 14,

In the returns for December, 1892, there was June previous in good standing and a large in crease was constantly looked for in June, but the desired result was not obtained. After the desired result was not obtained. After most earnest efforts made by headquarters to increase the membership in good standing, a loss from June, 1892, of over 2,001 must be re-ported. The determination to weed out all members who are practically a dead weight to the order, together with the pressure in finan cial matters throughout the country, from of-ficial reports, is largely the cause. I am pleased, however, to report the delinquent list for the same period reduced by almost 4,000. The total nembership of the Grand Army of the Republic is 443,554, of which 397, 223 are in good stand suspended, 41,661; by delinqueut reports.

The gain by muster during the past year

Recently, we find scores of worthy veterans some above the age of three score and ten, yes four score years, many suffering from wounds received on the battle-field, or disease incurred while in the service of the country, or other disabilities which are covered by law, cut off from the pension roll without first making proper investigation. During the past three years some of those who were not the friends of our country during the mighty contest from 861 to 1865 have taken every means within their power to create public sentiment agains pension laws and pensioners. Unwarrante statements are made against the pension roll. No facts are advanced to substitute the state-ments made. The pension laws of our country affect the interests of veterans of various wars but somehow the indiscriminate taking away var against treason and rebellion.

After the reading of the various, reports were completed at 4:30 o'clock and a half hour's routine work disposed of, Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill arose and nominated Capt. J. G. B. had been saved. They are the happiest Adams, of Massachusetts, as command-Indians in the Choctaw nation. It is er-in-chief, to succeed Commander then withdrew and Adams was chosen by acclamation.

Ivan N. Walker, of Indianapolis, was then elected senior vice commander, and J. C. Bigger, of Texas, was elected junior vice commander without opposi-

M'KINLEY AND THE VETERANS. The Governor of Ohio Talks to the Boy

Who Wore the Blue. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7 .- Maj. William McKinley, Jr., spoke to

gathering of 3,500 enthusiastic G. A. R. men who had paid an admission fee into Armstrong park yesterday after-noon. He said in part: I think nobody in this country has a bette right to meet than the Grand Army of the

Republic, who preserved for us and all mankind the best and greatest government on earth. It took thirteen times three months to conquer that gigantic rebel lion against our country and its institution We were not only willing to suffer and die fo the union, but were determined to let nothing stand in the way of its preservation. Lincoln said he would savethe union with or without slavery, and that he had registered an oath in Heaven to do ft. but God would not let us say it with slavery. It was not from man our issue came, but from Him who is the sovereign of life and limb that all men might be free. We have made and will perpetuate forever the freest gov-ernment under the sun. The most marvelous thing is, when the great conflict was over about thing is, when the great conflict was over about 1,002,00) men scattered like mists and went everywhere. There were no disturbances, and there were no plundering bands. They all went home, dropping into the quiet walks of citizenship and were just as good citizens as they had been soldiers. There were some who elieved you had fought so long and had becom so used to scenes of carnage you would return with blood in your eyes. [Shouts of "but we did it"] You disappointed them by beginning the work of reconstruction, and you have been building up this government ever since. All has been a ccomplished by great sacrifice, but what been a ccomplished by great sacrifice, but what is there of good not gained that way? We paid the price of this union in the blood of the best men of the land, and like Lincoln, we remember it is not what we say of them, but what they did that will live. To keep the United States forever is the business of the Grand Army of the Republic now, and of everybody. No difference what else they take away from us, they cannot deprive us of our pariotism and love for the old flag, and we will fight for it just the same if they take away every pen sion from us. There is no coraradeship in the world live that founded on the common field. withstanding universal privations and fighting for a common cause.'

Beeson and Higbee Guilty.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7. - The report of special investigating committee exonerating Commissioner Mercer, of Wyoming, of the charge of dishonorable conduct and finding Commissioner O. Benson, of Oklahoma, guilty of dishonorable acts, was adopted by the world's ing voice. Commissioner Beeson rebeing pronounced. The commission unanimously adopted the report of the special committee finding Frank D. Higbee guilty of conduct unworthy a six feet of the stick snapped off. This Higher guilty of conduct unworthy a two horses on the Fordham farm have ing afraid of a cat."—Harper's Young to the bridge since it was erected.

Higher guilty of conduct unworthy a two horses on the Fordham farm have ing afraid of a cat."—Harper's Young been affected with the disease. One has died and the other cannot recover.

MUSTERED OUT.

Close of the G. A. R. Encampment—Resolutions in Regard to Pensions—Woman's Relief Corps Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8. - The national bodies of the G. A. R. resumed business sessions. The rapidity with which business was transacted almost took some of the delegates off their feet. The selection of officers and place of next encampment was generally expected to take place yesterday.

The committee on pensions present-ed a very lengthy report. Regarding the disability act of June, 1890, the report says: This act was accepted by the surviving sol-

diers and by the people in general as a settle-ment of the question. Under the administration of that law the poor house gave up its veterans; he who had borne the battle was cared for, and thus the sacred trust accepted and left as a legacy to the nation was faithfully

dministered.

Within a few months we hear with profound sorrow and regret that all this must be changed; that the construction of the law has been changed, and the regulations and rules in regard to proof and ratings under which more than 300,000 claims have been allowed and paid have been revoked, and another construction of the law has been established and new regula-tions for proof and ratings, less favorable to claimants, have been adopted: that a board of revision has been organized in the pension office, charged with the duty of revising all these adjudicated claims in accordance with this new construction and such changed regu-lations as to proof and ratings. Under these changes thousands of pensions have been sus-pended without notice, and thousands of pen-sioners have been dropped from the rolls.

To emphasize the viciousness of the situation and accusation, we learn that it is said, as though by authority, that "it is expected that any of the provider." any of the pensioners so summarily suspended or dropped will be able to prove that they are still entitled to the pensions of which they have still entitled to the pensions of which they have been deprived," thus saying in no uncertain voice that the burden is not upon the party alleging fraud, but that the government which they had preserved shall first brand with in-famy by the charge, then sentence, and, after the stigma had been effective, then concede to them, whose barriers and support of character have been thus undermined, the pitiful privilege of moving for a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence.

The committee also reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That, as the commissioner of pensions, by his recent withdrawals of the obnoxlous rulings which have been so generally con-demned, has virtually acknowledged the incorrectness of of such rulings, we deem it his duty to at once restore to the rolls the thousands of pensioners now standing illegally suspended. The report was unanimously adopted.

In the afternoon the encampment instructed the commander-in-chief to carry the question of the legality of the suspension of pensions up to the supreme court of the United States.

The national council of administration was elected as follows: Arizona, H. B. Lighthiz: Oregon, S. R. Reeves: Tennessee, H. C. Norwood; Louisiana and Mississippi, R. B. Baquie: Maryland, W. J. King: Wisconsin, George L. Thomas; Missouri. King; Wisconsin, George L. Thomas; Missourl. S. M. Sterrit; Washington and Alaska, H. A. Bigelow; Georgia and South Carolina, Harry, Burns; Maine, J. B. Nagle: West Virginia, U. R. King; New Hampshire, S. M. Brown; Nebraska, Charles E. Burmaster; Ohio, R. H. Cockran: Michigan, George H. Hopkins; New Mexico, B. A. Knowles; New York, Nicholas W. Day; Iowa, J. W. Lindt; Delaware, A. S. Nudine; Arkansas, A. D. Thomas; New Jersey, George E. Martin; Kentucky, A. J. Thorne: Potomac, Lyman B. Cutler; Cor J. Thorpe: Potomac, Lyman B. Cutler; Cornecticut, G. D. Bates; Vermont, S. W. Parkhurst; Seuth Dakota, W. L. Farmer: Massachusetts, William M. Olin: Kansas, F. P. Harris Texas, Alexander Brown: Idaho, W. A. Dodge; Virginia and North Carolina, Dannial Thompson, Colorado, J. G. Fleming, Illinois Thompson: Colorado, J. G. Fleming: Illinois. H. S. Dietrich: Alabama, A. N. Ballard; Penn-sylvania, A. P. Burchtleld; Indiana, C. J. Murphy; California, C. J. Fuller; Florida, F.

ell: Utah, Rev. D. C. Bliss At the meeting of the Women's Relief corps the following officers were elected and installed: President, Mrs. A. J. Wethers, of Minnesota; senior vice president, Mrs. Taylor, of Ohio; junior vice president, Mrs. N. P. Anderson, of California; treasurer, Mrs. Gordon, of Kansas; counselor, Mrs. C. V.

Sheriff, of Pennsylvania. The convention passed resolutions denouncing Hoke Smith for dropping pensioners from the roll and demanding that the administration was justified in putting every federal soldier who served this government in putting down the rebellion upon the pension roll rather than to find some frivolous excuse for rejecting their claims for

pensions. The committee on resolutions made many recommendations. The memorial and resolution that the pay of soldiers in the late war be made up to the gold basis by congress was laid on the table. The resolution asking that veterans be given the preference in public service was adopted, as was also the memorial asking the Grand Army to hold services on Washington's birthday. The com-mittee voted to not sustain the C. S. Cole post of Illinois from the depart-ment decision that the Grand Army can not collect debts from members.

HAMILTON FISH DEAD.

President Grant's Secretary of State Dies at a Ripe Old Age. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Hamilton Fish, Sr., secretary of state under President cian, are breaking down more rapidly

his country home on the Hudson, at Garrison, N. Y. Mr. Fish was 85 years old August 3, last. Nearly thirty years ago he had a work she may have in mind she ties it severe attack of illness from which he never entirely recovered. Up to that time he had been active and vigorous. He had won a name as a statesman in several enochs, was the trusted and intimate friend of Gen. Grant, and was the senior living ex-governor of New York, the senior living United States senator from New York, and the senior living ex-secretary of the United States. Hamilton Fish was a native of New York City. His father was Col. Nicholas Fish, an officer in the revolutionary army and a warm friend of Washington and Alexander Hamilton, after whom the son and grandson, Hamilton Fish, Jr., were named. His mother, a daughter of Petrus Stuyyesant, was a lineal descendant and heir of the last Dutch colonial governor of New York

Anthrax in Delaware. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 7 .- Anthrax is still spreading in New Castle county. Yesterday a herd of cattle numbering thirteen were killed on the place of Arthur Coulbourn, near Delaware City. After the animals were killed their bodies were burned. Two cows died fair commission with only one dissent- | yesterday on the Longland place, near Delaware City. The body of one of mained in his seat while judgment was the cows that died last week and was that was a cat-bird, but it isn't. Why, dumped into the river grounded opposite Parker's iron works, at New Castle, yesterday. The body was burned flew away. The idea of a cat-bird be-

CONGRESSIONAL

Proceedings of the Extra Session What Both Houses Are Doing. When the senate met on the 2d Mr. Palmer submitted a joint resolution providing for the election of United States senators by the people. That and a similar resolution of Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) were referred. There was no debate on the silver question as other matters occupied the attention of the senate, none of general importance, however... The house was occupied in further discussion of the rules.

Three speeches were delivered on the repeal

bill in the senate on the 4th. The house resolution making September 18 a national holiday Washington (the anniversary of the laying in Washington (the anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capital) was passed.

Mr. Voorhees moved to take up the repeal bill and Mr. Allen (Neb.) moved to adjourn as an observance of labor day, but the senate refused to adjourn. Senator Cullom then spoke in favor of the repeal bill, and Mr. Coke favored bimetallism. Mr. Peffer spoke in favor of his amendment for tree colorge. Before he conamendment for free coinage. Before he con-cluded his remarks the senate adjourned.... Nothing was done in the house

WHEN the senate met on the 5th, Mr. Stewart (Nev.) sprung a surprise by announcing that hereafter a quorum of the senate would have to be present when senators spoke upon the silver question. Mr. Voorhees' resolution for meeting at 11 o'clock went over. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill creating a department of education under the supervision of a secretary of education. Mr. Allen's resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury as to whether he had redeemed any silver certificates in coin was agreed to. Mr. Stewart then spoke on the silver question until adjournment. The house was engaged in further considering the rules. A large number of bills have been filed to take their place on the calendar when work

is resumed.

In the senate on the 6th Mr. Voorhees said he would not press his resolution for 11 o'clock meetings of the senate at present and it was laid over. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) addressed the senate on his resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the financial condition of the country. The resolution went to the calendar and the repeal bill was taken up by a vote of 37 to 21, and Mr. Stewart continued his remarks against the bill. He yielded to Mr. Teler (Col.) who demanded a quorum and in ler (Col.) who demanded a quorum and in a ber (Col.) who demanded a quorum and in a brief speech spoke feelingly of the injustice be-ing done the friends of silver. Mr. Stewart then resumed his remarks and had not con-cluded at adjournment... The house adopted the rules and then adjourned until Saturday, after an avalanche of bills had been laid on the clerk's desk.

THE proceedings in the senate were exceedingly dull and uninteresting on the 7th. Mr. Stewart finished his speech and there were sev-Stewart innished his speech and there were several dilatory roll-calls. To facilitate delay, Mr. Wolcott (Col.) presented a petition from citizens of a Colorado town for the repeal of the McKinley bill, which was substituted for the repeal of the Sherman law in blank petitions that had been sent out. He also offered a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of bounty paid on maple sugar.... The house was not in

In the senate on the 8th Mr. Wolcott's resolution calling for information as to the amount of bounties paid on maple sugar was enlarged so as to include all sugars and adopted. De-bate on the repeal bill was then resumed. Mr. Faulkner (W. Va.) spoke first. He declared his intention of offering an amendment providing for the coinage of 3,000,0 0 silver dollars monthly until the aggregate silver circulation should be \$800,000,000. Mr. Turpic (Ind.) spoke in favor of bimetallism and Senator Jones (Ark.) opposed the bill. A tilt, containing some acid, took place between Senators Voorhees (Ind.) and Hale (Me.) and after Mr. Teller announced his determination to address the senate an executive session was held and the senate adjourned.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BRUTES. Evidences of the Existence of a Moral

Sense in Animals. Pelicans fish in common, driving the fish toward each other in turns. Buffaloes, on the approach of danger, take the young and weak into the middle of the herd, and the bulls will often defend a herd when they could easily have saved themselves by flight. Brehm relates the case of a young monkey who defended an old and decrepid one against a number of dogs at the risk of his own life. Capt. Stansbury noticed a pelican in the lake of Utah, which was quite blind and old, yet apparently very fat. He watched the bird, and found that it was fed by others younger than itself. Prof. Agassiz has pointed out the conscientiousness in dogs, and indeed their faithfulness toward their masters is not sufficiently regarded. Sir John Lubbock has watched the life of the ants. He says that he never saw an ant permit one of its own species tomeet with a mishap without assisting it, and that wounded ants are carefully taken home to the ant-hill. When the fighting ants attack a common enemy, it is only reasonable to suppose that a sense of duty leads them to forget danger. * * * "It is very probable that the sense of responsibility is more developed in animals that live in large communities than in those which live in pairs or singly," asserts a writer in Espano Moderna. "It is difficult for us to determine the conception of right and wrong among the animals, because we have as yet no means of communicating with them." But the fact that we are unable to arrive at a just comprehension of the moral state of the animal world does not prove that the animals are entirely lacking in moral

qualities.-N. Y. Ledger. Why Women Break Down.
Women, says a well-known physi-Grant, died yesterday at Glenclysfe, than men. The reason of this is that they allow themselves to take less real rest. When a man drops business he drops it. When a woman lets go of any to her apron strings, as it were. She has been taught through long years of training that it is high crime and misdemeanor to let anything escape her mind. So, when she is supposed to be at rest, she is constantly pinching herself to see if she hasn't forgotten something. In this way she carries her burden into her resting hours and sits down among the roses of relaxation with her foot on the treadle that turns the grindstone of drudgery. If men kept their noses to the grindstone as persistently as women they would be nervous and irritable "beyond compare." If women would get their own consent to rest they would have better complexions, better stomachs, and a

> Clerk-I can't sell this silk at all, sir As soon as I tell people the price they say it is not worth it.

happier life. - Chicago Tribune.

Floor Walker-Well, we've got to get rid of it, somehow. Mark it up a dollar a yard more and put it on the bargain counter.-Puck.

"Pooh," cried Tommy, "I thought a little tiny kitty came along this morning and scared the bird so that it

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