# County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

. NO. 50.

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summery of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

IT is feared that the delay of the president in appointing strip land office officials may interfere seriously with opening on time.

THE foundation for the many rumors regarding the health of the president is found in the fact which has been made public that on July 1 he had an operation performed for the removal of a growth inside his left jaw, a portion

of the bone being cut away.

The following banks in Minnesota have been authorized to reopen on September 7: The National, of Mankato; the National Citizens' bank, of Man-

THE government won in its escheat case against Mormons in Utah. About \$500,000 was involved.

COMMISSIONER LOCHREN, of the pension bureau, has issued an order modifying a previous one. Hereafter pensioners will not be suspended previous to investigation.

THE patent commissioner has refused to issue to Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, a trade mark register for the dispensary liquors of that state, consisting of the word "Palmetto" and the arms of the state.

THE government gold purchases at the Denver mint for July and August are \$5,000 larger than ever known in the same time.

THE administration is working with the senate the same as it did with the house. The passage of an unconditional

repeal bill by it is said to be assured. HEARINGS will be given by the committee on ways and means to persons interested in the preparation of a tariff bill, beginning September 4 and closing on the 20th.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS has left Washington for his home at Ottawa, Ill., to spend a two weeks' vacation.

THE president returned to Washington on the 1st and convened a meeting of the cabinet. THE public debt statement showed

an increase during the month of August of \$10,442,898. INSPECTOR FAISON has submitted to Hoke Smith a report of the agreement

entered into with the Choctaw nation whereby two of the convicts are to be executed and the others allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter. THE senate has confirmed a large

number of nominations, among them those of Charles Schaefer, of Kansas, consul at Vera Cruz, and F. G. Spillman, register of the land office at Kingfisher, Ok.

DR. BRYANT says President Cleveland's health was never better than

HAYWARD A. HARVEY, the inventor of the Harveyized steel armor plates and roller screw, died recently from E. Johnson at Rock Island, Ill. kidney trouble at Orange, N. J.

THE four members of the Henry Irving theatrical company who were detained at New York on the charge of

being contract laborers were released. THE terrible storm which swept over the southern states struck the vicinity of New York later, doing an untold amount of damage. Great loss was reported from many points along the

DOMINO won the Futurity at Sheeps head Bay, L. I. Galilee was second, a nose behind Domino.

THE New York World prints a list of twenty banks which have resumed business, also a list of about fifty manufacturing establishments that have resumed operations since August 12.

MARIE PRESCOTT, the well known actress, died at New York recently. In private life she was Mrs. D. Sheppard, her husband being better known under his stage name of R. D. Mac-Lean.

THE funeral of the largest woman in Connecticut occurred the other day at her home near Montpelier. weighed 425 pounds. Her coffin had to be taken through the window, and it required the strength of fourteen men. A RECEIVER for the Nicaragua Canal

Co. has been appointed by Judge Benedict in the United States circuit court at New York.

ROBERT D. WRENN is the tennis champion of the United States, defeating Hovey in the tournament at Newport, R. I.

FIFTEEN persons were killed and thirty injured by the western express on the Boston & Albany going through a bridge near Springfield, Mass. A BOLD robbery was committed on

the Cunard steamer Campania, on her last trip to New York, in which \$4,000 in diamonds and jewelry and a letter of credit for £20,000 were taken. Mrs. C. R. Fiske, a wealthy widow of Boston, was the victim.

NANCY HANKS trotted a mile in 2:06% on the Fleetwood track, New York. EMMA GOLDMAN, the anarchist, has been arrested at Philadelphia on a New

York warrant. Dr. EDSON, of New York, has made an examination of the remains of the persons who died of supposed cholera at Jersey City, and says that at least one case was genuine Asiatic cholera.

THE Hotel de Logerot, Fifth avenue, New York, has assigned. THE Queen City bank, of Buffalo, N.

Y., which suspended several weeks ago, has resumed. Ar a meeting of the creditors of the a lynching was expected. suspended bank of E. K. Smith & Co.,

members of the firm.

THE WEST.

JUDGE Ross, in the United States district court at Los Angeles, Cal., handed down an opinion declaring that the Labrador. According to the last report, warrant for the arrest of the Chinamen | Peary was at Davis inlet on August 2,

verification is in proper form. Beeson, the Oklahoma commissioner prices asked. of the world's fair, was found guilty of prizes for exhibitors.

scheme, claims that Inventor Penning- attacked have died. ton hypnotized him.

A ROUND-TRIP rate of \$65 has been made from Missouri river points to California.

transferred and consolidated with the waves and lost. Woodward land office, in the Cherokee outlet.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to start the Diamond plate glass works in Kokomo and Elwood, Ind., employing 1,400 men. They closed down in May and have since been idle.

Louis, was a case of suicide, he having been driven to desperation by an anonymous letter writer.

CHICAGO papers announce that the Clingman suit against the closing of permanent Sunday closing of the ex-A GENUINE case of leprosy has been

ber of physicians in the last few weeks sell below a fraction over 15d. and they unite in saying that it is

JUDGE GOGGIN at Chicago continued days. This will keep the fair open on Sundays until its close. Goggin refused to respect the opinions of two other judges whom he had invited to act with him, causing them to feel much offended at his behavior.

DANIEL BUTLER was burned to death in a fire at Beardstown, Ill., which destroyed the Commercial hotel and other buildings.

Gov. ALTGELD in an interview deprecates the newspaper talk about activity among anarchists in Chicago. THE Kansas board of health is ar-

ranging for a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the state. THE paid attendance of the world's fair for the month of August has surpassed that of any previous month by

over 600,000. The total paid attendance for August, not including the 31st, was 3,362,414. JUDGE GEORGE SHORT, of the Superior

sumption. M. V. GANNON, president of the Irish National league, was married to Mary

JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY, of Michigan, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission, was elected president of the American Bar association at Milwaukee.

have been visiting the "sacred ground," the temple lot at Independence, Mo.

CEDAR RAPIDS and other Iowa towns are suffering from a sugar famine. to membership in the Southwestern terested parties.

Traffic association. identification of Bruce at Terre Haute, an Arab chief, who cut off his head. Ind., is part of a scheme to secure the the train in Iowa.

STREET car employes struck at Duluth. Minn.

# THE SOUTH.

Col. Louis J. Dupre, one of the best known newspaper men in the south, and American consul to San Salvador under Cleveland's first administration, Ledger.

ONE hundred lives were said to be lost by the great storm in the vicinity of Port Royal and Beaufort, S. C.

THE Kearsarge and Nantucket have arrived safely at Fortress Monroe, Va. Secretary Herbert has received a telegram notifying him of the fact.

LEONARD GOOF, a negro murderer, was lynched by a mob at Newcastle, THE M., K. & T. has inaugurated its

through train service from Galveston to Chicago.

THE hotel at Sulpher Springs, Ark,

burned the other morning. JOHN FERGUSON, George Bowers and to get rid of the vessel. Wade Cannon were executed at Laurens, S. C., the former for murder and the two latter for arson.

THREE hundred dead bodies were found around the islands about Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C., as a result of the late fearful hurricane. Details showed that the calamity was awful in the destruction of life and property. Gov. TURNEY, of Tennessee, has decided to remove the state troops from

Coal Creek mines and put a small civil guard in their place. THE three murderers who shot into a Kentucky Belt Line train were in jail at Pineville, surrounded by a mob, and

A TRAIN on the Gulf, Colorado & of Columbia, Pa., it was decided to Santa Fe dashed on a burning bridge bring criminal proceedings against the near Belleville, Tex. The bridge gave try with several followers and will way and a terrible wreck ensued. teach theosophy at Chicago.

GENERAL.

FURTHER discouraging news concerning the Peary expedition comes from under section 6 of the Geary law can and on the 5th had reached Nain. There be issued with the complaint when its he tried again to purchase dogs, but failed because he refused to pay the

An epidemic of cholera has been corruption in pretending to obtain raging at Nantes, France, during the past two weeks. As many as twenty-THOMAS WILKINSON, president of the five new cases have been reported in collapsed Indiana-Chicago electric road one day and 60 per cent. of the persons

Wages on the Big Four are to be cut. THE British steamship Justin, which sailed from New York August 13, has By direction of the president, the through a series of terrific storms. Her local land office at Beaver, Ok., has second mate, boatswain and four men been discontinued and its business were washed from her decks by the

SIXTY thousand coal miners returned to work in south Wales on the 31st. This caused the strike to collapse.

THERE is trouble on the Mexican boundary which is likely to assume a serious aspect, hinging as it does on a boundary dispute between the United It has transpired that the mysterious States and Mexico. A party of Mexideath of Mr. Thomas Shortell, at St. cans has seized on a flock of sheep, grazing on land cut off from the American side by the action of the river, and in dispute as to ownership.

THE Pesth Lloyd reports that a change is imminent in the Bavarian the world's fair on Sunday will be de- constitution which will involve the procided against Clingman. This means claiming of Prince Luitpold as king of Bavaria.

THE India council offered council bills to the amount of 40 lacs. No tenfound in the penitentiary at Laramie, der was accepted because none was Wyo. Ed Fisher, a prisoner, is the victim. He has been examined by a num-stands that the India council is not to

MR. GLADSTONE has announced that the government had determined at the close of the home rule debate to adthe world's fair closing case for sixty journ parliament until November, for the purpose of then proceeding with

> ANTI-TAX riots were reported about Raus and Tarragona, Spain. MATAAFA, ex-king of Samoa, has

> been sent into exile. REPORTS from Peking state that disastrous floods have occurred in North China. Many people are homeless. The city of Peking is under water, in some places ten feet deep. Part of the city wall fell, crushing a number of

houses and killing the inhabitants. CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 31 showed an average decrease of 32.5 compared with the corresponding week last year. In New

York the decrease was 34.1. THE third reading of the Irish home rule bill passed the commons on the morning of the 2d by 301 to 267.

A HOTEL in Samlbach, in the Wurtemburg Black forest, was burned recently. Sixty young women were in the house when the fire broke out. Most of them escaped, but a number lost their lives.

GENDARMES suppressed disturbances at Bilbao, Spain. Eight or ten rioters were wounded and twenty arrested.

# THE LATEST.

A count along the border shows that PRESIDENT WOODRUFF and other the number of homeseekers on the high dignitaries of the Mormon church Kansas line has been greatly exaggerated, there being not more than 5,000 of them, all told.

THE ways and means committee met on the 4th and devoted some time to THE Rock Island has been admitted hearing talks about the tariff from in-

AUTHENTIC reports leave no room for WILLIAM A. PINKERTON says the doubt that Emin Pasha was killed by AT a fire in a London oil shop a numrelease of McCoy, who is in fact the ber of those in the building were unman who stole Pollack's diamonds on able to escape and at least five perished.

A PROTEST has reached Washington from the Kiowas and Comanches against the ratification of the agreement to sell their lands, claiming they were unduly influenced. It is asserted that lobbyists are behind this move.

REPORTS from the camp of the Dalton died at Memphis, Tenn. He was 68 gang say that Bill Dalton and two years of age, and editor of the Memphis others of those who were in the fight at Ingalls are fatally wounded.

Two physicians, after examining the body of a man who died at Belfast, Ireland, under suspicious circumstances. have certified that his disease was Asiastic cholera.

JEROME BONAPARTE died at his summer home, Prides Crossing, Mass. THE French Catholic mission at Lichuen, in the province of Huphe, China, has been attacked and sacked

by a mob. THE Columbian caravel, the Santa Maria, which was built by the Spanish THE Texas lines have agreed upon government, will probably soon beuniform rules in the handling of cotton | come the property of the United States. The Spanish government finds that the expense of carrying the caravels and the sailors is too great and is anxious

> THOMAS PLUMMER, charged with the murder of Dr. John Hedgepeth, was acquitted by the jury at Ozark, Mo. A BOYCOTT against all products of Armour's packing houses was declared by

the Kansas City industrial council. EMPLOYES of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad have accepted a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

A RAID was made by a gang of outlaws on the jail at Pineville, Ky., for the purpose of rescuing the Martins. THE surplus of the Wisconsin Central has increased \$36,190 during the year ended June 30.

THE interior department is contemplating the opening of two or three Indian reservations to settlement. ANNIE BESANT has come to this counKANSAS STATE NEWS.

The First national bank of Anthony has resumed business. The coal miners' strike in Kansas is

thought to be practically over. Kansas bankers are said to be falling in line with Briedenthal's recommenda-

tions and placing their caccounts in western cities. Two Wichita girls, about 17 years old ran away with two Wichita young men, -presumably not much older-and

The Kansas G. A. R. delegation left Topeka on the 2d for Indianapolis. Barracks were prepared at Indianapolis for 2,500 from the department. A strong flow of petroleum was struck the other day three miles north-

struck out for Chicago.

west of Neodesha. It is pronounced as strong a well as any west of the Missis-The city of Lawrence is without fire protection or water for sanitary puroses, the water works company hav-

ing shut off the supply because of a disagreement with the council. The Kansas Equal Suffrage association had a grand rally at Kansas City, Kan., September 1 and 2. Many noted female orators took part. Among

them Susan B. Anthony, Laura M. Johns and Mrs. Emma S. De Vas. Young's feed warehouse at Kansas City, Kan., was burned the other night. The loss was heavy as Mr. Young had just laid in a winter's supply of flour and feed. The fire was supposed to have been started by tramps. Loss on building and stock, \$10,000; insurance,

George Wilson and Richard Day escaped from the penitentiary the other night by breaking out of the cell house and scaling the north wall, but were recaptured at noon next day near Hope station by a farmer. They were astride a log and quietly floating down the river.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was held at Kansas City, Kan., commencing on the 31st and lasting three days. The conference is composed of the churches in Kansas and southern Nebraska. Bishop Haygood, of Georgia, presided.

While Gerald Volk, local manager of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co. at Wichita, was alone in his business office the other night, robbers stealthily of the United States. The cause was the cred, chloroformed and bound him one, the glory is one, and, visiting comand robbed the safe, besides taking. \$100, a gold watch and diamond pin and ring from Mr. Volk. The robbers es-

Gov. Hogg, of Texas, has written Gov. Lewelling that he will cheerfully history. If there is any man anywhere appoint delegates to represent Texas who does not honor the union veteran at the transportation conference in Chicago September 12, and otherwise any man anywhere will take pleasure in aiding the suc or would detract in the smallest degree success. Closing, he says: "Heart and soul our people join Kansas for com-

On the last day of the month State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal had received reports from 256 state and private banks relative to their balances with New York banks. They showed that there was due Kansas banks from New York banks a net balance of \$116. 636.92. Eighteen of 256 banks were indebted to the New York banks \$81, 627.87, while the remaining 238 had due them \$198,264.99.

Orders were received at the nationa soldiers' home the other day, directing the discharge of Dr. J. K. Walsh, on of the surgeons of the institution. Charges were preferred against him by Gov. Smith, to the national board of managers, and Gen. Franklin at once ordered him let out. Dr. Walsh is ac cused of fighting the Keeley cure for nebriates, which is said to be back of the trouble between him and the gov-

James E. Bourgette was arrested in the post office at Wichita the other day while laying in wait to assassinate Postmaster Jewett, and had it not beer for the fortunate absence of the latter from the city, the crank would un doubtedly have accomplished his purpose. Bourgette was a mailing clerk until about three months ago, when he was dismissed, and he has frequently complained that he was anjustly treated. He attempted suicide some time ago. It is believed that his mind is unbalanced.

Requests from western counties for seed wheat continue to pour in upon Secretary Henderson, of the state board of railroad commissioners. One mail recently brought requests as follows: Ness county, 30,000 bushels; Finney, 14,000; Thomas, 23,000; Lane, 21,000; Wichita, 19,000; Stanton, 8,000; Sheridan, 6,000; Ford, 5,000; total, 126,000. These are all in excess of the original estimates and if all the other counties increase their demands in proportion the full amount required will be not less than 800,000 bushels.

At the last election the county seat of Gray county was voted away from Ingalls and given to Cimarron, where the county officers are now doing business. Ingalls brought proceedings in mandamus in the district court, asking that the officers be directed to transfer their offices to that place. The ground set out was that the petition upon which the commissioners called a county seat election was fraudulent, having names of non-residents and persons who were not voters. The writ was denied and the county seat declared to be Cimarron. Now Ingalls comes to the supreme court on a writ of error and asks that the proceedings in the court below be reviewed.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. Formally Opened at Indianapolis - Ex-President Harrison's Address.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5 .- Thanks to the weather and the successful carrying out of the admirable arrangements perfected by the local commit tees, the twenty-seventh national encampment of the G. A. R. opened most auspiciously. So far as the number of visitors from outside points is concerned, the success of the encampment is already assured. All day long the railroads poured a stream of people into the Hoosier capital, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 30,000 people must have been turned loose

into the streets of Indianapolis. Almost on the very spot in Military park where, thirty-one years ago, the citizens presented to Col. Harrison and his newly organized Seventieth regiment of volunteers the standards of Indiana and the United States to carry before them to the war, the ex-president yesterday afternoon dedicated Camp Wilder, the name bestowed upon some 300 tents in which reunions of regiments and old soldiers' societies will be in full blast for the remainder of the week. About 3,000 people participated in the exercises, which included addresses by W. A. Ketcham, Gen. G. T. Wilder, for whom the camp is named, and Gen. Harrison; patriotic music by the band and the raising of the stars and stripes to the top of a towering pole.

When the ex-president was introduced he was greeted with a volley of cheers that was thrice repeated. He apologized to his fellow-citizens for having remained so long at the seashore, while they were working hard for the success of the encampment; admitted that he felt in some degree "a shirk;" indulged in some interesting reminiscences regarding the park and surrounding neighborhood in the days of the war, and eulogized the bravery and devotion to country of the Indiana

friendly competition, with the records of sister states, the story of Indiana's part in the great rebellion. But the beauty of it all was that these regiments from Indiana and these from Illinois, and these from Ohio were all one. They were not Indiana's soldiers, Ohio's, or Illinois' soldiers, but soldiers one, the glory is one, and, visiting comrades from other states, we are not here to exalt ourselves, but to take your hands as comrades and share with you the glory of the greatest result that was ever achieved by war in human he does not live in Indiana. If there is from the merits of his service he is not here to-day. You will not meet him on our streets. If there is anyone who can ever find it in his heart to speak of the wounded or disabled veterans of the war or of the veteran who has now fallen by the way, after a brave struggle for nearly thirty years in the pursuits of civil life, he does not live here. My comrades, these tents about us are pitched many days' march nearer home than those in which you dwelt here in 1861. They will stand but for a day and vanish. You go to your own homes, to the shelter of those roof trees, to the companionship of those families from which you separated yourself in time of war and to which you returned with an increased love and consecration. You will go back to pick up the duties of your citizenship, with a higher sense of these duties, of the glory and sweetness of this flag, than you had before you came here to mingle with these comrades, to listen to these stirring songs and to stir each other by the re-

membrance of those bloody days." The reception tendered by the citizens' committee at Tomlinson hall to the officers and delegates to the national encampment was a brilliant social function. Gen. Harrison delivered the address of welcome, and Commander-in-Chief Weissert made the response.

As a finale there was a dancing pro gramme of twelve numbers. Later in the evening Gen. Harrison attended a reunion of comrades of the army of the Cumberland.

Ten thousand people packed Monument place and the adjacent blocks to witness the inaugural electrical illumination of the soldiers' monument.

# NEW PENSION ORDER. Many Claimants Will Be Benefited Who

Were Formerly Denied.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Commissioner Lochren of the pension bureau has issued an order withdrawing that of June 12, 1893, rating cases under the act of June 27, 1890. The order reads: "Hereafter, in affixing rates under this act, the medical referee or the medical officer in the board of revision shall weigh each disability and determine the degree that each liability or the combined disabilities disables the claimant from earning a support by manual labor and a rate corresponding to this degree shall be allowed. In cases in which the pensioner has reached the age of 75, his rate shall not be disturbed if he is receiving the maximum for senility alone, if there no special pensionable disabilities shown."

This order will benefit many claimants who have been denied ratings un-der the former practice. Under the new order the contributory causes of disability causing a mental or a physical incapacity to earn support by manual labor are taken into account.

# SENATOR PEFFER.

The Kansas Senator Makes an Appeal for Free Coinage of Silver at 16 to 1. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- At 3:50 the senate resumed its legislative session and Mr. Peffer's amendment to the repeal bill, providing for free coinage be-

ing the pending question, was read,

preparatory to Mr. Peffer's addressing

the senate. Mr. Jones, republican, of Nevada, moved that the senate adjourn. On this question Mr. Hale demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion to ad-

journ was rejected-yeas 19, nays 31. Mr. Peffer then resumed the floor in advocacy of his amendment. He said the administration was not proposing to discuss the philosophy of finances; they came to congress with a demand for a particular act, the repeal of the Sherman law. They suggested no policy which will admit of the usual compromises in legislative proceedings. It is this or nothing, and that, so far concerned the people be represented, they accepted their movement in the spirit in which it was given. They proposed to give no quarter; his people proposed to give none. He called attention to the fact that a very large majority of the farmers in the south were members of the Farmers' Alliance, and that one of the cardinal doctrines of the alliance is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio. The alliance all through the south had, he said, catechised all candidates for office upon the cardinal tenets of their creed and they had supported no one for any important office who was not in sympathy with their views, and who was not

willing to so express himself. Mr. Peffer read a letter from Senator Gordon, who is now in favor of repeal, written to the alliance, expressing his sympathy with them and his approval

of their doctrines. Coming to 1892, he said that North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas would all have voted for the populist candi-"No Indiana soldier," said he, "need date for the presidency and vice presibe ashamed to open to the world, in dency had it not been for promises made by the leaders of the democratic party that while Mr Cleveland was personally opposed to silver, he would approve a free coinage measure when presented by a democratic congress, as it

Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, wanted to know what measure the senator from Kansas proposed to secure the parity of

the two metals?

Mr. Peffer replied that he would do so by the re-enactment of the old law providing for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1

Mr. Palmer asked if that would produce the result of equality in value. Mr. Peffer said it would; that it al-

ways did it before. 'Will it now?" asked Mr. Palmer. "It will now," replied Mr. Peffer. "If the senator from Illinois does not agree

with me, let him try it and see." Mr. Palmer asked whether it was not on trial now, in reply to which Mr. Peffer said it was not.

It was time, he said, that the partnership existing between the government of the United States and the speculators in Wall street was dis-

"The leaders of the democratic party are pursuing precisely the same course that the leaders of the republican did, and, senators, you are on the breakers. There is a bright, young, vigorous party upon the map of politics which is ready to strike hand with men of all parties to make the fight for silver. The members of that party cared not whether it was called populist or national or what it was called but there was coming a union of hearts and hands upon both sides of this great question and that in the very near future. In a lecture which he had delivered in this city before he had taken the oath of office as senator he had predicted that both old parties would soon be under the leadership of Grover

Cleveland. They were there now.' The senate adjourned before Mr. Peffer had concluded his remarks with the understanding that he should precede Mr. Stewart to-day for the purpose of finishing his speech.

# METHODIST APPOINTMENTS. Bishop Haygood Announces Them at Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 5 .- At the conclusion of the business of the South Methodist conference Bishop Haygood made the annual address to the pastors. It was full of ripe counsel and fatherly encouragement. He then read the announcement of appointments for the coming year. They were as follows:
Atchison district—T. C. Downs, presiding elder: Atchison station, W. H. Comer: Effingham, J. F. Marshall; Holton, D. E. Beneday; ham, J. F. Marshall, Holton, W. P. Waterville, J. Tillery; Leavenworth, W. P. Owen; Troy, J. L. Sells; Rulo, Neb., J. E. Dullock; Barrata, supplied by J. D. Bullock; Barrata, supplied by J. D. Harris: Julian, Neb., W. D. Kelley; Kickapoo, R. W. Waldraven: Oskaboosa, J. L. Miller; Wyandotte, J. T. Smith: Shawneetown, L. A. Bievans: Hillsdale, W. E. Tull; Bucvrus and Stillwell, J. W. Payne; Kansas City, Kan., A. J. Notestine; H. R.

Hogan superannuated. Council Grove district-J. W. Faubian, pre-Council Grove district—J. W. Faudian, presiding elder: Council Grove, F. A. White; Council Grove circuit, H. I. Miller Howard supplied, W. O. Lewis: Elk station, C. W. Thorp: Bronson, D. R. McBee; Winfield, Frank Moore: Wellington, J. C. Owen; Hazelton, J. H. Torbett; Augusta station, J. L. Patterson; Augusta circuit, J. E. Vick; Parsons, J. D. Austin; Arkansas City, W. E.

The following transfers were announced: R. E. Parker, to China; W. H. Kincaid, to Montana, and stationed at Hamilton.

Broadhurst; Parker, supplied by R. E. Nunn.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Haygood and the session was at

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

Why He Will Never Take a Pleasure Party Sailing.

UNCLE JERRY'S STORY.

"Tell me about it, Uncle Jerry," I said, lying full length in the warm sand, letting my eyes alternately rest on the smiling water at my feet, or follow the motion of the brush in Uncle Jerry's horny hand as it splashed a vigprous coat of green over the worn sides of his old boat.

He was a character in his quiet way - the skipper par excellence of the little seaport of L-; an autocrat whose word was law in his native town, and who had been, since the days of our childhood, the epitome of all that was worth knowing in sea-lore.

We were great friends, he and I, and many a long summer day had I spent beside the bent old frame, watching his rough fingers mend nets or sails with nothin' would do but I must, take 'em could help considerable. The rope had the deftness grown from long practice, and listening to his tales with keen enjoyment; but there was one incident of his life on which he had never touched. nor could any amount of coaxing induce him to approach it. It had happened while I was in Europe. The horror of it roused the neighborhood, and they said, those who knew, that Uncle Jerry was never the same again. Whether that was the cause or not, I found him greatly changed on my return after six years' absence. This afternoon, for the first time, he betrayed a willingness to confide in me, and 1 settled myself in the shade, by the bow of the boat, and waited. Presently Uncle Jerry began:

"It were nigh five years ago. The year before the hotel was built. The cove was crowded. It seemed like we all had mor'n we could make comfortable, and the boarders was crowded inter old Miss Holt's in a way that did seem wonderful when we heered how they lived in their big city homes-reg'lar palaces, the gals thet come with 'em to

take keer the'r clo's said. "I hed jest bought a new sailboat, a fifty-footer, an' a reg'lar goer. I calculated ter make a heap out o' pleasure parties an' sech-an' I did. In the mornin's I went lobsterin', 'cause Miss Holt's folks hed to hev sea things, an' every afternoon I 'red' up in my blue coat with brass buttons an' sailed skipper of the sloop-yacht Foam.

'I tuk the same crowd pretty reg'lar' They was as nice a lot of young things get there at all. as ever come in my path; but they was careless-like, an' they didn't allays

"The girls was healthy an' hearty, an' my! but they did go it lively. There wasn't nothin' they didn't try. Tennis, an' ridin', an' rowin', an' shootin' at targets made o' white paper, an' sailin'. The sailin' bothered me. They was all over the boat at once, an' nothin' would do but I must larn 'em how to sail. I hed to tell 'em I wouldn't take 'em if they warn't quieter, an' after that they kinder settled down.

"I grew powerful fond of 'em all, but there was one little girl I tuk a special an' can't do anything.' shine to. She wasn't very strong-I heerd tell she was jest gittin' over a fever. She had a sickly look, but you could see she'd been bonny.

"Her eyes was blue an' round, an' her teeth was little an' white-like Miss her hair when she was sick, an' it was all over her head in little short curls done. Holt's Sunday china. They'd cut off all over her head in little short curls, like my 'Lize when she was a babe.

"I remember a trick she had of takin' off her cap an' lettin' the wind blow her hair, an' if the day was damp it would curl up tight, an' she'd run her fingers thro' it an' pull it out straight to see how it was growin'.

"As I said, she warn't very strong, an' when they all got to larkin' it seemed like she couldn't stand it, for she'd leave the rest, an' with her little polite bow she'd come an' say, so gentle like: 'Uncle Jerry, do you mind if I stay here with you? I was mighty glad to have her, an' she seemed to pile of cushions an' sit there quiet as a mouse.

"Gradually the rest of 'em kinder forgot her, and by-an'-by she'd come right 'Here, don't be cowards. If we must havin' her there at my right hand that time-work.' when she stayed home I felt real lone-

showed her one thing and another; an' her. An' one day she says to me: 'Uncle day.

"They told me afterward that her well as anyone if I were only stronger.' Bless her heart! I'd have trusted her if she'd had a little more muscle in her

"When August come I begun to see she warn't happy. She grew paler an' like it made my heart ache to see them.

great friend o' Miss May's before she men warn't much better. was sick; but he was a great sport, an' after she began to go about, an' he especially on the water. I've had lots found she couldn't do things he did, he of narrer escapes in my time, an' seen jest naturally slipped away from her lots of wrecks, an' for one man what'll

frowserly light hair, a mouth big for the end, an' to plow through a enough to swaller a doughnut hull, an' ragin' sea with nothin' before one but rows of teeth 'like pearls,' I heered Mr. | the certainty o' bein' pitched into the Grey say. They looked strong enough | boilin' fury-is hard. It takes the to bite nails, an' she showed 'em all nerve out er one. Drownin's hard, but the time. When she waren't talkin' I reckon the waitin' for it's harder. I she was laughin'. She hed a voice like didn't like it myself, an' I didn't blame a steam-whistle. There warn't nothin' them poor young things-but I couldn't she couldn't do except keep still, an' keep my eyes off Miss May. bein' Mr. Hugh was allays doin' him-

"Miss May used to watch 'em with over her. that heart-breakin' look on her dear "The w

Why don't you wake up, May? May never answered Miss Julie a word, an' finally they stopped even that an' left her altogether alone.

never told it before. It hurts even now. after all these years.

never sailed that boat again.

"It was the tenth of August. The fainted." month had been very hot, an' we hadn't had any sailin' breeze for four days, but cotton handkerchief and mopped his that mornin' a nice stiff breeze begun | brow, from which the perspiration was to come in from the sea. It was a rolling in streams; then he continued: squally breeze, an' I didn't jest like it, but after a time it settled down, an' I May and Mr. Hugh holdin' the tiller concluded it would stay clear till next | with all their might. The derned rope

in' a sail for my catboat, when I heard when it happened Mr. Hugh and Miss the crowd a-comin'. I allays knew 'em | May sprang to it, an' between 'em they by Miss Julie's voice. I most generally managed to keep her head before the could hear that by the time they left wind.

Miss Holt's door.

down from the city for the day, an' to the wheel, so to speak, an' found I sailin'. I wouldn't have gone, but jest got pushed about the painter of the at the last minute little Miss May come up an' tuk my old brown fist in her two hind. little white paws, an' sez she: 'Oh, an' this is my last chance.' An' so it as a ghost with her teeth chatterin'. meant. Well, I couldn't say no. She she got up an' went over to her. I twenty years ago, an' so-we started.

"The tide was runnin' out, an' the felt somethin' of what was comin'. wind was due east, which made the white-caps fly: but I put in a tack an' started for the mouth of the bay. Jest about the time we got out from under the cliffs the squall struck us, an' I saw

my mistake. "The Foam heeled over till her stormdeck was two feet under water. I threw her head up into the wind, but as she came around a cross sea struck her bow, an' when I looked for Tom to take in sail, Tom was gone."

Uncle Jerry laid down his painteyes over the smiling bay, living over | can't stand much more.' again the great tragedy of his simple life. And I sat upright, and burying my hands deep in the white sand about | Miss May gave a horrid, groaning cry, me, tried to absorb all my faculties in an' Mr. Hugh was in the water holding the act of listening, following Uncle on by the rope. Miss May's face was Jerry's knotty forefinger as it pointed deathly pale, an' she was all bent over to the distant horizon hill, and gave in the queerest way-telling Mr. Hugh meaning to his words.

they'd need all their courage before an' in time I got to know em well. they got home, if the Lord ever let them called one of the boys and between us

"I looked at little Miss May, an' there white--but then she always was that have known-dear lass, dear lass! -but I can tell you a cold chill went down my back when I heard her give a great laugh. I thought she'd gone

"Then I knew she knew, an' that she saw our danger as plain as I did.

it away an' tried to reef the jib in- knocked out of her, almost. Those boys meant well, but every minute was precious, an' it did Hugh would let go, so after that first

"The mast bent like a fish-pole an' every minute I thought to hear it crack. All this time the water was comin' over the sides, an' little Miss May stood there up to her knees in it, coaxin' those great healthy boys an' girls, an' scoldin' when she couldn't keep 'em quiet without it.

"There was no use makin' light of our danger now. It didn't need tellin' turned to come aft, the city feller lost

"Mr. Hugh an' the other feller jest looked at each other an' staggered to as it left her lips, was the last know it, for she'd settle herself in a their places—an' then they ran in to sound she made; then the water closed Miss May. She didn't give 'em time to git more scart. She jest handed 'em two buckets and said, kinder stern: away from the start, an' I got so used to | die, let's die bravely; but in the mean-

"I had given up then, an' kinder resigned myself to what was comin'. I "She begged me to larn her how to had time to look around, for the tiller steer, an' when I saw she meant it I was lashed fast-no man could hold it bed of seaweed, that same lovin' look in a sea like that—an' I can remember Miss May as plain as if it was yester-

grandfather was a famous sea-captain that went down standin' on the bridge sooner'n any young feller in the party of his ship; and I guess she took after in all summer. The next day her friends him an' it come to the top when it was wanted, 'cause she was as cool as a cowcumber. As fast as the others got scared, she grew quiet; an' her voice, thinner, an' her eyes was so wistful- that was so soft and gentle when she used to sit beside me, rang like a bell as "There was a young feller in the she told 'em what to do. It seemed party nan ed Grey. He was a likely queer to see her standin' there among chap, about twenty, I reckon. He had them great girls that had laughed at lots of money, an' I heard from some of her 'cause she couldn't keep up to 'em, the ladies' gals that he used to be a an' they cryin' an' screamin'-an' the

"Death ain't a pleasant thing to face, and tuk to goin' with Miss Julie Webb. | meet it brave, twenty 'll act like curs. "Miss Julie was mighty pretty, with You see you can't do anything but wait

"She was wet to the skin now, standself, they spent most of their time to- in' pretty well forward, as she was, every wave that some aboard splashed

"The wind or somethin' had brought face, an' finally Miss Julie took to the color to her cheeks, an' every now the year. - Detroit Free Press.

jokin' her, sayin: 'May, don't you want an' then she'd take her cap off an' shake to play tennis?' or 'I'll run you a race the water from her hair. She seemed on the ponies this afternoon, May, or to grow taller, too, an' her voice, which What the wind brought back to me, sounded are you dreaming about?' But Miss for all the world like the last echo o' the fog-bell t'other side the bar.

"We were gettin' on now. With that wind at our backs an' the racin' cut of "I'm gettin' to my story now. I hain't the Foam we couldn't help it. We were in past the lighthouse, an' I begun to think we'd weather it. Jest then "I've given you an idea pretty much there was a report like a pistol, an' how things went on till the afternoon I went heelin' to leeward with my arm they ended-for me, anyway-for I in flinders. I remember thinkin' that was the end o' things, an' then I

Uncle Jerry drew out a gorgeous red

"When I come to, there was Miss I had used to lash the handle had "Well, I was settin' in my door mend- broke. They told me afterward that

"My arm was painin' me just awful, "They had a couple of city fellers but I managed to put my well shoulder dory an' was trailin' in the water be

"The girls had kinder waked up, all Uncle Jerry, do go. I'm going home but Miss Julie. She couldn't seem to to-morrow, an' I want one more sail, get over her fear, but sat there white was, poor lass! but not in the way she Miss May looked at her a minute, then made me think of the little one I lost never knew, but thinkin' of it afterward, it seemed to me she must have

"Miss May stood there so sweet an' tender, an' sez she:

" 'Never mind, Julie, dear, the worst is over. I feel sure you'll reach home safely an' be happy.' Then sudden-like she stooped an' kissed Miss Julie, an come back to Mr. Hugh an' me.

"I think Mr. Hugh's eves begun to be opened then, for he gave her the queerest look. She met his eyes, an' for a moment her bright new color went away; then she turned to me an' said: 'Poor Uncle Jerry! Hugh, help me to brush just here and gazed with dim lash the rudder again; Uncle Jerry

"I moved a little, an' they both reached for the rope. The next moment to be patient. She didn't seem to be "Well, I didn't dare tell them young able to move, an' I remember I was things what had happened. I saw sorter cross at the idea of her givin' out jest when she was most needed. I we got Mr. Hugh on board, Miss May all the time leanin' more an' more over she sat, her head on her knees, her two the side, till I feared she'd be over, too. little hands over her face-somehow I warned her, but she only said: 'No she'd never looked so small before. fear of that, Uncle Jerry,' an' laid her Jest then she raised her head. She was head on the side of the boat. I might

Uncle Jerry paused to control the quiver in his worn old voice. "As we pulled Mr. Hugh on board clean out of her mind with fear, but it there was a sudden jerk, an' Miss May was nothin' of the kind, for the next went over. I saw then what the moment she says, still jokin' like: 'The trouble had been. The rope that held idea of Tom's bein' such a coward! the dory was only partly out, an' the Hugh, will you an' the boys git down sudden pull Mr. Hugh had given it had the sail for the captain? Tom's below hauled it tight an' drawn Miss May's

arms tight across her chest. "The pain must have awful, for when we found her both arms were broken "The boys sprang for ard, but they an' there was a great dent across her hadn't time to reef it, so they jest cut chest where the breath had been

> "She knew if she said anything Mr. "For a second or two the rope held her up, an' I thought I could save her, but she knew better. As I started to pull her in her dear face came above the foam about it. She tried to shake

the water from her eyes in the old way. "'Good-by, Uncle Jerry,' she says, her soft voice all hoarse an' strained with the agony she was in-then she ish thing. But no more foolish than to looked at Mr. Hugh, an' that look has let the manure remain piled beneath -they all saw it. Then, as the boys of love! You could see all she'd cared for him, an' all she'd suffered, kinder, good plan to remedy this. his footin' an' over he went after Tom. in her eyes. 'Good-by, Hugh, my dear, dear Hugh,' she said, an' his name,

> over her an' she never rose again." Uncle Jerry didn't care to conceal the honest tears that rolled down his cheeks, and something in my own eyes Neither spoke for a minute, then I said:

"Did you say they found her?" Uncle Jerry replied, gruffly: "I found her myself, after the storm, lyin' on a on her face. I didn't tell no one. for I couldn't bear no one to tech her. I got my wagon and lined it with clover and ferns that I cut on purpose, an' tuk her up to Miss Holt's, an' laid her on the little bed she'd slept come and tuk her home.

"It clos ed the season at Miss Holt's, an' I sold the Foam for twenty dollars never took a pleasure party since. Guess I won't paint any more ter-day. And, gathering up his brushes, Uncle Jerry left me abruptly and started through the heavy sands for home, while I moved my seat out of reach of the incoming tide and watched his

what I had heard .- G. P. Greble, in Leslie's Newspaper. Stub Ends of Thought. Sunday is the crown jewel of the

stooping figure till it vanished in the

door of his cabin, and meditated on

God made religion and man made Society is an acquired taste. Inconstancy is innate. Morbid morality is worse than occa-

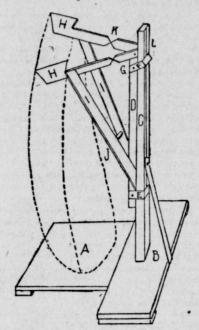
sional transgression. A frown is a smile off the track. A woman to remain beautiful in age should put cosmetics on her soul, not

Mammon never lifted a man above A merry he rt makes it May-time all

# FARM AND GARDEN.

USEFUL BAG HOLDER. A Device That Should Find a Place on

Every Farm A is a 1 inch board 12 inches wide and 20 inches long. B is a 1 inch board 6 inches wide and 24 inches long. Nail small strips under the ends of these boards, a 1 inch strip under board A and a strip 2 inches thick under each end of the board B. To make the holder stand well C is an upright stick 11/2x 11/2 inches and 31/4 feet high, mortised in the center of boards A and B. D is a stick 11/2 x11/2 inches and 2 feet 4 inches long. E is a band made of 11/2 hoop iron fastened to the lower end of the stick D on both sides and fitting loose around the stick C so as to be free to slide up and down. F is a clevis made of light flat iron, bolted loose to D 2 inches from top of D at G. H H are



two iron arms 16 inches long, 1 inch wide and 1/4 inch thick having 2 upward and outward extending flanges. These flanges are 6 inches long, extend up 1 inch. On these flanges the bag is hung for filling. II are two springs made of tough wood, 2 feet 5 inches long, 1% inches wide and 3-8 of an inch thick, fastened to D just above E with a wood screw, and at the other end to arms H H with a rivet. These springs, I I, should be just long enough to make arms H H stand out at right angle with D. J shows a small block between the springs I I long enough to spread the outer point of the arms H H 20 inches apart. The arms H H are fastened on top of D with a light wood screw bolt and have a half-twist at K 3 inches from back end, to make them lie flat on top of D and flat against the springs I I. Rip the upright C in center down 18 inches and insert a piece of hoop iron L fastened in with rivets. L has fine notches filed in on the back side and extending back of upright C 3-8 of an inch. The clevis F should be made so that its upper inside edge will engage that of the light iron brace fastened to C 18 inches from the bottom with a wooden screw and to board B. The dotted lines show the bag in position for filling, resting on board A. This holder can be used for long or short bags, as D with all things fastened to it moves up or down, and the clevis F holds it at any place desired. The

# or narrow bags.-Farm and Home. AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

AFTER harvest comes a time of comparative leisure. This is a good opportunity for cleaning up the farm. Some brush and dirt and debris is almost sure to collect, through the busy season, and way now than to let it lie until spring.

If you should spend money for fertilizers, and then leave them out in the rain until they were pretty thoroughly washed out you would do a pretty fool haunted me ever since. It was so full the eaves of the barn, where it gets washed by every rain. It would be a

It is an old and true axiom that a crop well put in is half made. Keep this in mind when seeding wheat this fall, for if there ever was a time and floor with the vehicles, and no am a crop regarding which the farmer needed all possible assurances of success, that time is now-and the crop is from the floor directly into the stable, wheat. The only way that it will pay blurred the sea from my vision. to grow wheat now is to grow it ex- is put in above the barn floor, and after ceedingly well.

LAND hunger, and the itch to have every new implement invented, keeps many a farmer poor. With less land expenses may be reduced when times are hard, and fewer implements will be needed in order to cultivate it perfectly. A smaller range of crops, each ter returns than a wider range and less careful methods.

It is a good plan to look about in the to get her out o' the bay, an' I hain't fruits, for one thing; and set out more of them if you have not enough already. and put it on the field where it is wanted .- Prairie Farmer.

Tobacco for Sheep.

A Virginia farmer found it convenient to house his sheep in the tobacco house, and as they seemed as anxious to eat tobacco stems as hay, he gave them some every day as an experiment and noted the results. Previous to that time he had lost young sheep by lung worms more or less every year, but the prices now received for pork are that year he lost none, though the season was such that he expected their deadly visitation. He now feeds tobacco stems, when he has them, to his sheep. He also feeds tobacco crumbs and pulverized tobacco in bran and in been perfectly healthy ever since. Tobacco is known to be one of the best, and to Americans the simplest, insecticides. It is quite possible to so prepare the system of the sheep by feeding tobacco that internal parasites cannot ex- nearly or quite all kinds of food, geese ist in any part of the animal. - Amer-

# FEEDING BIG HOGS. Valuable Statistics Furnished by Prof. Henry.

Results show that for a pig weighing 100 pounds about one and a half of grain is required for the mere maintenance of the animal body, writes Prof. Henry. If, therefore, we bring to our 100-pound pig each day one and a half pounds of the grain mixture above mentioned, the animal merely holds its own weight and makes no progress, so that at the close of the day our pound and a half of feed has dis appeared, our pig is one day older, but no heavier in weight, and we have nothing to show for the food supplied. The amount of meal required to thus support the body functions without permitting the animal to gain in weight has been designated 'the food of maintenance" or "the food of support."

If now we increase the amount of food from a pound and a half a day, the food of maintenance, to four and a half a day, about all our pig will eat, he will thrive nicely and make a gain of about one pound a day therefrom. Thus it appears that the three extra pounds of food which we have given this pig above the food of support gives us a pound of increase. We may designate this portion of the ration as "the food of increase." When our pig is receiving four and a half pounds of feed per day and is gaining in weight at the rate of one pound per day one-third of what is supplied constitutes the food of maintenance and two-thirds the food of increase.

When our 100-pound pig has increased in weight to 200 pounds-the food of support must also be increased, though not quite doubled, judging from our investigations. It is somewhat less than three pounds. When our pig has reached the weight of 500 pounds the food of support appeared to be about five pounds, or one pound of food for each hundred weight of animal carcass. The decrease in the amount of the food of support seems gradual, starting at a pound and a half per hundred with a 100-pound pig, and gradually diminishes until reaching a pound per hundred with hogs weighing 500 pounds. But the five pounds of meal required to support the hog weighing 500 pounds is half a pound more than that which the same hog required when weighing 100

for both maintenance and increase. To our 500-pound hog we must first of all supply about five pounds of meal to support the animal carcass and to this must add something like three pounds additional in order to secure one pound of increase. That is, with our 500-pound hog it takes something like eight pounds of meal to give a re turn of one pound of gain in weight. while four and a half pounds of the same were sufficient with the same animal when it was a 300-pound pig.

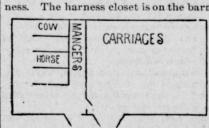
Evidently from this study there is a limit to the weight to which hogs can be profitably fed, even if they can still make additional gain.

A VILLAGE STABLE. One That Is Suitable for a Horse, Cow

and Carriage. A correspondent asks for the plan of a village stable suitable for a horse, cow and carriage. The one shown in the en-



graving is an excellent one now in use The main barn is about 20 feet square, and the shed attached 12x20. The floor shown through the open door gives it is much better to get it out of the ample room for carriages, sleighs, the lawn mower, kindling wood, etc., besides room to unhitch and clean har-



monia from the stables can reach it and rot it. The horse can be taken without going out of doors. The hay being cut thrown down a shute into the stable. - Farm Journal.

MONEY IN STOCK. Why Farmers Should Raise More Mutton

Fat sheep of large size command good prices. It is not easy to secure fat sheep one grown as a specialty, will give bet- that present an attractive appearance on the market stalls, although there are apparently plenty of sheep offered for sale. The attention given to wool has fall and see what can be done that will not been conducive to breeding the best lessen the work next spring. You can mutton sheep. A ram of the Shroptrim out the dead brush from the small shire, Oxford or Southdown breeds, if used for grading the flock with the view of producing choice mutton, will You can haul out every bit of the manure | make a marked improvement in a flock in a single season

Bacon and pork bring high prices at present. There should be a fair profit to breeders in the east in producing pork, especially when the prices are so good. There is always a waste of certain foods that can be well utilized by swine, and if only one or two pigs are raised they will pay a profit compared with other stock. Despite the fact that the west produces cheap corn and pork

Beef cattle should pay as well in the east as in the west. Food can be purchased and converted into manure while the cattle are growing, and although but a small profit may be nothe salt to his flock, and they have ticed from the cattle the farm will have been increased in fertility and productiveness.-Troy (N. Y.) Times.

CONSIDERING their freedom from disease and their willingness to consume are very profitable when given proper management.

Neighborly Managing.

Mr. Suburb-Well, we won't be troubled any more with those youngsters of Mr. Nexdoor's racing over our garden. Mr. Nexdoor is going to put up a high board fence between the proper-

Mrs. S .- That's lovely. But how did you persuade him to do it.

Mr. S.-I got a friend of mine to suggest to him that a high board fence would keep us from stealing his vegetables.-Good News.

The World's Inn.

The above Chicago hotel, under the capa-de management of Mr. Chas. E. Leland, is ble management of Mr. Chas. E. Leland, is having the patronage it deserves. It is not a fire-trap, but is built of steel and fire-proof tile, combining absolute safety with reasonable prices. Its location—southwest corner Midway Plaisance (60th st.) and Madison ave.—is unsurpassed, as it faces the Fair Grounds. Is accessible by steam, cable and elevated lines. Write or telegraph in advance of your coming for accommodations, or look The World's Inn upwhen you arrive. You will not be disappointed.

In the second-grade grammar.—Teacher—"Bobby Smart, give me the feminine of friar." Bobby (briskly)—"The feminine of friar is cook."

The Death Roll Is Largely Swelled By persons careless of imperilled health, who "poon, pooh!" their miner ailments, who "poon, pooh!" their minor ailments, believing, or pretending to believe, that nature will effect a change. Nature does effect a change, but it is in the wrong direction. She thus avenges a disregard of herappeals. Don't omit, if you are at all unwell, to recuperate by the aid of Hostetter's. Stomach Bitters, a signal remedy for dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, malaria, rheumatism, biliousness.

"Suppose you wanted to propose marriage to a girl, Jarley, what would you ask her first?" "If we were alone."

There are thousands of young men standing on the very threshold of life, trying tomake a wise decision as to what business or profession they will follow. To all such we would say, before deciding the question write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. They can be of service to you, as they have been to others.

First Moth-"Are you going fur?" Second Moth-"I intend to spend the summer on the cape.'

E. B. WALTHALL & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky, say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE chain which holds the cow to the stake is like a hard conundrum. It con tracts the browse. FRESHNESS and purity are imparted to the

complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. SEEING is not always believing. For in-

stance, we see liars frequently.—Philadel-phia North America. ANYONE would be justified in recommend-ng Beecham's Pills for all affections of the

liver and other vital organs. Just when the coffee thinks it has good grounds for complaint the egg drops in and settles the whole business.

ACADEMY AND SCHOOL HOME, Las Vegas, New Mexico. Climate, a certain cure for students with weak lungs. Circulars.

Though the ship's crew may boast his abil-ity to prepare a good meal, he generally makes a "mess" of it. While vacation always begins with a Vitalways ends with a scarcity of them.—Baltimore American.

While the elevator man gives many a felow a lift, he doesn't hesitate to run a chap:

PEOPLE learn everything else, but they-never learn to sneeze gracefully.

# Shooting Pains

completely worn out and ate hardly enough to keep me alive. I have been taking Hood's Sarsapa rilla, and the swelling has subsided, the shoot ing pains are gone, I have



ELY'S CATARRH **CREAM BALM** Cleanses the CATARRH COLD Nasal Passages Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the

Senses of Taste and Smell. TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVE A particle is applied into agreeable. Price 50 cents at 1 ELY BROTHERS, 56 Wa

Spare Pearline

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\$75.00 to \$350.00 Can be made mont JOHNSON & CO., 2800-2-4-6-8 Main St., Richmond, V EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ATHENAEUM-22d Year, Elegan

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalin, Mo.

Russet Leather in the Van of Light-Colored Shoes.

The Most Comfortable Walking Boot for Women—The Now Ubiquitous Tip Soon to Make Its Exit—The Latest in Buckles.

This year, our Columbian year, has given fresh impetus, if any were needed, to tan or russet leather for footwear. It was a happy thought which brought this serviceable color into use, and it needed no raison d'etre better than its great practicability and perfect adaptability for both country and town. It was introduced, however, like many another most excellent and sensible thing has been, as a fad, and one that it was almost expected would pass away with the heat and dust of a immer or two. But it seems destined to a place all the year round as a comfortable walking boot suitable for seaside and mountain wear, and none the less appropriate for young ladies who enjoy a brisk walk through the park and over the country roads when the brown leaves rustle and the air is keen with frost.

Just now, I am told, every girl who orders a pair of "Bluchers" wants them made a little easy so that they shall be perfectly comfortable for the Chicago fair, for who goes to the fair must do a good deal of walking and standing under any circumstances. From observation it is foretold that a Chicago crowd will be a russet-footed



NEW STYLES IN BOOTS.

crowd, and the few who are improvident enough to forget the task of keeping black leather in any appearance of neatness will learn a thing or

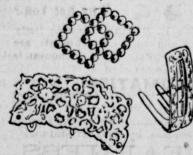
While in the making of russet boots every point of nicety is considered that obtains in dress boots there is one point of difference that must not be overlooked-your russet boots must lace up the front, and may not button at the side, as do your patent leathers or your French calf walking boots. Russia leather is the correct article, and it is so soft and pliable, taking the finish and keeping it so well, even improving in color as it is worn, that it takes immediate precedence over other

leathers for russet boots and shoes. The "Blucher" is a recent and comfortable cut for a boot and calls for rather a low heel with sole adapted to the needs of a pedestrian of more or less ambition. A little more dressy, perhaps, is the regular walking boot, cut with a straight foxing. With neat tips and Piccadilly toes they are about as natty as anything in shoe leather

Here is a tip, by the way, on shoe tips. Women are just the least bit weary of choosing between a pointed tip and straight tip on their boots and shoes, and the next thing we know there will be no tips at all. We shall probably see evidence of this as the summer grows old.

White shoes for country and seaside are more in favor than ever this season, and with the pretty, thin stuffs composing many of the summer gowns they certainly are a dainty innovation, bringing with them a necessity for snowy white hosiery. White canvas, such a favorite material for these shoes last year, is still much in use and makes a very neat and pretty shoe; white suede is the newest thing, and is pointed off in white patent leather. the white suede itself, or the favorite tan. Red morocco for house and piazza wear has lost none of its former prestige, and in its destined places will be more worn than ever with white dresses.

A very pretty slipper, quite the new-est cut I have, is called the "Czarina." It is made in Russia leather and a gray glace kid for summer use, and is specially pretty for car, age dress. It bas a double strap over the instep,



CORRECT BUCKLES.

which adds both to its appearance and its comfort. The glace kid in all colors is finding much favor for evening wear, and the gray glace for afternoon and carriage wear is the last thought for the summer sea-

As for low shoes and ties, it goes almsst without saying that the russet are the things for general summer wear, and they may no longer be considered as an after thought or mere accessories to one's stock of shoes. They belong to the important necessities, both for style and comfort, and to mark the fact that they have come to stay one can now buy brown rubbers to match one's brown shoes or boots. They are just out.-N. Y. Herald.

# BRIDEMAID'S COSTUME.

Charming Outfit Worn by a Little Lady of

Three Years. A certain Louis Thirteenth costume for a bridemaid about three years old, and somewhat under a yard high, is of cream colored satin with pale yellow brocade sleeves and collar covered with Venetian embroidered lace. There are



A BRIDEMAID'S COSTUME.

also panels of the pale yellow down the front of the skirt and the queer little blouse. The vest panel is crossed by ribbons tied in just such stiff bows as are on men's straw hats. A wide belt is fastened under a large satin rosette, and the puffs of the sleeves are strapped tightly into place by ribbons ending in rosettes. The same design would be pretty carried out in blue silk with white brocade.

# DIET OF CHILDREN.

It Plays an Important Part in the Pro

duction of Robustness. The proper administration of proper food has much to do with the restoration of sick persons to health, and it is equally true that illness may often be avoided by the avoidance of food or drink which is irritating to the diges tive organs. The food of children should receive special attention.

During the age of growth the digestive organs are taxed severely to supply the enormous amount of nutriment necessary for the building up of the body. Comparatively few parents realize the important part which diet plays in the production of physical ro-

A child who is puny, pale and sallow is likely to become an adult of inferior mental and physical capabilities, and excessive fatness in childhood is quite as much to be feared. Either condition invites disease, and parents should know that much may be done to avoid both excessive leanness and excessive fatness by an intelligent and persistent attention to the child's diet.

Acute and chronic inflammation of the stomach are very common among every day in the year, of one of the children, especially between two and twelve years of age. These attacks are sometimes produced by exposure to cold, but oftener by the eating of inproper food. Two kinds of food especially lead to such disorders-irritating food and easily fermentable food.

The first is a food which is not easily digested, and hence, by its continued presence, acts as an irritant. Easily fermentable food is that which is acted upon quickly by certain ferments, including the yeast and the alcoholic ferments.

This process gives rise to the form tion of gases and acids in the stomach and duodenum. All this results in a greater flow of mucus from the surface of the stomach. In the mild cases, "a bilious attack" supervenes. In other cases the attack is followed by fever, frontal headache, restlessness or delirium, a dry and coated or a fiery red tongue. The complexion is sallow, the appetite lost, and dark circles appear under the eyes.

The most important part of the treatment is preventive. Candy and sweets are among the most easily fermentable things swallowed by children. A child's diet should be strictly watched over, and not left to the child's own instincts. A proper amount of simple, nourishing food is the best diet for mental and physical development. -Youth's Companion

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

ETHER will take out water marks from silk.

A LITTLE paraffine rubbed on screw will make them enter wood more easily. MADRAS muslin or printed frilled curtains are effective bedroom draperies and are much sought after by reason of their artistic coloring.

Nervous headache may be greatly relieved by the application of hot water to the temples and the back of the neck, particularly if a hot foot bath is used at the same time.

Brass should be cleaned at least once benzine or kerosene will generally remove all ordinary spots on this metal. The final cleansing and polishing should be done with powdered rottenstone, oil and chamois skin.

THERE is only one right way to clean wall paper, and that is with a weekold loaf of bread cut in halves. Begin at the top of the wall and wipe downward with the crumb side of the loaf, making the stroke a half yard or so in length. Never rub crosswise or upwards, but always downward. Generally after this operation the paper will look as good as new.

A BIT of delicately tinted cheese cloth in Nile green crumpled up carelessly as a table center, under a glass bowl of cool water lilies, is as pretty a thing as eyes can rest on. If you get an artistic crumple you can "catch" it with a stitch here and there to an underlying square of white cotton crinoline, so that it will be always ready while its freshness lasts.

A Swiss savant has the credit of reducing milk to a dry powder, so that by the addition of water it at once as sumes its natural properties.

# THE COAL MINER'S LOT.

The Populist Labor Commissioner of Kansas Espouses the Strikers' Cause. Labor Commissioner Todd, in conversation with a reporter the other morning concerning the eighth annual

report of his bureau concerning wages paid coal miners, said: "You are aware of the fact that the eighth annual report is principally the work of Hon. Frank Betton. Part third, you will notice, is devoted to the subject of miners' wages, which at this time is a matter of considerable inquiry throughout the country. In this treatise Mr. Betton is simply making comparative statements, but in the facts and figures set forth, the exact wages paid to miners can be ascertained. The years '85, '86 and '91, '92 are selected for comparison. The coal in the mine selected passes over a seven-eighth inch diamond screen fourteen feet in length. The vein is fortytwo inches in thickness, and the price paid per ton for the years '85 and '86 was four cents per bushel or one dollar per ton, except in March, April, May, June, July and August, the summer months, during which time wages paid was 31/2 cents per bushel, or 871/2 cents per ton. The operation of the same mine is given for the years 1891 and 1892. And as Mr. Betton directs his attention to making comparisons for these years, it is not necessary to consider that feature in arriving at the per diem which men received. In these

a portion of the time. Therefore, taking one of the most skillful miners that appears, which would be Mr. Betton's office No. '4,' this man's earnings at \$1 per ton for winter, and 871/2 cents in summer, per month, return as follows: December, \$60.96; January, \$24.76; February, \$36.10; March, \$41.86; April, \$26.26; May, \$37.76; June, \$50.24; July, \$40.71; August, \$39.08; September, \$71.32; October, \$27.92; November, \$27.76.

tables, however, he cites eighteen men

who appeared upon the pay rolls every

day in the year; and it will be under-

stood that these eighteen men were,

perhaps, the most faithful and skillful

of miners, as their wages are far above

others, who only seem to have worked

"This shows the total earnings of \$534.73, an average of \$44.56 per month. In arriving at a correct conclusion as to what the miner received per day, we must deduct, however, the expense incident to the business, and on this point Mr. Betton leaves us without figures. It is a known fact, however, that powder, oils, squibs, blacksmith bills, and a monthly tax for the check weighman, would aggregate not less than 20 cents per ton, or one-fifth of his wages in winter, when his wages are highest.

"Now, on this basis, if one-fifth of his wages are expenses incident to the business, we must deduct from the \$44.56 \$8.91 as expenses, which leaves \$35.65 per month, or a fraction over \$1.35 per day. Of course you understand that this is based upon the average of every month in the year, and most skillful miners.

"Elsewhere in the report Mr. Betton shows the number of days the mine hoisted and the amount of coal hoisted. Counting simply those days, this same miner would receive an average of \$2.88 per day, that is, not deducting ple understand the nature of money necessary expenses. These figures will clearly demonstrate to any man, per for all denominations above and inthat the miners cannot live like decent Americans should live, and work for the wages offered by the companies at present, which is 47 cents per ton. Let be issued in sufficient quantities to enaus look for a moment what the miner ble the people to facilitate exchanges,

20 cents per ton, and this be deducted from 47 cents, it will leave the miner a net profit of 27 cents per ton for his labor. All statisticians agree, and it is a fact not disputed, that the most skillful miners in Weir City district cannot mine to exceed three tons per day. If fed at 5 cents per meal for each person it would cost him 75 cents per day for every day in the week.

"Now, provided he and his family starved on Sunday, and he worked every day in the year without rest or recreation, he would have left just 6 cents per day with which to pay house rent, buy fuel and clothes, pay doctor bills, buy school books, and found a fortune for old age."

Support Your Papers. should contribute something to the burden. A labor paper cannot live on oppressed mechanic or citizen of any class, and while the latter are seeking the aid of all others in combining for an establishment or sustenance of fair a fair share of help to the local labor paper that it may be enabled to live and prove a stronger factor in obaining the fruit of their desires .- Typographical Journal.

# What Is Needed. The repeal of the Sherman silver pur-

chase law can have no effect on the large masses of unemployed. It is not donfidence which is wanting, but a reduction of the hours of labor, so that the idle may find the means of sus-With improved machinery tenance? constantly displacing hand labor, employment cannot be secured by tinkering with tariff or financial issues. Cleveland Citizen.

A funny thing happened in Paris lately. A number of workmen were arrested on the charge of placing a bomb in Denfert street, and upon investigation it was found that the bomb was wrapped in a secret report of an of the government, command a high inspector of police. The police officials tried to explain, got all tangled, and every body laughed. It was a scare and the festive "cops" were the au

# A LESSON ON MONEY.

The Law Gives Gold and Silver Most of Their Value-Paper Is Labor's Money. In an editorial article criticizing a communication written by Mr. William Whitworth and published in the World,

the editor says: "The flat of government adds nothing to and takes nothing from gold. Gold is valuable because it represents labor." The editor of the World is mistaken.

The fiat of government not only added perceptibly to the value of gold and kept it at par, but it has been the means of placing a premium on it at various times. The simple fact that so many grains of gold can be coined into a dollar, and will thus become a medium of exchange good for the purchase of any commodity or the payment of any debt. is sufficient to keep it at par. If gold were demonetized, as silver has been, it would decrease in value, as the demand for it would decrease while the supply remained the same, unless the amount now demanded for coinage were absorded by an increased demand for jewelry and personal ornaments. The coinage stamp of government has maintained the stability of gold. Silver would have maintained a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold if the bankers and money lenders had not conspired to demonetize it. The great increase in the amount of the world's gold by the discovery of the precious metal in California would have decreased its value if it had been demonetized. Therefore, the World's statement that the fiat of government does not add perceptibly to the value of gold is not true. The assertion that "gold is value be-

cause it represents labor," is a halftruth. It represents labor only so far as it is a medium for the exchange of commodities that labor has produced. Laborers cannot eat gold, nor clothe themselves with gold, nor build houses of gold. Its use is confined to articles of personal ornamentation and money. For all other purposes its use is practically nil. By basing its coinage principally on gold, the great nations have placed labor on a gold basis, and it is at the mercy of those who by thus contracting the currency so that 90 per cent. of all business must be done on credit, control all the means of production and exchange, and prey upon the producers. As long as gold remains the medium that fixes the compensation of labor, the producers will live a handto-mouth existence, while the parasites grow richer. The single gold standard reduces prices, reduces wages, and makes the business world resort to a system of credit that at periodical intervals causes panics and industrial depresssion. If a monetary system ever was devised for the purpose of allowing the drones to rob the workers, it is the

one in operation in America. It is surprising that the editors of daily papers are so ignorant of the science of money. Many are really ignorant, but the majority advocate the gold standard knowing that in doing so they are aiding parasites to fleece the workers. They assert with many specious arguments that all money should have intrinsic value or be redeemable in coin. And yet there is not sufficient coin or bullion to redeem one-third of the world's currency, which proves that the fiat of government floats two-thirds of the world's money. When the peothey will demonetize gold and use pa cluding one dollar. The use of gold and silver where paper would fill all the requirements of money, and could

ly by the government. Until that is the public mind. done the wealth produced by the workers will be absorbed by the drones and parasites who control the money of the world. Surely that man is a poor this be true, and the man's family be patriot who believes that the people of the United States (through their proxy, government.) cannot issue paper money on their wealth and resources and keep it at par.—Cleveland Citizen.

# GETTING TOGETHER.

Trades Unions in Cleveland Take Their Union Principles to the Polls. The St. Louis Labor Herald says that "if trade unionism's feet ever get large enough to kick out the occupants of Wall street, and their agents at the United States capital, through any Every member of organized labor other exit than the ballot box, it will have to have footwear with a mighty support of a labor paper in his special stiff and sharp pointed toe to it-some cality. While men are combining, thing that'll draw blood at every kick.' and justly, too, for living wages for To this the Kansas City Midland Methemselves, they should remember that | chanic replies: "Certainly; to fill a conthe publishers of papers devoted to the tract of this sort trades unions will advancement of efforts which they have to go into politics. But, at the themselves are urging must need also same time, trades unions ought not to living wages to carry their side of the sacrifice any of their distinctive features in making the attempt." No starving wages any more than can the feature of trades unionism is surrendered by going into politics. On the contrary, unionism is sacrificed when we do not act unitedly at the polls, but are satisfied to split our forces at a week. Alcohol, spirits of turpentine, pay for fair work, they should extend the very time we ought to be united. Last spring the unions of Cleveland nominated a candidate for mayor and their emyloyers the losses of the preshe received over 6,100 votes. No one heard of any bad result due to that fact; we lost no members, but have made steady increases. In September the unions will again meet in convention to put up a ticket, and on election day keep your eyes on Cuyahoga county. Ohio. The unions in this movement surrender nothing; they vote for the platform that they have advocated for years, and which neither one of the old parties dared to adopt. We, of Cleveland, have become tired of sacrificing our principle and fighting each other on election day. We're getting to-gether.—Cleveland Citizen.

Gold-bugs assert that the fiat of government is not sufficient to float paper money at its face value; and yet government bonds representing the na tional debt and resting on the stability premium in the financial centers. How is this, Messrs. Gold-bugs? Could not the government as easily issue flat money and keep it at par as it does bonds?-Cleveland Citizen

# THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Its Solution Is the Shortening of the Hours of Labor Until All Who Will May Work.

It is practical evidence of the sufficiency of the food supply of the world in that the few cases of starvation reported are so quickly responded to by charitable people. Presumptive evidence that all might live in comfort is furnished by the long list of millionaires. Then why should it be difficult

It has been repeatedly stated that the constant tendency is for the few to absorb more and more of the world's riches. The great question is as to the making it flow toward the many instead of the few.

and body-are the creators of capital. Their use, transportation and exchange need capital as a convenience. Like the true Shylock, it has taken advantage of its position to exact usurious interest, and has combined to crush out the weaker members of its class so that it could have more complete control over labor-for labor is consumer as well as producer. This is why the ranks of the rich are growing smaller and of the poor larger. This is the reason that thousands upon thousands who are able and willing to work must rely for existence upon the labors of others. And thousands upon thousands more are living in a half-starved condition, for the mind needs nourishment as well as the body, and there is neither time nor money for both. Can any thoughtful individual deny the desirability of adjusting matters so that all could work who wished and yet have plenty of time for mental study and physical recreation? Is not this possible?

Whenever genius invents machinery to reduce the amount of labor, we are given to understand that the increased demand certain to follow will result in more workmen being required than before. Setting aside the truth or falsity of this assertion-except so far as remarking that in many cases it appears to have resulted in the greater employment of child labor-is it not in order to ask if every such patent granted should not have coupled with it a provison reducing the hours of labor? Should we not be in better condition to-day if the patent laws had been so amended fifty years ago?

Labor organizations are unceasingly working for less hours of labor, and will continue to do so until all are employed. But labor-saving machinery and the pressure of the unemployed demand that quicker progress shall be

This is the labor problem. Can you solve it? If you can, then will your name deserve immortality.

Of course there will still remain the weak, the lazy and the vicious. There seems but one sure remedy for thesethe exalting of the marriage state and a better understanding of pre-natal influence. When men and women obtain full knowledge and mastery of themselves and their passions, undesirable people will cease to be born.—Alexander Spencer, in Eight-Hour Herald.

# FUTURE OF TRADES UNIONS. They Will Be Encouraged by the Fa Minded Throughout the Civilize

World. To-day the evidence is abundant of the absorbing interest which the labor cause inspires. No gathering concludes without allusion to it, no publication "If there is an incidental expense of cents per ton, and this be deducted would better answer the purpose."

Is as foolish as it would be to make cuspidors with gold when chinaware would better answer the purpose.

In Atlantic could be contained bodily in the Pacific nearly three times. The number of cubic feet is 117 followed by seventeen and the purpose. question becomes at once the broad, that would be ticked off by our million

In view of the universal benefits ateffort and motive, as applied to the mafeature is so responsible for the great taking place in the industrial field as natural that great good is developed and right, the universal acceptance of their teachings by the people will increase the happiness and restrict the poverty of the toilers of the universe.

Harbingers as they are of better understanding, the future development of these modern blessing-dispensers will be encouraged by the fair-minded throughout the civilized world. — Eight-

# ONE-SIDED SOCIALISM.

In Hard Times Employes Are Socialists -When Times Are Good They Are Individualists.

Shortening the working time at the local factories and shops imposes a considerable hardship upon the laborers, but is more satisfactory than would be an entire stoppage of work. The employes cannot well refuse to share with ent glut in the commercial markets -Omaha Bee.

Very well, but why do the employing nonopolists object to share their extra profits with their employes when there s no "glut in the commercial markets?" If socialism is good for both employer and employe during hard times, it is certainly good for both during good times. It is not fair to resort to socialistic methods only at such times when they come at the expense of workingmen and then resume individualistic nethods when it is in the interest of capitalists to do so. If the workingmen stand by capitalists when times are hard, the capitalists ought to stand by workingmen when times are good.-Western Laborer.

"Paternalism."

We never hear of post office failures, but then this department is conducted on the "paternalism" system, and the banking business on the "infernal" system. Which of the two systems gives you the best service? The pater-Then vote for men who will enact legislation favorable to its more general adoption. - Labor Leader.

# USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Baked Custard .- One quart of milk. our beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar; flavor with lemon, vanilla or nutmeg; salt, bake slowly, and do not let it remain in the oven too long .-Detroit Free Press.

-Fricatelli.-Chop raw fresh pork; add salt and pepper, chopped onion, half as much soaked bread as meat, two eggs. Mix well, make into little cakes for any human being to get sufficient and fry in hot butter or lard. May re-work to insure a comfortable living? quire a little flour in molding into quire a little flour in molding into cakes.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

-Mince With Eggs .- The very tiniest bit of minced ham and tongue moistened with a little cream and spread possibility of changing the current and over the bottom of a baking dish resolves itself into a savory breakfast if one egg for each person be dropped on The products of labor-of both mind the mince and the dish placed in the oven until the eggs set .- Country Gentleman.

-Bewitched Veal.-Chop three ounds leg of veal, one-fourth pound of oork; add one cupful of crumbs, three teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cayenne, pinch of cloves, yolks of two raw eggs. Steam the mixture two hours. Set in oven to brown.-Good Housekeeping.

-Cup Custard. -For each beaten egg allow a level tablespoonful of granulated sugar and three-quarters of a cupful of rich sweet milk. Flavor as you like. Dip into cups; place in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water. Steam until the center is as thick as rich cream, when parted with a spoon for trial.—Housekeeper.

-Cream Cauliflower.-Cut one-half head of cauliflower in small pieces; soak in cold water one hour. Then put on to boil with enough water to cover it. Cook thirty minutes. Drain and serve with cream dressing made of one-fourth cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of flour rubbed smooth in vater, one teaspoonful of butter, a little salt and pepper; stir all together and boil two minutes; pour over the cauliflower; serve in side dishes.-Prairie Farmer.

-Fish Chowder.-Fry seven slices of pork for a haddock weighing five or six pounds. Then fry in the fat two goodsized onions. Pare and slice ten potatoes. Cut the haddock into pieces about the right size for serving. Put into an iron pot a layer of fish, then one of potatoes; sprinkle over this some of the onion (sliced), some pepper, salt, and a little flour, one or two slices of pork, then another layer of fish, potatoes, etc., until all has been used. Pour in the fat, cover the whole with boiling water, and cook from twenty minutes to half an hour, according to the thickness of the fish. About ten minutes before serving split ten hard crackers, dip them in cold water, and add them to the chowder with about a pint of milk. If this receipt is used for cooking in the open air-chowder-making being a favorite amusement in some places—the pork can be fried in the iron pot --Harper's Bazar.

# THE SIZE OF THE SEA.

Some Aids to the Mind in Comprehending Its Vastness.

One gallon of water weighs 10 pounds, so the number of gallons in the Pacific is over 200 trillions; an amount which would take more than a million years to pass over the falls of Niagara. Yet, put into a sphere, the whole of the Pacific would only measure 726 miles

The Atlantic could be contained bodclocks in 370,000 years. Its weight is 325,000 billion tons, and the number of gallons in it is 73 trillions. A sphere taching to general co-operation of aim, to hold the Atlantic would have to be 5331/4 miles in diameter. terial world, it is no longer necessary If it were made to fill a circular to urge acceptance of the idea. No pipe reaching from the earth to the sun -a distance of ninety-three million change which is rapidly and constantly miles—the diameter of the pipe would be 1,837 yards, or rather over a mile; is the modern trades union. As light while a pipe of similar length to confollows darkness the sequence is equally tain the Pacific would be over a mile and thre-quarters across. Yet the disby means of the labor organizations of tance to the sun is so great that, as the present day. Conservators as they has been pointed out, if a child was are of peace and good order, they en- born with an arm long enough to reach courage the thought of permanency in the sun it would not live long enough our free institutions; safeguards of law to know that it had touched it, for sensation passes along our nerves at the rate of 100 feet a second, and to travel from the sun to the earth at that rate would take a century and a half, and such an abnormal infant is an unlikely centenarian.

The rest of the sea includes the Indian ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic seas, and various smaller masses of water; it covers an area of 42,000,000 square miles and would form a circle of ,300 miles in diameter. The average depth may be put at 2,000 fathoms (12,000 feet), and the contents at 95,-000,000 cubic miles. It weighs 390,000 billion tons, and contains 871/4 trillion gallons, while it would form a column reaching to the sun of 2,000 vards in diameter.

If we now combine into one vast whole these various figures we arrive at some stupendous results in answer to the question, "How big is the sea?" Its area of 140,000,000 square miles could be confined by a circle 13,350 miles across. The relative size of the areas of the whole surface of the earth, of the whole sea, the Pacific and the Atlantic, are represented by circles the diameters of which are in proportions to one another of 158, 133, 93, and 62 respectively; or by a crown for the surface of the earth, a half-crown for the surface of the whole sea, a shilling for the surface of the Pacific, a threepenny piece for the surface of the Atlantic.

Supposing the sea to be formed into a round column reaching to the sun, the diameter of the column would be nearly 21/2 miles. The Pacific would form 53,000,000 miles of its total length of 93,000,000, and the Atlantic 18,000,-

If it were a column of ice, and the entire heat of the sun could be concentrated upon it, it would all be melted in one second, and converted into steam In eight seconds; which illustrates the heat of the sun rather than the size of the sea.-Longman's Magazine.

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

# THOSE BILLS.

As we spent a good deal of time the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week trying to collect money for a specific purpose, writing at the bottom of each bill the purpose for which we desired the money, and mittee; whereupon J. R. Blackshere asking each party to whom we sent a bill to please to help us out in view of past favors extended him, and as we needed the money just now to fill pointed by the Chair, viz: On Reso this one cup of our wishes, and have, manent Organization. Which motion thus far, received but one remittance prevailed and the committees were thus far, received but one remittance (\$3.00) in reply to our numerous requests, which \$3.00 we had to spend for groceries and meat almost as soon as it reached us, if our readers should miss anything from the colums of the miss anything from the colums of the Courant, this week, that they think should be there, they will attribute it to our low spirits and our lack of time to do the subject justice. Now, if parties knowing themselves in arrears on subscription to the Courant will come in or send, between now and Monday, a part or all of their arrearage, it will take a burden from our now almost overburdened shoulders, and give us a respite for a short time from our long and continued arduous duties. Will you help us out just

Home rule for Ireland has passed the House of Commons.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Union will be held in Representatives' Hall, Topeka, on Monday and Tuesday, October 2 and 3, 1863, beginning with a business meeting at 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, to be followed by a mass meeting in the evening, at 8 o'clock, and continuing with a second business session during the day and a second mass meeting in the evening on Tuesday.

In a report to the State Department, dated June 3, 1893, Nicholas Smith, American Consul at Liege, whose memory is still kept green in Leavenworth, treats of the dog as a draft animal in Belgium. The consul presumes that thirty years ago a dog in harness would have excited as much remark in Liege as it would now in an American city. But today the dog is no longer an aristo-cratic loafer. Liege is a city of great industrial activity, "possessing the largest manufactory of machines and machinery in the world, and employing as many horses as any town of its size in Europe, and yet for every horse at least two dogs are to be seen in harness on the streets." Consul Smith thinks it time for Americans to take a hint from the Belgians and turn our hereditary quadruped loafers to good account. And just here he makes a little computation to show us how much power we have running to waste and aching to be employed.

Solves as follows:

1 We heartily endorse the administration of our President, Grover Cleveiand, and believe that, judging from his past official acts, that he will recommend only such measures as are of real and lasting value to the people of these United States.

2. We congratulate the country that it is now under thoroughly Democratic rule, and unforces our sorrow at the fact that, by an unforces encombination of circumstances.

3. We stand squarely and without mental reservation upon Section seven (7) of the ing as many horses as any town of its waste and aching to be employed.

# THE CREAT FAIR AT ST. JOSEPH.

Monday, September 18, the great fair at St. Joseph, Mo.. will open and continue six days. The association offers \$70,000 for premiums. The greatest show of agricultural products ever seen will be on display, and in the live stock department there will be exhibited the best from all the choice herds of the country. In the way of races the minagement has pro vided the greatest programme ever offered. At the head of the list of great horses entered for these races is Drestum. 207, holder of more world's records than any other horse that ever lived. There will be three or more big races every day, and one day will be as good as another. Our advice is not to wait for Thursday but to go early and if possible remain all week. It will be the great show of the year.

In the definition of a candidate for Sheriff being the next in order of business, on motion, this office was passed.

Next came the nomination of a candidate for County Clerk, and the name of A. Lehnnerr was placed before the being no other nominations for this candidacy, Mr. Lehnherr was, on motion, the possible remain all week. It will be the great show of the year.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for excavating for and building of above the Maxwell crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Tuesday, October 3rd, 1893, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit. Specifications on file with County Clerk. By order of the Board of County Clerk and the name of A. Lehnnerr was placed before the being no other nominations for this candidacy, Mr. Lehnherr was, on motion, this office was passed.

Next came the nomination of a candidate for County Clerk's office, and, there being no other nominations for this candidacy, Mr. Lehnherr was, on motion, this office was passed.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for excavating for and building of above the Maxwell crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, and the name of A. Lehnnerr was placed before the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Clerk.

Witness my hand and official seal this 5th day of September, 1893.

M. K. Harman County Clerk.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, met in the District Court room, in this city, at 2 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, September 2, 1893, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, including a candidate for Commissioner for the First District, electing a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as might come before the convention, and were called to order by J. R. Blackshere, Chairman of the County Central Com-mittee, and the call was read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the Comwas elected temporary Chairman of the convention, and W. E. Timmons

temporary Secretary.
M. R. Dinan moved that three committees of seven members each be ap-

Your Committee beg leave to re-

port the following order of business: 1st.—Beport of Committee on Order of Business. 2d.-Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.

3d .- Report of Committee on Resolutions. 4th. — Nominations — 1, County Treasurer; 2, Sheriff; 3, County Clerk; 4, Register of Deeds; 5, Coroner; 6,

County Surveyor. 5th.-Election of County Central Committee, each township to have ten minutes to make selections and report

their Committeemen. 6th.-Selection of Commissioner for the 1st District. E. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

P. J. HEEG. Secretary. The Committee on Permanent Or ganization then reported that they had selected J. L. Cochran for permanent Chairman, and M. R. Dinan for permanent Secretary, and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its Secretary, Dr. A. H. P. Bohning then made the following report, which, on motion of Dr. Bohning, was taken up seriatim, and each section was unanimously adopted, and then the report was, on motion, unan-imously adopted as a whole:

The Democracy of Chase county, in convention assembled, desiring to acquaint the people with their views and principles as held by them upon national, State and county issues, resolves as follows:

waste and aching to be employed.
Estimating the canine population at 7 millions and their average strength at 500 pounds, which he regards as low, we have an available force of 3½ billion pounds now unemployed.—

Leavenworth Standard.

VISIT THE FAIR.

Our old friend, Joe Fugate, editor

discharged veteran.

6. We deplore the existence of any sumptuary laws and espeacilly the hypocritical profibition law of this State, born by ignore productions have the statute books and attons, kept upon the case agitation until his mark of Cain shall be wiped from the brow of our otherwise fair and beautiful Kansas.

7. We demand the economical administration of all our county affairs, the lowest possible taxation, the still further development of our public schools, the joining of all good citizens to the grand old Democratic party for the purpose of accomplishing the defeat of the Republican party and in order to recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instruments of recover their \$2000 majority, they have decided that the women of this state shall be the instrument

vention, for this office. by acclamation. Mr. Lehnherr, being called out, thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him, and said he should work for the election of the entire ticket.

On motion the office of Register of

Deeds was passed. Then came the nomination of a candidate for Coroner, and, Dr. W. M. Rich and J. W. Brown being placed before the convention, a ballot for them resulted as follows: Rich, 45; Brown, 18. Dr. Rich, having received a majority of the votes cast,

was declared the nominee of the convention; and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, the office of County Surveyor was passed. On motion, the rules were then sus pended, and the following resolution

was adopted unanimously: Resolved, That the Democratic Coun-

V. E. Timmons. Matfield-P. J. Heeg, B. F. Talk-

ington, G. T. Myers.
Toledo-C. S. Ford, J. S. Petford, Robert Matti. On motion, the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner for the 1st District was passed, and a similiar resolution to the foregoing empowering the Central Committee men of the First District to fill the

vacancy, was unanimously adopted. On motion, the convention then ad ourned sine die.

After the adjournment of the convention the Central Committee met and organized by the election of J. R. Blackshere as Chairman, W. E. Timmons as Secretary, and J. L. Cochran as Treasurer, and then adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Seturdar September 9 1893 Saturday, September 9, 1893.

FALLS TOWNSHIP CAUCUS. At the Falls township caucus, held in the District Court room, last Sat-urday afternoon, J. L. Cochran was elected Chairman of the same, and M. R. Dinan as Secretary, and S. D. Breese was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Township Trustee, and Wm. Martin, for Township Clerk, and the rest of the offices were passed, and a resolution similar to that passed by the Democratic county convention was adopted by the cau-cus, in regard to filling of vacancies.

ATTENTION, S. S. WORKERS. The Executive Committee of the Chase County S. S. Association will meet in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, in Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1893. Presidents of townships are expected to be present and assist in the preparation of a program for the County Association, which meets at Cedar Point in October, 1893. Don't fail to attend. W. G. PATTEN, F

# FOR BALE.

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

HO! FOR THE CHEROKEE STRIP. Send 10 cents in postage stamps for laws govering the Cherokee Outlet, to COPP & LUCKETT, Land Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

# Three Dollars a Week for Life. HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEO-

PLE--THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce the Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1 They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below

Hardware,

Stoves,

Tinware,

Farm

Machinery,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD-Those who

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F ertising Bureau (io Spruce St.), where advertising matrices may be made for it IN NEW YOP?

# IF YOU CAN'T COME

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

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

THE NEW YORK STORE. LOUISVILLE, KY

HAVE EVERYTHING hat a woman can use or wear from the crown of her nead to the sole of her foot in

THE NEW YORK STORE, LOUISVILLE, K,

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

# THE BEST BOOKS

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Novels by the Best writers.

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Guaranteed to be the same books that sell in all book stores for 25c. and 50c., or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

With the aid of our perfect system you can shop by letter as easily and as satisfactorily as if you were buying

in person.

The Stewart DRY GOODS GO., INCORPORATED. LOUISVILLE,

KY.

MICHAEL QUINN,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. M. WISHERD),

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

- AND -

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

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

to quench your thirst these hot days

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, 1- - - - Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES trial bottle and prove to you that

so that you need not neglect your bussiness or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. will and does cure asthm. For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BROADWAY If you want to buy anything A. H. P. BOHNING, M. D. at any time, I have concluded to become one of you and practice my profession in your midst. I shall be glad to have you give me a trial. You will find me at my office day and write to us for it.

milat.

Trial. You will find me at my
night.

Women's and Children's diseases a specialty,
Come and see me. I am here to attend strictly to my business.
DR. A. H. P. BORNING.

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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.

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ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the Chase County National Bank.

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the pactice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the

Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas,

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

late office.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

al courts

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

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

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

# PECK, and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

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Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

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# Shorthand and Typewriting

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.,

under the management of

# GEO. W. SOMERS.

NOW is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$8.60, without leaving your home.

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

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

Those interested will please call on or addresss,

CEO. W. SOMERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

# COD'S CIFT, ELECTRICITY

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

Cures Others. Why Not You?

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands have been cured of

RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

DEAFNESS. We handle the only Electric in-

vention that is successful in curing Deatness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

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

# 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 the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Tuesday, October 3rd, 1893, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit. Specifications on file with County Clerk. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commis-Witness my hand and official seal, this 5th day of September, 1893. [SEAL.]

M. K HARMAN, County Clerk,

RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO. THE PANSY FOR JUNE

The Litase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may.''

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

# Obituary,

William Dickson, familiarily known as Willie Dick, died last Tuesday, September 5 at 3 o'clock a. m., at the Central Hotel of this city. Willie had been a sufferer from some kind of chronic rheum atism and heart diseases for more than a year from the effects of which he died year from the effects of which he died thony, has been engaged as pastor of very suddenly. His death was probably the Presbyterian church of this city. superinduced by an acute attack ofplenrisy and angina pectoras. While aware of his dangerous condition .he seemed cheerful to the last and perfectly conscious, remembering all his friends.

It was not generally known that Willie was here at all. But as soon as his death was announced his triends all rallied—the good scotch people in general and his remains was carried over to Elmdale on Wednesday and at 2 o'clock at the M. E. church his funeral was preached by the Rev Lidzy of this city after which his remains were carried to the cemetery near by and judging from the great throng of people and the character of the same being of the best and gentlest of the country was but a pleasing mark of the note and distinction this youth was held by the fellow citizens of his adopted country. Willie was only a kin thearted good boy and left nothing but love behind him. Rest in peace.

# LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

We still need money to pay debts. Somers has 17 pupils in shorthand.

corn cut. J. C. Hall, of Emporia, was in town,

Saturday. Supplies, for School Boards, at till over Sunday.

Two heifer calves for sale; apply at this office.

Emporia, Tuesday.

moved to Emporia. S. A. Breese was down to Emporia, his present home.

Friday, on business. in this city, Sunday.

Wm. Walters, of Strong City, was one day last week. at Emporia, Tuesday.

at Emporia, Tuesday.

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

Miss Stella Breese left, Saturday, for her school at Hymer.

Dress-making by Mrs. Ida E. Wat-son, at the Hinckley House.

If you ever think of studying short-

hand now is your opportunity.

Miss Amy Dougherty, of Fox creek, is attending school in this city.

School Books, new and old, bought-sold and exchanged, at Gruwell's.

J. M. Patterson, of Matfield Green. was up to Salina, one day last week.

Miss Stella Pease, of Emporia, visited friends in Strong City, last week.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, Friday, from a business trip

S. Pet Watson, of Strong City, has returned home from his visit in the J. W. Brown, of Strong City, runs

his Hearse free to any part of the Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mercer have re-

turned home from their visit in Kan-

Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, left, Monday, for a business trip to Chicago. Residence property for sale, cheap

for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug 18-tf this office. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before buy-

ing elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Waite and

aughter, Miss Maude, are visiting at J. M. Tuttle's. John Perrier & Co, of Emporia,

will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. jal2-tf

C. H. Golden, of Birley, was at Peabody, Tuesday, being examined by the

Pension Board. Mrs. J. A. Lucas, of Strong City, has returned home, from her visit at the World's Fair.

Born, on Friday, September 25, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rhea, of Dia-

mond creek, a son. Miss Lizzie Reeve came in from Colorado, this week, for a few weeks' visit at her old home.

If you fail to go to Gruwell's for your School Books, Slates, &c., you

by wagon, for the Strip. Mrs. Mildred Hardesty, of Elmdale. widow of a Mexican war soldier, has

been awarded a pension. Henry Weibrecht, of Strong City, returned home, yesterday, from his visit at the World's Fair.

Henry Weibrecht, of Strong City, are September 13, 14 and 15.

Mrs. J. K. Milburn and de Lillie and Nettie who were

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, shipped five car loads of cattle 10 Kansas City, last Thursday.

Miss N. E. Patterson, of Kansas City, Kansas, is visiting the family of Mr. M. H. Lewis, Strong City. Chas. M. Gregory returned home, yesterday, from Colorado, and reports his sister much better in health.

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

Over eighty teams a day have passed through this city during the past ten days, bound for the Strip.

Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, returned, last Thursday, from Colorado, somewhat improved in health. M. H. Lewis, of Strong City, has re-

The Rev. C. C. Hofmeister, of An-Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway and Miss

Nellie Howard went to Emporia and returned, on their bicycles, yesterday. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans.

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

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

done call on W. E. Black does paper-l'alls, Kansas, who also does paper-jy20tf

Miss Brady, of Emporia, has been engaged to teach the Catholic school in Strong City, which will be re-opened Monday.

Mrs. I. B. Sharp, an old resident of this county, but now of Iowa, is visit-ing her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Beck, of Elmdale.

Get your School Supplies at Gruwell's.

Farmers are busy now having their
orn cut.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six
years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply
at this office. last week.

H. S. Lincoln and wife, of Matfield Green, were visiting home folks, at Florence, from Thursday of last week,

S. C. Adare, of Strong City, was at State University.

Emporia, Tuesday.

J. B Ferguson, of Cedar Point, has was visiting his old Strong City home. a few days ago, and left, Monday, for

riday, on business.

D. A. Ellsworth, of Emporia, visited Strong City, visited with their daugh ter, Mrs. Emma Browning, at Dwight.

Emporia, Tuesday.

J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was 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 see if you do not think we need money.

Kansas Cavalry, passed through people Strong City, Thursday morning last, on a special train, to Alva, I. T.

now of Hamilton, Greenwood county, arrived here, Friday afternoon, on business and for a few days' visit.

Zach Mulhall, of Mulhall, Oklaho-ma, accompanied by his son and niece, Miss Jackson, was recently visiting at H. S. Lincoln's, at Matfield Green.

dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and

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.

Hack to all trains, day or night, and will deliver trunks to and from trains. Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery Stable, Main street, east of Broadway. aug17-tf

A letter recently received in this city from Mrs. T. W. Hardesty says her husband is very low with consumption. They are now at Centralia, Wisconsin.

G. T. Myers, of Matfield Green, was Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's just come home from spending the

The gentlemen nominated by the Democratic convention, last Saturday, are worthy of the support of this peo-ple. We will have more to say about them in the future.

The Republican county convention has been postponed to Saturday, September 23, and the primaries to elect delegates thereto will be held Thursday evening, September 21.

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, keeps Mrs. Baldwin, of Hymer, is enjoying a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Stella Smith, of Texas. on hand a large supply of flour and

will regret it afterward.

Joe Rettiger, G. K. Hagans and others, of Strong City, left, yesterday, left, yesterday, gloves, as low as the lowest.

returned home, yesterday, from his visit at the World's Fair.

C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, left, last Friday, for the Lantry contract works, at Prescott, Arizona.

Mrs. J. K. Milburn and daughters, and 15th, is drawing near, and if you have not already begun to make preparations to exhibit something there. At lose no time in begining to get night of this week, and have secured things ready for it.

# ANNOUNCEMENT.

Believing our trade and the clothing buyers throughout Chase county watch with interest our and Cochran'sdrug store in a brier space of fall announcement of New Goods, we take pleasure in informing you that we have received a time. The stock of groceries of Mr. Doyle large invoice of fall clothing including Men's and Boy's Suits, Odd Pants and Overcoats and are and removal. The corner building was turned home from a visit to friends large invoice of fall clothing including Men's and land relatives, at Kansas City, Kansas. 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 business 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 inches

# HATS

In fall HATS we are prepared to show many novelties as well as the staple shapes. You will notice a marked Frank Hardin's loss amounted to proand very desirable change in the shape of Men's Stiff Hats.

# If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood FURNISHING GOODS

Our stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, tho' not all in yet, we promise you will compare with that of former 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 fthey possess the three desirable qualities of footwear, viz: comfort, style and durability. The fact of our sales on this Mrs. Annie Clay and children, of Strong City, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Foreaker, at Morgan, the Giesecke Boot and Shoe.

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 it speaks volumes for the stability of the part of the season when prospects for fall trade were bright. Therefore our orders for clothing, boots and shoes German Company. were very large. Now we have this large stock to dispose of at a time when money is very close and in order to be successful we have determined to mark the goods at the very lowest margin of profit, and thereby give Sid Rockwood, Herbert Clark and our trade more good, new, stylish goods for the money than ever before. We cordfally invite you while attend-Will Austin leave, this week, for Law ling 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. -

E. Watson were at Emporia, Monday.

Mrs. G. E. Finley returned, last Friday, from her visit at the World's Fair.

Mrs. G. E. Finley returned, last Friday, from her visit at the World's Fair. week, on their way to Salina, where Dr. A. H. P. Bohning, who recently Miss Jennings expects to attend located in our city, is said to be build-

Our County Fairs are great advertisements for the county, and every one interested in the county should take pride in making the coming fair one of the best ever held in the

Miss Jackson, was recently visiting at H. S. Lincoln's, at Matfield Green.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield down to Emporia, Friday, buying a piano for their daughter, Miss Dors, and earnestly request all those inand the same is now in their parlor at debted to us, who possibly can, to their residence in the southwest part call and pay us in whole or in part.

of town. The time is drawing near for the holding of the Ceunty Fair, and no time should be lost by those who intend making exhibits at the same, in

While picking peaches from a tree, last Thursday, at his home, at Towanda, Butler county, Isaac Mooney, aged 74 years, the father of Mrs. Dr. T. Johnson, of this city, fell and

broke his thigh. N. W. Hitchcook, having traded his day for full information. farm near Homestead to T. A. Prescott, of Sioux City, for Sioux City town lots and land in northwestern Nebraska, intends moving to Nebraska

about October 1st. While lifting a pipe in a well, last Saturday, J. Allie Holmes, of Elm-dale, strained himself, and for a time was thought to be seriously hurt. Medical attendance was called in and

he is now all right again. Quite a number of the citizens of Matfield Green and vicinity intend going to the Strip opening, among whom are Howard Grimes, Bert Talkington, J. L. Pratt, Hapry Wagner, Dick Jones and E. A. Hildebrand.

called, the young man is now out of tives.

people go with them to their new back to the people in the way of pre-Strong City, Thursday morning last, home.

In a special train, to Alva, I. T.

Chas. Jennings and daughter, of miums, and, therefore, why should not every one in the county contribute his or her mite to make the coming the Rochester." a large with the light

> the best of our people. The Doctor seems to understand his business. Thanks to being a Democrat, the editor has not much need for doctors. Arrearages in subscriptions or new

ing up a good practice among some of

Almarin Gillett, formerly one of Almarin Gillett, formerly one of Emporia's distinguished attorneys, but now of Atchison, was married on Wednesday of last week, to Mrs. Anna B. Zimmerman, of Hutchinson. The bride was the widow of Mr. Zimmer to preparing their exhibits so as to take bride was the widow of Mr. Zimmerman, a wealthy attorney of Hutchin-

> 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-

THE B. B. BLISS Co., aug31-4t Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Jas. F. Hazel, of Chicago, arrived here, Saturday evening, on a visit to his and his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hazel and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bonewell, while on his way to the opening of the Strip, for which he left, yesterday morning. His family are visiting in Kansas City, and will be here in a few days.

Mr. William Dickson, of Middle oreek, died, at 3:30 a. m., on Monday, of pneumonia, at the Oeutral Hotel. He had been suffering for some time past, having been under the treat-Mr. Sylvester Miller's son, northeast of the city, is suffering from typhoid malaria. Dr. Bohning was called the years.

and sells at bed-rock prices.

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, is selling feed and flour, the best on the market, men's and boys' clething, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and gloves, as low as the lowest.

The coming County Fair will be one of the best ever held in this county, as every one is getting ready to the county flowed it a great success. The dates Remember the time for holding the Chase County Fair, September 13, 14 and 15th in 1-15.

th e Emporia Orchestra for the occa-

John Erhart and family have moved on to the H. S. F. Davis ranch on Peyton creek, where Mr. Erhart will act as general foreman.

F. E. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, is visiting his mother in New York. He expects to visit the World's Fair for a week on his way home.

Companies C and G, of the Third Kansas Cavalry, passed through done.

> The great World's Fair Poultry show opens soon after the Kansas State Fair closes, and birds must have a record to be entered. Expert mark ers from National Poultry Association will assist in the scoring at Topeka, thus determining whether birds shown there are entitled to be entered at the World's Fair. A special car will carry the Kansas coops direct to Chicago. It is certain that these arrangements will bring to the Kansas State Fair the finest poultry show ever seem in the West.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR HOME-SEEKERS.
September 12, and October 10, the Santa Fe Boute will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-

return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within A rare chance to see the great south west A rare chance to see the great south west at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this. For full particu-lars, zalk it over with local \*gent Santa Fe Route, the greatest railroad on earth.

OPENING OF CHEROKEE STRIP. The Cherokee Strip opening day is Sept. 16th. President's proclamation explains details. There are good homes there for homeless thousands. Th

most fertile lands, biggest towns and densest population will be found along the A., T. & S. F. R. R. In purchasing tickets via Santa Fe Route to towns on north or south side of Strip, you get closest to county seats, land offices, registering booth,

and good camping grounds. Ask local agent A., T. & S. F. about homeseekers excursions to that coun-

# STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Go to Velasco for health, sea air and econfort; where ships too deep for all other Texas ports sail in and out with ease; where fruits ripen earlier and pay better than in California; where the soil is a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetables all winter. Coidest day in three years 25 degrees above zero. Warmest day 92 degrees Velasco offers the best investments greets Velasco offers the best investments in the South. Write the Commercial Club,

# TO BEGIN WITH

Ya: have been wondering how much it would lost to go to the World's Fair.

The price of a ticket from Cottonwood Falis to Chi cago and return, via Santa Fe Route, is \$25.40. Tickets on sale April 25th to October 31s. 11 sclusive, with final return limit of November 15th, 1893.

Call on J. J. Comer, local agent at Cottonwood Falis, and ask for free illustrated folder, describing World's Fair buildings and how to see the sights to best advantage.

THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messra

# Hot Flames at Streng City.

About 2:30 o'clock Monday morning fire broke out in Billy Walters restaurant and before it was subdued had; burned down three buildings and much of their contents and had it not been for the stone building owned by Frank Lee the rest of the block would have gone,

Alarm was promptly given but while there was no wind, the buildings were as dry as tinder and having no fire company or protection the flames devoured the restaurant, the building occupied by Frank Harding and owned by S. F. Jones were damaged to some extent by water owned by B. Lantry and was worth about \$250, the Jones building about \$1,200 and the Cochran building perhaps \$1,200.

The stock of Walter's was insured for \$800 in the Niagara which will more than cover his loss, it being about \$700.

In the same building Frank Daub had a barber shop but all his effects were sav-

In still another room was a bar and snmmer drinks of various kinds sold. The loss here was probably a small amount of ice and a half keg of stale "mineral wa-

bably \$50.

Most of J. L. Cochran's stock was sav. ed but he had just allowed his insurance to expire some two weeks preylous and his building and stock not saved will

foot up over \$2,000. Frank Lee's building was pretty badly damaged but the German Insurance Company, in which he was insured, will put on a new roof, repaint, repair, and scale the wall next to the fire and allow him 20 per cent of its original price for dam-

Mr. S. E. Winne personally made the settlements for the German Insurance company the day after the fire and with perfect satisfaction to those insured and

The fire was indeed a disastrous one but the same morning Cochran started & "new store" in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Shaff and Henry Lantry has promised on his return from Chicago to move the building just below the livery stable on the corner and so business will resume, as of old, in our afflicted eister city and the waste places will be made;to blossom like a rose, ere long, with a magnificent stone structure.

# ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, 88. Office of County Clerk.
Cottonwood Falls, July 8, 1898.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of
July, 1893, a petition signed by R. F. Biggs
and 27 others was presented to the Board of
County Commissioners of the County and
State aforesaid, praying for the establishment
and vacation of a certain road, described as
follows, viz:

and vacation of a certain road, described a follows, vlz:

Commencing at the north east corner of the south east fourth of section fitteen (15) township twenty-one [21] range six [6] east in Cedar township, thence running west on the line or as near as practical between the north haif [18], and the south haif [18] of section fitteen [15] and the north half [18] and the south haif [18] of section sixteen [16] to intersect road running north of the north west corner of the south west fourth (swig of section sixteen [16] township twenty-one [21] range six (6). Also to vacate the road running on the line between sections fifteen (15) and twenty-two [22] township twenty-one [21] range six (6) and also to vacate the road on line between sections to neat the road on line between sections to neat the road on line between sections [16] township twenty-one [21] range six [6] east.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: P. D Montgomery, G. W. Blackburn and N. W. Hitchcock, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of cammenodment in Cedar township, on Taesday the 28th day of September A. D. 1893, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commission,

By order of the Board of County Commis-

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, 88. Cotton wood Falls, July 6, 1893, Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of July, 1893, a petition signed by J. L. Me-Dowell and 15 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows,

ment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 16 towaship 22, range 8, east and runering thence east on section lines until it reaches Little Cedar Creek, thence following Little Cedar Creek on the most practicable route to its intersection with said section lines extended east, thence east to the northeast corner of section 13, same township and range and thence east to the northeast corner of section 18, Township 22, range 9 and commencing at the northwest corner of section 7, township 22, range 9 and commencing at the northwest corner of the northwest corner of the northwest corner of the south one mile to the southwest corner of the south one mile to the southwest corner of the south east quarter of said section 18, township 22, range 9.

Whereapon, said Board of County Commis-

said section 18, township 22, range 9.

Whereapon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: George W. Hays, Harvey Underwood and W. H. Cox as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Matfield township, on Thursday the 28 day of September A. D. 1893, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[SEAL]

M. K. HARMON. County Clerk,

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, \$1,000,000.
BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.
"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."
This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50.
Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guar

UEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., Special terms to Dealers, MASS.

[This department aims to give everybody's discussed in their turn by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Buffalo, N. Y.]

# THE LIVERPOOL GRANGE.

sonal Property--A Vicious Trap.

There was an interesting discussion of the taxation question at the Liverpool grange Saturday night last. Open meeting was held and everyone had been invited.

The first speaker told of the injustice done under the present law which of property; on land, improvements Holt. attached to land and personal property; that country assessors found, as a rule, more personal property than the city - officials, and that hence injustice was the farming community. Such heavy and unjust burdens depressed farm values, made prices lower indirectly and resulted generally in the expression, "farming don't pay now-a-

One of the village trustees cited a case when he was in office of a Mr. J., who, the trustee learned, had \$5,000 in the bank. Mr. J. was just about to swear he had no personal property when the trustee informed him that that would be perjury and he would be prosecuted for it. Mr. J. got mad, but didn't dare swear off, and he was finally taxed on the \$5,000. Country people are more generally better acquainted with each other's circumstances than are people in cities, and therefore would be more successful in taxing such property.

Mr. C .- "Yes, it is not only that, but our assessors do not tax personal property when they know a man has I told our assessor half a dozen times about a \$1,500 mortgage held by a man in Centreville, but he never as sessed that mortgage."

Trustee-"And don't you know the reason why? That man held another big mortgage on the assessor's prop-The assessor didn't dare tax the \$1,500 mortgage because that man would have retaliated and took it out of his hide.

Mr. W.-It seems to me about like this, People in cities who do not pay taxes on personal property are like a lot of burglars, who escape and certainly ought not to escape. The law is a trap and ought to catch them, and we ought to keep at it till we do catch

them! Mr. Potter-Well, that might possibly do if every time the trap sprung no one was hurt. But now every time the personal property trap closes it catches the most honest men and lets the liars and burglars go scot free. Why not stop setting that kind of tax trap? Assess real estate only, and then the honest will get the benefit of their

honesty and the liars can not dodge. The discussion continued until 11:30 . m., when it was resolved to further debate the taxation question in September.-Grange Bulletin.

# Getting His Taxation Eyes Open.

I asked a prominent farmer in the interior of the state of New York some time ago about the condition of farmers in his county. He is the biggest officer of the Patrons of Husbandry in his county, and is also a state officer in this order.

He replied that they were in a very poor condition, that three-fourths of the farms were mortgaged, some very heavily, that mortgages were increasing rapidly and that farms have run down twenty-five per cent. in ten years. He thinks the tariff is responsible for much of the decline, and that it hurts most kinds of farmers. "In fact," he says, "I doubt if it does any good to any farmer. The barley farmer ought to be benefited if any one is, and yet it is only a few years ago that thousands of bushels of barley were sold for forty-five cents and ground up into feed. As to beans, peas, buckwheat, etc., I think as many are buyers as sellers. My farm of ninety-five acres, two and a half miles from this city (twelve thousand inhabitants), cost me \$11,000 twenty years ago. I have put on improvements worth \$40 an acre, and am now willing to sell for \$7,000.

I suggested that perhaps other kinds of taxation might burden the farmer. I told him that I did not wish to scare him, but that after thinking long on the subject I had concluded that it would be better for the farmer if personal property and improvements of all kinds were not taxed at all and if tal stock of the association. Mr. A taxes were levied on the naked value pays his proportion of the entire as-

He was ready to admit that to tax mortgages was to raise the rata of interest on mortgages, causing the tax to come out of the poor farmers; that it shares of stock. Your sworn duty rewas a shame to increase a man's taxes barn or improves his farm; that the implements, furniture and other kinds of personal property of farmers is always | Patriot. issessed more nearly at its full value than is the personal property of the rich in cities; and that the system of taxing, or attempting to tax, everything that has value or represents value is not only unjust in theory but is in practice a farce.

He became much interested in the subject-new to him. He saw clearly that all tax on machinery, farm animals, and farm buildings and improvements discourage the use of these things and that there must be something radically wrong about such a system of taxation. He was astonished to think that he had never before thought of these things, instead of ing to the scale of valuation agreed on. clamoring with the rest of the farmers That scale should be unaffected by the for a "listing system" and for a more mortgaged or unmortgaged condition vigorous application of the present un- of the property. If the property is thus just laws. He even sat down and did justly taxed once, and then if the mortsome figuring to see what would be gage on it is also taxed, really the propthe effect upon the farmer of putting erty is taxed twice. taxes on all lands according to their values. He supposed at first that the farmers would be worse off than now if land had to pay all taxes but he was sonal property which you can not willing to use his pencil.

He knew of five vacant lots in the little city in his county worth \$9,000. The tax on these lots, he said, was now but \$80, while the tax on his \$7,000 farm, including buildings and personal property, was \$100. He found that if no attempt was made to tax personal lety," this office, or P. O. Box 83, property, buildings and other improvements, and if the rate on land was increased to make up the shortage of revenue to the county and town, that his Farmers Are Becoming Deeply Interested tax would be less than \$80, while the in the Taxation Question—Injustice Arising Under the Present Laws Taxing Per- \$100. To his surprise he found that the taxation of land values would relieve the burden of taxation on the farmer and increase it on the speculator who is holding city lots idle.

He is now telling his brother grangers of his great discovery and informing them that he belonged to the same class of fools as they now do before he undertakes to levy taxes on all kinds got his taxation eyes open .- Byron W.

# How Taxation Injures Business.

We have a practical illustration at hand of the proposition that a tax on rental valuation can not be shifted by the landlord onto the tenant. The Muskegon Brewing Co. has concluded to move its plant to this city. The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad has offered a site at the D., G. H. & M. junction which is satisfactory and a bargain. The reason for its removal is first, that we drink more of its beer than Muskegon, but the prime reason is cheaper rent. Mr. Wm. F. Ninneman, secretary of the company, says:

"Most of our business is done in Grand Rapids, but the direct reason is the excessive assessments levied on the company by the board of review. They have increased our assessment on realty from \$28,000 to \$56,000, and our personal property has been raised from \$6,000 to \$75,000, which we consider outrageous and will not submit to."

In plain words the company has been taxed out of existence. The assessor has raised the tax on personal property from six to seventy-five thousand dollars and on the realty, which includes land and buildings, twenty-eight to fifty-six thousand. If all land was occupied by buildings the excess of buildngs over the demand would cheapen rents, and with no tax on buildings or improvements buildings would increase, more would own their homes. and as a consequence rents would lower even when taken as taxes, while the arge increase which this would cause in the demand for the farmers' produce would add materially to the prosperity of that class also.-Grand Rapids Workman.

# Insurmountable Objects.

What are the hindrances to the enactment and enforcement of an equitable law which will reach every descrip tion of personal property, and so dis tribute the burden as to make it light for all? the answer is that to do this only four things are necessary:

First, to amend the constitution of

Second, to amend the constitution of the United States. Third, to amend the constitution of

human nature. Fourth, to amend the constitution of

The constitution of the United States would have to be changed, for under it full one-third of the personal property

of New York city is placed beyond the reach of state tax laws. The constitutions of the other states yould have to be amended, so that their laws shall conform to ours; for you might as well burn down certain business localities as to attempt to enforce such a law in the face of compet ing rivals in other states with tax laws

more liberal. The constitution of human nature nd of things would have to be amendf or persons and personal property ould hide or die, or fly to other coun tries beyond the reach of our amend ments, impelled by the instinct of selfpreservation.

# Execute the Law.

HYATTSVILLE, Md.-A straight tax man calls upon the assessors of Hyattsville to enforce the present tax law: "Mr. A having \$500 in cash buys a house and lot in Hyattsville worth \$1,500. To enable him to do this, he becomes a member of the building association, and borrows \$1,000 therefrom. He pays a tax upon his house and lot. The building association mortgage contains a provision that the tax upon the mortgage debt shall be paid by the mortgageor. Mr. A, there fore, pays a tax upon his place and upon the money he borrows to buy his place. You have also assessed the capisessment. But, in addition to his interest in the capital stock, Mr. A possesses a right to receive dividends there on, and this right is evidenced by his quires you to assess these shares. You when he builds a fine house, paints his will for the fourth time tax Mr. A upon

# The Brooklyn Eagle Screams.

The state is not the only power that can tax. Indirectly every mortgageor can do so too. He can say: "I was willing to put up with 5 per cent. The state having laid a tax on mortgages, my rate hereafter will be 51/2 per cent. If he can not do this outright, he will do it in a roundabout way. The ingenuity of lenders will find in the condition of borrowers a field for cunning or for exactions which the mere power

of the state can not prevent. The basis of taxation is real estate. The tax on that should be laid accord-

Don't try to tax rabbits nor the per-

# STOP MONOPOLY RULE. The Barons Are Moving to Defeat Tariff Reform-Watch Them.

There is an organized conspiracy mong the monopolists who have long fatten lupon "protective" legislation to bulldoze the incoming congress upon the subject of tariff.

These fellows are bold enough to avow their purpose. The New York Press, which is an organ of the trusts and combines that the republican leaders permitted to rule their party, throws off the mask. It calls upon President Cleveland to give assurance that the McKinley tariff shall not be disturbed. and promises that "manufactories will reopen and labor find employment."

There is no misunderstanding this avowal. Its meaning is plain. It implies that the great monopolists, controlling through wicked combinations of capital the output of many commodities, are mad at the prospect of reduced profits through a reduction of tariff taxes.

Since the close of the war these monopolists, have, by one pretext and another, contrived to keep up tariff duties for their own benefit, to the impoverishing of the people. They have had their innings and have grown to be millionaires. They poured out their wealth in the last campaign to continue McKinleyism in power, but they lost. Now they seek by shutting down. by hoarding their wealth, to create a panic that will drive the new administration to falsify its pledges to the people in the matter of lifting from their shoulders the burdens of needless tariff taxation.

The Sherman silver act is not alone responsible for the present financial depression. It is a contributing cause, but only one of a long series of oppressive acts perpetrated against the

All the legislation of the past eight years has been for the benefit of wealth and monopoly. There has been absolutely none for the common peo-

It needs faith, courage and determinatton to fight these money kings, but if the incoming congress proves true to the people and to the pledges upon which it was elected, all will be well. Monopoly cannot rule this land of the free if the people are true to them-

Wealth has ruled this nation exclusively for the past ten years.

It is time, before we are made abject slaves, for the middle classes to assert their manhood and protect themselves.

God defend the right!-Cayuga

# MEAN MEN.

Proof Going to Show That There Are Some Awful Mean Men in the World Skeptic-So the protected manufacturers are greatly concerned about the welfare of their workingmen, are they? Believer-Why, certainly; their greatest wish is to see all of their workers prosperous and happy.

"And these same manufacturers then are willing to pay the highest wages possible, are they?"
"Undoubtedly; that is why they will

always hold so tenaciously to protection, which prevents their workmen from competing with the pauper labor of Europe.

"It is not then primarily and mainly for their own benefit that they give so much time and money in support of protection, is it?

"O, no! As Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, says, the manufactur- republican misrule tell the dreary tale. rs of this country, as such, have not the slightest direct interest in a protective tariff. If wages were reduced to the European level here our manprotection.

"Such being the case can you tell me why these good, unselfish manufacturers always import low instead of high priced labor, and why they oppose labor unions whose main object is identical with that of the manufacturers, viz: To keep wages up?

"Yes, certainly; it is-simply-because because-well, really, I had never instead of as much as possible for la-There are some mighty mean men in Louis Republic.

# MEXICAN TRADE.

Our Commerce with Our Neignbor Would Be Greatly Increased If the Tariff Were Let Down a Little.

Consul-General Crittenden's article has been published in most of the mercantile and trade papers of this country, and with favorable editorial comments. The American Industries what is to all intents and purposes the same piece of property."—Christian article in full, together with a letter they are doing this in the interest of from Henry Ware Allen, of the city of "Gov. Crittenden's predecessor, sent to this country by the Harrison administration, was so impressed by the harmfulness of the tariff to both countries that in spite of his party attachment he beame quite as prounced a tariff reformer as the average tariff-for-revenue democrat."

As shown by ex-Gov. Crittenden, our trade with Mexico-both imports and exports-would be enormously increased if the tariff bars were let down a little: if removed entirely we would get practically all of Mexico's foreign trade. We could then supply the people of that country, he says, with everything they require from a paper of pins to the most intricate piece of machinery manufactured by Americans. We would be benefitted also in the reduction in the price of the Mexican goods we buy, and we buy a great deal more from Mexico than most peoand the trade is growing every year.

by congress and the tariff revised, Mexico will not be forgotten. It is well understood that President Diaz desires to establish closer trade relations with this country, and there is little doubt that as soon as the tariff barriers on our side of the Rio Grande are removed he will remove those on the Mexican The old prejudice in Mexico against the United States has about died out, except among the ultra conservatives, and there is no good reason why we should not have nearly all of that country's foreign trade. -St. Louis

## Republic. AN ILLUSTRATION What Free Trade Is Doing for an East India City.

Free trade is well illustrated in the city and in the island of Singapore. The latter belongs to Great Britain, and is an East Indian possession, acquired in 1824. The city immediately became a free port, with neither import

nor export duties. Trade being thus free, the city of Singapore immediately began a healthy prosperity. From a mere collection of native huts it has become a modern city of civilization, and has over 100,000 in-

habitants. The imports of Singapore have always been in excess of the exports, thus enriching the city by a profit of from 8 to 3 per cent. In 1824 the imports were \$6,000,000, while the exports were \$4,-500,000; a profit of 331/2 per cent.

For 1875 and 1876 the imports were 10 per cent. more than the exportsthat is, there was 10 per cent. profit on the commerce.

Countries that import more than they export are getting richer by trade. Countries that export more than they import are losing wealth-growing poorer.

All imports are paid for by exports If a farmer "takes in" more in a year than he pays out he is getting richer. So it is with a merchant or manu-

facturer.

The protectionists, who are either ignorant or dishonest, have said for fifty years that the United States must export more than they import or the balance of trade is against us.

The people are rapidly getting their eyes open and will soon demand as free trade as the island of Singapore. - "Pa" Chase, in St. Louis Courier.

The Fruits of Thirty Years. Our whole fiscal system is out of or der and, back of it, there is scarcely a sound limb in the body politic. The banks suffer from a loss of popular confidence; the people suffer from a loss of banking credit. Very much less disparity of money values would be enough to account for this, to say nothing about the decline of the staples and the bursting of the booms, the floods in the south and the debts in the west. Everywhere unequal burdens are imposed. A system of unjust taxation, feeding the few out of the toil of the many, has piled up disproportionate wealth on the one hand and widespread poverty on the other hand. The masses of workmen are no longer permitted to hew their own wood and to draw their own water, but before they can do either they must pay tribute to the protected classes, while the myriads of farmers, who sow and reap in order that all may live, have everything they produce priced in a free trade market under the gold standard and everything that they have to buy taxed to the moon to insure profits to favored domestic enterprises. Thirty years of

Income Taxes Available. England's present income tax system was inaugurated by Peel when he beufacturers would still thrive, for gap the work of tariff reform. He anthey would then be able to sell ticipated a falling off in revenue rein any market in the world. It is to ceipts and revived the income tax. prevent the introduction here of the We can comfortably use it as he did. miserable pauper-wages system of Eu- There is no need for hesitating in the rope that the manufacturers support change to a tariff for revenue. The heavy discrimination against the homes can be abolished and deficiencies can be at once made up by a tax on the gains of those who have wealth to spare. The country requires activity of trade in its surplus staples more than it has since the tariff question became prominent in politics. Rapid recovery from the effects of the financial stringency will be impossible unless our thought of it in that light. I suppose chief products are marketed easily and it is because there are black sheep at good prices. A complete revenue amongst the manufacturers who are so tariff act cannot be prepared and selfish that they want to pay as little passed by the special session, but the ways and means committee ought to bor. Such men are unworthy of pro- get down to work upon the tariff at tection; for just as likely as not they the earliest moment. The special seswant it all for themselves and would sion comes none too soon for a start on never give any of it to their employes. the democratic revenue tariff. - St.

Guess You're Right. Have Germany and Russia taken upon themselves the task of showing what the real mission of a tariff is? It would seem so. A bitter feeling has sprung up between the two countries on our trade relations with Mexico and they are endeavoring to get even, each with the other, by placing prohibitory tariffs upon goods made in one country and heretofore sold in the other. They are candid with the world, their working population. They admit Mexico, in which the writer says that that they are doing it as a war measure -to make the goods of one country as expensive as possible to the consumers in the other. Is that what a tariff

really is?-National Union Printer. Tariff Reform. "Tariff reform and financial reform should go hand in hand," says the Chicago Herald (dem.), which adds: "The bill to repeal the iniquitous McKinley tariff law should be offered either simultaneously with or immediately after the introduction of the measure to repeal the Sherman silver purchasing law. Both of these gigantic evils must be got rid of as soon as possible."

"France, Germany and Belgium, countries whose labor is even more poorly paid than the labor of England."-William McKinley, Jr., on Mills Bill.

"If tariffs give high wages; why is it that labor is so much higher in England ple think. The value of our Mexican than it is in France and Germany, the imports last year was over \$50,000,000, latter countries having protective tariffs and England having none?"-Ben-When the McKinley bill is taken up ton McMillin, on Mills Bill.

# THAT TARIFF BUGABOO.

Republican Resources for Getting Up a Scare for the People.

The protectionist calamity-howlers fasten on non-partisan testimony-or what seems to be such-in support of their contention that the present condition of things is due to a dread of tariff reform. It is a sign of weakness on their part because it shows that they have no confidence in their own ability to convince the public that their bugaboo has anything in it any more vital than straw and rags. Their cause is so desperate, however, that they are willing to grasp at any straw of opinion which seems to be in their favor and even to pervert and misrepresent the non-partisan testimony. Misrepresentation of the non-partisan

testimony is not the only offense of legislation enacted during the past which these calamity howlers are thirty years are owing the gigantic small portion of the non-partisan testi- of this country? True, there was a mony because only a small portion can be made, even by misrepresentation, to ago, but what democratic legislation bolster their cause. Their method of was permitted during those four years dealing with most of the non-partisan to pass the republican senate? What testimony on the subject of the relation between manufacturers and possible tariff legislation is to say nothing about it, and so far as they can keep it from their readers. They have published parts of the statement from Bradstreet's because by garbling and partial suppression it can be made to seem

a support for the theory that manufacturers are hung up because they dread tariff legislation. But they carefully refrain from publishing the statement of the Wool and Cotton Reporter, which, if it has any trace of partisanship, is on the protection side of the question, because its statements show that there is nothing in the "terrible tariff tinkering" theory. In a recent issue of the Reporter, speaking of the textile industries, which have furnished the text for most of the protectionist calamity howls, the Reporter said they were "not suffering depression because of any inherent condition of the market." "The cause," it added, "is external; it comes from the monetary disturbance, and the cause removed, the recovery is only a question of short time." "A brisk business will be done," it declares, "if the currency question is settled."

Another non-partisan authority which the calamity howlers steer clear of is the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, a purey business publication. The reason is that the authority referred to does not believe that the protectionist theory is sound. In a recent issue it published testimony received from manufacturers in several quarters and in summing it up said: "If a good share of the mills are running full tilt business is not paralyzed and the wheels of indushave not been stopped by apprehensions of congressional action." It follows this statement with an explanation of the causes which have led in many cases to the shutting of millsone of them being preparation on the part of manufacturers to reduce wages

-and closes as follows: "While many manufacturing establishments are closing, some are starting up. Last week three entirely new cotton mills started up in North Carolina. Various dispatches aunounce the starting up of the plate and sheet mills and horseshee department of Shoenburzer's mill at Pittsburg, of the entire plant of Jones ughlin, Pittsburg, employing thirty-five red, of Brown & Co's sheet and hammer mills, Pittsburg, with five hundred men, and of the Carnegie wire, nail and rod mills at Beaver Falls, and the report that the Carnegie steel mill at Duquesne would close is denied. The starting up of the United States iron and tin plate works at Demmler is also announced, and thrashing machine, plow and wagon works in Racine, Wis., that have been closed for weeks are now recognized and other weeks are now resuming business, and other resumptions in the same place are announced. There is little to indicate that the manufacturers generally are seriously alarmed about the future."—Detroit Free Press.

# PROTECTION METHODS.

Pespicable Practices of the McKinley

Cohorts. If there be anything on the earth, or in the waters under the earth, more dishonest than protectionism itself, it is the methods by which protectionism seeks to make its case and reach its

Old High Rariff is by turns a bully and a beggar. He can coo like a dove and howl like a wolf. To-day he may be seen booted and spurred, riding down every one who comes in his way. Tomorrow he is found in rags and tatters, a very tramp upon the roadside. In one breath, and in a lordly voice, he exclaims: "Make way for American industry!" In the next breath, and in plaintive, tremulous tones, we hear the old scamp feebly murmur: "A little room for charity." And so on to the end, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera!

At the present moment the two strings on which old high tariff is playing are the hardness of the times and the cowardice of the democrats. Of course the hard times are the direct result of the threat to repeal the McKinley bill. The bill itself has nothing to do with them. And, of course, the democrats do not intend to repeal it because they do not dare to; the plain words of the president's message to the contrary notwithstanding. So runs the protectionist account of it.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

# Cleveland's Wisdom.

President Cleveland has acted wisely in postponing the consideration of tariff reform until the monetary crisis is over. We must put out the fire before

we clean the house. But it was due to the people, and to the democratic party, that he should declare, as he did in his message, that this reform, "which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every officer of the present ad-ministration is pledged," has "lost nothing of its immediate or permanent importance." It simply waits upon the more imperative duty.-N. Y. World.

this fight if every factional feeling is thrown aside and they go into the fight from their representatives within the with the same zeal that animated the lines of the democratic party. They democrats all over the country last fall, when they adopted as their shibboleth the words of this man who denounced to which they look for the fruition of protection as legalized force and fraud. | all their future hopes.-Kansas City -Kansas City Times.

# WHERE THE BLAME RESIS.

Political Buncombe of the Iowa Republican Platform The Iowa republican platform, upon

which the party is, doubtless, destined

to be carried down to defeat, is a strange crazy-quilt of baseless charges against the present national administration and a weak, faltering attempt to bolster up prohibition. But the most ridiculous portion of the screed is that in which it speaks of existing conditions as fully warranted by "the capacity of the democratic party to distress and afflict the American people." This is the veriest bosh. What legislation has so far during the present administration been enacted calculated in the least degree to distress the American people? To what democratic They only misrepresent a evils which now handicap the business democratic administration four years legislation has so far during President Cleveland's incumbency been enacted by democrats calculated to "distress and afflict the American people?" Which party has been making laws, financial and otherwise, under which we now suffer, and which have turned a large industrial army into a mob of tramps, and sprinkled the face of the country with broken banks and closed mills and manufactories?

The republican party. It is a matter of congressional record that no democratic reform has heretofore been allowed to reach the hands of a democratic president. It is a matter of congressional record that the worst system of national financiering known to this country was conceived by a republican statesman, enacted into law by a republican congress, and signed by a republican president. It is a matter of congressional record that the principal opponents of an honest currency system to-day are leading lights and once honored champions of the republican party. "Known capacity to distresss and afflict the American people!" Such accusations fall flat, stale and unprofitable in the face of official records which no demagogical republican platforms in Iowa or Ohio can gainsay or blot out.-St. Paul Globe.

## TARIFF FOR MANUFACTURERS. Supposed Beneficiarles Injured by the McKinley Law.

Mr. Macbeth, the Pittsburgh glass manufacturer, says that he does not ask for protection. He ships his wares to Europe and can ship more when the exchanges are made favorable by the removal of legal restrictions.

Several of the Philadelphia manufacturers of woolens are ready to abandon the protectionists. The difficulties of getting suitable qualities of wool cause them more trouble and expense than they anticipate from a revenue tariff.

The theory of making the agricultural sections export enough at low prices to keep up a home market at high prices for manufacturers does not even work for the supposed beneficiaries. The tariff hits them, and its general effect is to restrict markets for everybody. It lowers wages by making employment in factories uncertain and gathering an over-supply of labor in factory towns.

Chairman Wilson and his committee will take up the tariff at an early day. and when they take it up they will not let it go until it is revised according to Larry Neal's resolution in the Chicago convention.-St. Louis Republic.

# OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-Gov. McKinley is busily engaged in explaining why the wicked democrats are to blame because his high tariff on wool and wheat has not kept up the price of these articles. - N. Y. World.

---For a long while Secretary Carlisle remained quiescent, and said nothing. But he seems to have sawed considerable wood. His published statement to the effect that recoinage would cost the country \$113,000,000 has knocked silverites silly. - St. Paul Globe.

--- The resolutions of the Iowa republican convention charge the present financial and industrial situation to the fear of repeal of republican legislation. And yet it is the boast of the republicans that the votes of their members of the Fifty-third congress will be to repeal republican legislation.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

--- If McKinley should be defeated at the coming election the principle which he represents will be dead. If he should be elected by a narrow margin, it will be dormant. If he secures an overwhelming indorsement, he will almost certainly be the re-publican candidate for president in 1896. And he has wealthy friends. The republican national committee will come to his aid. And well they may, for never did a candidate stand more in need of assistance.-Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette (Rep.).

-The creditors of "Calico Charley" Foster, secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, have appointed a committee to look into the matter of Mr. Foster's failure, as there is reason to believe that the interest of the sixteen hundred creditors are not being properly subserved by the assignees. Among the reasons for the action of the creditors is the growing feeling that the business of Mr. Foster, and particularly of his bank, was not properly conducted, and that an expert should be put on the books at once.-

Illustrated American. -The west has faith in the democratic party. It believes that in the final adjustment of the financial questions, that must ultimately be met and answered by congressional action, the democratic party may be trusted to do its duty fairly and justly to all sections. -The Ohio democracy will win The people of the Mississippi valley and of the entire southwest demand action will not tolerate a childish and petulent rebellion against an organization [Copyright, 1893, by the Author.]



HEN it rains in New Zealand there can be no doubt about the moistness of the weather; it is damp, and no mistake.

The Maori in his primitive state, before the breech - loaders and breeches, when the wet weather de-

clared itself as resolved to have its innings, used to retire to his badly ventilated whare, and casting aside his flax-woven toga lounged beside his family on the general mat in a state of natural freedom, until the sun once more broke from the clouds; or failing the vicinity of a friendly whare, he went after an enemy to keep himself warm, if not dry, and consoled himself for getting drenched by breaking the sixth commandment. However, after umbrellas were introduced to his notice, and his visitors paid him in gold for the use of his lands, he no longer had the same excuse for staying indoors or "scoffing" an enemy; therefore he gradually settled down and gratified his lawless passions by becoming a member of parliament.

But between the stages of man eating and dress suits there were wars and retaliations between the Pakeha and the Maori which took away a good deal of the pleasure of living in New Zea-

In the northern island, of which Auckland is the capital, the natives were the most contumacious, and deeds of peculiar atrocity were by no means uncommon. In the Kauri forests fragments of human beings were frequent- rain. ly found scattered about as they had been tossed, after being hacked to pieces, and, of course, the crimes were at once put down to the original owners of the land.

On the other side of the bay which king's country, stood a shanty or drinking shop which also served as the ferry station. The landlord and his two sons acted as ferrymen, and did at one time a brisk trade to and from Auckland city, while the wife acted as hostess; and as this shanty was the only house which stood on that side of the water at the time, she had most of the travelers as customers.

Behind the shanty lay the primeval forest, dense and uncleared, with the kauri gums rising straight and graceful like masts from the undergrowth of fern trees, supple-jacks and wild mint, and it was in this scrub that most of the grewsome discoveries were made. Travelers were ferried over from the city, and never came back again, or at least never came back as they went away; so that the mysterious murders continued, while Tom the ferryman and his two sons had to get most of the return fare from the police, when they delivered as much as they could gather of the dismembered travelers for identification by their friends. A melancholy business that ferry must have beento take over live men and bring back ghastly chunks-and the citizens woncould stand the constant shocks.

its evil repute. They were both Eng- proof breast pocket of his coat. lishmen and new chums, and like Englishmen traveling for pleasure were with some success. The effects of the pretty free with their money, showed a drugged mouthful of brandy wore off good deal of it as well as a lavish dis- and Charley woke up dazed and sick play of jewelry, while they laughed from the salt water Jack had forced easily at the warnings which they re-

They had their flasks with them, therefore did not linger at the shanty when they landed, but struck straight Tom's wife on their return, had good struggling against the wind and tide, sport until the rain came on and drove them back.

and shortly afterwards they were bargaining for their passage on the

It was about noon when they returned on the fourth day, after wading for many hours through the swamps, with that persistent and bone- tempted, half threatened the unwilling chilling downpour saturating them as Tom back again to his place at the row-



"THE BOAT HAS GONE TO AUCKLAND.

it did everything about, and the first with their live owners but had not been thing they did was to seek the bar and returned with their remains. ask for a stiff jorum of brandy each, and while the hostess was placing the about the boat.

Auckland and would not be back for be a shambles. some hours as the weather was so rough, and offered to light a fire in the parlor, so that they could warm and dry

home but herself, she left them in posthird of his quickly and without discrimination while the elder, being of a more fastidious turn, smelt his glass so."

ole, dead, secon'-class stuff on us, an' pens to boys who tell lies? Small Youtle—Yessir. They gits off most times, if they tells good ones.

carefully so as to test the quality before drinking it, after which he emptied it hastily amongst the sawdust at his feet and caught at the upraised arm of his

companion. 'For God's sake don't drink any of that stuff, Charley," he whispered.

is drugged." "But I have done so already, Jack," replied the other, with dismay in his

"Then take no more, but pour it out as I have done mine-quick, for the old hag is coming back. There, now keep quiet and I'll manage the rest."

At this moment the old woman came back, and, casting her eyes over the advent of empty glasses and the bottle, from which she could see a quantity had been taken, she said:

"The room is ready now, gentlemen, if you will step round, and the fire will be up in a few moments, so that you can rest and dry yourselves while I get you a cup of tea and something to eat.

"Yes! let us go in, Jack, for I feel confoundedly tired and sleepy," murmured Charley, as he leaned heavily on the counter, with his eyelids closing. "No, Charley, we'll walk about in-

getting hold of his companion's arm and beginning to drag him to the door. "Surely you are not going to stand in the rain till the boat comes," cried the old woman, in astonishment. "Why, the rain is worse than ever, while it is so comfortable inside, with a nice sofa, where your friend can rest himself if

"Yes-let us go to-fire-comfortable sofa-sleep," muttered Charley, incoherently.

"No," answered Jack. "Outside or nowhere. There is no one else about the place, I suppose?" he asked, as he thought he saw the door of the shed opposite move.

"No one at all, not even a dog or a almost senseless companion into the

Down to the beach, where he had a clear stretch of sand, he half-dragged, half-carried his friend, and for the next four hours he forced him by every device he could think of to walk about, while the rain poured down persistentstretched between Auckland and the ly, and the sea was ruffled, misty and gray in front.

He kept a watchful eye on the house and that shed in front of it, and twice or thrice he could have sworn that he saw the door open a little way and a face look out from behind it. The old woman also came from time to time to the bar doorway and screeched at him to bring his friend in to the fireside,



KEEP A WATCHFUL EYE ON THE HOUSE.

dered that these ferrymen's nerves but he held on doggedly and sternly to his promenade, casting an eager glance One day Tom and his sons ferried seaward for the expected boat, with his over two young men who had made up one arm round his friend and the other their minds to have a few days' sport hand clutching the stock of his rewith gun and rod in the forest, despite volver, which rested inside the water-

At last his heroic efforts were crowned down his throat, and with a splitting headache, but still with his senses sufficiently clear to comprehend his posi-

At the same time the boat was in out for the forest, and, as they told sight, with the old boatman only in it, beach, Charley looking on passively while Jack exhibited his gold and revolver at the same time, and so half lock, while the old crone shrieked and raved wildly at the house door, about her man going back to Auckland in such weather.

Jack made no allusions to his suspicions, but only spoke about urgent business in Auckland that day; so at last the old man yielded and once more pushed off to sea, and, as the wind was were landed safely at their destination, and went about their business, which was to the post office; the result of that night, where, beside the old woman, the two hulking sons were found, with a considerable quantity of missing articles which had left Auckland

Before the trial of this gang of wholesale murderers came on one bottle to their reach they inquired of the sons turned queen's evidence and completely cleared the charac-The landlady, an aged female nearly ters of the maligned Maoris. Anbent double with rheumatics and other other landlord bought the business infirmities of time, received them in a of the ferry and shanty, and while deal of penetration to know very friendly manner, told them that the malefactors paid the penalty of neither tact nor terrorism could long

-Mrs. Otestraw - "Marier, didn't breeds contempt." The modern French that agent say that this here fashion book yew paid fer wus tew fust class dian than his Scottish or English themselves meanwhile, an offer which book yew paid fer wus tew fust class they gladly accepted. book yew paid fer wus tew fust class an' live in every pertiklar?" Miss Ote-As she told them there was no one at straw-"Yes, maw." Mrs. Otestraw-"Wal, I want yew tew stop it right session of the bar while she went out to prepare the room for them, and thus helping themselves, as was the custom that the post office at Washingin colonial bars, they took up the liquor ton as second-class matter' They according to their different habits- needn't think jest 'cause we live in that is, the youngest bolted about a Turkey Bottom, they kin pass off their third of his quickly and without dis- ole, dead, secon'-class stuff on us, an'

# FEET HAVEN'T CHANGED.

parison With Greek Casts Show No Ill Effects Upon Modern Foot Wear. A study of feet and toes in the casts of the museum is uncommonly interesting and instructive. The Greek statuary, much of it dated centuries before Christ, seems to prove that the Greeks had feet much like those of modern New Yorkers. The most beautiful of Greek feet are hollowed out well, both inside and out. They have short heels, high insteps, and long, straight toes, slightly spatulate at the ends. That is the type of the most beautiful modern It is on the whole, a foot not frequently seen in its perfection, for often one or the other element of beauty is wanting. The rarest point of beauty s the hollowing of the outside of the foot. It used to be that the shoemakers' lasts were made upon Greek principles, but for several years lastmakers have been making a hump on the outside of the last just above the point where the slight hollow should be. If any one would convince himself that the hollow on the outside of the foot is rare, let him watch the prints that seaside bathers leave when they step on a dry plank walk. Most of such stead outside," answered Jack, firmly, footprints show a greater or smaller hollow on the inside of the foot, but nearly every one shows a straight wet mark on the outside.

The sandaled feet of the Greek goddesses in marble are much like the feet of the modern woman-at any rate, of the modern infant before the feet have been modified by leather shoes. All the goddesses have the fifth toe much smaller than the others, and in every instance this toe shows the snail-like twist so often ascribed to modern-pointed shoes. The ancient statuary to be seen in New York chiefly in casts, whether of male or of female figures, shows often that contraction of the toes at the joints usually ascribed to the wearing of short shoes. Even the cat," answered the old woman, as, with casts of ancient statues of athletes a sour look, she watched him drag his show this peculiarity. A few mummified feet are very modern in form, though they usually show the effect of the tight bandages wound about the

Many paintings and statues of several Italian periods tell the same story as to the similarity of human feet, ancient and modern. Such mural decorations as have been preserved from the walls of Pompeii show that the models of Pompeiian artists had modern feet. child Jesus is pictured in many Italian pictures of 300, 400 and 500 years ago as having the feet of modern infants. The same thing is true of the feet in carvings, reliefs, and the like belonging to all ages.

Not only does art give small encouragement to the idea that pedal deformities produced by footwear have become hereditary, but the modern infant bears testimony to the contrary. Perhaps the feet of women suffer more than those of men from injudicious footwear, but infants seem to inherit not the peculiarities of their mothers, but only the structural form. The fact is that the infant foot is a most delightful little member, and its plump, ball-like elongations on the under side of the toes, the spatulate ends of the latter, and other peculiarities sometimes ascribed to the modern shoe, are older than the Christian era.-N. Y.

# THE FRENCH AS COLONISTS. Why They Have Failed in That in Which

the English Have so Well Succeeded. The Frenchman's love of France, plus his amiability, has always rendered his efforts at colonization rather feeble. He goes abroad, but he returns the moment he has acquired the smallest competence; so that, except in Canada, and, it may be in the African islands, a French colony, in the English acceptance of the term, is almost unknown. Nor has he the art of ruling barbarous people, anxious though he is to essay the task. He is apt to become too familiar with the inferior race-too much like one of themselves. Bishop Heber tells us that in his day the memory of the French rule in India was held in affection by the natives; but that the British, though they were not loved, were feared and respected. And it is just this kind of respect which in the time of trouble serves to win and keep the empire of such a country. Kossuth used to say that if a Frenchman and an Englishman were both landed on a savage island, the Frenchman would in six months be tattooed like the aborigines, and hardly distinguishable from them, but that the Englishman would be king of the

there is in this dictum a great deal of truth, for it is certain that while at one time France seemed far more likely than England to be a widespreading in their favor, before nightfall they in the latter's favor. In the early days nation, she has contracted her bonds of Canada the French were more successful than the British in winning the which was that a picked body of men savages, and sar. Fisce seems to make which was that a picked body of men that their "firmness and tact" ought accompanied Tom back to his shanty to have been more powerful in extending the limits of their empire than the "disdainful coldness of the English." But when we read of the fiery and haughty Frontenac, most punctilious of courtiers, with the bluest blood of France flowing in his veins, not thinking it beneath his dignity or his seventy years "to smear his cheeks with vermillion, and caper madly about in the war dance, brandishing a tomahawk over his head, and yelling like a screech owl or a cougar," it does not require a great boat had that morning gone to their many crimes the forest ceased to keep the race of whom such a mountebank was the representative, the mascousins, though the fathers might have been in much the same social position; and to this day-as it was at the period when Britain contended with France than a Briton or a man of British blood.
--Peoples of the World.

-Dearen-Do you know what hap-

# IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-An English market gardener is reorted to have increased his profits 25 per cent. by using the electric light to force lettuce

-The electric light has been introduced into a new flour mill near to the supposed site of Calvary and close to the Damascus gate at Jerusalem.

-The properties and use of the mariner's compass were known to the Chinese centuries ago. It was brought to Europe in the thirteenth century and first used on the Mediterranean.

-Bangkok has an electric street railway three miles long built and put into successful operation by American capital. It is the first electric street line in the extreme Orient, and is already doing so well that an extension is con-

-That it pays to advertise judiciously in the electrical business is shown by the experience of the manufacture ers of electrical fans. In spite of the cool weather this season the demand for the fans has been very large, and next year the firms look for a tremendous business.

-The only electric launch on the Pacific coast is the Electra, owned by the Santa Cruz Electric Navigation Co., of San Francisco. It is 34 feet long, and is driven through the water at a speed of 10 miles an hour by a battery of 46 cells, which can run for about 10 hours without being recharged.

-A survey for a cable from the shores of California to the Sandwich islands has resulted in a route being chosen from Monterey bay to Honolulu. The route selected will require the smallest length of wire, and it passes over an even bottom, favorable for the protection and preservation of a cable, submarine mountains being avoided.

-When Edison has begun something new he has no peace until the work is either completed or abandoned for of my way any time to miss an incadescent lamp.

-Lieut. Apostolow, of the Russian navy, recently exhibited to some naval officers in Odessa a new style of ship, without screw or paddle, but which has instead "a kind of running electrical gear around the vessel's hull under the waterline, and a revolving mechanism, which, he says, will propel a ship from Liverpool to New York in twenty-eight hours.

-In one farming community in Michigan a telegraph line connecting all the farms in a large district with a neighboring town has been put in, at a cost of two hundred dollars. The farmers themselves, or their children, have earned how to operate the instruments, which have repaid their cost many times over by the saving effected on account of the better means of communication made possible by the line.

-The first experimental telephone exchange was operated May 17, 1877, and the first commercial telephone exchange was opened in February, 1878. Yet at the beginning of the current year, in the United States alone, half a million telephone instruments and 450, 000 miles of line wire, 100,000 of which were under ground, were employed for the transmission in one year (1892) of and congenial employment to 10,000

persons.—Electrical World. -Experiments have been recently made in Germany to test the practicability of lighting mail cars with incandescent lights instead of gas lights, which heat and vitiate the close air of the cars. The current has been supplied by storage batteries, with capacity of 160 amperes an hour, sufficient to keep eight lamps of 12-candle power each burning brilliantly and steadily, at a cost of three pfennigs a light an hour, against an expense of four pfen-

nigsa light an hour when gas was used. -Turpin, the inventor of melinite. has submitted to the French war office an electric gun alleged to be capable of discharging twenty-five thousand projectiles in five minutes and to have a range of several miles. The apparatus is comparatively light in weight, so that it can be drawn by two horses and worked by four men. The projectiles are small shells charged with a secret chemical preparation, spreading death for sixty yards around. The English government is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the invention, though skeptical of its value.-Electricity.

-From Cuba come the details of a peculiar accident to an overhead electric light conductor. The bridge crossing the San Juan river in Matanzas was carried away by a flood, and a long span had to be made with the wires crossing the river. One of these wires broke in two, and both ends fell into the water. At the station and in the part of the city lighted by that circuit no one noticed the accident, as there was apparently no change in the lights. In the morning the break was found and spliced, the current having passed uninterruptedly through the water all night.

Entertaining a House Party. The house itself may be a valuable adjunct in the entertainment of one's friends, or a kill-joy whose influence it is hard to overcome. If possible let us do away with "company rooms," and make our friends welcome in those made homelike by our daily presence and that of our families. Nothing but living in it will take the stiffness out of a room. The ideal room for the entertainment of friends in a country house is a large, cheerful "sitting-room," that shall be library, music and drawingroom in one-the heart and soul of the house. Here should be collected all that we care most to have about ussouvenirs of travel, favorite pictures, photographs, low book-cases containing readable books, luxurious divans with bright-hued pillows, and every chair made for comfort. A piano standing across one corner, so that the player face the room, may be draped with gay stuffs and made a "thing of beauty." The addition of a tall lamp with a gorgeous shade near by, and a fine palm or two, makes a "cozy corner" that would be alluring.—Ladies' Home Journal.

# Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it.

All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

"Yo' George Washington Snowball, come "Yo George Washington Showball, come right in outen de sun," screamed a negro mamma to her child. "Whaffur, mamma?" "Whaffur! I'll tell yo' whaffur! Fust thing yo' know yo' complection 'll be tanned as bad as de white trash."

good. In case of sucess he immediately conceives a hatred for the invention. Recently he said: "I haven't used a telephone in ten years, and I would go out of my way any time to miss are included."

"Is my son thorough in his school work, Mr. Pedagog!" asked Bosbyshell. "Yes, he is," said the teacher. "He shows a tendency to goto the bottom of everything. I think he will be foot of his class in a few days."

"THERE, mamma," said the small boy, as he gazed at the dromedary, "that must be the camel that had the last straw put on his

THE Elizabethan ruff will be in vogue in the fall, and the fellow who attempts to kiss a fashionable girl will "get it in the neck."—Philadelphia Record.

Tun ascent of the balloon is generally a soar point with the aeronaut.

# THE GENERAL MARKETS.

|                           |      |      |       | ı |
|---------------------------|------|------|-------|---|
| KANSAS C                  | ITY, | Sep  | t. 4. | ı |
| CATTLE-Best beeves        | 3 75 | @    | 1 70  | Ł |
| Stockers                  | 20)  | @ 8  | 45    | ı |
| Native cows               | 2 20 | @    | 0-1 5 | ı |
| HOGS-Good to choice heavy | 4 25 | @ 1  | 65    | ı |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red           | 52   | 400  | 58    | ı |
| No. 2 hard                | 51   | 0    | 511/4 | ı |
| CORN-No. 2 mixed          |      | @    | 301/6 | ł |
| OATS-No. 2 mixed          | 22   | 0    | 23    | ı |
| RYE-No. 2                 | 44   | 0    | 45    | L |
| FLOUR-Patent, per sack    |      | @ !  | 00 5  | F |
| Fancy                     |      | 60 5 | 2 75  | ı |
| HAY-Choice Timothy        |      | @    | 8 50  | 1 |
| Fancy prairie             |      | @    | 5 53  | 1 |
| BRAN                      |      | 0    | 55    | 1 |
| BUTTER-Choice creamery    |      | -    |       | 1 |
| CHEESE-Full cream         |      |      |       | 1 |
| EGGS-Choice               |      | 0    | 111/6 | 1 |
| POTATOES                  |      | 0    | 40    | 1 |

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Native and shipping 3 50 @ 4 50 Texans 2 50 @ 3 10 HOGS—Heavy 4 40 @ 5 80 SHEEP—Fair to choice 4 50 @ 5 15 CORN-No. 2 mixed..... OATS-No. 2 mixed..... 

CATTLE-Common to prime.. 4 50 @ 5 15 WHEAT—No. 2 red 62 @ CORN—No. 2 31 @ OATS—No. 2 2316@ BUTTER-Creamery 1
LARD 79
PORK 150
NEW YORK. ... 15 00 @15 05

6834@ 4514 37 18 

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson,

N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy-Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

is covered with glory has over him all that is necessary to keep him warm.—Buffalo

DINER—"Isn't this meat rather tough?" Waiter—"There's no denying that, sir, but then we serve extra strong toothpleks with it."-Boston Transcript.

Love never has to go to school to learn



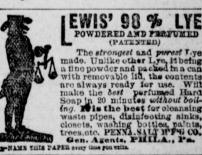
# KNOWLEDGE

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

Its excellence is due to its presenting

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

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



and all skin diseases, whether of local or constitutional nature, cured by Y. J. Rudford's New Skin Treatment Pricesl.23 too guaranteed.

T. J. Radford Eczema Co., Kaneas City, Mo.

References—Union National Basic and EvansGallagher Drug Company. CUT THIS OUT.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

A. N. K.-D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this

DO YOU CHEW TOBACCO? If you do, always chew the best.

SATISFIES EVERYBODY. CHEW HORSE SHOE. CHEW HORSE SHOE

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

# SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEAN! INESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN. He Is Opposed to Free Coinage, Which Is Not Bimetallism, But Will Vote for Repeal-Senator Stewart Answered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 .-- After the routine morning business in the senate the bill for the repeal of the silver purchase act was taken up and Mr. Sherman proceeded to address the senate. He said that if the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July, 1890, were the only reason for the extraordinary session, it would seem to him insufficient. It was, On one thing financial stringency. that was that both gold and silver should be continued in use as money. Monometallism pure and simple had never gained a foothold in the United If senators wanted cheap money and an advance in prices, free coinage of silver was the way to do it, but they should not call it bimetal-

Mr. Sherman then proceeded to disfree coinage of silver and regarded it of silver and was only in favor of remember that this law on the statute books was far better than either the house bill or that passed by the senate.

The president, Mr. Sherman went on, had set forth the decline in the now to continue the purchase of silver the causes of that decline. If he had to Colorado or Nevada." taken a broader view of the causes of the decline he could have explained it all. It was due to the fact that this country was called upon to pay off debts payable in gold. England was the great creditor country and England's loss in the Argentine republie had to be made good. She returned American securities and demanded the gold needed to save her own institutions from going down. For the first time also in a number of years the balance of trade was against this country and it had to make the difference good

After discussing other matters contributing to the present condition, Mr. Sherman declared that an erroneous impression had been created when it was claimed that the Sherman law was the cause of all the trouble and this, he said, with all due deference to Mr. Cleveland. Still the fact was that congress must deal with a situation and not a message. He believed in "giving the devil his due" and was ready to stand by the law, not as measure in which he took any special pride for he was compelled to prepare it in order to prevent disastrous legislation, but without this law what would the country have done in 1891 and 1892 had it been called upon then to meet the difficulties now staggering it? He was not a new convert to the repeal of the law and a year ago he had introduced a bill to suspend the operations of the law. It was worded almost exactly like that of Mr. Voorhees. Why did not the democratic senators then see the dangers they now see and come to the help of the republicans when they sought to suspend the law? Not a democratic vote was to be had and the democrats must answer why.

This, Mr. Sherman said, was a currency famine, not the fear that the money of the country was not good, and the people should not be deceived as to the reasons for the repeal. He did not believe the repeal of the law would in any considerable degree re lieve the country from the existing stagnation. Its repeal would ease the money market from the dreaded fear of the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Sherman reviewed the legislation of 1873, and denounced the manner in which Ernest Sayd the English economist, had been denounced in connection with the matter. Sevd played no part in that legislation. The statement was infamously face that Seyd or anyone else paid \$500,000 to congress to se cure the demonetization of silver. Seyd was a bimetallist, as shown by reference to his published books; he was one of the leading financial experts the world; he occupied an honorable position in London and an honored one wherever he was known, and he believed him to have been an honest, sincere, uncorruptible man. Seyd had never visited America until the bill was almost through congress, and it was infamous that the charge should be so frequently made that public men had been bribed into passing the bill of 1873.
"Hereafter," said Mr. Sherman,

"when any man makes such a statement about this legislation I shall simply say that it is a falsehood and

"It is strange," said Mr. Sherman "that on the vote of this bill that the distinguished senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) voted for it and I, the devil-fish, voted against it."

The last remark was in reference to an epithet applied to Mr. Sherman during the debate in the house last week. Mr. Stewart retorted that in due time he would explain how he came to

wote for the bill. "There was nothing surreptitious about it," said Mr. Sherman, with much warmth, "and no fact can be proven more clearly. The statement so often made to the contrary is a falsehood and a lie, I care not by whom made. It was sometimes said that Gen. Grant had his skull cracked. The meeting knew nothing of this demonetization. Gen. Grant was not a What of it? financier, but his secretary of the treasnry wrote a report urging the passage of such a bill. In the face of such a report, how could members of congress here and say that I voted knowingly and understandingly than shirk the responsibility by pleading the baby act.'

Stewart in the senate in 1873 and 1874 these words:

"I want the standard gold and no paper money that is not redeemable in gold. By this process we shall come to a specie basis and when the laborer shall receive his dollar it will have the same purchasing power of a dollar. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows that."

The reading of these quotations showing such a remarkable change of opinion on the part of Mr. Stewart provoked general laughter at the expense of that gentleman, who looked somewhat bewildered, but only stroked his long beard. Subsequently, however, he promised to reply to Mr. Sherman on Friday next. Mr. - Sherman followed up his advantage over the Nevada senator by exhibiting a newspaper published in that state, one whole side of which was occupied with nohowever, justified by the existing tices of assessments on silver mining stock, all payable in United States gold congress and the people agreed, and coin. Then he came back to the main subject of his speech, and said:

"I do not think that the stoppage of

We have proved that the mere purchase of silver by us on a declining market is an improvident use of money and ought to be abandoned, or at least suspended. until a time may come when by international agreement or by some provision of law we may guard against the cuss the history of the act that bears his name. He was not in favor of the standard of silver. This is not a question of mere interest to as another name for the monometallism Nevada or Colorado. It is not a question of what Wall street will do. the purchase of silver for purposes of Wall street will always be doing some coining. He reminded senators that devilment or other, it makes no differwhen they criticised the law that ence who is up or down. I take that was misnamed after him they should as a matter of course. The question is what should be done for the people of breadth, and therefore if Congress will say that in its opinion it is not wise value of silver, but had failed to give bullion there will be no injustice done

> Recurring to the subject of authorizing the issue of bonds, Mr. Sherman said: "I am willing to trust to your executive officers. If you are not it is a strange attitude in political affairs. I would give them power to protect the credit of the government against all enemies at home and abroad. If the fight must be for the possession of gold. I would use our cotton and our corn and our wheat, and I would protect our credit against all mankind. As to silver, I would say that we prefer to wait a while until the skies are clear, until we see the effects of the suspension of silver coinage in India, and see what arrangements can be made for another monetary conference. In the meantime let the United States stand on its strength and credit. I think that soon all these clouds will be dissipated and that we may go home to our friends with the conviction that we have done a good work for our country at large." [Applause.]

# NATIONAL BANKS RESUME. Comptroller Eckels Furnishes Quite a Long List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Comptroller Eckels has prepared the following statement of banks which temporarily suspended during the late stringency and have since resumed business: Black Hills national bank, Rapid City, S. D.;

capital stock, \$25,000 Gate City national bank, Atlanta, Ga : \$250.

Capital national bank, Indianapolis, Ind. Washington national bank, Spokane Falls, Wash; \$250,000. First national bank, Palouse City, Wash;

Southern California national bank, Los Angeles, Cal.; \$200,000. First national bank, Los Angeles, Cal.: \$200.

First national bank, San Diego, Cal.; \$300,000 First national bank, Santa Ana, Cal : \$150,000 First national bank, Kendallsville, Ind.; \$50, First national bank, San Bernardino, Cal. Second national bank, Ashland, Ky.; \$50,

National Bank of Commerce, Provo City Jtah: \$50,0 0. First national bank, Cisco, Tex.: \$50,000. American national bank, Leadville, Col.

First national bank, Rico. Col.; \$50,000.

Central national bank, Pueblo, Col.; \$50. Missouri national bank, Kansas City, Mo.; First national bank, Fort Scott, Kan : \$300, Union national bank, Denver, Col.: \$1.000.

National Bank of Commerce, Denver, Col. Hutchinson national bank, Hutchinson, Kan.

People's national bank, Denver, Col.; \$600,000 First national bank, Anthony, Kan.: \$50,000. Greeley national bank, Greeley, Col.: \$50,000. Farmers' national bank, Henrietta, Tex.; \$50,000.

State national bank, Vernon, Tex.; \$100,000. Fourth national bank, Louisville, Ky.; \$300,

First national bank, The Dalles, Ore.; \$50,000. Waupaca County national bank, Waupaca, Wis.; \$50,000. Waxahachie national bank, Waxahachie

Citizens' national bank, Attica, Ind.; \$50,000. First national bank, San Marcos, Tex.; \$80, First national bank, Lockhart, Tex; \$50,000.

Total capital stock, \$6,030,000 Since January 1 last 154 national banks have suspended. Of this number, one has gone into voluntary liquidation, fifty-seven have been placed in the hands of receivers, sixty-two are in the hands of bank examiners with excellent prospects of early resumption, in addition to the thirty-four above named which have already resumed

# A West Virginia Picnie.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 81.-A riot occurred at a picnic at Grant last night, in which the Cow creek and Goose creek gangs took part. Fifty men are reported injured. James Vanesell and John McNally, oil men, were cut and stabbed it is believed fatally. Harry Thomas, a spectator, between the gangs appears to have been determined for a settlement of difficulties between them.

Judge Ross, in the United States district court at Los Angeles, Cal., handed plead ignorance? I would rather stand down an opinion declaring that the warrant for the arrest of Chinamen under section 6 of the Geary law can be issued with the complaint, when its He quoted from speeches made by Mr. | verification is in proper form.

# CONGRESSIONAL

The House Passes the Wilson Repeal Bill-The Bill Before the Senate. THE senate on the 28th, by a vote of 32 to 29, decided that Mr. Mantle, of Montana, and Mr.

Allen, of Washington, were not entitled to seats, and that the governor of a state had not the right to appoint a senator to fill the vatancies caused by the expiration of a regular term. The house bill to repeal the Sherman act was laid before the senate. Mr. Hill reported a bill to repeal the federal election law, and the national bank circulation bill was de-bated until adjournment... In the house all in-terest centered in the vote on the Wilson bill repealing the Sherman act. The amendment for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 was defeated by 124 yeas to 226 nays. The second amendment, 17 to 1, was defeated by yeas 100, nays 241; 18 to 1 by 102 yeas to 239 nays; 19 to 1 by 165 yeas to 237 navs, and 20 to 1 by 121 yeas to 222 navs. The bill was then passed by yeas 24), nays 110, and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 29th Mr. Voorhees, of

the finance committee, reported the house bill repealing part of the Sherman act with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the substitute being the senate bill offered by Mr Voorhees. Mr. Stewart's resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether there is danger of a deficiency in revenue for the current year gave rise lengthy debate but was finally referred. ator Gordon then spoke in favor of the unconditional repeal bill and Senator Teller spoke on the financial situation ... The house was engaged considering the report of the committee silver coinage was the end of silver. on rules during which Ex-Speaker Reed and Speaker Crisp had a little tilt that somewhat relieved the monotony of the proceedings. Mr. Springer introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of the seignorage silver in the treasury and the house adjourned.

AFTER routine business in the senate on the

30th the repeal of the Sherman act was taken up and Mr. Sherman proceeded to address the senate. He said on one thing congress and the people were agreed, and that was that both gold and silver should be continued in use as a money. Monometallism, pure and simple, had never gained a foothold in the United States. If senators wanted cheap money and an advance in prices, free coinage of silver was the way to do it: but they should not call it bimetallism. Mr. Sherman then proceeded to dis-cuss the history of the act that bears his name. the United States in all its length and He was not in favor of the free coinage of silver and regarded it as another name for the mono metallism of silver and was only in favor of th purchase of silver for purposes of coining. He believed the best thing to do was to suspend the purchase of silver and devote attention to the needs of the hour .... The house was engaged all day in discussing the new rules.

In the senate on the 31st the repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Wolcott (Col.) spoke against the bill and in favor of silver. Mr. Caffery (La) made his first speech in the senate. It was in favor of unconditional repeal. Mr. Cockrell introduced a concurrent resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to issue certificates not to exceed 20 per cent of the amount of gold coin and bullion in the treasury. and to use and spend the same in payment of the interest on the public debt, or for anything else needed. Tabled. The death of Mr. Mutchler, a member of the house from Pennsylvania, was announced and the senate adjourned... In the house consideration of the rules was resumed. The silver men got the better of the fight by securing a rule which will enable them to call up silver legislation at any time. Mr. Flynn (Ok.) introduced a bill extending the time of payment for certain settlers in that the house adjourned.

AFTER adopting a resolution, offered by Mr. Teller, calling upon the secretary of the treas-ury for information as to the amount of silver bullion purchased during August, the senate on September I resumed debate on the repeat Senator Vance spoke at length against the bill At the conclusion of his remarks Mr Voorhees sprung a surprise by calling for a vote on the substitute. Mr. Cockrell objected and made a spirited speech in defense of his position. The senate finally went into executive session and then adjourned... The fight over the rules continued vigorously in the house, the battle being of little interest to the public. Pending the squabble the he

journed.

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 matter, occupied the attention of the senate, none o general importance, however .... The house was occupied in further discussion of the rules

# AN EXPENSIVE TRIAL

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for an Ex-periment by the Ordnance Bureau.

It cost the people of the United States about \$25,000 in a couple of hours the other day to settle in the minds of the officers of the ordnance bureau whether some armor plates made by the Carnegie and Bethlehem steel works respectively were as good as they ought to be. It was found that they were; and what that means can be imagined when one of the plates was 17 inches thick, weighed 311/4 tons and was attacked by shells weighing 850 pounds each, the last ones fired from a 12-inch gun at a distance of only 319 feet, striking it with the force needed to move a mass of 21,600 tons, or 43,000,000 pounds, through a foot of space. The projectile went through. We take it that that did not surprise even the experts who are used to thinking about those inconceivable masses and velocities. But what did surprise them was that the hole it made was nearly as clean as if it had been drilled, and that not a crack appeared about its edges. Though this projectile was lost, having been deflected and fallen into the Potomac, the other projectiles which penetrated the same plate were found n perfect condition and fit to be used again. That seems almost more marvelous than the perfection of the plate. Meanwhile the people of New York may take some satisfaction in knowing that down at Sandy Hook the war department has just mounted a gun that will throw a 1,000-pound projectile and make a hole in the heaviest armor-clad ship now affoat at a distance of 6 miles. If we must spend money on what we hope are purely peaceful experiments. it is a comfort to know what we get for it.-Harper's Weekly. A Fine Place.

Resident-That's a fine structure over the way.

Stranger-I don't think so. "If they get you in there you will think so. "What is it?"

Free Press.

Loaded Dice in Old Times. The following passage from Ascham's dise, what shyfte wil they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cog-

# HIS TROUBLES OVER.

ad bem ageigner and Mangeraten adimite in with it ben if to an in the entenne an annen aberter

Dr. Graves Suicides in the Denver Juli-He Declares His Innocence of the Charge of Murdering Mrs. Barnaby. DENVER, Col., Sept. 5. - Dr. T. Thatch-

Graves, the convicted poisoner of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, committed suicide in his cell at the county jail, presumably by taking poison. He was found stiff and cold in death by the "trusty" who has been caring for him. On his person was found the following

DENYER, Col., Aug. 9.—Dear Sir: Please do no not hold an autopsy on my remains. The cause of death may be rendered as follows: "Died from persecution. Worn out Exhausted. Yours respectfully, T. THATCHER GRAVES, M. D.

As is well known, Dr. Graves was in prison awaiting his second trial for the alleged murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, who, at the time of her death, was visiting friends in Denver. She died April 19, 1891. On April 9 she drank from a bottle of whisky that had come by mail from Boston and that was labeled: "Wish you a happy New Year. Please accept this fine old whisky from your friends in the woods."

The whisky contained a solution of arsenic. Dr. Graves was accused of sending the bottle. After one of the most famous trials in the criminal annals of this country, Dr. Graves was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to be hanged. The supreme court granted him a new trial, which was to have begun the latter

part of this month. Mrs. Graves, wife of the doctor, was informed of her husband's death shortly before noon. She was at the house of Attorney Thomas Macon, who has so ably defended her husband, where she has been stopping for some time past. The poor woman was deeply affeeted by the news, and for a time nobody could comfort her. The absence of Mr. Macon, who is in Canon City. was much regretted. Mrs. Macon did what she could for the afflicted woman, and Mrs. Graves finally regained her composure and expressed a wish to her husband's remains.

Accompanied by Mrs. Macon she hurried to the jail only to find that the body had been taken to the coroner's office. The news of the removal of the remains caused another affecting scene, and the poor woman sat in a daze for some time. Then she was led to the apartments of Jailer Crews, where she remained for some time, moaning and crying. Later Mrs. Graves returned to Judge Macon's home without going to the coroner's office.

Among the letters left by the doctor vas one directed to his wife, a very lengthy one, and another addressed to the public. The latter was a long appeal and an assertion of his innocence, with bitter remarks on "Ikev Stevens," the prosecuting attorney.

# DASHED TO DEATH. Frightful Accident on a Cincinnati Elec-

tric Railway. CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.-What will pernaps prove the most disastrous street car accident that ever happened took place in this city last evening. An electric car dashed down a hill at frightful speed, left the track, broke a telegraph pole and shot into a saloon, wrecking both itself and the structure it struck. As a result of the collision two persons are dead, six are injured beyond recovery and nearly forty more

are hurt, many of them dangerously. t was soon after the Edna park day afternoon concert had closed, and the nightly open-air audience as usual made a rush for the cars "down town." Avondale electric car No. 644 was soon packed with people, and Motorman George Devine ran without incident until he reached the grade a mile long that descends into the business por-

tion of the city. Suddenly the brake became unmanageable and the heavy car began to descend with speed. Conductor Smith ran to his comrade's assistance, but the brake was obstinate and the two men turned their attention to the frightened passengers. By persuasion and force the inmates were kept in their seats, while the car, now swaying to and fro, shot down the hill with awful velocity until, reaching the intersection of Hunt and Broadway, it left the track and smashing a telegraph pole which stood in its path into two pieces, plunged in to the saloon of George Schmidt at 351 Broadway.

There were forty-five persons in the car, and not one of them escaped injury. The motorman and conductor jumped just before the car struck the pole, and thus escaped a horrible death. The car was smashed into splinters, as was the front of the saloon and the bar, and from the debris at once arose agonizing cries and moans that told those within hearing that a terrible accident had occurred.

Six patrol wagons were upon the scene within a few minutes, and the dead and dying were quickly transferred to the city hospital, where the entire medical staff was soon busily engaged in rendering such assistance as was in their power.

# Bank Fallure at Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A cable message received by a large Wall street banking house stated that the Banco Espanola of Havana, Cuba, had suspended specie payment. This is the largest bank of its kind in Havana and has had the banking of the Spanish government. It had a large amount of gold notes, "The police court building."-Detroit and it is expected that the action will create no end of trouble.

# Signs of Improvement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The sub-treas-Toxophilus, 1545, explains the various ury was debtor at the clearing house methods of cheating at the dice in the \$105,000 and paid \$100,000 of that in Elizabethan era so well that I tran- gold. The bank clearances were \$92, scribe it in full for the benefit of com- 100,000, and the balances \$5,900,000. mentators on old plays, etc.: "What Of these nearly 25 per cent were false dise use they? as dise stopped up paid in cash, \$1,200,000 consisting with quicksilver and heares, dise of a of gold coin. This is a marked invauntage, flattes, gourdes to chop and crease over a week or ten days ago, chaunge when they liste, to lette the when only about 8 per cent. of the trew dise fall under the table and so amount of the balances were in cash. take up the false; and if they be trew | The daily increase in the bank clearings was also said by bank presidents to-day to be an excellent sign of imging, with foisting, with coytinge, as they call it."—Notes and Queries.

provement and a proof that confidence was returning in business circle-

# BRAVELY DIED.

Kobbers Medd Up a Train at Mound Valley, Kan.—Express Messenger Chitman Ailled at his Post of Duty-The Pas-sengers Robbed.

Parsons, Kan., Sept. 5 .- One of the oldest and most daring train robberies that has ever occurred in Kansas took place at Mound Valley, twelve miles south of this city, at 3:20 o'clock yesterday morning.

The western express on the 'Frisco was boarded by three men, just as it entered the station. The engineer and firemen were covered by one of the robbers, while the other two made for the express car. They demanded that the door of the car be opened. The messenger refused to comply with their demands, and they com menced to fire into the car, in the hope of frightening him into opening the door. The plucky messenger returned the fire and three shots were exchanged, when he was heard to cry out, "I am

The lull in the shots from the express car caused the robbers to pry open the door, when they found that the cry was no ruse, but a reality.

They then took the train and ran it about a half mile from the station, when they proceeded to go through the passengers. The firing into the express car had awakened many of the passengers, while others were awakened from their slumbers to find themselves looking down the barrel of a Winchester in the hands of a bold bandit. The passengers were frightened out of their senses and dumped the contents of their purses and pockets into a big

sack which one of the robbers carried. The robbers secured nearly \$200 in money and a collection of eight or ten gold watches, together with a lot of wearing apparel. Two of the robbers were masked. The robber who was not masked was about 25 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weight about 140 pounds and wore a black mustache with hair a shade darker than mustache, and showed Indian blood in his veins.

The name of the dead messenger was William Chitman, and his home was at Springfield, Mo. The robbers are supposed to be the same three men who robbed the Santa Fe depot at Independence, Kan., last Friday night.

The holdup has caused intense excitement and an armed posse is now in pursuit of the robbers. The news of the robbery soon spread and the people of Mound Valley turned out of their beds only to find the robbers gone. No money was secured from the express car, for, with the messenger dead, the robbers were unable to open the safe.

# KANSAS WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS. The Resolutions Adopted by the Convention at Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 5 .- At the Kansas Woman's Suffrage convention Mrs. Johns introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, We, the women in convention as sembled in Kansas City, Kan, recognize and believe that the submission of the equal suf-frage amendment at the present time is an evolution and not a revolution: that it is simply one more step in the progress of civil government, and that it is in the spirit of mutual help fulness and not antagonistic, that we as the support of the men to this cause; therefore

Resolved, That inasmuch as there are in the suffrage ranks women of all political parties and women of no political affiliations, and also women of all churches and women of no church:

Whereas. These women are a unit in their demand for the ballot, and are working together for their common cause; therefore be it Resolved, That we declare it to be the detersociation to confine the work for the amendment strictly to arguments and propaganda for the enfranchisement of women.

It is not expected nor will it be asked of the

women of the several parties that they should cease their activities and their zealous work for their respective parties, yet we most emphate ically state that all speakers and workers while under the auspices of the amendment cam paiga committee shall refrain from argumen reference to their party issues.

Inasmuch as we recognize the present crisis and the significance thereof, and the relation of this movement to political parties; therefore, Resolved, That all political parties of the state shall be and are hereby asked to embody in their county and state platforms expression

favoring the pending amendment; Resolved. That we extend to the republicans and populists and prohibitionists of those counwhich have adopted unequivocal equasuffrage planks in their platforms our hearty thanks and congratulations upon their politica sagacity and progress and position.

Resolved, That we recommend the following esolutions, recently adopted respectively by the republicans of Cowley county and the pos ulists of Johnson county, as worthy examples

Believing that women have equal rights with men; that their hearts are equally logal and true; that their intelligence and v say what shall be done for our common good is as great as that of their brothers, we comme female suffrage amendment to the people an assure our sisters that when the hour comes t act, the republican men of Cowlev county will, by their vote, welcome them joyfully into full and equal rights among men in all political

Resolved, that we favor the free and un-qualified right of suffrage for women, and ask all persons who love justice and free govern-ment to vote for an amendment to our state constitution granting the same.

Stolen Silver. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5. - The burned

steamer San Juan, on her last trip from Hong Kong to Manilla, had on board 200,000 ounces of silver worth about \$150,000, all of which disappeared. No signs of it can be found by divers working on the wreck. Chief Engineer Webb and a number of the steamer's officers have been arrested and great excitement prevails in Mexico, the Philippines and Hong Kong over the discovery of the coin, which was found hidden in the engine room of the San Antonio, and in the chief's en-gineer's cabin. Chief Engineer Webb was detected in the act of smuggling the fortune into Manilla.

# Cholera Statistics.

London, Sept. 3.-Russian cholera returns show that in eleven provinces during the past week there were 2,397 new cases and 1,290 deaths. This is a from the same provinces for the previous week, when 1,400 new cases and 850 deaths were reported. In St. Petersburg during the week there were 40 new cases and 15 deaths, as against 9 new cases and no deaths last week, and in Moscow there were 102 new cases and 58 deaths as against 119 new cases and 67 deaths during the previous week. No cholera returns from other important provinces have been received.

# DECLARATIONS.

the Blanks That Settlers on the Chero-kee Strip Will Be Required to Sign. GUTHREE, Ok., Sept. 1. - Special Agent: Wornack, of the interior department, is here and has made public the blanks that settlers will be required to sign at the line before securing a permit to enter the Cheroke lands. They are:

A DECLARATION.
Required by president's proclamation of August 19, 1993, preparatory to occupying or entering upon the lands of the Cherokee outlet, for the purpose of making homestead entry.

Booth in T..... N. R...... 1893.

.. of being desirous of occupying or entering upon the lands opened to settlement by the presi-dent's proclamation of August 19, 1893, for the purpose of making a homestead entry, do sol-emnly declare that I am over 21 years of age or the head of a family; that I am a citizen of the United States (or have declared my intention to become such): that I have not perfected a homestead entry for 16) acres of land under any law except what is known as the com-muted provision of the homestead law con-tained in section 2:01, R. S., nor have I made or commuted a homestead entry since March 2,

that I have not entered since August 3), 189), under the land laws of the United States or filed upon any quantity of land agricultural in character and not mineral, which, with the tract now desired would make 320 acres; that I am not the owner in fee simple of 160 acres of land in any state or territory; that I have not entered upon or occupied, nor will I enter upon or occupy the lands to be opened to settlement by the president's proclamation of August 13.

Solution of the requirements of said proclamation: that I desire to make entry for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation and not for the penetic of any other cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons or corporation; that I will faithfully and hones:ly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law as to settle ment, residence and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land I may select: that I am not acting as agent of any person, corpora tion or syndicate in entering upon said lands, nor in collusion with any person, corporation or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land I may enter or any part thereof, or the timber therein; that I do not apply to enter upon said lands for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith, to obtain a home for myself, and that I have not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons, corporation or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which I may acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself.

I certify that the foregoing declaration was 

Note-If the party has made a homestead entry since March 2. 1883, but has failed or is unable to perfect title to the land covered thereby because of a valid adverse claim, or other invalidity existing at the date of its in ception, strike out the words "made of" sert in the blank space "that I have made a homestead entry since March 2, 1889, but have failed or am unable to perfect title to the land covered thereby because of a valid adverse claim or other invalidity existing at the date of its inception."

B DECLARATION.
Required for the purpose of filing a soldfer's declaratory statement in person

I, ..... ritory of ...... county, and state or ter-

swear that I served for a period of ..... United States during the war of the rebellion. and was honorably discharged therefrom as shown by a statement of such service herewith, and that I have remained loval to the 

that I have not entered since August 30, 1890, under the land laws of the United Staces, or filed upon, a quantity of land agricultural, and not maperal, which, with the tracts now desired. not m neral, which, with the tracts now desired, would make more than 320 acress: that I am, not the owner in fee simple of 180 acres of land in any state or territory; that I have not entered upon or occupied, nor will I enter upon or occupy, the lands to be opened to settlement by the president's proclamation of August 19, 1893, in violation of said proclamation: that I intend to file a soldier's declaratory statement upon said lands, which location will be made for my exclusive use and benefit, for the purpose of my actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly, for the use and benefit of any other person.

I certify that the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed before me this

benefit of any other person.

\*Note—If the party has made an entry of filing since March 2, 1883, to which he is unable to perfect title because of a valid adverse claim or other invalidity existing at the date of its inception, strike out the words "filed a declaratory statement under sections 2304 and 2309 of the revised statutes, or made or" and insert in the blank space "that I have made an entry or filing since March 2, 1889, but have failed or am unable to perfect title to the land covered thereby because of a valid adverse claim or invalidity existing at the date of its inception."

DECLARATION he purpose of filing a soldier's

desiring to enter upon the "Cherokee Outlet" for the purpose of filing a soldier's declaratory statement under sections 2304 and 2309, U. S. R. S., as agent of do hereby declare that I have no interest or

authority in the matter, present or prospective, beyond the filing of such declaratory statement as the true and lawful attorney of as provided by said sections 2:04 and 2309.

Officer in Charge. DECLARATION.

Required for the purpose of settling upon a town let.

being desirous of occupying or enterisg upon the lands opened to settlement by the president's proclamation of August 19, 1833, do solemnly declare that I have not entered upon or occupied, nor will I enter upon or occupy any of the lands to be opened to settlement by the president's proclamation of August 19, 1893, in violation of the requirements of said proclamation, and that I desire to go in upon said lands for the purpose of settling upon a town lot. for the purpose of settling upon a town lo

I certify that the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed before me this as made and subscribed below day of 1893.

Officer in Charge.

Will Step Into Porter's Shoes. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-The announcement is made here semi-authoritatively that immediately upon the re-

turn of the president Mr. J. H. Wardle, large increase over the figures received | now chief clerk and acting superintendent of the census bureau, will be appointed superintendent. It is not probable that any gentleman outside of the office would accept the position for the three or four months remaining, as it expires in December. Mr. Wardle's promotion is deserved, and will be in the interest of good administration and efficiency. He is a demo-crat, who has been in the census bureau siuce 1880.