VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY. AUGUST 24, 1893.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. MINISTER BLOUNT has returned from It is believed that he favors sustaining

the present provisional government. THOMAS F. OAKES, of New York; H. W. Paine, of Milwaukee, and Henry Crouse, president of the Missouri, Kan-Texas railway, have been appointed receivers of the Northern Pa-

cific railway. THE situation in congress is so mixed that there is great doubt as to what legislation can be enacted. No unconditional repeal bill can be passed, and a resolution indorsing Gov. Altgeld's if a free coinage bill is passed it is be-

lieved that the president will veto it. A BILL has been introduced in the senate to increase by ten the number of Cherokees entitled to allotments in the strip and if this passes it will mean a still further delay in the opening.

SECRETARY GRESHAM is not satisfied with the Behring sea decision, because it will put the United States to a great deal of trouble and expense in guarding the seals.

HARTER, one of the anti-silverite leaders, fears that the bill for free coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1 will pass the

THERE is no foundation for reports that the administration intends to discipline silver democrats.

It is believed that Henry Loomis Nelson, a Kentuckian, now a resident of New York, will be made director of

the mint. SECRETARY SMITH has finally consented to appoint an allotting agent for the Kickapoo lands, and there is at last a prospect of getting that reservation open to settlement.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, congressman from the First Michigan district, is dead.

SECRETARY SMITH was shown a dispatch to the effect that the Atlanta Journal had called upon congress to pass a free coinage bill. The secretary said no significance should be attached to the editorials of this paper on account of the fact that he still holds a block of its stock.

E. O. LEECH, ex-director of the mint, believes that the Wilson repeal bill will pass the house, but that the senate will amend it so as to provide for free coinage of silver at a higher ratio, which will not be acceptable to the president. SECRETARY CARLISLE has requested the resignation of J. W. Flanagan, col-

lector of customs at El Paso, Tex. COMPTROLLER ECKELS has been informed that the People's national bank of Winston, N. C., capital \$100,000, had suspended.

THERE appears to be a concerted move in labor circles to forward as many of remployed to Washington as possible, so that their condition may be visible to congress.

THE EAST.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON has left Beverly, Mass., for Cape May, where he will remain until he goes to the G. A. R. encampment at Indianapolis.

RECORDER SMYTHE, of New York, has rentenced Dr. Buchanan, the wife poisoner, to be electrocuted during the week beginning Monday, October 17. PAUL BOURGET, the French novelist, has arrived in New York.

OVER 15,000 men have been given employment by the starting up of many iron mills in the Pittsburgh, Pa., district.

MGR. SATOLLI celebrated pontifical mass in Archbishop Corrigan's cathedral. The occasion was made memorable by the presence of the archbishop, who affirmed his obedience to the pope through the ablegate.

KEELER & JENNINGS' carriage factory at Rochester, N. Y., was damaged \$100,-000 by fire. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin.

THE sheriff of Albany county, N. Y., has taken possession of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Co., at Green Island, on judgments aggregating \$150,000. THE schooner Betty M. Listy, from

Charleston, S. C., was detained at the Philadelphia quarantine station with three reported cases of yellow fever on

MINERS employed by the W. L. Scott company in Youghiogheny valley, Pa., have accepted a reduction in wages of

cents a ton. THE Bruis photographic telescope, ade by Alvin G. Clark, of Cambridge, ter designs made by Prof. Edward C. Pickering, of Harvard university, was cessfully tested on the grounds at

Clark's workshop. E great Oliver Iron & Steel Co., ourgh, Pa., has gone into the han s of a receiver.

E national bank of South Pennsylat Hindman, Bedford county,

has closed its doors. THOUSANDS of unemployed foreigners

of New York assembled on the streets and when they could not obtain a hall without money they broke into one. There was a collision with the police which, while it did not amount to a riot, caused grave fears to be enter-

THE New York unemployed held several more meetings on the 18th and listened to some flery speeches from pronounced anarchists.

THAT currency is still scarce was evidenced in New York on the 18th when the premium again advanced to over 3

NEW YORK republicans are talking of nominating Joseph H. Choate, the distinguished lawyer, as a candidate for judge of the court of appeals.

A MAIL carrier from Laconia, Ind., says the report that Bill Conrad was killed was false.

THE Union National bank, of Racine, Wis., closed its doors. The capital is \$150,000 and the total resources \$893,000. In order to increase the circulation Honolulu, and while he declines to talk and provide a means for moving the crops of the northwest the banks of Minneapolis and St. Paul are formulating a plan by which certified checks

shall circulate as money.

THE First national bank of Rice, Col., which suspended in June, having complied with the conditions imposed by the comptroller, has been allowed

to begin business again. THE International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers at Chicago adopted action in pardoning the anarchists.

THE official report of the receiver of a case of perjury against the officials who signed the last statement of the bank's condition.

An appeal of the Lafayette opera house riot case has been filed in the supreme court at Indianapolis.

A FAMILY of nine persons were poisoned by drinking from an Indiana Three of them cannot recover. THE First national bank of Dubuque Ia., suspended. It was one of the old-

est institutions in the city and had a capital of \$200,000. COL. BRENNAN, who led the mob in the recent Denver lynching, has been

THERE is considerable excitement in Iowa over the action of the republican convention in regard to prohibition, and some papers are demanding a citi-

zens' convention. At the world's peace congress at Chicago telegrams were sent to Queen Victoria and President Cleveland congratulating them upon the outcome of

the Behring sea arbitration. JEFFERSON HANKINS, the well known Chicago horeman, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart.

Two robbers boarded the 'Frisco train near St. James, Mo. They compelled the messenger to open the safe. After taking the contents they pulled the bell cord and escaped when the train

THE street car employes of Superior, Wis., struck, owing to a 20 per cent. cut in wages.

THE German-American national bank, of St. Paul, which suspended a few days ago, will resume business just as soon as the necessary formalities can be complied with. A BILL to foreclose a mortgage of

\$14,668 was filed against the company owning the John Brown fort which hibition. The bill alleges that the exhibition has been a failure.

THE San Francisco Examiner says 32.2. But one city had an increase, that the attacks on Chinese are due to which was Duluth-3.6. the government not enforcing the Geary law.

ROBERT KINCAID, the missing exbanker of Mound City, Kan., has returned. He denied any intention of of intemperate habits. acting dishonestly by his creditors.

DAN ARATA, the Denver saloonist and murderer recently lynched by a mob, was leader of a gang of Italian counterfeiters.

ST. PAUL and Minneapolis publishers are talking of reduced prices for type-

THE SOUTH.

FRANK CARR shot and killed James Taylor, near the Four Seasons hotel, at Middleborough, Ky. Carr escaped to the mountains.

THE secretary of the Commercial club of Nashville, Tenn., after an investigation into the bank situation, has ssued a statement to the effect that the First and American national and the state banks which suspended payment would, in the near future, reopen and that they are entirely solvent.

KENTUCKY distillers have appealed to forced payment of taxes on whisky soon to be taken out of bond.

THE roads out of Memphis have begun rate cutting to the world's fair.

AT a meeting of the associated banks of Little Rock, Ark., it was decided to place certified checks in circulation and

limit the amount which any depositor can withdraw in one day to \$20. CLARENCE M. Dow, son of a Denver millionaire, has surrendered at Fort

Sam Houston, where he is now held on charge of desertion from the army. Gov. TILLMAN, of South Carolina

has applied to have the sobriquet of trade mark for dispensary liquors.

project of Gov. Lewelling for a gulf tions. route to Europe. NEAR Danville, Va., a passenger train

being killed and many injured.

Fla., closed its doors, being unable to ment will be taken. meet its obligations. Its liabilities are \$136,000, and its assets, \$190,000. VIRGINIA democrats have nominated

Charles O'Ferrall for governor. THE wholesale grocers of Memphis hog product for cash only hereafter.

A NEGRO accidentally found a large collection of jewelry in the mud on the banks of the river below New Orleans. A posse captured two supposed robbers near Winslow, Ark., after wounding both of them, one fatally.

THE army worm has appeared in the cotton fields of the Arkansas and Mis- cial depressions by preventing the consissippi river bottoms.

THE banks at Chattanooga will issue ufacturers and laborers.

GENERAL.

THE sealing award was made on the 15th. The claims of the United States to control of the Behring sea were rejected, also ownership in the seals outside territorial jurisdiction. Provision was made, however, for the preservation of the seals.

THERE is a decrease of 40 per cent. in the estimated July earnings of the Union Pacific.

THERE is a story of broken faith on the part of the Union Pacific behind the application of a receiver for the Gulf & Denver branch.

An excursion party which left Kildee in the southwestern part of county Clare to cross the river Shannon in Ireland were thrown into the water by the capsizing of the boat and seventeen of them were drowned.

It is believed now that the trial races of the would-be cup defenders will be the Indianapolis national bank makes sailed September 7 and the final races September 28.

On the evening of July 30 the Dutch steamer Bantam ran into and sank the German steamer Amigo, in Hong Kong harbor. Two boats lying alongside the Amigo were also cut down, causing the loss of several Chinamen.

ARMED forces met in the outskirts of Piedras Negras, Mexico, but the citizens readily submitted to the federal

AT Herne Hill, London, F. J. Osmond covered with his wheel two miles in 4:24 2-5, thus beating the world's two mile bicycle record. A gang of men have been arrested in

Biskupitz, Croatia. The men have for years made a trade of crippling young children and then sending them out to ing business in Kansas are frauds and beg or selling them to others for the same purpose.

TEN men were killed and twenty-six wounded in a fight on the streets of Aigues-Morles, France, between French and Italian workmen. Six thousand boxes of oranges which

came over on the steamer Karamania, which was detained at quarantine some days ago, were sold at an average price of a little over \$2 a box. THE Iron Trade Review says there

will be a still further reduction of the output of pig iron in August, because of the small demand. The only encouraging feature is the activity of the steel mills at Pittsburgh. waters las been: By the American fleet | parties restored the money.

of eighteen vessels, 18,600; by the British fleet, nineteen vessels, 24,010. The catch is a large one. THE pope has raised the vicarate of Idaho, United States, to the dignity of

a bishopric. CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 17 showed an average was recently taken to Chicago for ex- decrease of 27.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 23.4; outside,

> THERE has been an un of enlistments in the army recently. POST CHAPLAIN TULLY has been forced to resign from the army because

THE LATEST.

Chickamauga battlefield are in a state of panic over the appearance of alleged ghosts.

By an explosion in the boiler-room of wire works at Joliet, Ill., restarting has been delayed, one man was killed and two fatally hurt.

THE cotton in the Yazoo delta is not only suffering from boll and army worms, but has been seriously damaged by rot.

SEVEN Mexican soldiers were killed in a fight with Yaqui Indians. THE proceedings of congress on the

21st, outside of the announcement of house committees, were of no great interest. So far as heard from the French elec-

the courts for relief in the matter of tions have resulted in a sweeping victory for the republicans. THE anti-French agitation in Italy continues to spread and the troops can

hardly control the excited mobs THE Havemeyer sugar refineries on Long Island did not suspend operations, as was expected, but instead all of the

idle men were put to work. THE Schuylkill iron works at Norristown, Pa., one of the largest iron industries in the state, will make a general reduction in the wages of work-

men after September 4. SPEAKER CRISP on the 21st announced that state, "Palmetto," registered as a the new committees. To the surprise of many Wilson succeeded Springer as THE New Orleans bureau of freight chairman of ways and means and and transportation has taken up the Sayers displaced Holman on appropria-

THERE are some members of congress who believe that by the middle of Sepwent through a bridge, seven persons tember it will have been demonstrated that no compromise can be reached on THE Volusia County bank at Deland, the silver question and an adjourn-

THE cruiser Philadelphia will arrive at Honolulu about the middle of September. The Yorktown has arrived at Rio de Janeiro and the Charleston at Barbadoes. One of these vessels will responded to by W. P. Campbell, of have issued notice that they will sell be sent to represent the United States

In order that they may not adjoin any of the Cherokee allotments the county seats and land offices in the strip have all been moved. HENRY GEORGE says in favor of the single tax that it would prevent finan-

ditions which lead to them. was never legally elected senator from others. Kansas and is not entitled to the seat.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Late rains have insured the corn crop

in many parts of the state. The large coal works of the Western

Dale Solomon, while racing horses on the street of Abilene the other evening, ran into a crowd, knocking down and expected to live.

The Rock Island Railroad Co. has bandoned its round house at Topeka and transferred its equipments to Kansas City, where engines will be changed and repairs made hereafter. This is a move for economy.

On account of recent agitation, the clubs of Lawrence have decided to close up and quit business. All were notified that if they did not, prosecution would be begun by the county attorney under the nuisance clause of the prohibitory

The other morning about forty women, wives of striking coal miners, gathered at the Leavenworth Home shaft and tried to prevent the men from going down to work. The men were jeered and hissed but no violence was offered.

The secretary of state, attorney-general and superintendent of insurance have issued an address to the people of the state setting forth that the socalled bond investment companies doswindles, and declaring that they will be prosecuted as such.

Recent orders issued from the Union Pacific general office are to the effect that trains Nos. 1 and 2, running between Kansas City and Denver on the Union Pacific, will be abandoned until further notice. Train No. 5, the June tion City accommodation, will run to Salina instead of Junction City.

Jake Weisman, of Leavenworth, buried \$1,200 in gold in his cellar, locked up his house and went to the world's fair. When he returned his house was still locked, but his gold was gone. He got out a search warrant but it failed to discover the lost treasure. While Thus far the catch of seals in Japan the search was in progress unknown

Fourth-class postmasters appointed

in Kansas August 11: At Abbeyville, Reno county, Sames McLean, vice Mrs. Jennette Wyer removed; at Alta Vista, Wasannee county, T. A. Gantz, vice Zora Woodard removed; at Allen, Lyon county, J. Grimsley, vice E. Marcy removed; at Brewster, Thomas county, R. Heming, vice G. M. Strain removed. Reports received at Topeka state that part of this week. a great many people in camp along the southern border of the state are in des-

proclamation to open the Cherokee The permanent school fund of the THE residents of the neighborhood of state amounts to a little over \$6,000,000 and the semi-annual interest is payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year. The interest this year is larger than usual because of sales of land during the last year, and the amount the school fund commissioners will apportion to the different counties is about \$255,000. The money is distributed to counties according to the school popu-

lation. The per capita is 51 cents. Chester Weirick, of Sedgwick county. attempted suicide in a novel manner the other day. He had been missing from home all day and search discovered him in a distant corner of the farm sitting in a hole in the ground and quietly pulling over himself with a hoe the fresh earth he had just dug out. On the ground near his head lay a bottle of laudanum which Weirick evidently contemplated emptying when of the agitation which was started by he had buried himself sufficiently deep

to suit his fancy. It is reported that the committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the bond of State Treasurer Biddle will submit a report to the governor to the effect that the state treasurer has given six bonds instead of one, as contemplated by the law; that the sureties qualify for \$900,000 instead of \$1,000,000, as required; that Treasurer Biddle failed to sign three of the bonds required to make up the \$900,000, and that names of signers have been erased from the bonds, thus invalidating them, and absolutely preventing the state from recovering a dollar from any of

The G. A. R. re-union at Hutchison was a great success fully 10,000 people being present. R. M. Campbell, on behalf of the citizens of Hutchinson, welcomed the visitors. Col. A. B. Campbell, of Topeka, responded. J. F. Greenlee, member of the legislature from Reno county, welcomed the mem bers of the G. A. R. on behalf of Joe Hooker post, of Hutchinson. This was Wichita. Department Commander Bernard Kelly delivered a speech which, though only about one-half hour in length, was a rouser and touched the hearts of the old veterans. He said that in spite of the hard times and the fight against the Grand Army the organization was gaining in membership, and he made an earnest appeal to all soldiers to get into the ranks. Addresses were also made by Maj. E. SENATOR CHANDLER has introduced a N. Morrill, Maj. William Warner, Gen. 'pay roll" checks to accommodate man- resolution declaring that John Martin Powell, Hon. John J. Ingalls and many

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Congress of Trades Unions in New York to Consider the Existing Condition of Affairs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.-The first con gress of the delegates from the various Coal Co., at Fleming burned the other trades unions of New York to take day, throwing 300 men out of employ-action on the existing condition of af-ment. The fire caught from a passing fairs in the labor world, and to devise means of assisting the unemployed and to formulate plans for a great labor demonstration, was held at 257 East Tenth street yesterday afternoon. After seriously injuring William Smith and four hours of discussion, some of it John Reardon. The former was not lively, resolutions were passed and committees appointed with a view of improving the condition of those rep-

> About 100 delegates were present and most of them had something to say. One or two persons advanced socialistic ideas, but they were promptly satupon. The general tone of the remarks made were on the line of coolness and prudence. The large majority of the speakers counseled obedience to the laws and confidence in the laws and government. President Gompers, of Federation of Labor, acted as temporary chairman and opened the meeting by remarking upon the situation. Then Robert M. Campbell, of Typographical union No. 6, was elected permanent chairman, and these resolutions were

adopted: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ask all the labor organizations and sympathizers to co-operate with the conference and assist in devising means to assist the unemployed. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the mayor and other officials of this city and this state with the view of starting and

opening up work to the end that new employ-ment be furnished the unemployed. And be it furthermore
Resolved, That the committee be delegated to call upon the civil justices and ask that evic-tions of unemployed workmen for non-payment of rent be postponed during the crisis.

CHICAGO DISTRESS.

Committees Organized to Do Something for the Unemployed. CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Steps were taken yesterday to organize a workingmen's relief and aid committee. Committees from several subordinate unions appeared at the meeting of the trades assembly and made a strong appeal for

action. The proposition from the trades assembly will be met in all probability more than half way by the prominent men whom it was decided to invite to

the conference. A conference was held Saturday among several large employers of labor and moneyed men, and it was practically decided then to arrange a meet ing between leading capitalists and laboring men to devise means of providing for the great number of unem-ployed men in Chicago. The plan will vide for the redemption thereof and for other probably take tangible shape the latter | purposes.

of 100 miles west of Arkansas City many them foreigners, many of whom canpeople are camped in tents and wagons not talk English. The meeting was who have been there for the past four ostensibly called to devise ways of getor five months awaiting the president's ting work for those who need it, but it soon turned into an old-time anarchist meeting with loud howls at everything bonds in accord with the above shall thereafter

in the country. Mrs. Lucy Parsons delivered an anarchistic tirade such as has not been heard here since the time of the Havmarket riots. She declared in favor of having the workingmen wade in gore of this act, the amount which may be in the rather than lose any of their rights. She demanded bread for the starving; her audience howled its approval and then spent enough money for beer to have kept a dozen families for a fort- by such banks as shall surrender the

night. WILL QUESTION ECKELS.

The Comptroller to Be Asked Why He

Permits Eastern Banks to Pay Checks in Certificates. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-A resolution will be introduced in the senate this week calling upon Comptroller Eckels to explain why he allows the New York banks to refuse to pay depositors' checks. This resolution is the outcome western newspapers when New York banks entered into the agreement to issue clearing house certificates instead of paying currency. It is part of the silver fight, attempting to show that favoritism is shown eastern banking

institutions. The matter has been generally discussed in congressional circles and the senators and congressmen who openly oppose national banks propose to force the issue. One of the western senatoes in speaking about the matter said that he proposed to make the fight if it closed every bank in New York city. Sev eral interviews had been had with Comptroller Eckels concerning the action of the New York banks and the comptroller declared that it was a matter of selfprotection. The silver men contend that this plan of the New York bankers was agreed upon for the sole purpose of bringing about the present financial stringency.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—The plan adopted by C. J. Devlin, manager of the Santa Fe railway's coal interests, for settling the coal miners' strike in southern Kansas has succeeded and the Santa Fe's mines will be in operation next week. Major McDowell, of the Missouri Pacific, stated Thursday that if the Santa Fe miners would go to work on Mr. Devlin's terms the Missouri Pacific would give its men an opportunity to follow their example at once. Several of the small operators are already preparing for similar arand Mr. Devlin's predic rangements, tion that haif the coal miners in Kansas will be digging coal by Wednesday seems to be founded on good reasons not doubt it has a great influence."

NO. 48.

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.

rained Relations Between France and Italy Growing Out of Recent Riots. ROME, Aug. 21.—The anti-French agitation started in consequence of the massacre of Italians at Aigues-Morles has gained ground rapidly since the first demonstrations were made. Late Saturday evening a mob attacked the Santa Shaira seminary of French priests, tore down the escutcheons from the facade, transpled them under foot, smashed the windows and tried to force doors. Further damage was prevented by a strong force of police, who dispersed the mob and guarded the seminary. A company of police were stationed at the French embassy, as the anti-French agitators have threatened to sack it. In both Milan and Turin incendiary anti-French manifestoes

have been issued. The agitation spreads hourly. Demonstrative crowds paraded the streets, shouting for the king and calling for revenge for the Aigues-Morles sacrifice. The police were in double force all the evening and prevented riots. At 10 o'clock thousands had packed the Plaza Colona. A dozen bands led the processions up the streets entering the square, and before 11 o'clock the whole district was filled with excited crowds. The bands played Italian and German airs; while the people sang. The temper of the people is reflected by the news-papers, which are unanimous in demanding reparation from France and in urging the government to exact satisfaction promptly and determinedly. At the same time the people are exhorted to restrain their just indignation and await as calmly as possible

the event of the government's action. BERLIN, Aug. 21.-The differences between France and Italy are regarded here with considerable anxiety in view of the popular demonstrations against the French in Italian cities since the massacre of Aigues-Morles. The hostility displayed by the Italian agitators it is thought may bring very grave consequences as it will irritate the French government just at the time when Italy is making her demands for reparation. Even the possibility of a French-Italian war and Germany's obligations under the triple alliance treaty in such an

event are generally discussed.

BAILEY'S BANK BILL. The Measure Intended to Largely In-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Bailey's national bank bill, intended as a substitute for Voorhee's currency bill when it reaches the house, is as fol-

Section 1. From and after the passage of A meeting of unemployed workingmen was held yesterday afternoon. this act, any bank organized under the laws of the United States and having on deposit with the treasurer of the United States, bonds beartitute circumstances. For a distance About 1,800 were in attendance, all of ing interest at 4 per cent per annum, may sur-United States to be cancelled and to receive in lieu thereof an amount of national bank notes, which, added to the amount of notes heretofore issued to said bank, shall be equal to 120 cents

> be and remain exempt from the tax of 1 per cent. now required to be paid upon its circula-Sec 3 The treasurer of the United States its bonds in accordance with the first section

treasury to the credit of such bank on account of its redemption fund. Sec. 4. The United States hereby assumes all notes heretofore issued under the first sec-tion of this act, and all notes heretofore issued accordance with the first section of this act and in order to provide for the redemption of said notes, the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to have coined into standard silver dollars all the silver bullion now in the treasury, except so much thereof as may be sufficient to redeem the coin notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other pur-poses, and the said silver dollars shall be reposes,' and the said silver dollars shall be re-served as a special fund to redeem such of said notes as may be presented for redemption. Sec. 5. The additional notes issued to any bank under the first section of this act shall be uniform in all respects with the notes here-tofore issued to the same bank and may be counted as part of the lawful reserve which the law requires national banks to hold, and the said additional notes shall be receivable the same as is provided by the law for the notes heretofore issued, and when received by the treasury shall be reissued the same as is

now provided by law for United States notes. IT WAS THE BANNER WEEK. Last Week a Record Breaker at the

World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The week just closed was a record breaker at the fair in point of attendance. The number of visitors during the seven days was 790,-475, an increase over last week of 110,-378. The average for the week, omiting Sunday, on which day but 18,340 paid admissions were recorded, is 128,695. Saturday's attendance was 165,981, being the best day of the fair with the exception of July 4, when 283,273 paid admissions were registered. The record is very gratifying to the exposition management, and with a little help from the railroads in the matter of excursion rates they expect to see a great increase from this time on. Director General Davis thinks the country people increased the attendance during the week and predicts that many of that class will visit the fair later, as their work is now about completed.

"Then again," said Mr. Davis, "we have adopted a method of popularizing the exposition which I regard as a winner. We have been advertising by means of posters special features, thus letting the people know we want them here, and are preparing entertainments for them. A spirit of life and good fellowship has been inaugurated, and I do THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

SAVED BY A BEAR.

Peculiar Adventure of a Hunter on a Mountain Lake.

Joy of Swimming in Deep Water Suddenly Interrupted by a Storm-Race for a Drifting Boat-A Bear Came to the Rescue Without Knowing It.



IKE most boys of out-of-door tastes, there was a time in my life when I thought that glory of killing a bear. It may be interesting to know how I escaped the craving of this ambition with-

out its actual gratification. I had gone off into the woods, with a party of other young fellows, to spend the latter half of the summer vacation. We all carried Winchester repeating rifles, and in addition I took two immense bear-traps, with jaws and teeth like a It was almost as much as a person's safety of limb was worth to set these traps, for if they went off permaturely, or the man who was ador an arm wouldn't be worth much a second later. And as for a coat-tail, it

We camped on the shore of a mountain lake, surrounded on all sides by wooded hills. There was no house within ten miles, and the whistle of a locomotive, or even the rumble of a stage-coach, had never echoed from those solitary mountain-sides. Here, if anywhere, we thought, bears ought to be plentiful. Ours was distinctively a bear-hunting party, but I was the chief enthusiast

One sultry day I had tramped six or eight miles through the woods to look at my traps, and on my return to camp felt so warm and uncomfortable that I decided to take one of the boats, row out into deep water, and have a royal bath and swim. The other fellows were all up the brook, trout fishing, and I had the whole lake to myself. I rowed out fully a mile from shore, so as to get that grand sensation, which every adventuresome swimmer can appreciate, of floating and diving in a hundred feet depth of water. Those who dally near shore know nothing about this sensation. It is like the sensation which an eagle or hawk must have, poising and wheeling, with a mile of transparent air between it side. Still, I was naturally delicate self and the earth. Great depth of wa- about asking a favor from one for ter buoys a swimmer up-makes him feel as if he had water-wings, and could circle, float and almost sleep on the water, as the broad-winged bird does

nered stone we used for an anchor, at- drowned. So I swam around the bear tached to its hundred feet of stout cord, approached his flanks, and very timidly and proceeded to undress and make my and respectfully put out one hand and first thrilling plunge. Down, down I went into the clear water, till its elastic resistance, like a cushion, stopped my but he made no other objection to takbody and drove it toward the surface ing me in tow, and for a few moments again. As I emerged, blowing the we floated along very sociably togethwater from nostrils and mouth, I saw that a black storm cloud was coming up with all its fierceness, and I actually over the mountain behind the camp; but as yet the sun shone fiercely from the western sky, and I had no thought of giving up my delicious bath for a threatened thundershower.

I dove repeatedly, floated, swam on trod weder and enjoyed myself in the most luxurious fashion. Finally, I



started and swam a hundred vards or so away from the boat, with the intention of seeing how many times I should abating, we got into shallower water, By and through a proper and common have to come to the surface in retracing and once in awhile I could feel my feet my course under water. As I came up touch bottom. I held on however, unafter my first dive I noticed that that til the shore loomed up in sight fresh breeze which preceded a storm through the rain, and then cast off was beginning to wrinkle the lake from the bear with an audible: with little waves, and deemed it "Thank you, old fellow!" and let him best to get back to the boat make his way to land first. I saw him interests of the nation, so long will exas soon as possible. But I was emerge, dripping, from the water, surprised to see how much farther climb the bank, and disappear in the away the boat looked than when I first woods. For several minutes, however, bor to realize the fact that the republistarted to return to it. It really seemed a quarter of a mile off now; but suppos- until the coast should be safely clear. ing this to be merely an optical illusion. I swam on with leisurely strokes, think- down to get my breath and recover ing to reach it in a few minutes. But from my exhaustion. after I had been swimming for five started, I began to suspect something shelter just as the other fellows, of my speed.

ing, the wrinkly waves were increasing was guying them, and refused to beto small rollers, and I could hear the lieve me until next morning. I went thunder muttering and rolling over the out and snapped both my bear-traps and own ranks, assiduously fostered by the hills behind me. Suddenly the truth buried them in the woods. Then they flashed across my mind that the stone knew I was speaking in earnest when the former, backed measureably by the anchor which held my boat must have I said that I had made up my mind moral destitution so markedly prevalent be attended to by every clerk in Omaha slipped from its loop and the boat was never to kill a bear, unless he first in labor ranks. A word to the wise, drifting away from me with increasing Lied to kill me.—Chicago Tribune. etc.—Akron (O.) Cor. Cleveland Citizen.

speed! 10 was a decidedly startling and disagreeable situation, to say the least. Out in the middle of the lake, with one of those violent mountain storms coming on, the land a mile away from me on every side, and my boat driving off

with the wind faster than I could swim! As soon as I saw that it would be impossible for me to overtake the drifting boat, I brought myself to an upright position and began to tread water, while I took a good look around me.

How my heart leaped with joy when I saw, not more than fifty yards away, what looked like a short, thick, floating log. It was drifting along in the same direction as the boat, but at a much slower rate of speed, and was still to windward of me, so that I could easily intercept it.

I struck out with renewed courage, and a heart that was lighter by a good many mental tons than it had been a few minutes previously. It did not take me long to get in line with the dark floating object, but just as I was quite equal the hold of it something caused me to stop as suddenly as if I had been seized with cramps.

The dark object turned out to have a head, and that head was a bear's head. The apparently floating log was nothing less than a bear, letting the wind drift him across the lake, as is frequently done by these big furry fellows when they have a long journey to make

by water and feel lazy. If it had not been so terribly serious the situation would have been ridiculous in the extreme. At last the enthusiastic bear-hunter had come face to face with his game-but under what unexpected and discouraging circumstances! The tables had been turned in justing the tongue lost his nerve, a leg which would be the game and which the hunter, should the bear choose to would soon be put beyond the help of take advantage of the situation. Probably few hunters have ever been placed in such an embarrassing, not to say distressing, situation. I must either beg a



I SNAPPED MY BEAR TRAPS

of the lake-that was pretty evident. The waves were rising, the storm was beginning to sweep down the mountainwhom I had two shark's-teeth traps set in the woods, and a gun loaded

hugged to death than to be helplessly got hold of his furry hide. There was a protesting growl on the part of bruin, er. Then the storm broke upon us ceased to fear the bear in the turmoil his sheltering side, buried both hands in his long fur and hung on for dear life. It was a perfect hurricane that burst over us. The wind whipped off out the bear seemed to know by instinct where the nearest land lay, and swam steadily on apparently as little affected by

me to and fro. Just as the fury of the storm was I stood waitng, waist-deep in water, Finally, I ventured ashore and lay

As soon as I felt able to walk, I minutes, and the boat seemed, if any- started, naked, for camp a ound the ers will never be accorded them until farther away than when I lower end of the lake, and reached its by their own common sense they act at was wrong, and forged ahead at the top drenched with their long walk through tion. the woods, came in from trouting. All this while the breeze was freshen- told them my story, but they thought I

OUR BRITISH COUSINS.

They Accomplished by Cunning What They Failed to Compass by Force of We're a great people-intensely patriotic, and allow no foreign dictation. When our old bald-headed bird of lib-

erty screams the British lion drops his geld for his action in pardoning the sotail between his legs and scoots up an called anarchists. Most of the writers an alley. How we do everlastingly love to tell each other how our revolutionary dads whaled the life out of old King George! And how the political stumper does knock holes into the air an unequivocal indorsement of anarchwhile trying to impress it upon his ism, and as such should be condemned audience that we are the quintessence by every law-abiding citizen. of intelligence and patriotism! Holy So far as this controversy is concerned smoke! but we are immense! Thereour liberality, we allow our British Gov. Altgeld. While taking this posineighbors will not be compelled to overturning of recognized institutions and municipal bonds and pay the inter- anarchists had a perfect right to hold est in gold. They control the greatest a public meeting on that night of May of our railroads, our mines, our insur- 4, 1886. The mayor of the city and the ance companies, our waterworks and chief of police thought so at the time, street railways; they control our ocean and offered no objections to the meetand much of our lake craft, our brew- ing being held. An over-officious capbanks, our sugar supply, carpet, cotton and woolen mills, iron and steel industries, lumber, salt, copper and the Lord only knows what they don't control. They fix the price of our wheat, corn, oats and other cereals; they fix the price of our beef, pork and mutton, and they pay for all other products what they see fit. Yes, we are a most magnificent people!

Our English cousins-that is, not the poor working slaves, but the money and land lords-at least double their possessions every generation. They control suffer. Arrests were made by wholethe world's gold, and we must give the same. They loan or rent, not sell, gold again comes back in interest. So weapons with which they beat down this may be scientific politics from the standpoint of plutocrats and their agents and press, but we fail to see it from the view of producers. Although our forefathers stopped the flow of our wealth by direct taxation to Europe in 1776, that was a mere pittance compared to the annual outflow now. The Lombard street Shylocks make certain demands and they find their echo in Wall street. Candidates and platforms of political parties, if not actually dictated by, must be acceptable to. Wall street. For proof, read the papers before party conventions; read between the lines. A hue and cry is started in Wall street (at the dictation of Europe) against silver, and it is immediately passed along the line. The chambers of commerce, the stock exchanges and the newspapers cry "Stop thief!" while the real pick-pockets are at work. What we need is a new declaration of independence! The men who are knowingly and willwith fourteen successive ounces of lead. fully playing into the hands of the

hung tory traitors.—Cleveland Citizen. THE DUTY OF LABOR.

It Should March to the Ballot Box and Vote Its Principles Into Power. Your "Citizenisms" are always fresh, pertinent, instructive and teeming with astonishingly small a number, seemof the elements, and, drawing closer to ingly, of these toilers avail themselves the surface and beneath the surface, the crests of the waves as if they had farmers, seemingly, prefer to leave been so many white hats; the light their reading and thinking, on labor ning flashed and darted all around us, lines, in the hands and heads of the and the air was torn by crash on crash thoroughly unprincipled leaders of the of rattling thunder. It was not long democratic and republican parties, vote before the bear was as frightened as I, the ticket of either and both in preferand began to swim, dragging me along ence to their own, as they are instructwith him. I actually believe he was grateful for my company, in that terridone, labor squats down on its haunches fying tumult of sky and water, and I and growls and howls against the am sure I was about as thankful for machinations and operations of comhis as a man could well be. It was bines, trusts, monopolies, capitalists, impossible to see a dozen yards ahead, bosses, class legislation, etc., without seemingly realizing for a moment that by its own acts at the on | ballot box, under the guidance and direction of old political party leaders, it the waves as a ship of three hundred makes it possible for such things to extons burden. Occasionally I heard him ist to the detriment of itself and the snort and blow, when the wind whipped | balance of the people in the country. off a whitecap and tossed it squarely in With the voting strength of the nation his face; but he had ceased to growl at in the hands of the wealth-producershis companion in danger, though one the toilers-it seems almost inconceivaof my hands had sought out his stub of ble the stupidity prevailing that prea tail, and must have given it some vents them giving practical attention painful wrenches, as the rollers tossed to the adjustment of their grievances by the only sure remedy—the American ballot box. Herein lies their strength. sense use of the franchise there must come salvation to industrial and craft troubles. And not until wage-workers cease voting with political organizations that don't care a continental cuss for them, or their craft interests, or the isting conditions prevail and perpetuate themselves. How long will it take lacan and democratic parties only make promises of friendship and love for it before elections, to break them the

moment the election is over? National respect to and proper regard for the just rights of wage-workthe ballot box and force that recogni-

Capital is first, last and all the time solidly united, while the labor Samson is shorn of his strength, Delilahlike, by discords and divisions in their corrupting, demoralizing influence of etc. - Akron (O.) Cor. Cleveland Citizen, heart. - Western Laborer.

ALTGELD AND HIS CRITICS. His Conscience Will Rest Easy and History Will Vindicate Him.

There is at least one question upon which the public press of America can unite, and that is in a blind, illogical and intemperate attack upon Gov. Altdisplay an astonishing lack of familiarity with the history of the case, their tirades being based upon the supposition that Gov. Altgeld's action was

we desire to be enrolled among those fore, we are also generous. To show who heartily approve of the work of aristocratic cousins to hold millions of tion without any hesitation, we desire acres of the land that our forefathers to say that we know little of the obgained by shedding blood, and we jects of American anarchists, and enare content to pay rent for using the tertain no sympathy whatever with same, so that our blue-blooded any movement having for its object the work like the vulgar people. We pay by other than lawful and established tribute in gold, bear in mind. We almethods. We believe in a free press low them to own our national, state and free speech. We believe that the eries, our improvement and building tain of police thought differently, and and loan associations, many of our without authority from his superiors, without the sanction of law, and in direct violation of the constitution of the state and of the nation, undertook to dispel the peaceful gathering. The bomb followed, with what result the world is familiar.

So far as the public knows, the bombthrower has never been apprehended. What influenced the throwing of the bomb is a matter of conjecture. It was never claimed that any of the imprisoned men had a hand in the act. But the police suffered, and others had to sale, and the entire machinery of the them interest for the privilege of using law department set to work to convict somebody. These men were among their gold; and with a small part of the the victims, men whose only crime was interest they fix the markets, but this that they sought, according to their light, to improve the condition of their we actually place in their hands the fellow-men. We do not agree with them in their line of reasoning, but it the values of our own production. Now would hardly be the right thing to

hang or imprison them for that. Gov. Altgeld is not the first man who has suffered at the hands of his contemporaries for performing his duty in a fearless, courageous manner. History will vindicate him. In the meantime his conscience will rest easy, notwithstanding the attacks of the public press.-Eight-Hour Herald.

LABOR ARISTOCRACY.

tocracy drawn among working people,

There is a well-defined line of aris-

notwithstanding it is denied by many, and the sooner the fact is acknowledged and steps taken to obliterate it the better it will be for all. Why is it, we ask, that so few of the clerks, male, and female, belong to the clerk's union? Because in truth it smacks of labor. Clerks do not deny that the organization has been a benefit to them. They labor and are wage-earners and have the There was no time to consider the European Shylocks are betrayers of same interest in common with those matter, however; and really it seemed their country, Judases to the American who perform other kinds of laber. The When I got out into the deepest part better to be clawed, chewed, or even people—in plainer words, they are undaughter of a mechanic, and the chances are she will hold herself aloof from the factory girl; the factory girl in turn feels that she would jeopardize her social position were she to mingle too closely with the laundry girl, and the laundry girl eievates her nasal protuberance at intellectual food such as the toilers in the mere suggestion of keeping comfield and on flood, in the mines and pany with the house girl, when along workshops, as well as in all other lines comes the girl who does not work at of industrial activity, need. But how all, and not one whit better off so far as this world's goods are concerned, or in any way superior of the the class of the privilege of becoming mentally mentioned, and snubs the entire lot. strong, if we may be permitted to Then, we come down to the sterner judge by results. On the other hand, sex, and what is revealed? The same the masses of the wage-workers and condition of affairs socially as exists with the females, or nearly so. We speak of aristocracy; we tell you it exists among the working people to such and extent that to one who observes it it is a nauseating sight. There is but one way of obliterating it, and that is through the labor organizations, and the unions must federate and mingle together in a central body before this detestable feeling is wiped out. We are proud to say that through the organizations this feeling is considerably on the decrease in Nashville; vet there is still room for improvement. We are all striving for the same end, and one wage-earner is no better than another, only in the degree that his moral character commends him to his fellow citizens and his general conduct as a good citizen makes him a subject of remark. His occupation does not enter into it, and when one becomes inflated with such an idea he does himself and his fellow-workers a gross in justice-Nashville (Tenn.) Journal of Labor.

Should Join Some Union. Another of the many disadvantages of not belonging to organized labor came to light in Wilkes Barre on Sunday last. A printer employed in a notori-"rat" office was drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna. After the body was recovered it was taken to an undertaker and given the attention that all such persons receive who have no kindred near at hand. Had he belonged to the Typographical union his remains would have been taken care of by the union men of that city, and every effort would be put forth to find some relative of the unfortunate man, and, if none could be found Wilkes Barre Typographical union would have given him a Christian burial, instead of hauling him to the poor farm, as the authorities do in such cases. - Industrial News

Watch the Button.

Watching for the clerks' union button when making purchases is an important matter which should receive the attention of every union man and woman in Omaha. Joining the retail clerks protective association is another very important matter which should having his or her best interests at

HIGH WAGES THE BEST. Wants Are the Measure of Wages and Their Standard Is Fixed by the Cost of

Their S Living. The distinguished ex-senator from Kansas, in an article in the Chicago Sunday Tribune June 25th, delivers himself as follows on the effects of low wages:

"The fundamental error of employers is in regarding laborers merely as producers, from whom the maximum of service is to be exacted at a minimum of cost, instead of consumers who furnish the market for more than threefourths of our manufactured commodities. Wants are the measure of wages, and their standard is fixed by the cost of living. Higher wages and fewer hours of labor for the 20,000,000 workingmen and women of the United States mean greater activity in all branches of business, increased consumption of products, better edu-cation of children, happier homes, purer politics, firmer guaranees for constitutional self-government. Lower wages and more hours of labor must be followed by stagnation, de pression, moral, intellectual and physical deterioration. It is upon these grounds that high protective tariffs, the restriction of immigration, and the exclusion of contract and convict labor find their supreme gratification. It is not a question of party supremacy, but of self-preservation. Products cheapened by low wages are bad, but men cheapened by degraded competition are "Labor organizations, therefore, in

stead of being stigmatized and repressed, should be favored, fostered and strengthened by legislation, the courts, the press and by public opinion. They are vast conservative agencies in the threatening tumult of modern society. Being composed of human beings, they sometimes err. The walking delegate and the political demagogue might be dropped from the rolls with advantage. Foolish and ineffectual remedies for admitted evils are sometimes seriously advocated. Indefensible wrongs dictated by passion and revenge occasionally alienate public sympathy, but much of the beneficial legislation that has contributed largely to an industrial progress and the amelioration of social conditions is directly due to their intervention. With the demands formulated in their declaration of principles for a more equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of society; for the speedy administration of justice; for the protection of the life and health of workmen and operatives; for the prohibition of child labor; for the elevation of women and the substitution of arbitration for strikes and lockouts, all patriotic and thoughtful men must sincerely concur. They are an assurance that reforms are to be sought by constitutional methods; that changes in existing institutions are to be accomplished by the ballot; that wrongs are to be redressed and rights enforced by legal tribunals and not by the revolutionary and violent propa

gandism of dynamite and anarchy.' COMPETITION IS DOOMED.

The Brotherhood of Man Will Soon Be Recognized and Brotherly Love Pre-

Evidences of a widespread breaking up of competitive social systems are everywhere abundantly manifest. Once good, competition has now become an evil. Viewed as a phase of social development it may be likened to a shell that protects a young and tender seed. It serves its purpose and is of use only so long as it has a purpose to serve. But there comes a time when the tender germ begins to expand on its own account with an impulsive vital vigor. The protective shell is rent asunder by the assertive seed, which strikes its roots into the soil and sends its branches forth skywards. What that seed is to the shell, this new moral awakening of the masses is to the present competitive phase of society. It makes men feel that a relationship which leaves the weak to the mercy of the strong, and the poor to the mercy of the rich, or to no mercy at all, is not in accord with either humanity or justice. It makes men feel that the separate pursuit by each of his own selfish ends is in direct opposition to the higher ininstincts of the human heart, and it demands that individualism shall cease jnst where it prejudices the social welfare-once and for all. It recognizes no distinction between the robbing of the wayfarer by the common thief and the filching from the laborer of the product of his laborer by the capitalist boodler; and that robbery is robbery still, whether it be committed by the outlawed thief or by the inlawed insti-

tution .- Labor Standard. GOVERNMENT MINES.

They Would Not Prevent the Metal Money Coins from Being Cornered

A great mistake is made in this demand for free coinage in not also demanding government ownership of mines. One would imagine, after reading some of the western literature on the currency question, that free silver coinage is all that is needed to knock off labor's shackles. It is merely a temporary relief; nothing permanent. The same fight will come up again when silver is cornered. It is no easy matter to make votes for the white metal when the gold press is continually pointing out that mine owners will make enormous profits by free coinage. The cost of mining an ounce of silver, the owners say, is 72 cents, and, as 4121/2 grains are to be coined into a standard silver dollar, and as an ounce contains 480 grains, it will be seen that there is a total profit of about 40 cents on every ounce of silver mined. The claim that the gold contained in a dollar is produced for 35 cents or less amounts to little. Two wrongs don't make one right. If all the people (the government) owned the gold and silver mines, and private individuals could have no axes to grind, this financial question would be settled in short order. It is a source of satisfaction to note that the western populists and reformers are pushing this idea to the front, a majority of the state platforms having planks favoring government mines.—Cleveland Citizen.

NEVER LOSES HIS UMBRELLA.

But It Takes Shrewd Planning to Get His Packages Home All Right. "It seems to me." said the worriedlooking man, "that memory is very much a matter of habit. Now, for instance, there's the umbrella, generally supposed to be the most elusive and easily forgotten of all things. I never forget mine, for I am accustomed tocarry mine daily, rain or shine, and I should miss it almost as much as I would my hat. But I am not accustomed to carry things home, and I seldom succeed when I try. I bought. some collars once on my way up town. and carried them with me to the Pologrounds. I stowed them safely under my seat while I watched the game and. -another wore the collars. Once, when I lived in the suburbs, I bought one day a fish to carry home. I placed it securely in the rack overhead in the cars, and-I hope the railroad folks. have removed it before now. I tried. yesterday to carry home a bundle containing some things that I had bought, and discovered, after I got home, that. I had left the bundle in a street car. If I am going traveling for any distance-I carry my luggage in a certain number of pieces; I have, say, big bag, littlebag, two overcoats and umbrella. When I go aboard or leave the cars or boat I know that I ought to have five pieces, and I never forget them. But here again memory is a habit. On short, trips, if I have anything to carry I try by one of three ways, if I think of it, to remember. If it is a bundle that I can put in my pocket, I put it there; that is obviously the safest way. Another way is to put the package on the floor of the car where I must stumble over it in going out. The other way isto carry it in my lap or to lean it up against me so that it will fall and attract my attention when I get up. If I neglect to take one of these precau-

Over Many & League

tionary measures the package is gone;

but I never forget my umbrella."-N.

Y. Sun.

Spreads the infectious air poison of chills and fever, a complaint to the eradication spreads the intectious air poison of canis and fever, a complaint to the eradication and prevention of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted. Vast and fertile district are periodically visited by this relentless malady. Fortify with the Bitters and prevent it. Rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, kidney trouble and nervousness are conquerable in any stage by this comprehensive medicine, indersed by this comprehensive medicine, indorsed and commended by intelligent physicians

Mamma-"Little Robbie Jones always asks. to be excused when he leaves the table, and you never do. Why is it?" "Well, I guessits bis 'cause he's ashamed of eatin' so much, I don't know."—Inter Ocean.

DYSPEPSIA, impaired digestion, weak stomach, and constipation will be instantly relieved by Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

The great danger of looking too much up on the wine when it's red is that one may begin using it for paint.—Philadelphia.

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

BUTCHER—"Didn't like that ham? Why, it was some I cured myself." Customer—"Call that ham cured? Why, man, it wasn't even convalescent."—Boston Transcript. KEEP the pores open is essential to health.

Henn's Sulphur Scap does this. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

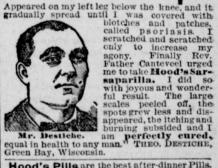
CUSTOMER—"Do you suppose you can take a good picture of me?" Photographer—"I shall have to answer you in the negative, sir."—Vogue.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE fat man in the side show is lying in vait for his victim.-Galveston News

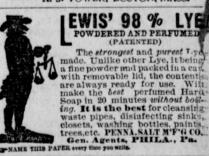
Positive, wait; comparative, waiter; su-

A Little Red Spot



Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills.





per package. Write for particulars. Satisfac-

T. J. Radford Eczema Co., Kansas City, Mo. References—Union National Bank and Evans-Gallagher Drug Company. CUT THIS OUT.



AN ANGEL OF THE EARTH.

Deal gently with her, Father Time! Write not too bold Thy name upon her brow cf snow, But let her years be told lingeringly we scarce may know

Deal gently with her, Father Time! The red, the rare, The rosy apples of her cheek, We fain would have thee spare; Or rob her with a hand so weak We still may think them there.

That she is growing old

Deal gently with her, Father Time!

Forget thy skill
In turning brown hair unto white;
Or if thou'lt have thy will, We pray thee leave us yet some slight, Fond trace of auburn still.

Deal gently with her, Father Time! The voice that stirs Old chords of memory in the heart, And lifts her worshipers To higher planes, from self apart, Though every change be hers!

Deal gently with her, Father Time Till life is o'er;
And after, do thou write her then,

In books of love and lore, As one of those rare spirits men -St. George Best, in Good Housekeeping.



CHAPTER XV.-CONTINUED Mechanically she gave him all the dreary particulars of those last days. They stood on opposite sides of the still form, scarcely less responsive now than it had been all these years.

"But oh, Sib," she burst forth, sobbingly, "it is awful not to be able to miss him more! I feel as if he had been dead all these years, lying here waiting for sepulture. I am so tired, Sibley, so tired of my loneliness, of my horrible feeling of responsibility for everything. so tired of having no one but Dido and Cato to consult with. Sometimes, but that was before Ninette came, I have wondered how I managed to keep sane. I have envied the negroes in the cabins, because they worked in gangs and sat about their cabin-doors of evenings, in groups, friendly groups, who helped each other to talk and to sing and to

"My poor, poor little Ida!" He came around to where she stood and folded her tenderly in his arms.

Her eyes grew luminous. It was so sweet to be caressed, to be cared for, to be pitied even by one's very own.

But it will be difficult now-now that you have come back to live. Oh, Sib, I have wanted you so, all these years! I feel as if a mountain were lifted from my breast. Poor, poor father!"

She turned toward the sheeted face with a passionate gesture of self-re-"It sounds as if I were finding proach. fault with him, Sibley; but it's not that-not that; it is the great joy of having you back once more, of knowing that you are here to stay-that a Fairbanks is once more at the helm."

"Let us go into the old school-room and talk, Ida," he said, with sudden brusqueness. "It will be easier there than here." He drew her away with him in the sunny little room in the wing where he and she had spent so many hours of their home school life. Ida smiled as she opened the door.

"It is Ninette's room now. But you do not need to be told that. She pervades the atmosphere."

Through a litter of childish belongings, scattered toys, pictured puzzles, dolls in every stage of dilapidation, they picked their way to a sofa against the wall.

"It is of Ninette I want to talk," said Fairbanks, dropping among the faded cretonne cushions with a heavy sigh; "of Ninette, and of something else."

Dennis Lorimer, owing to a slight mishap to the boat he and Rafe had' taken, reached White Cliffs the day after Ames Fairbanks' funeral.

His first evening was given to his mother. The next, all impatience, he started for Glenburnie. There was no one there but old Cato. To his volley of surprised questions the old man gave one answer:

"This note will make it clear, ef anything kin."

The note did not make it clear. It was full of love and full of mystery. It was from Ida, who called him her "dear Dennis" and begged him to forgive her the blow she was compelled to deal him. "Fate," she wrote, "still seems to pursue us with malicious intent. Sibley is in trouble-great trouble. He needs me every moment. I have gone back to New Orleans with him. Until the awful cloud that hangs over him is dissipated, there is no room in my heart, even for you. Oh, Dennis, my love, you will hear it all soon enough. The newspaper vultures are already hovering in sight. They have scented a fresh disgrace to the name of Fairbanks.

'It is all so horribly incomprehensible that I cannot be any clearer. I am groping, myself. The one clear idea that has taken full possession of me is that you will thank God that this blow descended before your name was indissolubly linked with the unfortunate one which I will drag with me, all stained as it is, to my grave.

"Believe one thing, always: I love

CHAPTER XVI. The sleuth hounds of the law were in

full cry upon Sibley Fairbanks' trail. The reward of five thousand dollars which was still waiting for a claimant, acted as a permanent spur to a few tireless spirits on the detective force. They had at last got hold of a positive clew. which they proceeded to unravel with gold chain of fine workmanship.

Day by day, hour by hour, the coil of evidence lengthened and strengthened, until, to the one faithful heart that clung to him through good and evil report, his case looked hopeless indeed.

banks' wife, that their connubial infe- dogs if you do that." licity had been even greater than that banks returned to the city, in improved circumstances, but naturally consumed

tragedy was complete. It only wanted the legal verbiage and profound platitudes of contending counsel to put this choice morsel into final shape for rolling under the famished tongue of public curiosity.

fast with sullen stoicism. "It may possibly be the last one I shall have the privilege of ordering to suit my own resolute of heart. "If it goes against me,"-he cracked the shell of his softboiled egg with nice deliberation,-'return at once to Glenburnie, with the child, and-and-if Lorimer seeks you in spite of all, don't repulse him, my dear. Promise me that, will you not?"

She did not answer him. She was watching his deliberate movements tion but that flimsy printed sheet in her with strained attention, through a film | lap. that made him look grotesquely unfamiliar.

"My poor Ida! my truest of women! my lion-hearted sister! you are not going to break down now?"

"Sibley! She called his name in a husky whisper. Her voice seemed deserting her along with all the other organs that had been essential in that other world she used to live in. She had needed a voice once, when as a girl, as a woman, she had breathed and moved in that Glenburnie. But she had nothing in tree-tops outside. common with that other girl, that other world. She was turning to stone. She was already petrified. Her heart had turned to rock. Her tears were so the closely-printed account of the trial. many hard, cold little pebbles. It was | After a long time she looked at Ni.

of her career had been Sibley Fair- ter is. She will send no man to the

She sat down on a comfortless chair, of average yoke mates, that Fairbanks' which chanced to be close by the barred failure to support his wife properly had shutters of her one front window, and led to a temporary separation, that dur- clasped her long white hands behind her ing that separation she had taken steps head. There was nothing to do but to to have her marriage declared null and wait and to listen. The verdict would void, that subsequently she had reap- be proclaimed on the streets some time peared in society as Eugene Norcross' that day. The Norcross affair was splendor loving and dashing wife, that worth money to the newspapers. The at about the same period of time Fair- public would be eager for the extras as they fell fluttering from the presses.

How long she sat there she could not with a jealous hatred of the woman | tell. She had lost all record of time. who had tossed him aside like a misfit- Perhaps it was another hour, another ting glove, and the groundwork of the day, another week, when she heard it in the distance-then nearer, shriller, more distinctly incoherent:

"Extra!" - mumble, mumble-"Norcross"-mumble, mumble-"here's your extra!"

She opened her blinds and leaned out On the morning of the day set for his in feverish haste. The enterprising trial, Sibley Fairbanks ate his break- gamin caught her swift motion. He was across the street and at her window in a second, with a fresh damp sheet held aloft. She seized it, flung taste," he said, with grim facetious- him his pay, and drew the shutters toness, to Ida, pouring out his coffee, gether again with hands which almost white-faced, but steady of nerve and refused their service. "Guilty!"

Two small arms were placed about the bent neck of her crouching figure. "Auntie, I loves you. I loves my papa. Where is my papa? I want him to come here."

Ida shook her; off ruthlessly. There was nothing in life worth any atten-

It was to spare her father this that God took him. But why take one and leave the other?

"Why should I, O Lord of might and justice, be left to suffer what was too great for him to bear? Is this infinite justice, infinite pity, infinite mercy?"

Ninette lifted up her voice in wailing. The room was dark. That crouching figure on the floor filled her small soul with fear. The unusual is full of terror for baby-souls. Ida took no more note of her than if her wailing had other world, at a fair old place called been the wailing of the wind in the

> For once in her life Ninette was absolutely forgotten by everybody. Her aunt was poring again ravenously over



"YOU ARE MY PRISONER."

more comfortable so. It helped her to f nette curiously. She had just mastered stand things. And there was so much, the situation. It was to John Lorimer's oh, so much, to stand!

"Well? I think I answered you before, Ida.'

'There is one question I would like to have you answer before—before— "My case is called?"

"Well?"

"You have never said yet-never to me, though of course I know it, dear, only I would love to have you put it in words-you have never said, in so many words: 'I did not do it.' Not for the lawyers-words mean nothing to them: they are only pebbles for their slings. But to me, Sibley, the sister who loves you and whose heart you have broken.' She was coming towards him with

tender outstretched arms, her worn, thin face all a-quiver with pain. He put out a repulsing hand before folding his arms sullenly.

"No. I have never put it into words for you. I did not know it was neces and stronger barriers between the sary. Forgive me, child, every pang I have cost you. I asked the prison But I could not help it. It had to be authorities to let me breakfast with you this morning, for I knew what this day would be to you, and I wanted, if possible, to say something comforting to you. Somehow, I don't seem to have managed very well. I wish you had some woman friend near you. I wish you had not come to the city with me. It makes it harder for both of us. Will you bring the child here and let me say good-by to her? If it goes against me, I shall not see either you or her again. I would not like you to come so close to a convicted criminal."

Her arms had fallen to her side like lead. He would not put it into words. It must be that he could not. She tottered from the room to fetch Ninette. In the darker hall she nearly stumbled over the two prison officials who were where she and Sibley had just got through with that dismal breakfast. One of the men put out a rough hand with kindly intent. He saved her a fall, for which she did not even thank him. When she came back along the same way, after a hurried five minutes spent in rousing Ninette and buttoning a tiny patient skill. This clew was a seal with dressing gown over her nightdress, the the impress of a martlet upon it, and it sentinels were gone. So was Sibley. was attached to three inches of broken | He had scrawled a message on an enve-

lope and left it on her napkin. "I have taken the easiest way for both of us. If I do not come back to you to-night leave at once for Glenburnie. I wish you had some woman friend near you. As for my little fore mine. And, John, it was because Given the established facts that Eu- daughter, Ida, all I ask of you is to of her that I said no to you that first Andrews," said Hicks earnestly.

wife the detectives owed the clew that they had just followed out to so triumphant a finale.

Slowly a light broke over Ida's haggard face. "Come here, Ninette," she said, aloud. "I want you, dear." Ninette came gladly, wiping her wet

eves on the cuff of her little wrapper. Her aunt looked at her musingly. "Little child, I wonder if you could soften her hard, hard heart? She used

to love you. Perhaps, for your sake-We will try it! We will go to her." As she opened the door that led into the street, half an hour later, Dennis Lorimer stopped in front of it.

CHAPTER XVII.

"John! Why should I have been singled out to perpetuate it? Why should the hard task of doing Amelia justice not have been left in other hands? I feel as if I had erected fresh houses of White Cliffs and Glenburnie. done."

"No, you could not help it. It had to

be done. He echoed her words gravely. He had just a little while before come from the courthouse, where he had waited to hear the verdict in the Norcross case. They had been sitting in somber silence a long minute.

"Poor Ida! poor Dennis! And to think that but for me they might at last have come together! No one ever would have suspected."

"Poor Ida! and poor Dennis! They

have waited so long!" "John, there is a reproach in your She left her seat, and, coming behind him, she put her arms around his neck and laid her soft cheek upon the crown of his head. There were standing guard at the door of the room | tears in her eyes, but if he felt them dropping among his close-clipped locks he made no sign, other than putting up one hand to lay it caressingly on hers, as they lay interlocked about his brown throat. She was very dear to himthis recovered wife.

"Not for you, wife," he said, soothingly. "You could not help it. It had to be done."

"She would not let me rest. Wherever I went, whatever I was doing, I could see her pleading eyes, I could hear her reproaching me for not caring. Oh, John, it was awful, awful! All my life long I have been caring for her, protecting her, putting her happiness begene Norcross' wife at an earlier stage | make of her as true a woman as my sis- time. I loved you then. But I said, I Judge.

cannot ask him to care for us both, and I cannot leave her to buffet the world alone. Poor Mellie! she was always so giddy. It was because of her that I said no the second time-though it ,almost broke my heart, John, to say it. But she was away from me then, and, although she was married to him, Sibley Fairbanks, she used to write me such reckless wild letters and tell me that she was coming back to me. She kept me in fear. I thought, if disgrace awaited me, you should not be involved in it. Then, when she disappeared, John, and sent me her child to care for, in a foolish moment I determined to marry you, and take Amelia's child up among the Fairbanks, thinking they might see and grow to love it, and through it all the child might come to be well with Amelia and her husband. It was not right, John. It was wrong -oh, so wrong-to you!" "We will not ever allude to the past.

You have suffered sufficiently, my dar-

"I have! I have! Oh, John, I have!" She was distinctly sobbing now. He drew her to him.

"You have forgiven me so much, John

But this last is too much.' "Dear, it is horrible from beginning to end, but, with a clew to the identity of your sister's slayer put into your hands, what less could you do than fol-low it to its solution? You would not only have been a traitor to your sister, but you would have been compounding a felony, if you had not done just what

you did do." "Oh, thank you for putting it that way! God bless you, John, for thinking of such sweet, comforting words!" She lay quiet in his arms, her wet cheek pressed against his shoulder, her breath coming audibly in long, sobbing catches every few seconds. He bent his head to bring his lips close to her

"It is good to feel you so near, Norrie, to have you so close to me. I don't know how I lived through the days without you-how I existed, believing that you would never come back to me. My wife that was lost and is found!"

"Hush!" She drew herself closer to his heart by clasping her arms about his neck. Her lips were upon his cheek, her soft breath stirred his hair. They sat very quiet, recognizing in that mute communion how much they really were to each other. Once he caught in a half-

whisper the plaintive refrain: "Poor Ida! and poor, poor Dennis! If

I could only do something!" Even then her opportunity was coming to her. A knock at the door, and one of the hotel waiters stood before them.

A lady wanted to see Mrs. Lorimer,

alone. "But I don't know anybody here"she turned perplexedly towards John-"outside the people I used to know; and

if it is any of them, they have come from pure curiosity." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

> QUEER TREES. Wonders of the Vegetable World in the Government's Collection

The department of agriculture has an interesting collection of queer plants. Among the most remarkable of the plants is the lace-bark tree of Jamaica, the inner bark of which is composed of many layers of fibers that interlace in all directions. Caps, ruffles, and even complete suits of lace are made from it. It bears washing with common soap, and when bleached in the sun acquires a degree of whiteness equal to the best artificial lace, with which this surprising natural product compares quite favorably as to of basswood, and that on a hillside or

Another curiosity is known in the Another curiosity is known in the and lastly where buckwheat was tropics as the sand-bark tree, and also raised. Of course, if asters and golden as the monkey dinner bell. It has a round, hard-shelled fruit, about the size of an orange, which, when ripe and dry, bursts open with a sharp location, and so we have to put up noise like the report of a pistol. Its juice is poisonous.

The South American trumpet tree might furnish a band with musical instruments, inasmuch as its hollow branches are used for horns and also for drums.

The "dumb cane" is so called because its fleshy, cane-like stems render and lastly buckwheat. From all speechless anyone who happens to bite

There is also a toothbrush tree from Jamaica. Toothbrushes are made from it by cutting pieces of the stem to convenient lengths, and fraving out the ends. It also supplies, conveniently enough, an excellent tooth powder, which is prepared by pulverizing the dried stems.-Washington Star.

It is a common mistake of Americans to think that the predicate "van" before a Dutch name signifies nobility. In the Low countries, that is, in the kingdoms of the Netherlands and of Belgium, "van" has no particular meaning. Names with "van" are to be read on shops as well as on the doors of the most aristocratic mansions. The humblest persons have it as well as the most refined. On the other hand, a great number of the oldest families are without it. In Germany "von" means noble, and all persons belonging to the nobility have "von" before their family names, without any exception. Persons who do not belong to the nobility cannot put "von" before their names, as they have no right to do so, and would be found out directly if they assumed it, and make themselves ridiculous. But in case of a man being knighted for some reason or other, he has the right to put "von" before his family name. For instance, when Alexander Humboldt was knighted, he became Alexander von Humboldt, and all his descendants, thing. male and female, take the prefix.-N. Y. Post.

His Intentions. "What are your intentions concern-

ing my daughter, Mr. Hicks?" asked Maude's mother. "You have been calling here so much that it has excited re-

"I hope to be a brother to her, Mrs.

FARM AND GARDEN.

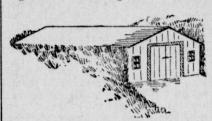
HILLSIDE CELLAR.

A Few Words About Ice and Cold Storage

on the Farm. The handling of fresh meat is directly dependent upon artificial refrigeration and in no other direction are its benefits more marked or widespread. The cattle of the western plains have become the daily food of those living at the antipodes. In ten years, from 1880 to 1891, the imports of fresh beef and mutton into Great Britain increased from 400 to nearly 3,300,000 carcasses During the same period the beef exports alone from the United States advanced from 50,500 to 101,500 tons.

Not only are meats carried in refrigerator vessels from America and the antipodes to England, but within a year Australian milk has been shipped in frozen blocks in such quantities as to be retailed in the streets of London for four cents per quart. Butter, cheese, eggs, fruits and other perishable products are likewise transported enormous distances by rail or water, without injury to the quality and at a low cost for freight.

It is well known that cellars which are dry, cool and well ventilated are of great service in preserving fruit and vegetables, and storage cellars without



ice have been in use for years with profit and convenience to their owners. A convenient place is to locate them in the side of a slight hill as shown in the following figure:

An excavation the width of the cellar is made, the earth being thrown up against the outside of the stone wall, which is built on the lower hillside. The opposite wall is formed by the cut face of the hill. The rear end is constructed in the same manner as the lower hillside. The front wall and loors are made of a double thickness of boards, with 6 inches inclosed space filled with sawdust. For a cellar 100 feet deep the estimated cost is \$100, no skilled labor being required. Large storage room is provided in such a cellar; 50,000 celery plants have been accommodated and hundreds of bushels of vegetables, apples and other fruits have been held during the fall and winter. On large fruit farms such a building designed to properly care for fruit during shipping and packing and as a storehouse for temporary use is a necessity. It is at times of great market gluts that the cold storage shed is of the greatest value. Oftentimes by saving a crop for a week the prices realized will be double what would otherwise be obtained.-Farm and Home.

LOCATION FOR APIARY.

me Excellent Advice from an Experi

enced Beekeeper. If I were at liberty to choose a location where I desired, and could find such a one, it would be in a place where the land sloped gently to the southeast, with pasturage as follows, says Mr. Doolittle in American Bee Journal: Some willow to stimulate early brood rearing, with sugar maples ollow: then apple insurance of plenty of honey from apple to white clover, which should be abundant. Next, I should want plenty mountain, so as to prolong its bloom, rod could be olenty in the fall, it would be still better. But most of us have other ties beside the bees to fix our with such a one as we have, and the man is to be honored that can be contented and bring about good results with only limited bee pasturage at his own home where duty calls him to remain. If I could have but one of the above named sources of honey I would select basswood first, clover second, sources of information I can gather, basswood is the greatest honey pro-ducer in the United States, for the length of time it is in bloom. The lay of the land is not of so much importance as the forage, for tight fences or belts of evergreen can be placed around the beeyard to protect it from high winds. I would have the hives face the south or east, if possible, as the bees start earlier in the morning than when they face the north and west; also our prevailing winds are from the direction last mentioned.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

SHARP plows save the farm teams. HELP costing the least money is not always the cheapest.

Surplus earnings cannot be invested in anything that will pay much better than a good barn. You cannot afford to buy all your

home supplies, no matter how big crops you grow to sell. ODD times can be used to advantage in cutting weeds which will seed a lit-

tle later if let alone. If you have no shed or shelter of any kind for the farm wagon, run it under some shade trees. The hot sunshine

following a rain injures it more than the rain. Do not allow the farm buildings to lack paint. The cost is covered by the saving in lumber which results and the improved appearance is worth some-

CURE clover hay as carefully as possible. It is excellent feed when nicely cured, but loses much of its value if leached in curing, or handled when so dry that its leaves fall off badly.

ADOPT a system of rotation of crops which is adapted to the conditions found on your farm. Different crops. require different food elements and some need the elements which others add to the soil.

WITH THE BUSY BEES.

If the bee keepers's supply of honey is small, he will do better to sell near

It is said that bees will sometimes fly a distance of six miles for white

LOCATE the bees near the house where they can be heard when they

swarm. Use sawdust under and around the hives to prevent grass and weeds spring-

ing up to annoy the bees. Some use sand or gravel for this purpose. Honey can be extracted, if the work is carefully done, without the least injury to the comb, which may be re-

placed in the hive to be refilled. MANY swarms and large yields of honey will not be obtained during the same season. The one will be de-

veloped at the expense of the other. To SECURE the greatest quantity of pure white combs remove the sections as soon as filled and replace empty ones with starters of comb foundation.

THE Italian is the most prolific and best all-around bee. With its long tongue it is able to go right to the bottom of the flowers, as the black bee cannot.

THE apiarist should give his personal attention to crating, grading and shipping his honey. An inferior, soiled package often ruins the market of his ITALIAN bees are said to be larger,

nore beautiful, more prolific, swarm earlier and oftener, work earlier and later, gather more honey, are less inclined to rob, and are less disposed to sting than the native bees. If you have no shade for your bees

plant fruit trees among them. They will not only supply the bees with pollen and honey in blooming time but will prove an acceptable shade so essential in summer. Then too the bees will fertilize the bloom and cause the trees to bear plentifully.-Orange Judd Farmer.

TAKE CARE OF CROPS.

It Is Much Easier to Preserve Than It Is to Grow Them.

It is quite as important to harvest and store the crops carefully as it is to plant and cultivate properly. Some farmers seem to overlook this fact. The percentage of hay and grain wasted because of poorly constructed stacks and leaky barn roofs is unnecessarily large. Do not suffer from these causes. Rats. mice, squirrels, weevils and other insects destroy and damage grain after it is in the bins and cribs. These losses are preventable. The "old beaten track" is not the one which will always lead us most quickly, or even most surely, to success in agriculture. New ideas and new methods have come up in every branch of farm practice during recent years, and many of them have already been tried and found good. A prejudice in favor of old ways should not keep one from being progressive, says Wisconsin Agriculturist. Read, study and keep up with the times. Very many farms which are now unproductive, or barely paying expenses, could be brought up to a very profitable state of cultivation, merely

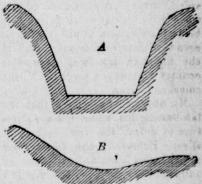
by underdraining.

Where tile is difficult to procure or where the expense is thought to be too great, an excellent substitute may be made of boards or stones. Good farming is very often thrown away on land which is too wet to produce good crops, and before wasting more time and strength in this way the land itself should be put in proper condition. Put some of the surplus manure on the meadows, hauling it out and spreading evenly through the fall and winter. will run out rapidly if not fed. It pays just as well as to fertilize grain. Some neglect this and wonder that they get such poor crops, and conclude there is no profit in grass.

SHAPE OF DITCHES.

Some That Will Withstand Pressure of

Water and Frost. It is a bad blunder to make ditches of shape that will fall in by the percolation of water or heaving of frost. Instead of making the sides perpendicular, or nearly so, let them slope from a top 4 feet or more wide to 18 inches at the bottom, as in Fig. A. At Fig. B is



shown a still more desirable shape, as once seeded to grass it cannot get out of order. The mower and rake also are not hindered in their working, but perform as well going into and out of the ditch as when on a level. B is especially suited to meadows very wetin spring and fall and dry at harvest time.-Hollister Sage, in Farm and

What Kind of Hogs to Raise.

The breed can be selected to suit your dea of a hog, but in order to raise any breed with any degree of success for a term of years it is necessary to continually select each year and separate from the other pigs, at weaning time, such sows as you wish to breed from, and never breed them until they are matured, or if you do you will get too fine a bone and a weak-constituted lot of pigs. All sows that have matured that are not developed as they should be must be fattened, or else your selecting will avail you nothing. And then breed to a full-blooded sire, and in this way you will not only make more dollars but will enhance your product --

Colman's Rural World. EXPERIENCE is a costly school. Then profit by the experience of others by reading the farm papers and experiment station bulletins.

The Chase County Courant.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democrats of Chase County, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, September 2, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for that may not be rebuilt; nothing has the following county officers, to be been cast into the sea beyond recovery. voted for at the ensuing Novem ber election, viz: Treasurer, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner, and County Commissioner for the First District, and for the purpose of electing a County Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Central Committee, J. R. BLACKSHERE,

W. E. TIMMONS,

Secretary.

Five states—Iowa, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois—have no interest bearing debt, and there are six of seven other states whose bonded debts are mere bagatelles. Among the number are New Jersey, Nebraska, Kentucky and California. In a current news paragraph, which contains the information, it is said that "exclusive of the south the states are generally free from debt," and that "the annual interest charge of all the states have not some men recognize the necessity of manliness in business mat ters and begin to pay their debts and begin to pay their debts and put their money to its usual and legitimate uses the sooner this ters and begin to pay their debts and put their money to its usual and legitimate uses the sooner this ters and begin to pay their debts and put their money to its usual and legitimate uses the sooner this ters and begin to pay their debts and put their money to its usual and legitimate uses the sooner this term have been used to be sooned the south the states are generally free from debt," and that "exclusion the sooner than the sooner that the sooner the sooner that the sooner the sooner that the sooner men recognize the necessity of manliness in business mat term and begin to pay their debts and begin to pay thei ally free from debt," and that "the annual interest charge of all the states collectively is less than that of a single railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

The editor of the Dodge City Demo crat was assaulted, while in his office.

week before last, by a man who struck him several times in the face and morrow and next day. When this several times in the face and morrow and next day. When this

him several times in the face, and then cruelly bit off a portion of his nose and spit it on the floor. Editor Petillon has caused the arrest of his and the business man who was just and generous and stood by his neighbors will stand in a much better light than the man who shut himself up see the prominent bankers, bold and defifive nor more than ten years in the and refused to pay when he had money penitentiary. In the language of the Eureka Messenger; "This is not an Arizona Kicker yarn but is a truthful in his pocket. In these days not merely honesty but liberality is the best policy.—Kansas City Star.

The Democrats in the American congress made a vigorous fight for World's Columbian Exposition. the free coinage of silver, Senator P. B. Plumb, of Kansas, yoting with not availed themselves of earlier opthe Democrats, as did Congressman portunities, a special excursion over gered look. Kelley, in the House. In order to defeat the free coinage bill the Sher-sas City at 7:00 p. m. All trains from the south and west, make good

Look again, the mansion on the hilltop, the hut down the varley, wherever Dives dwells Lazarus cringes and begs at the gates.

Under the single gold standard you against the protest of nearly every | connections with this train. Democratic Senator and member in the House. It provided for the have gone to the World's Fair over sister in the hut.

The grand old halls in the east ring instead of a money metal as the con- ing that courteous trearment, comfort stitution contemplated.

repeal of the Bland law which provided for the coinage of about \$50,000 can be made than in such a trip as 000 of silver money every year. This this; and teachers who wish to become being the situation it will readily be seen that an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law will leave this Park, Chicago, are urged to join this country without any provision for the special excursion. coinage of silver.

Mr. Sherman has stated that the law bearing his name was a subterfuge to defeat the free coinage of eilver. Everybody now admits that the Sherman law is a fraud and an fit of those we publish a synopsis of the Sherman law is a fraud and an fit of those we publish a synopsis of the synop outrage on the people of the west and | the law: south, and, in fact, everybody except the bond holders and the money ensuare any partridge, prairie chicken, changers. But, for all that, its un-

bugs just what they have asked for. The people of Kansas must not overlook the fact that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law means the demonetization of silver. This can never be accomplished if all the members of the House and Senate who have been elected by an ing twenty-five dollars for each ofanti-goldling constituency, from the south and west, will remain true to the trust confided to them. If, as Mr. Bland suggests, these representatives of the south and west will stand up with their faces to the west instead of to the east silver will not be

demonetized. If the Sherman law is unconditionally repealed some of the western and southern men in Congress will have betrayed the people whom they represent. There is no getting arround this, and it is just as well to call present. There is no getting arround this, and it is just as well to call things by their right name. There is no partianship or should be none in this question. Wall street is united in favor of a single gold standard and in the 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 night.

Women's and Children's diseases a specialty in favor of a single gold standard and the west and south should be united the west and south should be united strictly to my business.

DR. A. H. P. Bohning.

privileges in Chicago.

THE HIDDEN DOLLARS.

It has often been said that the vorst possible use to make of a man it to hang him, and as a parallel truth it may be said that the worst possible use to make of a dollar in these hard times is to hoard it up. A tied-up dollar is a dead dollar, of no more use in the affairs of life than a dead man. Every man should understand the "hard times" we complane of are temporary. There has been no absolute destruction of values. We

We have had a brief financial stringency, but nothing like the crisis of 1837, or of 1857, or of 1873. The country is immensly richer than it was in those perious and has suffered no way and Secretary Grisham, such losses as then. In those days the closing of a bank meant its final suspension. Now but comparatively ral Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the Democratic County

the hope of reopening, or at least the renayment of its depositors.

Now but comparatively

few banks close, and rarely without and resolutions which were unamiously adopted: repayment of its depositors.

Men-business men-should un-derstand the situation. There is no Chairman business sense in exaggerating it orbecoming hysterical or panicky about

People who are unable to pay their advertising bills manage to scrape up a hundred dollars or so, to spend at the World's Fair.—Atchison Patriot

Ithere is nothing in the situation which excuses any man from his ordinary obligations to his fellow men, those among whom he lives and moves and with whom he does busing the republic already nearly accomplished their object? Yes; and you might have added any ness. If he owes a debt it is as other newspaper bill.

The Courant predicts that the present congress will pass a free silver comage bill, placing gold and silver on a parity, and President Cleveland will sign the bill. This is good Demogratic doctrine, and Clever is no excuse for any man avoiding to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all other property of every name and nature, even to the value of the days work. Look at the price of your wheat. Have not the usurers of the land made of no value the property of six great states and territories in this Union, and bankrupted one fourth of the tarmers in good Democratic doctrine, and Cleve- is no excuse for any man avoiding land will not dodge the issue. Watch and see our predictions come true.

or disobeying them. A man who hoards a dollar now is like a man who witholds bread in time of a

famine.

statement of an actual occurrence?" SPECIAL WORLD'S FAIR EX-

THE LAST ACT.

Many Kansas teachers who did not of humanity in their cradles.

The unconditional repeal of the visit the World's Fair early in the Equity with its flaming swo The unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver purchase, if it is accomplished, will be the last act in a conspiracy of English and American capitalists to demonetize silver, thereby reducing by one-half the world's supply of metallic money.

The Democrats in the American capitalists to demonet the control of the coming year's are ready to enjoy a two weeks holiday among the wonderfully interest—

of humanity in their cradies.

Equity with its flaming sword of trath demands a halt, and commands you impso finite no back to your dungeons of darkness. We will have remonetization of silver and this will give employment to millions of laborers and will be the means of building up bappy and prosperons homes.

You see in our great cities the Colorado

This will be the last of many suctitution contemplated.

The Sherman bill provided for the ship of so many Kansas teachers.

No better educational investment,

For further information, apply to, J. J. Comer, local agent.

CAME LAW.

"It is unlawful for any person at any time, to catch, kill, shoot, trap or grouse, quail, pheasant, oricle, meadow bird, except upon their own premises and for their own use. It is unlawful for any person, company or corporation at any time, to buy, sell or barter any bird or birds named above. A person may catch or kill any bird for strictly scient fic purposes. A person found guilty of this demeanor may be subject to a fine not exceedfense; also together with an attor-

ney's fees of ten dollars." STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Go to Velasco for health, sea air and comfort; 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 better than in California; where the soil is a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetables all winter. Coldest day in three years 25 degrees above zero. Warmest day 92 degrees Velasco offers the best investments the South. Write the Commercial Club,

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

SILVER MEETING MONDAY NIGHT First Gun of the Campaign.

Quite a number of our citizens, irrespective of party, met at the court house Monday evening to express their feelings on the silver question. The meeting was called to order by H. A. McDaniels, Dr. A. M. Conaway was made chairman and T. H. Grisham, secretary.

A committee on resolutions were appointed as follows: J. S, Doolittle, S. D. Breese and Aaron Jones. Mr. Jones declined to serve and W. H. Knox was appointed,

While the committee were drawing up the resolutions speeches full of sound doctrine were made by Chairman Cona-

The committee on resolutions then returned and through their chairman, J. S.

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS. We have this day assemb led in mass, irrespective of party, to take into consideration the surrounding con ditious which tends to the utter over throw of Republican institutions, and the

Has not legislation already demon-etized silver, thereby adding to the pur-chasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all other property of every name and nature, even to the value of the days

bankrupted one fourth of the farmers in twenty of the leading agricultural states

of this nation.

The usurers have boldly confiscated the earnings of the millions of toilers and locked it up in their safety deposit boxes and sat down upon the keys, And these millionaires are lolling in luxuries stolen from the hard earned toils of a plundered people, while honest starving people are being imprisoned all over this land for no other crime than that they are hungry.

If these conspirators are not met and their resistant horses are not met and their resistant are not met and their resislant are not met and their resislant are not met and their resis

their political heresies strangled, it will produce labor riots in this land which will shake the continent from end to end and if these conspirators succeed in their de signs it will destroy one of the grandest civilizations the World has ever seen, Civilization retogrades where seridom be

What are some of the conditions now exisiting in the center of this great conti-nent. You see men fighting to get pos-session of tools to work at reduced wages. In the great city of Chicago you see men compelled to compete with men who ofter to work for 30 cents a day. In the mining and manufacturing districts of the east you see men driven to work like days to the absorber of the control of the control

dumb animals to the slaughter.
You see thousands of men in the west see the prominent bankers, bold and defi-aut, threatening if you force remonetiza tion of silver upon them, they will with draw all gold from circulation and cause a universal state of bankruptcy, It the sin gle gold standard you see where the arch angel of the infernal regions has been let loose to destroy humanity, and avarice, the twin demon, strangling the children

day among the wonderfully interest-ing and instructive sights of the baton of the policemen as he knocks him down and carries him off to prison, while For the benefit of such teachers and at the other end of the string you see the their friends, and others who have family of the miner, whose very appearance haunts you. the gaunt, starved, hun-

Look again, the mansion on the hilltop,

Under the single gold standard you create two classes. The silver laughter of the silk clad lady finds an awful echo

the white metal to a mere commodity, be personally conducted, thus insurinstead of a money metal as the coning that courteous trearment, comfort
the Colorado miner is wild eyed despair, cursing the authors of their beings.

And of such fruit bears the tree of monometalism or a single gold standard. RESOLUTIONS.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we demand the remonetization and free and unlimi ted coinage of silver, with 371½ grains to the dollar, regardless of the humbug idea of parity or intrinsic bullion value.

Second, that we are unequivocaly in

favor of an American system of finance, believing that with a population of one bundred and eleven millions of people in the two Americas that an American system of finance is to the interest of Ameri-

y values in the mineral wealth producing states and is fast bankrupting the agricultural states of this Union.

Fourth, we hereby pledge ourselves to vote for the person and party whose platchangers. But, for all that, its un- grouse, quail, pheasant, oricle, meadow form favors the free comage of silver at conditional repeal will give the gold lark, red bird, mocking bird and blue the ratio of 16 to 1 and that we hereby pledge ourselves to vote against any pary who seeks to evade the issue pledge ourselves to do all in our power to lefeat the enemies of free silver.

Fifth. Resolved that we hereby condem the action of congress as trifling with the most sacred rights of the citizens of this republic who are losing their homes by the thousand.

Sixth, Resolved that the secretary of

this meeting be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to our congressiona delegation and especially to Hon. Chas Curtis, Congressman from this district.

J. S. Doollittle,

Committee S. D. Breese,
W. H. KNOX.

Grand Army to Indianapolis,

The Santa Feand Pennsylvannia routes have been chosen as the official roads for veterans going to the Indianapolis encampment. The round trtp will be \$21.40 from Emporia, the nearest Chase county. A special train will leave Topeka on Saturday, September 2, at 3:30. leave Kansas City for Chicago at 7 and arrive at 11 the following morning. The train will then leave Chicago for Indianapolis at noon

MICHAEL QUINN, (SUCCESSOR TO J. M. WISHERD). THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

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

MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP,

to quench your thirst these hot days.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, - - - - Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

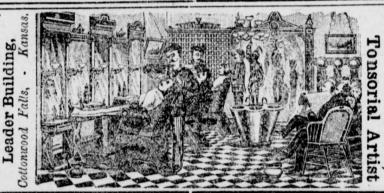
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware. Farm Machinery,



Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS





ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK. We are authorized to announce A. Lehnherr as a candidate for Courty Clerk, at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

\$3.00 \$2.50 5.00. 2.00 LADIES \$2.00 &\$1.75 FOR BOYS

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price.
W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere.
Everybody should wear them. It is a duty
you owe yourself to get the best value for
your money. Economize in your footwear by
purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which
represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

Everyand None senuite without W. I.

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. I. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Lool for it when you buy. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE MER-CANTILE COMPANY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

WORK FOR US

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

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me,

WANTED.— A Representative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168 Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

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

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

-AND LOANS MONEY.-A SGHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting

has been established at Cottonwood Falis, Kan.,

under the management of GEO. W. SOMERS.

NOW is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$8.00, without leaving your home.

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

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

Those interested will please call on or addresss,

CEO. W. SOMERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

ACENTS WANTED on Salary and Commission for the ONLY AUTHORIZED Biography & JAMES G. BLAINE, BIOGRAPHY & JAMES G. BLAINE, By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Biaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCU-SIONS," One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan, of Maine, took 112 orders from first 110 calls; agent's profit \$196.50. Mrs. Ballard, of Ohio, took 15 orders, 13 Seal Russia, in 1 day; profit \$26.25. N. E. Rice, of Massachusetts, took 27 orders in 2 days; profit \$47.25 J. Partridge, of Maine, took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit \$75.25 E. A. Palmer, of North Dakota, took 53 orders in 3 days; profit \$8.25. EXCLU-IVE TER. RIT'RY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., Norwich, Ct,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

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

THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank.
COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federa

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

BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Emporia National Bank

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

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the plactice 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. BROADWAY

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CEDAR POINT! call on

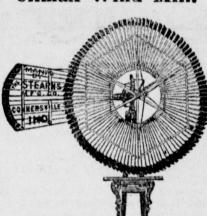
> PECK, and purchase a

'CORMICK BINDER,

TWINE, etc. Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

THE Climax Wind Mill.



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

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

felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

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

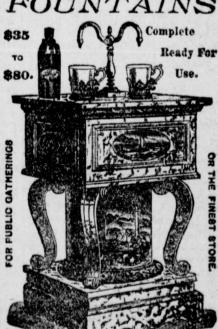
Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.

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

Address all correspondedce to

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

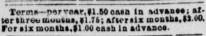


Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, · · · · INDIANA





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Bazaar Pase Frt.
Bazaar Pase Mixed

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

E. P. Sampsell is again in town. We still need money to pay debts. Somers has 17 pupils in shorthand. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Thursday, Sept. 14th, Children's

day.
Two heifer calves for sale; apply at this office.

The District Court will be in ses-

sion, Monday. John B. Sanders was down to Emporia, Monday.

C. S. Ford, of Jacob's creek, was at Emporia, Tuesday. Miss Hattie Mann, has returned

home, from Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Swope are visit-

ing the World's Fair. L. P. Jansen was at Matfield Green, last week, on business.

Dr. J. M. Hamme is again home from the World's Fair.

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

Mrs. N. A. Brown, of Strong City, was quite sick last week.

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

K. T. Knight has moved his family from Emporia to Strong City. Mrs. M. McDonald, of Strong City,

visited in Emporia, this week. If you ever think of studying shorthand now is your opportunity.

Miss Josie Daub, daughter of Wm. Daub, is very sick with a fever.

Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Emporia, yesterday.

N. M. Patton has bought the farm of B. M. Chappel, near Clements. B. F. Talkington, of Matfield Green,

was in town, Monday, on business. The family of D. H. McGinley have J. C. Scroggin arrived here Sund-

day morning on a short business trip. Miss Carrie Breese has returned home from her visit at the World's

John Jackson, of Matfield Green, was in town, last Thursday, on busi-

The grape crop is now coming into market, and is selling at 5 cents per pound. There was a slight rain fell here,

Tuesday morning, and it was eloudy all day. A. B. Watson returned home, to-day, from Hamilton, Greenwood

county. J. W. Brown, of Strong City, runs his Hearse free to any part of the county, visited Mrs. Aaron Jones, last

Misses Bucher and Austin, of go to Oklahoma.

Canaan, and Miss Wiz, of Sedgwick county, visited Mrs. Aaron Jones, last

Louisiana. C. W. White, of Strong City, was

at Emporia, the fore part of the week, county. on business. Miss Nellie Howard returned, Mon-

day evening, from her visit at the World's Fair.

and get prices on Coffins before buying elsewhere.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, pears old, broke to wagon, weight behides and furs.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six thing in fact, a large supply of everything in the general merchandise line, and sells at bed-rock prices. hides and furs.

City, last week. Do you wear pants? If so, step in bouncing boy.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J.

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's,

nearer his work.

Emporia, to live. The Co-operative Store is having

its flour all re bolted, making a finer and better grade.

BUT GREATEST

OF OUR

CLEAN-UP SALE.

"O, the good times are coming, you can see them on the run; A-twinklin' in the dewdrops an' a-shinin' in the sun! A-dumpin' o'er the daisies and a bablin' in the brook, An' lookin' at a feller like his sweetheart orter look."

In all the talk about hard times and distress the croakers seem to forget that this great country with its vast natural wealth is still left-and that we in our great Summer CLEAN-UP Sale are giving values that beat all records. Our Mr. Carson is now in the Eastern markets buying goods for Fall and Winter trade and our instructions to our salesmen are: Sell the goods, make room for new goods, reduce the prices on everything and make them go.

SEE THE SPECIAL PREMIUMS WE OFFER FOR DISPLAYS AT THE FAIR, Sept. 13, 14 and 15.

For best display of Canned Fruits by any Chase County girl under 15 years old we will give one Dress Pattern worth \$5.00.

For the best cisplay of pieces embroidered in silk by any Chase County lady we will give a pair of French Kid shoes worth \$5.00.

CARSON & SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS

C. R. Simmons rode to Cedar Point, Sunday, on his bicycle, returning, in the evening, by rail.

Miss Lydia Winters, of Strong City, has returned home from her visit at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

J. M. Patterson, of Matfield Green, Foley's. His daughter, Miss I was down in the Indian Territory, gone to Osage City, on a visit. last week, on business.

Fork about three feet. Ben S. Arnold shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City. Wednesday night of last week.

A. Z. Scribner, W. S. Romigh and B. S. Arnold took hogs to the Kansas City market, this week. Deputy Sheriff J. F. Perkins, of

Matfield Green, has returned home from a visit in Colorado. J. H. Mayville, of Strong City, has returned home from his visit in

Minnesota and the East. Senator W. A. Morgan was at To-peka, this week, as a witness in the Hughes court martial trial.

Mrs. Martha Freeborn, of Rich Hill, Ills., is here visiting at her daughter's, Mrs. H. P. Coe.

D. K. Cartter returned home, Sunday, from Holton, where he had some horses attending the races. Mrs. Mary White, of Toledo, has

rented the Simpson house, and will move into the same this month. Mrs. James Watson, of Strong City visited her parents, on Four Mile creek, Morris county, last week.

DA gasoline stove for sale. The owner has two and wishes to dispose moved from Strong City to Emporia. of one. Apply at this office. jeltf September 16, at high noon, central time, has been set by the President for the opening of the Cherokee strip.

Miss Fannie Powers, of South Fork. and Miss Lida Ryan, of Strong City. have returned from the World's Fair.

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 gal-

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

J. F. Kirker and son, Paul, have gone on a short visit to Lake Charles. Miss Rena Hunt returned home,

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

Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.
Mrs. T. M. Gruwell, who has been Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, recovering from a serious illness, had

a relapse, last Friday, and is again

gram, Tuesday, from Ohio, telling him to, as every one is getting ready to that he is the great-grandfather of a bouncing boy.

The dates are September 13, 14 and 15.

Misses Birdie Rettiger and Anna Craft, of Strong City, have gone to Somers about the day class he is gosecond money, at Holton, in ing to organize soon.

Please to look at the date to which also won third money in the 3-minute your subscription for the COURANT race. He is now at Leavenworth. has been paid, and see if you do not

Mike Norton, of El Reno. Oklaho ma, who has been visiting his brother, Wm. Norton, of Norton creek, returned home, last Thursday.

City, and is now boarding at Mrs. Foley's. His daughter, Miss Eva, has

The pension of Thomas Harper, A rain fell at Matfield Green, last Saturday, which raised Upper South has been suspended and he will make application under the old law. Miss Rida Winters, accompanied by

her niece, Miss Myra Tuttle, visited her sister, Mrs. John Sill, at Lincolnville, Marion county, last week. Happy and contented is a home with

"The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. W. A. Morgan has returned from his visit to Cincinati, Ohio, where he also attended the National Convention of Sons of Veterans, last week.

Chas. M. Gregory will leave, this afternoon, for Denver, Col., having received a telegram from there that his sister, Miss Julia, is seriously ill. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and

county and several other places in

When you want a good dish of Ice the Corner Grocery, Cottonwood Falls. north part of the county.

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 Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Duchanois and daughler, Katie, were at Emporia, the fore part of the week, visiting Mrs. Duchanois' parents, Mr. and Mrs.

Harry Young, accompanied by Otto Kimsey, came in, last week, from Colorado. They left Sunday night, for Whichita, from whence they will

Married, at the home of the bride,

Capt. H. A. Ewing, Postmaster at Wonseyu, and S. T. Slabaugh, mem ber of the Democratic County Cen-Sunday, from her visit to her sister, ber of the Democratic County Cen-Mrs. John Orr, at Kellogg, Cowley tral Committee, for Ceder township,

were in town yesterday. Wm. McGee, formerly of Strong City, returned on Tuesday of last week, from Denver, Colo., where he had been for some time past. His family are still at Denver.

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, keeps on hand a large supply of flour and

James Riggs, of Matfield Green. at this office. nov24-tf The coming County Fair will be hipped 100 head of cattle to Kansas Tracedor from Chicago Chic

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, is sell-Matfield Green.

Pat. Sheldon has moved his family from Strong City to Emporia, to be cemetery, yesterday.

F. C. Kirk, of South Fork, died, Tuesing feed and flour, the best on the market, men's and boys' clething, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and boots and shoes, hats and caps, and

D. K. Cartter's Sunrise Prince won second money, at Holton, in the 2:40 trot, in the fast time of 2:25. He

hink we need money.

Dayid J. Harris, of the Rettiger with fruit trees and shrubbery. Ap-

Our County Fairs are great advertisements for the county, and every one interested in the county should J. L. Cochran has moved to Strong one of the best ever held in the county.

Mrs. James Coutts and son, of Mrs. James Coutts and son, of Britt, Iowa, arrived here, Tuesday, on a two weeks' visit to Mrs. Coutts' mother, Mrs. John Shofe. Mrs. Coutts' husband is editor of the Britt Tribune.

The time is drawing near for the holding of the Ceunty Fair, and no

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 preparing their exhibits so as to take

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair. of Pueblo-Col., and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of

While Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Hays,

Mr. S. P. Watson, of Strong City, in this comunity.
left on Wednesday of last week, for While holding his horse in front of

There was agreat deal of thunder and lightning last night, but a very little apprintly of rain fell hersebouts. little sprinkle of rain fell hereabouts. Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to There must, however, from appear-M. A. Richards', one door north of ances, have been a good rain in the

the Democratic Administration.

day, from San Luis Obispo, Cal., for the purpose of Miss Fannie's attending school here. They formerly lived at Matfield Green, in this county.

Mrs. Dutton are a newly-married couple, and Mr. Howard and his nephew had never seen each other before; therefore, the visit was a most Arrearages in subscriptions or new

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

Remember the time for holding the and 15th, is drawing near, and if you county.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.

Week.

Miss Carrie Thomas, nee Hyle, who was visiting Mrs. E. D. Replogle, returned to her home at Emporia, Sattled, at the folia of the bride, and 15th, is drawing near, and if you have not already begun to make preparations to exhibit something there are discovered by the late J. S. Shipman.

C. I. Maule, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from his sister, Miss Helen King, of Centerville, Indiana. His sister, Miss Emily King, who kept house for him a number of years in Strong City, has secured the

Strong City that the Santa Fe em-ployees affected by the change of terminus to Emporia are advised by the officials of the Company to leave their families in Strong City till further notice.-Strong City Derrick.

The Chase County Co-operative Store will exchange flour for wheat on better terms than the mills are Flour will be advanced to redoing. sponsible parties, who have wheat not threshed. Dark flour may be returned and exchanged. W.S. Romigh,

of this city, who went on a visit to her grand mother and aunt who are living in that city. Mr. Jeffery and family will visit in West Virginia and 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also New York before returning home.

Mrs. E. T. Baker and family left, Monday, for a visit in Illinois and at the World's Fair.

Mrs. Thad Scribner left last Sunday for a visit to her son and daughter, at Griswood, lowa.

Miss Hattie Gillman returned home, Monday night, from her visit, at the World's Fair.

Mas been paid, and see if you do not think we need money.

For Sale or Rent.—A six-room house, and lot, in this city, well filled with fruit trees and shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. Alice. A. Willey.

Monday, for the east, and for an indefinite period of time.

Miss Hattie Gillman returned home last Thurs and family, returned home last Thurs day afternoon, from Excelsior Springs, home, Monday night, from her visit, at the World's Fair.

A six-room house, and lot, in this city, well filled with fruit trees and shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. Alice. A. Willey.

Monday, for the east, and for an indefinite period of time.

We are in receipt of the Premium List of the Kansas State Fair, to be held at Topeka, September 29 to October 7, 1893, inclusive.

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Scott E. Winne and family, of Hutchinson, arrived here, Saturday on the count of bad health of with fruit trees and shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. Alice A. Willey.

Send the World's Fair.

New York before retu

John Cuthbert, a nephew of Richard and Robert Cuthbert, of this county, and who once lived in the county himself, was killed, in a railroad accident near Gunnison, Col., Saturday a week ago, on the Denver & Rio Grand railroad, on which he was

noons and evenings, August 28th and 29th. Admission, 10 cents. A programme of entertainment, consisting of music and other exercises, will be furnished each evening. Refresh-ments will be served at reasonable

Denver, Col., are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracey's, Strong City, the parents of Mesdames Sinclair and Henderson.

See the card of Dr. A. H. P. Bohning, recently of Wichita, in another column of the Courant. The Doctor is from the leading schools of Hanover and Berlin, Germany, and comes of this city, were driving in their cart, last Sunday, the vehicle struck a ditch, throwing them out, breaking one of Mrs. Hays' arms and severely bruising her.

see.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese and sons, Harry and Sidney, started, last Monday, by carriage, to visit in Butler county and several other places in front a short visit at Canton. Illinois, and the Acme House, Strong City, Sunday evening, the animal became frightened at a passing engine and will not return alone.

While holding his horse in front of the Acme House, Strong City, Sunday, by carriage, to visit in Butler will not return alone. Mr. Beach exhibited excellent courage in clinging to one rein and stopping

the frightened steed. A. S. Howard. President of the Kansas.

Hugh McCullaugh, of Homestead, Chase County National Bank, enMiss. Maggie McCallum, sister of and Mrs. Caroline Dodge, of this city, joyed a visit. Tuesday night, from his joyed a visit, Tuesday night, from his John McCallum, of Strong City, took have been awarded pensions, this nephew, L. A. Dutton, and Mr. Dutcharge of the fever wards in the Al | week, and still we have people claim- ton's wife, who reside at Burlingame bany, N. Y., hospital, on the 5th ing that pensions will be cut off under and who were on their way to Minne apolis, for a visit, and who stopped Mrs. Sarah Ward and daughter, here over night, waiting for a train on Miss Fannie Ward, arrived here, to- the Strong City extension. Mr. and

> pleasant surprise to Mr. Howard. C. W. White has sold his Strong City Derrick to Bert Dunlap who will continue the paper under its present name and still as an independent journal. Mr. White has been suffering for some time past with rheumatism and bad eyesight and was compelled Chase County Fair, September 13, 14 to take a rest, and he will go to some watering place for a while. We hope he will soon be restored to his former good health and eyesight, and again be an active member of the fraternity. Mr. Dunlap is an old newspaper man, and we wish him any abundance of success in his new field of labor.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR HOME-

September 12, and October 10, the Santa Fe Route will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-class fare, plus \$2 (the Jeast rate being \$7) to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Phænix and Tempe in Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and Texas.

zona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and Texas.

Homeseekers' tickets will be good for return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within A rare chance to see the great southwest at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this. For full particulars, talk it over with local sgent Santa Fe

Route, the greatest railroad on earth.

DEATH OF COL. A. M. FLORY. threshed. Dark flour may be returned and exchanged. W.S. Romigh,
Manager.

J. R. Jeffrey and family, of Elmdale, left Sunday morning for a visit at the World's Fair, at Chicago.
They took with them Lizzie Bauerle, and the Presbyterian congregation at Ceffet land and the Presbyteria

residence with three lots, good well,

THE CHASE, COUNTY FAIR. [From last week's Reveille]

The premium list, rules and regula-tions, of the second annual Fair of the Chase County Agricultural Association is before us. It bears the imprint of the CHASE COUNTY COURprint of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and is a good specimen of the
printer's art. It contains 76 pages
well filled with advertisements.
We find William Norton, Superintendent of horses; A. L.
Morrison, of cattle; Lew Becker, of
swine; John Lind, of poultry; W. S.
Romigh, of Implements; Mrs. J. H.
Saxer, of Domestic Manufactures; W.
B. Gibson, of school work; Mrs. A. M.
Breese, of flowers, art. etc.; Mrs. C. C.
McDowell, of preserved fruits, jellies,
cakes, etc.; Joseph Shaw, of farm and
garden; Louis Duehn, of sweepstakes;
C. M. Gregory, of merchants premiums; J. C. Farrington, of speed ring;
J. H. Mercer, of bicycle races; Mrs.
E. F. Holmes, class G, Domestic manufactures.

HORSE RACING.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18711. Green Chase County horses. Purse \$30.00, Running race ½ mile and repeat. Purse

Running race % mile and repeat. Puree \$30.00,
Green trot for Chase county yearling colts,
% mile, best two in three. Purse \$30.00,
SECOND DAY, THURBDAY, SEPTRMEER 14TH
Trotting race, 3:90 class. Purse \$45.00.
Green pacing race. Purse \$40 00,
Running race, mile heats. Purse, \$50.00.
THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH.
Green trotting race for Chase county twoyear-olds. Purse \$50.00.
Trotting race, 2:40. Purse, \$100.00.
Novelty running race, Purse \$70.00. \$10.00
to ½ mile. \$15.00 to ½ mile. \$20.00 to % mile.
\$45.000 mile.

MERCHANT'S PREMIUMS. [Special.]
L. W. HILLERT, FURNITURE.
For the best one half bushel of potatoes.
[Irish | raised in Chase county, Fine Rocking chair. Value \$3.00.

R. L. FORD, JEWELRR.
Will give for the largest pumpkin raised in Chase county, choice of Gold Sleeve Buttens.
Set Ear-rings or Breast Pin. Value \$5.00.
LEE & HILTON, DRUGGISTS,
To the lady taking the greatest number of premiums at the fair, One Pair Odor Bottles, One Soap Box.

To the handso nest young lady on the grounds in the afternoon of last day, One pound Bess Chocolate Candy.

The most popular man on the ground in the afternoon of last day, One Cigar Stand Hold-

E. D. REPLOGLE, DRUGGIST.

For the largest and best variety green house plants, fine Plush Toilet Set with Jewelery Case. Value \$5.50, J. M. TUTTLE. For largest and best display of fancy work

by one person, One All Wool Henrietta Dress Pattern. Price \$5.00, For the best brood of chickens, raised by boy or girl under 12 years of age, Pair Shoes, Price \$3 50.

Price \$5 50.

CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

One hundred pounds of Flour for best roll of butter, | must be at least 3 pounds | made by exhibitors. | Creameries excluded. | CARSON & SANDERS. For best display of canned fruits by any Chase county girl under 15 years old, One Dress Pattern Worth \$5,60.
For best display of pieces embroidried on silk by any Chase county lady, One Pair

French Kid Shoes. Worth \$5 00.

For the best twelve ears field corn raised in Chase county, One Pair Men's Fine Handmade shoes. Value \$6 00.

There will be a bicycle parade each day between 12:30 o'clock and 1:30 o'clock, p. m. The bicycle races will commence promptly at 1:39, and will be conducted under the rules of the League of American Wheelmar.

SECOND PAY.

SECOND DAY. One-half mile, for Chase county wheels. First prize, silver elgar set; value \$6.50. Second prize, silver cup; value, \$4,00.

Two miles, open to all. First prize, gold medal; value, 20.00. Second prize, gold lined silver cup; value, 4.00, THIRD DAY. Championship for Chase, Marion, Morris and Lyon counties. One mile, open to any person in these counties. First prize, gold

medal; value, \$22.00. Second prize, gold medal; value \$14,00. One mile race, open to all. First prize, silver and gold lined vase; value \$9.60. Second prize

silver and gold lined cup; value \$8.00. For the World's Fair.

The Kansas Editorial Association is trying to secure a special collection of exhibits for the Kansas building for Kansas week.

Every editor is expected to contribute some especial exhibit and of course the COURANT desires to add to the display.

If any of our friends will bring us in big corn, fruit, vegetables or any special display we will be under lasting obligation besides they will have the pleasure of booming Kansas' products:

All articles should be sent in by September 3rd. "We want: First, vegetables of all kinds second, millett; third, corn on the stalks and none less than 14 feet; fourth,

corn in ear, large and well matured; fifth

fruit; sixth, it is quality we want and not quanity. "All meritorious article will be entered for competition in Chicago and should be accompained by a card giving address, date of planting, quantity of seed planted per acre, yield per acre, weight and price at the nearest market, Fruit should be

wrapped in paper and handled with

Program of Hymer Sunday School convention to be held in Mr. Fink's grove August 26th, 1894.

10:30 a. m .- Prayer service, Benefits of the Sunday School to the community, Caleb Baldwin. Study of next Sunday's lesson, Mrs.

Stover. Song, by the children.

2 p. m .- Opening service, by Rev. Rich-Exercises by the children. Aim of the teacher, Mrs. W. R. Stotts.

How to promote interest among scholrs, Mrs, A. H. Knox. Discussion on all subjects. General business.

Weekday influence, P. McCallum.

All Sunday schools in the county are C. BREESE, Secretary.

Additional Final Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all partice interested in the following described lands in Chase county, Kansas, sold on 2nd day of September. 1899, for the taxes of 1889, will be deeded to the purchasers thereof unless redeemed on or before December 17th, 1893 as set oposite each description:

Wide of nwide and new of nwide, section 10, township 22, range 6.

BENEFITS TO BOTH COUNTRIES. That Would Follow from Free Trade with

The second of the second of

Mexico. The following is an extract from a Letter dated City of Mexico, Mexico, July 21, 1893, written by ex-Gov. Crittenden, our new consul-general to Mexico, to Messrs, S. K. and Kirk Armour. The letter in full is printed in American Industries of August 5.

"Gentlemen: Minister Gray and I called to see Hon. Romero Rubio, secretary of the interior in reference to the decree of President Diaz, forbidding the introduction of fresh pork into this

"We presumed that it had a bearing on the admission of all kinds of pork and to a certain extent on slaughtered beef. We did not see an official copy of the report, therefore sought an official explanation of it. Minister Rubio, having supervision over whatever affects the administration of the internal revenues of the country, was the proper officer to see in reference to this subject, and after having received us with that marked politeness ever characteristic of the officials here, he explained that it did not apply to our own country, as no fresh pork was brought here from the United States; and the application was alone to the pork slaughtered outside of this federal

"I think he is correct in this proposition, for two reasons:

"First-To secure the revenue of \$4.85

such slaughtered animals may have been diseased, killed and brought to this market and sold because diseased. Viewing this decree in this light, we think it an unobjectionable one, and no one here or elsewhere should com-

"He requested me to inform him whether any pork was shipped into this country from the United States. I wrote him a communication a few days after the interview, informing him that no such meats were shipped here from the United States. I have been in formed that not a pound of fresh pork is shipped here from Kansas City, for four reasons:

"First-On account of the tariff. "Second-Expense of transportation.

"Third-Meat would be injured in refrigerator cars.

'Fourth-The home market could and would undersell it, as in the Mexican mind the home meat is preferable, upon the idea, I presume, that 'home things are always sweeter and better than foreign ones.

"My observation and experience here taught me a different lesson, particularly in the matter of beef. If the new tariff were not so high on fresh meats of all kinds, could the packing houses of Kansas City ship such products into this city at a profit? I am aware that only a small part of this population can afford to purchase foreign meats, or, in fact, any meat at all. Therefore, the market would naturally be limited to a small per cent. of the citizens of this city. I would like to see the commerce between this country and our own extended. I think it should be far beyoud its present sum total. There are, in my opinion, two obstacles in the way at present; one, the exorbitant and oppressive tariff system between the two republics, and the other, the methods our merchants pursue toward the merchants here. It would be a blessing to the people of both countries if absolute free trade existed between able ground for the statement that Mexico and the United States. I hope this word will not alarm some of the politicians in the latter country. Even as ardent supporter of the McKinley bill as the Globe-Democrat forcibly said in its issue of May 18:

"'If the custom houses on the Canadian and Mexican lines at the United States borders were removed altogether, the countries concerned would be benefited. A free market for all our products, manufactured as well as fashion would be a great boon on all stimulate the price of silver, and for a the outside world in general, but with

"These are words of much wisdomapples of gold in pictures of silver.' Kansas alone, by removal of these custom laws, would be benefited millions of dollars. Kansas butter is now selling in this market at 80 cents per pound. Remove the tariff and it would command only half that sum and the demand, in my opinion, would be so great that your 'Silver Churn Butterine' would have to come here by car load to supply the demand.

"There is not a bright schoolboy in Kansas who cannot calculate the financial advantages that Kansas would derive from even a modification of the custom house duties levied at our border. Mexico is improving rapidly in population and in the volume of its trade, and in proportion to that increase will the demand for the products of our country increase. We can naturally supply them cheaper than any other nation, and we should supply Mexico with everything they require, from a paper of pins to the most intricate piece of machinery ever invented or manufactured by the deft hands of Americans. Why not, then, remove the obstacles and to that extent enrich our

own people? "If this free interchange of commerce were had between the two contiguous republics the same demand would be made for other articles with which our commerce is over-stocked. The Germans and French have a strong hold on this market. Their methods of doing business are more liberal than those of Americans, hence they have ob

tained commercial control here. "It is gratifying to say that our people, with the push and drive of the Yankee, are beginning to take a firmer hold here, and will, in my opinion, soon take the lead. There should be a Just make it a tariff for revenue and it natural sympathy between the two will not be troubled for many a day. -

A QUACK PRESCRIPTION.

Dr. McKinley Makes an Improper Diag nosis and Gives a False Remedy. Gov. McKinley prescribes the following cure for hard times: "An authori-

tative declaration by congress, ap-proved by the president, that the threatened changes in the tariff will not take place."

In saying this, the governor prescribes what he knows to be an impos sibility, and his utterance, considering the condition of the country, is a piece of demogogism. The people at the last election voted for tariff reform; the democratic party is pledged to revision, and could not make such a declaration as McKinley wants without stultifying themselves. To ask them to do so is mere boy's play. McKinley's demagogism consists in attributing the distress of the country to the wrong cause. Everybody knows that it is due to the lack of confidence caused by the Sherman silver purchase law. The country is suffering from collapse of credits and financial paralysis, which breeds industrial paralysis. If abundance of money could be obtained for ordinary operations, the shutting down of manufactories from fear of changes in the tariff would not amount to enough to create even a ripple in business circles. The physician who makes a wrong diagnosis of a disease is more dangerous than the quack who administers worthless nostrums. For a prominent man to deliberately put on each animal brought in and slaught- the country on the wrong scent for relief is no less than criminal. The gov-"Second—On sanitary grounds, as ernor is too intelligent a man to be so wedded to his tariff fad as not to be able to perceive that the real foundation of the trouble is unwise financial legislation. Remedy that, and the country can stand a readjustment of tariff scedules along the line of free raw materials and higher taxes on luxuries.-St. Paul News.

NO TRIFLING.

The People Are in No Mood for Child's

Play-They Expect Congress to Take Hold of the Tariff Revision Promptly. The Chattanooga Times thinks that congress is now in no mood for serious business, and suggests that it would be a good idea to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman act and adjourn until December 4, the time for the reg-

ular session. If congress is in no mood for serious business the people are in that mood, and they are so thoroughly in earnest that their representatives will catch something of their spirit and settle down to work. We believe that the majority of our congressmen are already in this frame of mind. They are fresh from the people and they know just what evils are most burdensome, and they all know the nature of the remedies and reforms demanded by ther constituents.

To propose an adjournment until December, after repealing the purchase section of the Sherman act, is simply trifling with a very grave situation. It is subtantially a proposition to continue the republican protective tariff in force as long as possible. Our readers have doubtless noted the fact that Speaker Crisp talks in a very different vein. He is in favor of getting down to work and sticking to it until something is done that will substantially benefit the country and redeem the pledges of the democratic platform.

Our Chattanooga contemporary will find that the people mean businessserious business-and we see no reasontheir representatives are not in full sympathy with them.-Atlanta Consti-

Wage-Earners "Get It in the Neck." No one can fail to have sympathy with the workingmen of Colorado and other silver states at the deplorable ondition they find themselves in and e misery they are compelled to enure. Their homes have been broken up, and to-day they find themselves wanderers on this free American soil, natural, in Canada and Mexico, and a and through what? Nothing more than market equally free in the United detestable and degrading McKinleyism. States for all those countries raise or The Sherman act sought to artificially sides. We do not want and will not time succeeded. Such inflation, howaccept anything like free trade with ever, can never last, and reaction must assuredly come. It should be a severe these countries on our border all trade lesson and warning to the wage-earner. restrictions, or nearly all, ought to be While the gaseous process is in operaremoved by mutual consent as soon as tion he receives none of its benefits, arrangements to this effect can be en- and when, at last, the thing bursts, he is one that is shattered by the explosion. The same conditions apply to other commodities beside silver. McKinley blowbipe may make things appear larger for a time, but it is not ong before natural conditions will prick the bubble, and you can depend upon it wage-earners are the people who will suffer and be found among the wreck. McKinlevism is the meanest enemy the working men ever faced, and its place on our statute books is a standing disgrace. - American Indus-

Summing Up the Situation. "Do you know," said Marie to Arabella, "I have been reading about the

tariff. "Dear me!"

"Yes. And I know all about it."

"You don't mean it." "It's just as simple as can be. You see, what the country needs is protec-

"And money is hard to get just now." "Indeed it is." "So, of course, we can't afford to pay for arsenals and war vessels and things

"Yes. I've heard somebody say that."

to protect us." "So they are going to have free trade. When it doesn't cost anything to trade, everybody will go to trading, and that

will make times good, and we can get money enough to have protection. Isn't it perfectly lovely?" But Arabella was toodeep in admiration to reply.-American Industries.

Senator Quay is in a comprising frame of mind. He wants a tariff that will be reasonably satisfactory to both parties, so that it need not be disturbed for a number of years. All right. Indianapolis Sentinel.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

This department aims to give everybody's Ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office, or P. O. Box 83, Buffalo, N. Y.]

SEARCHING FOR AN UNOPPRESSIVE AND INOFFENSIVE TAX.

A Berlin dispatch to the Post says unjust—on him who tells the truth and that the United States legations in Europe "have been instructed to study and report on existing systems of taxation, in order that the Washington government may select the least oppressive and offensive to cover the deficit the tariff." Why should we go to Europe in search of it? It has heretofore been our boast that we did all things better here than in that country. The people of Europe are so tax-ridden that hundreds of thousands have left there and come to this country to escape them. Has President Cleveland asked that this information be procured? And has Assistant Secretary of State Quincy used the means spoken of to get it for the president? He need not have gone so far away from home for this information. He could have called on Clinton Furbish, of the bureau of South American Republics, for an opinion; on Henry Robinson, statistician of the agricultural department; on Edward B. Whitney, first assistant attorney-general; on ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson; on Congressman John De Witt Warner; Congressman Tom L. Johnson; Congressman Michael D. Harter; Congressman James G. Maguire; Congressman Caminetti; Congressman Simpson, of Kansas, or on Senator Call, of Florida. It seems funny that our government should have Europe searched for "the least oppressive and offensive" system of taxation.

There is only one tax that can be laid without being "oppressive and offensive"-only one that can be laid with equal justice -only one that will stimulate industry and lift the burdens off production. Mr. Quincy knows what that tax is, and if the president does not know he ought to tell him. There is not a tax laid in Europe that is not "oppressive and offensive." There is not a tax at present laid in this country that is not the same. They all bear heavily on our workers and manufacturers. One retards the building of houses, one makes the cost of necessaries higher than they should be to the consumer; one drives capital, which could be used in stimulating enterprise and production, into bank or safe deposit vaults, or from place to place like a hunted dog. One causes men to lie about their earnings or incomes, thus making them perjurers. Our present systems of taxation stand in the way of our progress. Producers, merchants, storekeepers, workingmen, farmers-men whose stock of wealth must be exposed to the eye of harder they work, the more they produce, the more goods they sell, the higher they are taxed. The one object of taxation seems to be to crush productive industry in all its forms. This tors there in hunting for a taxation

Does the president wish to find a tax that shall be "the least oppressive and offensive," through which "to cover the deficit which will result from the reform of the tariff?" Then let him call into council the names we have given above. If he wants to call to it distinguished men in private life-men who have studied the question from the ground up-let him invite Francis D. Walker, Edward Atkinson, Henry George, Thomas G. Shearman and others of our notable students of public

affairs. All public business-excepting, perhaps, that of office seeking-could with advantage wait until from the consensus of opinion of such a council the president had drawn a conclusion. We feel that he would reach but one conclusion-that all our present forms of taxation are "oppressive and offensive," and that there is but one tax that can be laid with justice on all the citizens of this republic. We say we feel that the president could reach but one conclusion-we know he can reach but one. for it has stood every test that has been applied to it-scholastic, theoretical and practical-for fifteen years. It is the tax on land values .- National Union

Charles Francis Adams Before the Massachusetts Legislature.

As an instance of how your laws -shares in a corporation-were bought. First, the property was taxed in Illinois; in the second place, the title deed was taxed in Massachusetts upon its market value. Thnking I saw a way to develop my own interests as well as but not having the money necessary to carry it out. I went to a man and proposed that he should lend the amount. The rate of interest should be five per cent.; but, of course, I have to pay the tax on the note, and that makes it six. tax. I then look the whole thing over, and find that the loan was 80 per cent. and all I owned in the property was an they would give relief. equity of 20 per cent, or \$20 a share; unless I evaded my tax, I found I had to pay four and a half or five dollars tax per annum on a \$20 investment, or that I do a land value tax-viz.: because go out of business.

After all, the thing was done. But to individuals, for which they should By simply evading your laws, pay the community in turn. while the assessor—the man sworn to enforce the law—turned his back and shut his eyes, and connived at my evasions. He was right, too-and I was law which was wrong.

and I say it openly, I would if I could go far in advance of any legislation permitted to sell liquor. you have now before you. Massachu-

setts, of all the states in America. should take a broad view of this thing. and endeavor to have a system of taxation founded on correct philosophical principles-one which would work powerfully in the line of the manifest destiny of Massachusetts. The fundamental principle of that system would be the taxation of nothing which the tax collector could not lay his hands directly on; so that the incidence of taxation would fall, like the rain from

heaven, equally on the just and on the

on him who will tell a lie. I am told this would result in the complete exemption of personal property. Very well, then put the tax on real estate; and I am a real estate owner. I am not unwilling to accept which will result from the reform of that conclusion. The agriculturist would get the tax back through the increase of general wealth sure to follow and be spent here-sure to go into here. The increased tax, all and more, would come back to the land either in the form of the price of house lots or in those of its products, milk and butter and eggs. I therefore very frankly say that I am rapidly coming in my own mind-strange as it may seem-to what theory of Mr. George. I may not be correctly informed as to exactly what Mr. George's writings which, perhaps, I ought to have given them. know of them through superficial reading in the papers, but as I understand

> it, he advocates a tax on real estate. I would go beyond land alone, I David A. Wells. He says taxes should be levied wherever you can get any thing which the tax collector can lay his hand on. The burden then falls upon all equally, and no evasion will be possible. The rich, under any system, have to pay immensely the larger share, and that is proper; but if the leged river and harbor improvements, question were put to me to-day, I am free to say as a large holder of real estate, I should have no fear with an eye to the future of Massachusetts in saytaxes levied on real estate. Because as a large real estate owner I know well-I am so certain of it that it does not seem to me to admit of argumentthat such a system of taxation would lead to a natural development and increase of Massachusetts as an investing state, which would bring back to her real estate owners the whole of their increased taxation in rents and valv of products.

Very Dogmatic.

A tax levied on that which is consumed is also levied on that which is earned. Every tax must be paid out of that which is earned, but no tax should be levied on what is earned. All taxes should be levied on that which is monopolized, and every tax should be simthe tax gatherers—are the only ones ply a payment made for the exclusive who can not escape full taxation. The use of that which (without such payment), can in justice have only a common use; and until those who hold such privileges have fully paid for them, no other tax can possibly be just; and certainly a tax levied on that which is class of taxes is laid more heavily in earned and possessed only to be con-Europe than it is here; therefore it is sumed, is a gross injustice. To levy a useless to waste the time of our legisla- tax on food, clothing, shelter and fuel, God's gifts to all, and permit "land," the only source of food, clothing, shelter and fuel, to be owned by some without paying to all the full value of its he has earned, but also robs him of his very opportunities to earn. Such taxation makes government a system of robbery by which the state, instead of protecting its citizens, plunders them, and permits them to be plundered .- St. Louis Courier.

> NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION: 23d, as it is an interesting presentation of your views, and also as it puts in a nutshell the point on which we differso that I can put my finger on it.

You say "when corporations are not granted any exclusive privilege." But incorporation is an exclusive privilege as against those who are not permitted to take risks without being personally responsible for the whole loss; as against those which must stand the loss which comes from derangement by their death; as against all who, with the petty capital of the average individual, must compete with the aggregations of capital that ask the state to give them corporate immunity and immortality. These privileges corporations should pay for, at a rate which will equalize the terms on which they compete with individuals.

As to excise, my suggestion simply is | ier-Journal. that rather than hamper any business that is obviously beneficial, taxation stand, I will put a case; some property should be shifted to that which (though appointing their enemies and cheering permissible) would be as useful to the community if it were lessened, or which it is to the interest of the community that it should be lessened and repealed. And while, as between taxing a business (which is admittedly profitable to those of Massachusetts because I can- the community) to an extent which not develop my own interests without make it less profitable to the commundeveloping those of Massachusetts, ity, and the imposition of all taxes on land values, I should favor the latter, even though it involved the hardship which would temporarily come to the ed.-Indianapolis Sentinel. owners of unoccupied or little used the theoretical disadvantage of a fran-I take the loan, and there is a third chise tax or an excise tax, I should certainly prefer the latter-the franchise

To conclude-I favor a franchise tax (in addition to a land value tax) for the same reason a franchise is a gift of the community

I favor an excise tax because I believe in the present condition of matters it is the least burdensome to the community other than the two others right! It was your stupid, barbarous (land value and franchise) and (so long as it should be thought best to regulate But you will ask me, What is the al- the liquor traffic at all) simply a fair ternative? I say to you, gentlemen, return to the community for the franchise thus secured to those who are

THE LOOTED TREASURY.

Effect of High Tariff Legislation on the Gold Reserve.

It was stated in a dispatch from Washington that the treasury balance was reduced to \$113,609,081, including the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. As the excess above the reserve was only about \$13,600,000, and as nearly \$12,600,060 of this excess was fractional silver and over \$681,000 was minor coin, neither of which items is available for current payments, it is evident that it will very soon become necessary to dip into the gold reserve to meet the ordinary ex-

This statement serves to direct attention once more to the fact that the thing called McKinleyism was a good deal more than an increase in protective duties. It was that in part, but it consisted also of other parts intended to fasten the protective system upon the country for an indefinite period industries here—sure to bring people and to put all possible obstacles in the way of reform.

To that end not only were the protective duties largely increased where they were not already prohibitory, but the only important duty then remaining which was chiefly for revenue-the duty on sugar-was abolished. That I believe is known as the single-tax duty was then yielding about \$56,000,-000 of revenue yearly and would now be yielding at least \$60,000,000. Not that theory is, for I have never, I am content with that, the McKinley party sorry to say, given that attention to voted a bounty to American sugar growers and another to American ship owners, thus creating an additional charge upon the treasury of some \$12 .-000,000 a year.

To the same end the same party voted away more than \$15,000,000 to refund to would prefer the ground taken by the states certain direct taxes collected nearly thirty years before from individuals, and a vastly larger sum annually to pay pensions to soldiers on account of disabilities not incurred in the public service. And still further, it made most extravagant continuing appropriations for public buildings, aland other purposes. The object of all this was to reduce the revenues and increase the expenditures until the latter should equal or exceed the former, and ing at once that we should have all our thus make people believe that no reduction of protective duties could safely be made.

> But even this was not enough. There was a large surplus in the treasury accumulated by the preceding democratic administration. It was part of the protection policy to get rid of this surplus. But first it was increased by covering into the treasury a fund of some \$55,-000,000, consisting of money deposited by the national banks for the redemption of their surrendered note circulation. This was not only bad policy, but something very closely resembling breach of trust. Then the high tariff executive took the business in hand and proceeded in hot haste to get rid of the entire surplus thus augmented. Bonds not yet due were bought in large amounts upon the pretext of relieving the money market, and about half of the matured 41/2 per cents were re-

deemed. All these were parts of the McKinley oolley. The object was to loot the treasury, to reduce the income to or below the expenditures, and thus provide not only an argument against a reduction of the monstrous protective duties, but also an excuse for their still further increase. The scheme has worked according to the intention except in one respect. The treasury has been emptied, and we already have to use, not only robs the taxpayer of what deal with a deficit. But the people have not been fooled. They know that the tariff can be revised on free trade lines, and they have ordered the revision to be made. They know that the protection party crippled the treasury and cut down the gold reserve nearly one-half, thus creating distrust and causing the present distressing crisis and leaving the government abso-Am greatly obliged for yours of the lutely without the means of rendering any assistance or affording any relief. They therefore resent the republican assertions that they created a panic by electing a democratic president and congress, and they persist in demanding that the whole protective system which has caused so great disaster be torn up by the roots and cast out forever .- Chicago Herald.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-Tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance.-The President's Message.

---Oh, no, the democratic party does not mean what it said at Chicago. It was only talking through its whiskers. For particulars read the president's message. Then interview Larry Neal, of Chillicothe!-Louisville Cour-

--- Turning their backs upon the discontented advisers of past folly, distheir friends by a sensible attitude on the questions of the day, the democrats of Ohio have set their faces toward rictory .- N. Y. Times.

--- With Lawrence T. Neal and William McKinley pitted against each other the tariff question is pretty certain to be very much in issue in Ohio this fall. And the probabilities are that the democrats will win, as they usually do when that question is squarely present-

-The republican organs are laying land; yet, as between this injustice and all the blame for the present stringency and uncertainty of the money market on the democratic party. The party is not to blame as yet, but it will be if or excise tax-to the extent to which four more weeks sees the iniquitous republi canlegislation it should abrogate at once still in force. - Chicago Times.

--- At times like the present when the evils of unsound finance threaten us the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage-earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless. He relies for vion, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his JOHN DEWITT WARNER | labor. - President Cleveland's Message. Louisville Courier-Journal.

M'KINLEY'S CAMPAIGN.

How the Major Is Working Things in His Own State.

Were it not that the chief interest of the nation is centered in the vital question which congress is expected to dispose of in special session, the campaign which Gov. McKinley is carrying on in Ohio with the hope of securing his reelection would receive almost universal attention. The governor is making his campaign upon national issues. For this there are at least three very palpable reasons. It would be unsafe for him to deal to any extent with matters of exclusive interest to the state for the reason that his administration has been a dismal failure, attended with disgraceful scandals, marked by unprecedented corruption and responsible for one of the most grievous burdens of taxation ever placed upon the people of Ohio. In the second place the major fully appreciates that the masses are disposed to blame the ills that they endure upon the administration and he is without conscientious scruples against encouraging this tendency. He recalls that it defeated Van Buren's efforts for a second term, that it gave the house to the republicans in 1857 and to the democrats immediately following the crisis of 1873. As a third reason, and by no means the least, it affords the governor a chance to use his tariff speech, without which his campaign material would be painfully limited in character as well as quantity.

McKinley takes the financial question as his daily text, because it is the one in which the people are most deeply interested, and then undertakes to show that the stringency of the times is the direct result of a general apprehension that the tariff laws are to be changed in accordance with the policy so long advocated by the democratic What has come as the inevitparty. able result of the nefarious system for which he is so largely responsible the major attributes to an undefined fear of what may follow upon the overthrow of that system. What has been the curse to our commercial and industrial interests he upholds as the one means to their speedy restoration. The system that has brought financial disaster to the entire country he recommends' as a cure for the evil. What the people have pronounced against in numbers never before approached in passing upon a national issue, he clings to as the one sure dependence in the present crisis.

In 1890 the country emphatically de clared against a high protective tariff when selecting its representatives to congress. The repudiation of the system was emphasized two years later when Cleveland was elected and the government turned over to those who were pledged to its overthrow. This action was the result of years of experience and study. The people acted with their eyes open and with a full appreciation of the results which were to follow upon their action. Theirs was a distinct declaration that the laws made in the interest of the favored classes that prompted them should give way to legislation beneficial to the entire country and to all its material interests. They declared against the ac-cumulation of the nation's wealth in the hands of the few at the expense of the many hampered by unfavorable legislation. Gov. McKinley may win his state election by the agitation of a national issue, for Ohio has long been dominated by the vast wealth of its protected interests, but he cannot defer the action that will restore the general proggerity lost through repub or keep from the masses the folly rights which they rose in their might to demand .- Detroit Free Press.

CONGRESS SINCE 1859.

Republican Legislation Responsible for Present Hard Times. It is commonly said that the demo-

cratic party is now responsible for legislation for the first time since 1861, this last being the date of the inauguration of the first republican president. But, to be exact, it is necessary to go back two years farther.

During the first half of Mr. Buchanan's administration, that is to say from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1859, the democrats had control of every department of the government. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, presided over a democratic senate, and James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was the speaker of a democratic house. The democratic party was then able to perfect legislation, and was responsible for the laws that were enacted.

After March 4, 1859, this condition of things no longer existed. When congress met in December a long struggle ensued over the organization of the house, which ended on February 1, 1860. with the election of William Pennington, of New Jersey, a republican. From March 4, 1859, until recently, a period of more than thirty-four years, there has been no strictly democratic legislation, except such as received the assent of a republican president.

In 1861 the republicans inaugurated their first president and controlled both houses of congress. This control lasted till 1875, when the democrats controlled the house for the first time after the war. In 1877 they again had the house, but the republicans had the senate and the president. In 1879 the democrats had both houses, but the republicans had the president. From 1831 to 1883 the republicans had both houses and the presidency, though they held the senate only by a dicker with Gen. Malone. From 1883 to 1889 the democrats had the house, and from 1885 to 1889 the president, but the republicans had the senate. From 1889 to 1891 the republicans were again in full control, and did much to create the conditions from which the country is now suffering. In 1891 the democrats regained control of the house, and in the present year have again obtained control of the presidency and the senate.

Thus in thirty-four years the demo crats had the presidency six years, the senate four years and the house fourteen years, but never had all three at work upon the ventures of confident one time. The republicans had the and contented capital. This failing presidency twenty-eight years, the senhim, his condition is without allevia- ate thirty and the house twenty years. During eighteen years they had control of both houses and the presidency .- A Luncheon Where All the Decorative effect Was Produced by Filmy Paper -Table Ornamentations for

Have you ever thought of giving a luncheon where the decorations were solely of filmy paper? It's an excellent idea if carried out successfully.

Not many days ago six New York girls were guests at a country house up the Hudson. Just before coming back to town, the hostess gave in their honor what she called a paper-lunch-eon. Fortunately, it was more substantial than its name implied.

In the center of the polished mahogany table was a large, square mat of pale pink crinkled paper, with a border shading from white to green. Upon this rested the jardiniere, a deep green bowl of crepe paper, filled with ferns and sprigs of apple blossoms. The doily at each plate matched the one in the center. Single candlesticks were placed at the corners of the table, and the light shed a rosy glow around the pink shades, where apple blossoms seemed to be growing.

At each plate was a large paper spoon. The deep bowl was of pink rope paper. This was filled with bonbons. Twisted about the handle were miniature apple blossoms, and caught in among the leaves was the name eard, printed in silver. The menus

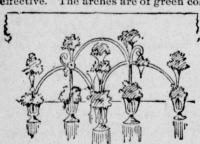


were placed in paper frames of pink, white or green, with a little spray of apple blossoms trailing over the top. They made the best of souvenirs, for the girls used them for photograph frames afterwards. When the chicken patties appeared they were also encased in paper, being served in a little parchment cup which rested in another cup of pink paper almost smothered in apple blossoms.

As for the ices, they could not have looked better. They came on the table in deep heart-shaped baskets made of pink and green rope paper, with tiny apple blossoms twisted about the handle; but of course they were put in glass before the paper baskets received them.

Another evidence of the paper decoration was a deep freize which surrounded the dining-room wall, with long vines of apple blossoms trailing over it. They were made of paper, the petals being hand-painted.

Fer a rather more formal luncheon



ored glass, overspreading vases which are filled with flowers.

When an elaborate dinner is being planned, the table decorations should be studied with great care. An idea for a center piece, which is borrowed from the Russians, is shown in the illustration. Over the glossy cloth of damask is laid a mirror mat. Then a number of Dresden china figures are placed here and there, and each one holds in its china hands a bowl or vase tilled with ferns. Tiny, low jardinieres, overflowing with ferns, fill in all the open spaces till the whole mirror is converted into a fernery. Rising from the center of this mass of green is a Dresden china lamp, with a shade

of some soft tint of silk. For the everyday home dinner ferns may be used effectively as a center piece. If possible, have them growing. Plant a few fine ferns in a good-sized flower-pot, and then place it within a miniature kiosk, made of celluloid or pretty decoration to stand on the table in your piazza corner.—N. Y. World.

Both Lounges and Wardrobes.

Some wise women are having box lounges made for them. They are the shape of a Turkish couch in all respects, except that they have no curving "arm" at either end. The top is raised by hinges and is covered with a mattress and with chintz which falls in a valance around the sides. This forms the very thing to hold in its recesses madame's best gowns, which can be spread out to their full length without fear of rumpling or crushing them. No housewife ever had closet room enough, but this addition to the furniture of a cramped "apartment" would be particularly acceptable.

Bedspreads in a New Role.

Country cousins who receive visits

THE LOVERS' TIFF.

Seat That Can Be Tucked Under the Strap of a Valise.

The lovers' tiff is a couble canvas chair in which two individuals sit back to back. It should be made with such generous proportions, however, that the two may make up after the quarrel. When one goes to the shore or mountains he dreads to leave behind every comfortable chair, however many ham-



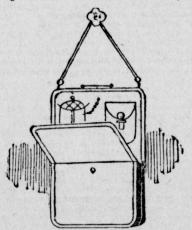
A PORTABLE TIFF.

mocks are packed, while it is equally impossible to carry them. But the lovers' tiff anybody can enjoy because it goes everywhere merely tucked under the strap of a satchel. In fact, only the bare canvas is carried. When the camp ground is reached four poles are quickly cut and set up and three short pieces bound to them Indian style by heavy cords. Then the middle of the canvas is secured to the top cross bar, and either end to the bottom pieces. The poles should be a trifle heavier than bean poles, and eight feet long; the cross sticks four feet. Plunged into the sod an inch, the legs of this chair never spread. It may be used on the veranda with comfort, if a light straddle be made to connect the two lower cross bars .- American Agri-

NEW SAFETY BAG.

The Clever Invention of Lady Isabella Margesson, of London.

Pockets are to be counted among the many troubles of womankind, and any alleviation of the difficulties entailed by a desire to carry all that is necessary with safety will be hailed with delight by our sex, says the London Queen. There is hardly any feminine pocket that can be hon-estly said to be safe for carrying



money. Lady Isabella Margesson has, however, come to the rescue of her sex and has invented one of the most convenient bags which we have yet seen. the archway center piece is novel and It is, indeed, multum in parvo. It is effective. The arches are of green colintended to hang at the side and is divided in half, one portion being devoted to the watch and a small bag for gold, the other to the purse, while the pocket for cards and pencils is at the back. But by a clever contrivance the purse cannot be reached from, the outside. By means of a spring the mouth of the bag opens wide and on unclasping the upper pocket first the purse is available. The bag is of a very moderate size, made in different kinds of leather, being ornamental as

HOW TO BREATHE.

A Knowledge Possessed by Scarcely One Person in a Hundred.

Comparatively few people pay much if any attention to their breathing. They generally regard this as one of the automatic movements of the body. like the beating of the heart and circulation of the blood, which in a healthy body regulate themselves without taking thought about them. If men and women were each day employed at work in the open air that will exercise the muscles of arms. shoulders and the upper portion of their bodies, this carelessness about breathing may do little harm. The work will compel the person doing it to take full breaths of fresh air, and this of itself is sufficient to give the lungs the natural expansion that they need. But there are millions who do not work in the open air, and a large part of these scarcely exercise the upgilded willow. This makes as well a per parts of their bodies. For all such, attention to correct breathing is the very first condition of health, for upon deep, full breathing must depend the healthful beating of the heart that is required to keep up active circulation of the blood.—Good Housekeeping.

Salt Baths at Home. There are new fashions in baths constantly cropping up. One hears of flower baths, crushed fruit baths, wine baths, powdered-root baths, and the mud or earth bath; but not at all on the line with these fads is the salt bath, or rather salt rub-for those at least who cannot get to the ocean once a year. It is made a part of the proceedings at some Turkish baths, but you can do it yourself with remarkable results in the way of a feeling of renewed vigor, freshness and elation. It also increases the satiny texture of the skin and the brilliancy from city relations this summer are of the complexion. Put some coarse warned to put their blue and white salt in a large earthen jar, and make homespun bedspreads under lock and a "slush" of it with a small quantity key. Since these once-despised articles of water, not using enough to dissolve became the fashion for portieres-and the salt. After the wash with hot very effective they are, too, and re- water and soap, take this by the handspected by artistic taste - country fuls and rub it on briskly, following houses are being stripped of them as it with a rinse in cold water. Just try they were of blue Canton ware and it. It is better not to mix more sall I than you are going to use.

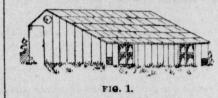
THE FARMING WORLD.

BROODER HOUSE PLAN.

One Adapted for a Hundred Chicks-Ma-terial Required.

The following is an excellent plan for Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of the building. The front should face the east, and should be placed on ground well drained; if possible, in sandy land, as this is best for chicks and is dryer than other soil.

scantling. The sills should be placed about six inches from the ground and can be supported by posts set every

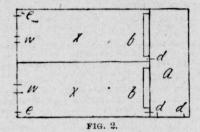


two feet. Fill up this space with gravel, and every month throw in some fresh sand or gravel.

The building is three feet high in front and five feet at the rear; at the ers and studding two feet apart, nailed on top of the sills.

For the covering use matched lumber, which can be bought for \$18 per 1,000 feet, or you can use the sheeting paper under the lumber, and it will add much to the warmth of the building.

The building is divided into two pens with a brooder and 50 chicks in each. The partitions can be made of rough lumber and lath. A hall three feet wide extends along the north side of



the building, and doors from this enter each pen.

One window 3x3 feet is sufficient for each pen, and the doors for the chicks to enter the yard are 6x12 inches. For ventilation, a hole is cut in each end of the building near the peak. This ventilator should be 3 inches in diameter. The roof should be 11 feet in front and 31/4 feet at the rear. The roof can either be made of matched lumber or shingles, as preferred, but shingles

Fig. 2 is a plan of the interior. A is the hall 3 feet wide, extending across the end of the building, XX are the two pens, size 5x10 feet. B is the brooders, W the windows, E the little doors for the chicks to pass in and out of their pen. D, the large doors, the one on the end being 3 feet wide and the other 2 feet. Build two yards in ront of the building for the chicks; hese should be 5x20 feet. In the summer the chicks can be removed from brooder to the brood coop, when six weeks old, but in winter they will need some heat until 12 weeks of age. -Ohio Farmer.

ROOTS FOR FEED.

Them Every Day.

The cheapest winter feed for swine are roots. They may not have so much nutriment in themselves, but they cause the hog to get more out of his other feed, just as good clover pasture causes the hog to get more out of grain. Turnips and rutabagas may be grown on the land from which early potatoes or sweet corn has been removed, or a piece of clover sod may be broken up after the hav is harvested.

Don't lean over the fence to pour the slop in the pigs' troughs. The fighting pigs will cause you to spiil a good part of the slop, and resting your weight on your abdomen supported by a rail is not healthful exercise. Pass a trough through the pen into the other trough. And if you nail a board over the top of the first trough the pigs cannot stop it with their noses and waste the slop

when it is poured in. The old-fashioned way is to dip the buckets in the slop barrel, lift them out with a hard, high lift, all dripping and overflowing with the greasy stuff, and so carry them. Of course, the man that does that gets greasy, dirty clothes. The new way is to set the bar rel up on blocks and dish out a place for the bucket to set, and then put a big faucet in the barrel. This way there is no hard lifting, no buckets greasy on the outside, no drip or over-

A little pains to sun-scald the troughs if they get sour under cover will pay. If it be damp and cloudy scald them out with boiling water and feed a few handfuls of powdered charcoal to correct acidity of the hogs' stomachs.-Farm Journal.

Care of Old Pastures.

We must plan to help out our old pastures. There is no other part of the farm, unless it is the average garden, that is so much neglected and abused. We sell off stock and perhaps milk, year after year and in many cases drive the cows up nights, so that most of their droppings are left in the yards or along the highways, and if we cut a few bushes once a year, we think we are taking good care of the pastures, and as soon as a green shade can be seen above the moss in spring we turn in the stock and expect them to grow and give milk. Pastures should be dithree each part can be occupied by sheep or young stock or pigs that are not food to enable them to enrich the land. Rural World.

Provide roots or ensilage for sheep its appetite. in winter. They will do better if supplied with even a small allowance of succulent food during cold weather.

PORTABLE HOG PENS.

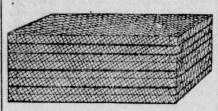
They Go Far in the Direction of Maintaining Fertility.

George Wylie, a well-known swine breeder, uses portable swine pens. He correctly says that when the ground The following is an excellent plan for around the pen becomes foul by conabrooder house. Size, 13x10 feet. It can be made any length desired, but moved to a fresh location, and the the plan given is adapted for 100 chicks. ground previously occupied by them plowed up and a crop or two raised from it, thereby purifying the soil. After two or three years it can be again seeded to grass and the pens returned to their original location. A rotation of hog pens once in two or three years The frame can all be built of 2x4 goes farther in the direction of maintaining fertility than anything Mr. Wylie says he has ever tried. With this kind of pen, or as many pens of this kind as may be necessary for the number of hogs kept, the original outlay for pens is reduced to a mere nothing in comparison with the large hog house. They will pay for themselves every year they are used. With this system less than half the labor will keep the pens clean; they are warmer, the air is purer, the young pigs are healthier, and large numbers at any season are prevented from piling up together. At farrowing time each brood sow is isolated from the others, thereby being removed from anything liable to peak it is seven feet. Place raft- make them irritable and restless. The essentials to be secured are health, comfort, warmth and cleanliness, and any outlay of money that goes beyond this must be regarded in about the same light as a prominent breeder regarded his expensive 30x60 hog house. Said he: "It's not much account for swine, but it's awful nice to show to visitors.' Bill of lumber for this pen, in Wisconsin, is as follows: 256 feet inch boards 1x2, 16 feet; 6-2x4, 16 feet; 12 bats 16 feet long, 4 inch wide. Bill of lumber for this pen, 502 feet 1x12, 16; 8 2x4, 16; 20 bats 16 feet long, 4 inch wide.-Rural

FOR STORING BACON.

A Box That Is Vermin Proof and Yet Affords Ventilation.

If the smoke house is very dark and close so that flies or bugs will not be tempted or can get in, all that is necessary is to have the meat hanging on the pegs; but, if not, even when the meat is bagged there is still some risk of worms. The meat, of course, touches the sides of the bags, and I have seen the black bugs that lay eggs and make skippers, and the flies that lay eggs which hatch into maggots, on the sides of the bags of meat, and later on found some skippers in my hams where the meat touched the bag. To make a box that will be bug proof, rat proof, and at the same time cool, as seen in the illustration, make a frame of one-inch thick and two or three-inch



SECURE BOX FOR SMOKED MEAT.

may be of plank and fit perfectly tight, so that no insect can creep under. Of OATS-No. 2 mixed..... be made of any strips nailed quite closely together, say about one and one-half inches apart. When the meat is put in lay sticks be- CATTLE-Common to prime... 4 40 @ 4 70

Easily Done by Observing the Habits ot the Hens.

How many poultry men can pick out a good laying hen from a strange flock?

Not many can do it; yet it can easily be done after a short study of make up done after a short s and characteristics, says a writer in Northwest Farmer. There goes a hen with a thick neck, large head, illshaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no intention or purpose in view. She does not care to scratch, but hangs around the hen house, evidently waiting for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning and goes to bed early in the evening. That hen may be put down as a very poor layer. The eggs of some of the other hens go to help pay her keep. Here comes anoth-She walks briskly, and there is an shows she has something in view. She s neat and natty in appearance, small for her evening meal. She is at the door in the morning waiting to be let out. She snatches a few mouthfuls of feed and is off to the meadow, looking morning she generally deposits her daily egg in the nest, or returns after a short forage. She is neat, clean and tidy, with a brightness and a freshness pleasant to the eye. That is the hen that pays for her feed and gives a good profit all the year round. The writer has noticed these traits since boyhood, and knows that they are infallible. By studying these traits, any man may in a few years have a fine flock of hens.

Horses Require Green Food.

The weak horse gets very little grass in summer, yet the horse requires green food as well as the cow. It is expectvided so that at least one year out of ing too much from the horse to turn it out to graze at night, after performing a hard day's labor, and protection from driven up nights and can have extra flies must also be looked after. A small allowance of green food might For this purpose it is also well to put be cut for the horse with but little in some crop for summer feeding .- labor, as an addition to the noon meal, and it would serve to keep the animal in better condition and increase

> Pur extracted honey in attractive I packages, neatly labeled.

The New Bread

As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread:

I quart flour, I teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required-more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½ by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk,

* Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder, because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger bread loaf.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and, as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly.

> Cyrus Edson, M. D. Com'r of Health, New-York City.

Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

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

"Ma," said a discouraged urchin, "I ain't going to school any more." "Why, dear?" tenderlyInquired his mother. "Cause 'taint any use. I can never learn to spell. The teacher keeps changing the words every day."

"THAT," said the rapid young man, as he pointed to his steam yacht, "is my floating indebtedness."—Washington Star.

Love is blind; but its imagination is equipped with dcuble-barreled telescopes.—

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

wide plank with a close plank bottom; cover the whole box with wire cloth, such as is used for screens. Let the wire cloth be on the outside, so that the meat will not touch it. The top HOGS—Good to choice heavy 4 25 @ 5 50 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 51 @ 51 32 CORN—No. 2 mixed 31 @ 31 ½ OATS—No. 2 mixed 22 @ 23 RYE—No. 2 45 @ 45 ½ FLOUR—Patent, per sack 1 75 @ 2 00 Fancy 1 90 @ 2 75 HAY—Choice Timothy 7 50 @ 8 00 Fancy prairie 5 50 @ 6 50 BRAN 51 @ 53

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 50 @ 4 65
Texans 2 10 @ 3 10
HOGS—Heavy 4 40 @ 5 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice 5 50 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red 58½ @ 58¾
CORN—No. 2 mixed 34 @ 31¼
OATS—No. 2 mixed 23 @ 23½
OATS—No. 2 mixed 48 @ 48%

PORK-...... 13 4) @13 50 CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

German Syrup

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"THERE are conditions," said the man who started the ventilating fan, "under which one is justified in putting on airs,"—Washington Star.



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

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrap 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.

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is sufficient"

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

Means Committee-Holman Set Aside by Sayres - The List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The interest in the financial discussion was dwarfed vesterday in the greater interest that everyone felt in the announcement of the committees. The speaker had kept his intentions so secret that surprises were expected, but no one was prepared for the radical changes made in the personnel of some of the important committees. Springer, of Illinois, gives way to Wilson, of West Virginia, on the ways and means committee, and Springer is now chairman of the committee on banking and currency. Holman, of Indiana, the venerable "watchdog of the treasury," is deposed from the committee on appropriations in favor of Sayres, of Texas, and goes into committee on Indian affairs. Bland, of Missouri, is reta ned at the head of the committee on coinage, but the free coinrage people are disappointed at the committee being changed so as to leave much doubt whether the free coinage people are not in the minority and whether the financial policy of the administration may not find a majority in the committee.

The committee on banking and currency is said to be opposed to free coinage. The removal of Holman from the appropriation committee is said to mean a more liberal appropriation list in the Fifty-third congress. The friends of the Indiana economist are displeased and say they will take a stand with Holman in forcing the democratic party to live up to its platform of "economy

in the apprepriations." The removal of Springer from the ways and means committee gives this important chairmanship to the south. Holman's successor is also a southern man. Every other democratic member of this committee who is in this congress is retained. The only new republican member is Gear, of Iowa, one of the staunchest supporters of the McKinlev bill in the last congress.

The list of the more important committees is as follows:

Ways and means -Wilson of West Virginia, chairman; McMillin of Tennessee, Turner of Georgia, Montgomery of Kentucky, Whiting of Michigan, Cockran of New York, Stevens of Massachusetts. Bryan of Nebraska, Breckinridge of Arkunsas, Bynum of Indiana. Tarsney of Missouri. Reed of Maine. Burrows of Michi-gan, Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsyl-

vania, Hopkins of Illinois, Gear of Iowa. Colnage, weights and measures—Bla Coinage, weights and measures-Bland of Missouri, chairman; Tracy of New York, Kilgore of Texas, Epstein of Virginia, Stone of Kentucky, Allen of Massachusetts, Bankhead of Alabama, Ravner of Maryland, Harter of Ohio, Coffee of Wyoming, McKeighan of Ne-Draska, C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Onio, Dingley of Maine, Sweet of Idaho, Hagen of Iowa, Aldrich of Illinois, Rawlins of

Banking and currency-Springer of Illinois, chairman; Sperry of Connecticut, Cox of Tennessee, Cobb of Missouri, Culberson of Texas, Ellis of Kentucky, Cobb of Alabama, Warner of New York, Johnson of Onio, Black of Georgia, Hull of Missouri, Walker of Massachusetts, Brosius of Pennsylvania, Henderson of Illinois, Russell of Connecticut, Haugen of Wisconsin, Johnson of Indiana.

Appropriations—Sayers of Texas, chairman; Breckinridge of Kentucky, Dockery of Missouri, Campton of Indiana, O'Neil of Massachusetts, Livingston of Georgia, Washington of Telenessee, Robertson of Louisiana, Brookshire of Indiana, Williams of Mississippi, Coombs of New York, Henderson of Iowa. Cogswell of Massachusetts, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Dingley of Maine, Grout of Vermont, Cannon

Inter-state and foreign commerce-Wise of Virginia, chairman; Price of Louisiana, Brick ner of Wisconsin, Geary of California, Honk of Tennessee, Mallory of Florida, Patterson of Tennessee, Caruth of Kentucky, Durborrow of Illinois, Brawley of South Carolina, Bartlett of New York, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, Randall of Massachusetts, Storer of Ohio, Belden of New

York, Hepburn of Iowa, Fletcher of Minnesota Rivers and harbors - Bianchard of Louisiana chairman: Catchings of Mississippi, Lester o Georgia, Clarke of Alabama, Jones of Virginia Page of Rhode Island. Alderson of West Vir ginia, Causey of Delaware, Caminetti of Cali-fornia, McCulloch of Arkansas, Barnes of Wisconsin. Henderson of Illinois, Hermann of Ore gon, Stephenson of Michigan, Hooker of New York, Grosvenor of Ohio, Reyburn of Penn-

Foreign affairs—McCreary, of Kentucky, chairman; Hooker of Mississippi, Fitch of New York, Ravner of Maryland, Geary of California, Price of Iowa, Tucker of Virginia, Dens more of Arkansas, Everett of Massachusetts Hitt of Illinois, Harmer of Pennsylvania. Stores

of Ohio. Blair of New Hampshire, Draper o.

Massachusetts and Voorhees of New York.

Committee on pensions—Moses of Georgia,
chairm in; Henderson of North Carolina, Jones
of Virginia, Houk of Ohio, Snodgrass of Tennessee, Taylor of Indiana, Lisle of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Baker of Kansas, Louden slager of New Jersey, Lucas of South Dakota White of Ohio, Tawney of Minnesota

Committee on invalid pensions - Martin o Indiana, chairman: F/an of Missouri, Hare of Ohio, McLettrick of Massachusetts, Baldwin of Minnesota, Graham of New York McDonald of Illinois, Erdman of Pennsylvania, Fielder of New Jersey, Taylor of Tennessee, Pickler, o South Dakota, Lacey of Iowa. Apseley of Massachusetts, Meikeljohn of Nebraska, Strong of

Elections-O'Ferrall of Virginia, chairman Brown of Indiana, Payton of Kentucky, Lock wood of New York, Lawson of Georgia, Hayes of Iowa, Patierson of Tennessee, Denson of Alabama, Woodard of North Carolina, Taylor of Tennessee, Waugh of Indiana, Daniels of New York, McFall of Massachusetts, Thomas of Michigan, Wheeler of Illinois.

The chairmanship of the other com mittees were as follows: Merchant marine and fisheries-Fithian of

Agriculture-Hatch of Missouri Military affairs-Outhwaite of Ohio Naval affairs—Cummings of New York.
Post offices and post roads—Henderson

North Carolina.

Public lands—McRae of Arkansas. Indian affairs-Holman of Indiana Territories-Wheeler of Alabama. ilways and canals-Catchings of Missis

Private land claims-Pendleton of West Vi Manufactures -Page of Rhode Island.

Mines and mining-Weadook of Michigan. Public buildings and grounds-Bankhead Alabama Pacific railways-Reilly of Pennsylvania. Levees and improvements of the Mississippi -Allen of Mississippi. Education—Enlos of Tennessee.

Labor - McGann of Illinois. Militia - Forman of Illinois Patents-Covert of New York Invalid pensions - Martin of Indiana. Pensions - Moses of Georgia. Claims - Bunn of North Carolina.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Both Houses Trying to Solve the Financial

Problem-Nothing Yet Settled. WHEN the senate met on the 14th Mr. Voor hees introduced a bill authorizing national banks to issue notes to the full value of bonds deposited, a measure recommended by Secre tary Carlisle, who says it will ad 1 \$13,000 000 to the circulation. The house joint resolution for the payment of session employes was passed and numerous bills on silver were introduced and referred, as was also one for the annexation of the Hawaiian island. Mr. Vest called up the resolution offered by himself in favor of bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and addressed the senate on the subject.... The silver debate was re-sumed in the house. Mr. Boatner (La.) spoke in favor of free coinage, followed by Mr. Layton (O.) in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and relying upon the judgment of congress to subsequently pass a law which would bring permanent relief. Mr. Patterson (Ten.) spoke in favor of repeal and, Mr. Bailey (Tex.) favored free coinage

In the senate on the 15th Mr. Voorhees ported back from the finance committee th national bank bill introduced by him allowing banks to issue bills for the full amount of bonds deposited. The bill went over and the senate took up the resolution for the payment of employes of the senate and house, which (under objections from Mr. Peffer) went to the calendar. The Montana senatorial case was considered for a time and Mr. Lodge's bill re pealing the Sherman act was taken up for de bate. Mr. Lodge spoke in favor of it and was replied to by Senator Wolcott (Col.), who favored free silver. The resolution was laid aside and Mr. Hoar (Mass) spoke against Mr, Vest's bimetallic resolution. The question was the cause of a desultory discussion until adjournment In the house Mr. Burrows (Mich.) offered a resolution giving Charles E. Belknar the right to contest the seat of George F. Rich ardson from the Fifth Michigan district, which was laid over. The silver debate was then resumed, Mr. Hutchison (Tex.) concluding his speech in favor of free silver. Mr. Grosvenor (rep., O..) spoke against free silver, and Mr. Blanchard favored it. Mr. Hall (Mo.) spoke in favor of a greater volume of currency and of favor of a greater volume of currency and of free coinage. The debate continued until ad

THE day in the senate on the 16th was de voted to members airing their views on the financial situation. Mr. Manderson introduced two financial bills which had been sent to him Mr. Voorhees said he would not call up his bill to enable national banks to increase the circulation to the amount of their par value of the bonds deposited by them, but would to morrow (Thursday). Mr. Cockrell offered an amend ment directing the treasurer to pay to the hold-ers of two per cent bonds, who present them for redemption, their face value, with interest Mr. Sherman stated the objections which oc curred to him against the amendment. The moment treasury notes were paid out on those bouds, which were not due, and the interest which was no burden to the government, the notes would be presented to the government and payment in coin demanded. That would be an unbusinesslike proposition and would complicate the situation. Mr. Berry (Ark.) then addressed the senate in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. The Lodge resolution then came up and Mr. Gallinger spoke against any change in the tariff until March, 1897 Debate was continued in the house, Mr. Bryan (Neb.) making the speech of the day in favor of silver. Mr. Henderson (Iowa) also advocated silver. Mr. Moses (Ga.) spoke against the repeal bill and opposed the proposition to raise the standard from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1.

WHEN the senate met on the 17th numerou petitions were presented both for and against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Mr Gallinger offered a resolution calling for report as to pension suspension cases. Th Montana senatorial case was taken up and Mr Pasco spoke against the right of the govern-to appoint after the legislature had failed The matter finally went over until Mon The house joint resolution for the pay ment of employes passed, the death of Repretative Chipman, of Michigan, was announce and the senate adjourned.... The debate in the house was spiritless Mr. Daniels (N. Y.) favored the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law. Mr. Cooper (Fla.) spoke in favor of the Wilson bill and against the free silver propositions. Mr. Goldzier (Ill.) favored repeal. The death of Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, was then announced and after eulogies

In the Senate on the 18th a long communica tion was read from the secretary of the treasury on the subject of gold and silver pay-ments, stating that on several occasions recently gold coin had been presented at the treas-ury in exchange for silver dollars, and that the exchange had not been made because silver dollars were required to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes: and that at present the department would not, and could not, exchange silver dollars for gold. Mr. Voorhees reported from the committee on finance a bill to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion and declaring it to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money. Mr. Allen, (Neb) advocated his amendment to suspend interest on bonds on which the increased circulation is based. Mr. McPherson spoke against it. After debate Mr.

Allen's amendment was rejected. Pending co sideration the Senate adjourned until Monda .. The silver debate was resumed in the house Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa) making a speech in favor of bimetallism. At the conclusion of Mr. Sibley's remarks Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution authorizing the appointment of committees by the speaker and increasing several of the most important committees. Debate was then resumed. Among those advocating free silver were Messrs. Simpson (Kan.) and Morgan

THE senate was not in session on the 19th. In the house the silver debate was continued Messrs. McCreary (Ky.) and Catchings (Miss.) spoke in favor of the unconditional repeal the Sherman act, and Mr. Livingstone (Ga.) favored free coinage. At the evening session Mr. Curtis (Kan.) spoke in favor of the Wilson bill (repeal of the Sherman act), and Mr. Clark (Mo.) favored bimetallism and free coinage

A Word for the Babies. Very few people, even the mothers themselves, seem to have very correct ideas of what the baby suffers during warm weather. The poor little thing is wrapped up like a mummy for fear it will catch cold, and is put away in some close corner where scarcely a breath of fresh air can creep in. It gets too warm and breaks out with prickly heat and cries-as indeed who wouldn't? When the little sufferer gets in this condition, get a piece of old linen, wash it in soap-suds, rinse it thoroughly in clear water, dry it, iron it out smoothly, take off all the baby's clothing except the little shirt and wrap the baby up in this bit of linen and lay it away in a cool place, like the dear little parcel that it is. Do not let the wind blow on it, but give it fresh air in some sheltered corner. Ten to one it will go to sleep and have a long and refreshing nap and wake up good-natured.—N. Y. Ledger.

-Paymaster Stevenson, whose long delayed promotion has violently stirred the whole navv, is a man with a strike ing personality and an interesting record. When it was possible for paymasters to distinguish themselves, he earned the thanks of congress for gallant service. Neither advancing years nor the sedative influence of routine has sufficed to lessen his ardor, and he is recognized in the pay corps and throughout the navy as possessed of He tells a remarkable yarn above one of the strongest individualities in traveling to New York and then to Cal the service. His fame as a good story fornia and says he has seen nothing teller has extended beyond the navy the missing man. and even beyond his own country.

STRIP CHANGES.

Greedy Allottees Headed Off by Hoke Smith.

COUNTY SEATS AND LINES CHANGED.

An Easy Way of Picking Up Fortune Miscarries-The Troublesome Teller Bill-Surveyors Looking After Corners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Owing to the fact that the seventy allottees in the strip were apprised of the location of the land offices and county seats by one of the special agents, they have taken lands adjoining and it is necessary to change the locations of the towns.

This was to some extent anticipated, but not fully realized until after a close examination of the allotments. It was then thought for some time that they would be able to change the locations of the allotments, but it dawned on the department in due time that the allottees had the right to select land wherever they desired under the early day ruling of the secretary, and so the department is compelled to move the towns. This work was under way for some days, but not completed until yesterday evening.

The change as made now places all the county seat towns and the land offices 2 miles from any one allotment,' but it takes the county seats, in some instances, some distance from the center of the county, as originally planned. Now the matter is up of making such changes in the county lines as will restore the equilibrium to the counties.

The change of location agreed to yesterday places the land office on the Santa Fe 5 miles north of Kildare, and the one on the Rock Island 20 miles south of the Kansas line, and the one at Woodard, on the Panhandle, 5 miles above Woodard, on the railroad, and the one at Alva 6 miles north of the former location. This is the readjustment of the land offices.

The county seat towns have been moved in various directions to accommodate the conditions, and without reference to the character of the land and the water supply and other very important matters that enter into the question of making judicious selections. The corps of engineers detailed out of the land office some days ago to attend to the matter of resurveying the strip and locating towns for the purpose of making changes, left yesterday for the work. They will locate the booths also, which have been included in these dispatches, but the most of the work is confined to the matter of running section lines and restoring corner stones where they have been mutilated by twenty years' rough treatment of the cattlemen.

The time the railroads are to suspend traffic in the strip was also definitely settled upon. The plan as outlined in these dispatches prevailed, and all trains are to se held up for twelve hours before the opening and twelve hours after. This has been agreed to, according to Secretary Smith, by the railroads, and he has insisted upon it by way of making it more difficult for the 'sooners.'

While the seventy allotments have been agreed upon and accepted by the department and will be reserved in the proclamation, it will not be decided for some time who are the real owners of that is to be worked out before the land is opened to settlement, if possible, but under the arrangement does not interfere with the promulgation of of the proclamation.

Also the Teller bill to add ten to the list of allottees has not been disposed of definitely by the secretary of the interior. The bill was referred to him and he has had the matter under advisement and in the meantime the fellows who hope to be admitted to the list of ten additional residents on the strip are using the usual amount of influence to induce the secretary to believe that they should be admitted and to get him to recommend the passage of the bill.

GOV. LEWELLING EXAMINED. Reopening of the Hughes Court Martial Before Judge Doster.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 22.-The Hughes court martial reconvened yesterday, Judge Advocate Doster having so far recovered from his illness as to make it possible for him to attend. Gov. Lewelling was called by the defense, notwithstanding the fact that he was the complaining witness. He testified to having given the orders which Col. Hughes disobeyed. Capt. Waters asked hir whether or not he had intended that Col. Hughes should call on Speaker Dunsmore for information as to what persons had a right to remain in Representative hall and who should be left undisturbed. The governor replied that if Col. Hughes did not already know who the intruders were that he should have obtained his information from Dunsmore. He said that he did not then recognize George L. Doug lass as speaker of the house, had not since and did not now. He admitted having recognized him in an official way, by signing bills signed by Doug lass, but that he did so under protes because the supreme court had arbitra rily decided the Douglass house to be the legal house of representatives. He said that he did not know that Col Hughes had not consulted "Speaker" Dunsmore in regard to what person had a right to remain in the hall an consequently could not as a witnes answer positively that Col. Hughes had disobeyed his orders.

Missing Man's Boy Returns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22. - Johnni Edmunds, the former office boy of the missing Dr. G. W. Fraker, of Excelsion Springs, who disappeared on July 18 three days after the alleged drownin of the physician whose life was insure for \$58,000, has returned home to hi parents, 306 Colorado avenue, this city

ALL READY.

The Cherokee Strip Proclamation in the President's Hands-Description of the Coveted Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19. -There was forwarded from the interior department to President Cleveland at Gray Gables yesterday a formidable document, some two feet in length and six inches thick, for his examination. All that is needed is his signature to make it the official proclamation opening up for settlement the Cherokee outlet.

After much consultation, research and trouble the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of public lands have hit upon a scheme which they believe will largely prevent the gross frauds which have heretofore been perpetrated in settling new countries. There will be the same madrush when the Cherokee outlet is opened that was witnessed in the opening of the Oklahoma lands, but there will be a vast difference in the make-up of the prospective homesteaders. Here is the entirely new plan, which has practically been agreed upon:

Before anyone can cross into the new lands he must be provided with a certificate from one of the land offices, showing that under the laws of the United States he is entitled to a homestead. In order that the government officials may recognize him at once he must have on the lapel of his eoat a badge which the government will provide for that purpose. The land officers will be supplied with all the records of past openings, showing each of the claimants. By this means the old timers who have be effectually frozen out. By the preliminary examination at the various land offices, the town-site speculators who have given so much trouble in the past will be squelched and bona fide

settlers protected. DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND. Nine out of ten of the homeseekers who enter the Cherokee strip on the opening day will go in between the east line of the strip and Anthony on the Kansas and Ingalls and Hennessey on the Oklahoma side From Kansas the choice claims lie just south of Arkansas City about fifteen miles, near the town site of Kildare, at what is known as Willow and also along the Chikaski and Bodark rivers. A few trees skirt these streams, but with this exception the country is a prairie. From the south the great run will be made for the land along the Black Bear and the town sites of Wharton on the Santa Fe and Enid on the Rock Island. Most of the land as far west as the Rock Island is moderately good, with the exception of that which lies along the bluff side of the Arkansas river, which is very broken quite rocky. A township just of Stillwater, Ok, is mostly north hard-pan, as is also consider-able land just north of the town-site of Pond creek. Few runs will be made for the land west of 971/2 degrees west longitude, which marks the west line of the \$1.50 per acre land. That which lies between 97% and 98% degrees west longitude, known as the \$1.50 per acre land, is poor enough, but when you pass that line and step into the \$1 per acre land, it does seem that the government ought to build a house for a man as an inducement to get him

to live there Special Agent Swineford spoke the truth when he said he did not believe a country containing 1,200 square miles, which the western counties will contain, would support fifty families. Thus it will be seen that of the 6,000,000 to be thrown open not over 4,000,000 acres will be considered good farming land Quarter sections in Comanche county, Kansas, bordering on the north, with residences barns, wells and other improvements there on, can be purchased for from \$350 to \$500, and in soil they are much better than the land found in the western part of the strip: besides. they are near good trading points and railroads. Many people who are sacrificing all they have to get to the border will be sorely disappointed when they get here and become thoroughly acquainted with this body of land, which they have been taught to believe is the richest body

The Pawnee land is farther to the east, and is a body of land containing over 221,900 acres. Of this 112,900 acres have been allotted to the Indians, leaving 109,000 acres for settlement. The surplus land has been purchased by the government at a cost of \$80,000, and will be opened when the Cherokee strip comes in. It is bounded on the north by the Arkansas river, the course of which at this point forms nearly a half circle, affording many miles of wide bottom ladds, where the soil is exceed-ingly fertile. Through the center the Black Bear creek, fed by many springs and smaller streams, courses its way, making a valley from two to three miles on either side as rich as the best of the Missouri land. This stream is fringed with timber, such as post oak, burr oak and black jack. For fifteen miles south one drives over a rather rough country, but in which much good land lies. The country is mostly prairie, but enough timber grows in the valley to keep the settlers in fuel if proper-

At the end of this fifteen miles you get into the edge of the only good timber that will be found in the entire country to be thrown open. For six or seven miles and until you get to the Cimarron river, which is the south border line, you pass through heavy timber that would soon make a saw-mill man rich. Along this stream it is all timber land, oak, walnut, hickory, ash, pecan, hackberry, cottonwood and cedar being

the varieties. But now comes the rub. The Indians have had the entire country to pick over and the best half of it has been allotted to them. When there were high prairies they were left for the white man and the valleys and best timber lands have all been gobbled up. You may take Black Bear creek, for instance, and there is hardly a claim that borders thereon that has not been allotted. Then the valley land along the Arkansas river and the timber of this country is that the few white mer who take claims will have all the taxes to pay. The Indian allotment cannot be taxed for a period of twenty years. Down in the Cheyen and Arapahoe country the same state of affairs exists, but there the land thrown open was absolutely free to homesteaders, while in the Pawnee, the homesteader must pay \$2.50 per from the Santa Fe railroad, Red Rock being the nearest railroad station on the west, and Tulsa, in the Creek nation, a distance of forty-five miles on the east, is also a rallroad town, being on the Nonett & Vinita branch of the Frisco. The rainfall here is much greater than in the strip proper. The Pawnees have been farming this land since 1875, and, it is said, have never failed to raise good crops since their cultivation of the soil.

The Pawnee lands and the Nez Perces and Tonkawas are the only reservations that will be opened when the strip proper is opened. he Kickapoo, the Ponca, Otoes and Missouris have not been treated for as yet.

MOVING ON WASHINGTON.

Steps Taken to Concentrate Unemployed at the National Capital. St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Committees of the unemployed in the various labor associations will take up their station at the Union depot and the freight st. Louis from the west, meet all persons looking for work, explain the sitnation and ask the traveler to proceed o Washington, D. C., to make a demontration before congress. Leaders in very large city in the country have igreed to the plan. It is expected to gather 50,000 men in Washington.

INCENDIARY SPEECHES.

Unemployed Workpeople Addressed by Anarchists at New York.

New York, Aug. 19.-There has been a continuous meeting of the memployed workingmen at Golden Rule hall, on Rivington street. Yesterday afternoon the meeting was addressed by Emma Goldman, the wife of Bergman, the man who tried to kill Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburgh. Her speech was of a highly inflammatory character. She told the men if they wanted bread to go and get it, meaning they should loot bakeries, or whatever they wanted to

loot. A committee was appointed to arrange for a parade of workingmen throughout the work quarters of the city. Another committee was appointed to purchase bread for idle men. One of the principal speakers at this meeting was an anarchist named Blanck, who was rabid in his utterances, and inspired his hearers to a remarkable state of excitement. Meetings were held in two halls, on Allen street and the Golden Rule hall last evening.

Emma Goldman distributed peaches to those in Golden Rule hall. One wild looking man spoke, in part, as follows at the Allen street hall:

"Remember Chicago, where they hanged men. Why? Because they were hungry. Yesterday the dirty police arrested men. Why? Because they were hungry. Be calm. If you are not and attempt to get what you want the police will come here and turn he hose on you they say.

"Let us parade up Fifth avenue and show those rich people how hungry we made the race at every public land are. They have money for their luxopening during their generation will uries; my wife and yours have had nothing to eat for three days.'

"Do not fly the next time," said an excited Pole, "but when the police come at you, resist them with all your might; stand firm and meet them and don't fly, but after them.

A SILVER LINING.

The Dark Financial Clouds Show a Sign of Disappearing, According to Dun's Review.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.-R. G. Dun & co.'s weekly review of trade says: There is a rift in the clouds. Faint and ye definite signs of improvement are all the bet ter because they come not from possibly de lusive or from momentary foreign aid, but from the good sense and the wonderful recuperative power of the people themselves. Business is trying togoahead without waiting for Washington. Imported gold, \$3,000,000 or more during the week, does not go to the right spot, but the people are creating a home-made cur rency for themselves by using certified checks in paying hands, settling accounts and purchas ing grain and cotton. Little money comes back as yet from timid hoarders and the paralysis exchange is nearly as complete as ever, that very fact pushes each section and city into relying more on itself and less on the gov ernment and on Wall street Resumptions are now becoming somewhat numerous, and in the very shrinkdge of production men see evidence that the demand must soon overtake the sup

Pig iron does not rally, but sells at \$14 her and \$13 at Pittsburgh for No. 1, though the out put has been reduced 46 per cent—since—May 1 Though five concerns have—failed—and twenty four stopped during the week, fourteen have resumed. Sales of wool in seven weeks have been only 17,575,000 pounds against 59,327,030 last year and 37,450,800 in 1891. Somewhat fewer cancellations are met in dress goods and there is more buying of fall woolens. Ship-ments of boots and shoes from Boston since the end of June shows a decrease of 17% per cent out a little more demand is now seen.
With such shrinkage in the great industries

it is surprising that railroad earnings do no decline more, the decrease on roads reporting in August thus far being 18 per cent. The de crease of 25 per cent. in clearings outside Nev York last week and 30 per cent this week is only natural. A little more money is now found for commercial loans, and failures of banks have become both less important and for Northern Pacific had been so fully dis counted that it produced but little effect, though this is the third great railroad default this year and the aggregate stocks and bonds of the three roads amount to \$650,000,000.

ROBERT KINCAID RETURNS.

The Ex-Banker Says a Great Injustice Has Been Done Him MOUND CITY, Kan., Aug. 19 .- Robert Kincaid, the ex-banker and ex-Napoleon of finance of Linn county, who returned to Pleasanton yesterday afternoon, much to the surprise of every one ex cept possibly his relatives, was met there by his wife in her carriage, and, in defiance of the predictions of the people that he would not dare to come to Mound City, or would do so after dark and go away before daylight, was driven here. In the evening he was about the streets, and at his house even he did not deny himself to any one who cared to see him. He received a reporter and talked calmly and candidly about his financial troubles. He said he had been slandered and villified by his enemies. His absence in Iowa had given excuse for the circulation of all sorts of stories about his flight, which had done him a great injustice.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

The President of the Big Four System Draws a Dark Picture. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—President M. F. Ingalls, of the Big Four railway system, appeared before the board of state tax commissioners and entered a protest against the heavy assessment or taxes made on his road. He said: "Earnings are dropping off, employes are being dismissed and it is now a time of poverty with railroads. If the assessments of roads are continued at the present rate it means bankruptcy of 40 per cent. of the mileage of the state. It would be much better if the general assessment were reduced. It would save some of the roads and stop the litigation over the payment of taxes. Bonds and stocks do not sell for more than 60 per cent. of what they did in 1891. The shrinkage on

Big Four stock has been enormous." Four Banks Suspend. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 19.—The four banks at Lemars failed to open their doors this morning. They are the First national with \$100,000 capital, the Lemars national, same capital, German-American savings, \$50,000 capital and the German state bank, \$50,000 yards of the various roads running into All have large surplus accounts and had been ranked among the best in

the state. The banks closed because of the impossibility of getting cash. All were in good condition for ordinary times, but withdrawals of cash had been steady and collaterals could not be realized on.

THAT AWARD.

The Measure of Damages to Be Paid by Uncle Sam to John Bull in the Beh-sing Sea Matter May Go to a Special Commission for Adjudication.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The interest officially in the Behring sea decisions now centers in the damages this country will have to pay England for the use of seal hunting subjects who were kept off Behring sea through the operation of the modus vivendi or seized aspoachers prior to an agreement. accordance with article 4 of the modusvivendi, the arbitration tribunal must decide how much compensation is due Great Britain from the United States to be used for British subjects for abstaining from the exercise of the right to take seals in Behring sea during the pendency of the arbitration.

It is understood that the commissioners of arbitration have already passed on the subject, their report not being made public. So much is definitely settled with regard to the damages this government will be obliged to pay, and they must be paid promptly by agreement in the treaty renewing the modus vivendi. But the main question of damages for seizures made is not in so definable and settled a condition.

Nothing in the arbitration treaty or the convention for the renewal of the modus vivendi makes provision for allowing damages to persons who have been injured through the unlawful seize ure of sealing vessels, and it is stated at the department of state that the matter must take the course usually followed in diplomacy. Claims against the United States, either individually or otherwise, will be filed by the owners of the vessels seized. Then the United States will enter into correspondence with Great Britain in reference to their settlement. If it is seen that a settlement as to, the justice of the claims made and the compensation to be made can be reached, the matter will proceed through the ordinary diplomatic channels. In case of failure to come to some basis for a settlement without resort to arbitration, and it is predicted: that failure will occur, the two governments will agree to leave the question to the judgment of an unprejudiced tribunal and to this end a claims commission will be appointed.

It is therefore to be seen that some time must elapse before a definite arrangement will be reached respecting the course of procedure with reference to the assessment of seizure damages.

THE STRIP.

The Opening Will Probably Be About September 16. Washington, Aug. 18. - Secretary Hoke Smith, of the interior department, has telegraphed J. W. Duncan, special agent for the department at

Carlemore, I. T., as follows: All persons who have made selections for al-otments in the Cherokee outlet will be allowed to file at the interior department proof and ar-

gument in support thereof until September 1.
Under the severalty allotment agreement more than 100 citizens of the Cherokee nation have claimed allotments, while seventy only are entitled to land gratis. The claims of each contestant have been now forwarded to the interior department and will be passed upon by Secretary Smith. These difficulties, however, will not be allowed to interfere further with the opening. The proclamation was completed yesterday, but will not be given. out until Tuesday next, because it must be forwarded to the president.

From the interior department indications noon of September 16 will be the date for the opening. The proclamation opening the strip contains 15,-000 words. It was necessary to make the proclamation cumbersone because the law prescribes that it shall contain the law and other official utterances governing the opening.

A SENATE SILVER BILL

One to Be .Reported with a Proviso for

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The meeting of the senate finance committee was attended by every member, and conclusions were reached which may enable the committee to report a repeal bill. There has been from the day the committee first met a difference between the silver and anti-silver men that apparently could not be reconciled, and although there has been a free discussion of the matter, their differences are no nearer settlement than when the conference began. The attitude of the chairman, Mr. Voorhees, gave the silver men on the committee little hope, for he said he would vote to report favorably the repeal bill, providing there was a declaration coupled with it declaring for bimetallism. The bill when reported will contain such a declaration, and the vote by which it will be reported is estimated by members of the committee at 6 to 5, the minority consisting of Senators Harris, Vest, Vance, Jones (Ark.), and Jones (Nev.).

The indications are that when Mr. Voorhees reports the bill and asks that a day be set for the vote, he will start a fight that will be kept up for a long time.

Great Wagon Works in Trouble. CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.-This morning the Standard Wagon company, the largest of the kind in the United States, filed a deed of assignment. Its assets are placed at \$1,200,000 and liabilities at \$700,000. The assignment is made to Grant H. Burrows, who is president of the company, but who resigned to become assignee. The officers of the company hope to secure an extension

the difficulty. Rioting Miners. LONDON, Aug. 18 .- In Wales the coal

of time from the creditors and adjust

strike is assuming a grave aspect. The strikers, armed with cudgels, and thousands strong, marched to several collieries in the Rhonda valley yesterday and forcibly prevented the miners from working. At Ebbvale the situation is so threatening that 200 soldiers have been summoned, while the police force has been enormously increased. Work in several collieries in the Aberdare district has also been stopped by the strikers, whose leaders are chiefly young men, the older miners being disposed to return to work.