

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

NO. 47.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PREPARATIONS are being hastened for the opening of the strip, and it is believed that the president's proclamation will be issued soon after the 1st of September.

RICHARDSON (dem.) of Michigan, was seated in the house over Belknap (rep.), who also had a certificate of election.

REAR ADM. THORNTON A. JENKINS died at his residence in Washington of heart failure, at the age of 81. He was a naval officer of high standing.

In arranging his new rules committee Speaker Crisp dropped McMillin and appointed Outhwaite in his place.

The report of the department of agriculture for August makes the condition of cotton 80.4, a decline of a little over two points since last month. This is the lowest average for August ever given out by the department.

The August government crop report makes the condition of spring wheat 67 per cent, a reduction of 7 per cent since July 1. The condition of corn is 87, a reduction of 6.

Of the 357,000 ounces of silver offered on the 10th the treasury bought 322,000 ounces at 0.7515.

The president has pardoned Peter J. Claasen, wrecker of the Sixth national bank of New York, of which he was president.

To a delegation of distillers who declared that they could not get currency to pay internal revenue taxes, Secretary Carlisle said he knew of no way to afford them relief.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS has decided that it is legal to use certified checks in small amounts as a circulating medium, and this plan is expected to afford great relief.

The treasury department shows that the receipts from customs at the port of New York for the first ten days of August aggregated \$3,024,929, as against \$4,831,130 for the corresponding period last year.

The president has pardoned William J. Meadows, who in 1878 was sentenced to be hanged for murder committed in the Indian territory and the penalty subsequently reduced to imprisonment for life in the Detroit house of correction.

SENATOR VEST has written a personal letter to a gentleman in New York, saying that the majority in the senate against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law will be at least 8.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS has been informed of the suspension of the Waxahachie national bank, of Waxahachie, Tex.; capital, \$100,000.

THE EAST.

DIXON, the colored champion, defeated Pierce, white, in the featherweight prize-fight at Coney Island, N. Y.

The failure of H. D. Hotchkiss & Co., of New York, was announced at the Stock exchange.

The Madison square bank, New York, has collapsed with about \$80,000 short.

OFFICIAL reports show that one of the suspects removed from the Karamania, in quarantine at New York, was affected with Asiatic cholera in a mild form.

The fire in the Pennsylvania colliery, at Shamokin, has been extinguished. Work will be resumed, giving employment to 2,000 hands, after one month's idleness.

The whole Russian squadron weighed anchor and left New York on the 9th. The flagship separated from her escorts. She proceeds direct to Cronstadt. The other vessels go to Cadiz, Gibraltar and the far east.

The Lehigh Valley road has dissolved its lease from the Reading, the latter having defaulted on bills.

The Port Pitt tanneries at Rankin Station, near Pittsburgh, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$125,000.

GENERAL managers of eastern roads have virtually ordered an advance on world's fair rates.

EX-MINISTER PATRICK EGAN has arrived at New York from Chili.

MISS ANNA THURSTON was drowned at Huntington, Long Island, in a brave effort to save the life of her little sister.

ELBERT S. CARMAN has been appointed receiver of the Rural Publishing Co. which publishes the Rural New Yorker and the American Gardener. The liabilities, it is said, amount to nearly \$60,000.

RICHARD MUSER was found dead near his home at Suffern, N. Y., with a bullet hole in his head. He was a rich lace merchant in New York. There is believed to be a mystery behind what is thought to be his self destruction.

Six cholera cases were removed to Swinburne island, New York, on the 11th.

THE WEST.

PETTIT'S salt warehouse near Milwaukee burned recently. Loss, \$100,000.

ITALIAN, Austrian and Hungarian laborers are leaving Pueblo, Col., for their old homes in Europe at the rate of 200 or 300 a week.

The committee trying to adjust the discriminations in rates between Omaha and Council Bluffs has abandoned its effort.

LAFAYETTE YOUNG, of Des Moines, editor of the Iowa Capitol, has announced himself a candidate for governor of Iowa.

A POPULIST national convention has been called to meet in Indianapolis in conjunction with the G. A. R. encampment.

BANDS of Ute Indians have entered Colorado on their annual hunt and Gov. Waite has asked for military protection for the western part of the state.

THEODORE THOMAS, musical director at the world's fair, has resigned. The directors will run a number of small bands instead of a large one.

The result of the Cherokee election was a great surprise, the national party sweeping everything and completely routing the Democrats.

JAMES L. FLOOD denies the statement to the effect that the Southern Pacific Co. has borrowed \$800,000 from him.

In the statehood convention at El Reno it was resolved to appeal to congress to make Oklahoma and Indian territory one state.

Two more bodies have been found under the railway wreck at Danville, Ill.

OFFICERS of the Denver Investment Bond Co. have been arrested on a charge of violating the postal laws and the laws relating to lotteries.

FATHER O'LEARY denies that his dispute with Bishop Matz, of Denver, is at all of the sensational nature ascribed to it. He says it is a piece of silly exaggeration.

"MR. RODNEY," of Galveston, who, with his wife, walked to the world's fair, will have to explain away a resemblance between himself and one Bert Vincent, a wife deserter of Cairo.

SETTLERS on the Winnebago and Omaha reservation are much excited over an order from Washington instructing the agent to remove all the settlers.

The Illinois live stock commissioners officially report that anthrax, a dangerous contagious disease, communicable to man, prevails among cattle in Edwards, Clay and Wayne counties.

SPEAKING of the nomination of Neal for governor of Ohio, Gov. McKinley says that it means that the campaign will be fought squarely on the tariff issue without straddling.

COPIOUS rains fell at Peru, Ind., and ended an eight weeks' drought. It is so late, however, that fully 80 per cent. of the corn is destroyed and potatoes are a total failure.

RAILROADING in Omaha will have a boom with the completion of the new bridge at East Omaha.

PRAIRIE fires are raging in the vicinity of La Porte, Ind. The family of John Pratt was surrounded by the flames and one little girl was badly burned.

The bank examiners have about finished the statements of the suspended Denver banks, and it is believed that all of them will soon be able to resume.

THE SOUTH.

It has developed that the name of the detective murdered in Craighead county, Ark., is Joseph Smith and that he was a resident of Illinois. Wesley Delaney, his companion, has been arrested, charged with committing the murder.

The Worth county courthouse at Isabelle, Ga., burned the other morning. All the county records, except those contained in two books, were lost. Incendiarism was suspected.

The proposed sanitarium for Knights of Pythias at Hot Springs, Ark., will cost \$500,000.

The boiler of the planing mill at Marshall, Tex., exploded. Three persons were killed and two badly scalded.

A MAN named Wiler at Sweet Springs, W. Va., who was visited by whitecaps, shot one of them dead and seriously wounded another.

CATHOLICS of Louisville, Ky., are dissatisfied with Bishop Rademaker's election as successor to Rev. Dwenger.

Two deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Pensacola, Fla. Southern cities were reported much excited.

It is understood that the two companies of the United States troops at Fort Baranec, near Pensacola, Fla., will be removed to some other post on account of the yellow fever in that vicinity. The government is taking active measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

The widow of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, who died a poor man, has been appointed postmistress at Charleston, W. Va., and her son, Arthur, has been made a page in the senate.

The First national bank of Nashville, Tenn., has assigned.

REVENUE officers seized an extensive illicit whisky still in Rockcastle county, Ky., and destroyed the apparatus and a considerable quantity of moonshine whisky.

A THOUSAND miners went on a strike in the East Tennessee district.

As a result of the murder of a soldier at Coal Creek, Tenn., a miner named Drummond was lynched by the infuriated militia, who also intended lynching others.

On the Lockhart branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, near Smithville, Tex., ambushed assassins fired upon a section gang, dangerously wounding Robert Hamilton and three others. Hamilton will die.

SNOW HILL, Md., burned the other night. Only two stores and a few dwelling houses were saved. The loss was about \$300,000.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas refused to comply with the Texas scalper law and a passenger rate war is expected.

Six young men of Shelbyville, Ala., became involved in a drunken fight and three of them were fatally wounded.

E. J. FULLER shot and killed B. C. Parker, a clothing merchant at Fayetteville, N. C. Fuller claims to have shot in self defense.

GENERAL.

THE Italian government has decided to forbid all pilgrimages to Rome in the event of cholera continuing abroad.

THE various labor unions of Paris that form the Labor exchange, which was closed by the government during the recent disturbances, will agitate in favor of inaugurating a general strike of all the trades on October 1.

THE international socialist congress has opened at Zurich, Switzerland.

PRIVATE advices from San Jose de Cucuta, on the frontier of Venezuela, represent that the revolt in Los Andes is assuming a serious aspect.

The Canadian interior department has ordered that the sale of the Thousand Islands be postponed for the present.

PHILADELPHIA, New York and San Francisco have fitted out nautical school ships for the training of boys for the mercantile marine. Philadelphia's ship, with eighty pupils, has just made the passage across to England and the newspapers there comment enthusiastically on the superiority of this system over the apprentice system in vogue in that country.

The Canadian government granted permission to West Point military cadets to travel through Canada in uniform and with arms on their way to the world's fair. The permit was requested by the United States government.

EARL SPENCER, first lord of the admiralty, gave a dinner at London in honor of Adm. Erben and Capt. Mahan, of the cruiser Chicago, which is now at Southampton.

The international socialist congress at Zurich approved the establishment of an eight-hour working day. The delegates agreed to agitate for the holding of an inter-state congress to settle the question.

The Union Pacific directors have voted an extension of the sinking fund bonds and will prepay the September interest.

The princes of Wales' yacht Britannia won the Ryde town cup, defeating the Satanita, Calluna and Navahoe.

The Missouri Pacific has officially announced a cut of 10 per cent. on all salaries over \$100 per month.

A REPORT from Rome says the Propaganda file is investigating a matter in which Bishop Matz, of Denver, was accused of retaining \$8,000 belonging to Father O'Leary's sister. It was said Father O'Leary drew a pistol on the bishop, but was prevented using it.

The sailing schooner Helen Blum and twenty-five seamen have been lost off the Alaska coast.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 10 showed continued heavy decreases. In New York the decrease was 14 1/2; outside, 26 1/2.

THERE was a desperate riot in Bombay recently, caused by Mohammedans making an attack on a Hindoo temple. Troops restored order.

JOHN B. WRIGHT, a well-known theatrical manager, is dead, aged 78 years. He was manager of Ford's theater at the time when President Lincoln was assassinated.

THE LATEST.

The steamer Annie Faxon blew up at Wade's bar, near Alton, on Snake river, Oregon. Six persons were killed and a number wounded.

A noon bag containing \$5,000 in gold was placed at the window of the receiving teller of the First National bank at St. Paul, Minn., when an unknown man made off with it and escaped.

The Economic society of Pennsylvania is in the throes of dissolution. It is unable to pay wages to employees.

SENATOR JOHN L. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, is required by an order of court to show cause why he should not file an inventory of the real and personal estate of which his father, Alexander Mitchell, died seized.

The London Sportsman publishes particulars of the troubles on the American yacht Navahoe, during which one of the guests hit a seaman in the mouth.

At Bangs lake, near Wauconda, Ill., a boat in which were seven people capsized and Miss Carrie Hammond, of Wauconda, aunt of Grace McDonald; Grace McDonald, of Clyde, aged 17; Sydney Roome, of Clyde, aged 20, and Ernest Roome, of Clyde, aged 25, were drowned.

The Montezuma hotel at Las Vegas, N. M., will be closed at the end of August.

The Bombay fanatical rioters have been overawed by troops and quiet prevailed.

The Crescent mills, the largest near Denver, Col., burned. The loss was \$300,000. Fireman B. McLain was terribly injured by an explosion in the dust room and two other firemen were missing.

The anti-silver men claim they have made a poll of the house which shows a majority in favor of repeal from 22 to 40.

DEVELOPMENTS in the senate serve to increase the impression that no unconditional repeal bill can ever pass that body.

In the senate on the 14th Senator Vest made a red hot, straight-out silver speech.

The outlook for the iron and steel trade is said to be brighter now than for a long time past.

The Senate hotel, on Madison street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire the other morning and several persons who could not escape lost their lives.

The president on the 14th sent a number of nominations to the senate, among them those of T. J. Lowe for secretary of Oklahoma and W. C. Perry for United States attorney for Kansas.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Anthony is now lighted by electricity and her people are happy.

Tommy Morgan, 14 years old, was recently drowned in the Kaw river at Kansas City, Kan.

Giacomini Bros., proprietors of Delmonico's hotel at Leavenworth, have made an assignment.

The elevator of McLeod Bros., of Marietta, together with 60,000 bushels of wheat, burned recently.

Two boys named Skinner and Connolly, were recently drowned in the Verdigris, near Independence.

Louis Schleitzbaum, aged 13 years, was drowned in Doniphan lake, five miles from Atchison, the other day.

The Hutchinson national bank has recently commenced business. The deposits on the first day amounted to \$20,000.

A cyclone destroyed a number of farm houses near Larned a few days ago, but no fatalities were reported.

A. W. Little, the slayer of B. E. Johnson, was held to the Wyandotte district court for trial without bail.

Doc Snapp, a medical student, has been arrested as being one of the parties concerned in the Wichita express robbery. He was caught in the Indian territory.

The thirty-second anniversary of the battle of Wilson's creek was celebrated at Atchison on the 10th by forty survivors and their families from the surrounding country.

Martin Jacobs, son of a Brown county farmer, recently cut his throat with a razor. He had been working with a thresher all day and it was thought the heat had rendered him temporarily insane.

The police raided the lottery gambling rooms of Eli Little & Co., in Kansas City, Kan., the other day upon complaint of a man from Alabama that he had drawn a prize which the concern refused to cash.

The Leavenworth Home mine has resumed operation, its action having been hastened by the return of the men of the North Leavenworth shaft. Over 200 men are at work in the two mines and many more applications were being received.

Gov. Lewelling has pardoned Frank Durin, the joint keeper who fled from Topeka to Germany some years ago leaving fines and forfeiture amounting to \$13,000 unpaid. He has settled all the money claims of the state against him and the pardon only relieves him of the jail sentence. A condition of the pardon is that he shall not live in Kansas.

Gov. Lewelling has named the following additional delegates to the convention in regard to a gulf route to foreign markets from western states, which meets in Chicago September 12: George Wagner, H. A. Heath and Conrad Myer, of Topeka; Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence; C. B. Hoffman, of Enterprise; R. A. Sankey, of Wichita, and F. A. Hauffmann, of Wellington.

The citizens of Pratt county have petitioned the governor to issue a call for a special election to choose a member of the legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of W. E. Brown. Brown was a postmaster and as such was ineligible to a seat in the legislature. The republican house unseated him and declared that there had been no election. The governor will grant the prayer of the petitioners.

The case against the members of the Topeka club, who were arrested for maintaining a place where liquors were dispensed, was decided in favor of the city. Judge Ensminger said the decisions of the supreme court were conflicting, but he believed he was warranted in holding that the persons arrested were guilty of violating the law. By agreement, a fine of \$100 was imposed upon one of the members of the club and an appeal taken.

The Topeka club gained its case in the appeal from the decision of the justice. Judge Johnson held that section 3 of the city ordinance concerning the "use" of liquors under which the arrests were made was invalid because it was not included in the title of the ordinance, and that even if it had been so included it was substantially the same as section 16 of the prohibitory act of 1881, of which section the methods and practices of the club were not in violation.

The state school fund commissioners recently purchased from a Boston firm \$39,000 in Harper county school bonds. They have had offers of more than \$300,000 of county school bonds, but could not purchase for want of funds. These bonds bear good rates of interest and were originally sold in the east at not less than par and sometimes at a premium. The cause of their return and sale was that eastern holders wished to secure ready cash. The bonds were purchased at a good margin of profit.

Three of the robbers who recently held up the United States express wagon on the streets of Wichita and robbed it of \$7,000 have been arrested and \$5,000 of the money recovered. The men arrested were Howard H. Green, an ex-telegraph operator from El Dorado; Arthur Hancher, express messenger, and Jake Beck, clerk at the Occidental hotel in Wichita. The other robber, a negro, who skipped as soon as he got his part of the proceeds, \$2,500, has not been found. The three men arrested planned the robbery and the negro executed it. The men confessed and the money recovered was found concealed in an old fur coat.

AFTER BOND INVESTMENTS.

It is Proposed to Prosecute the Kansas Companies for Swindling.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—A circular, headed "Fraud! Swindle!" was issued yesterday afternoon from the office of the secretary of state. It relates to the bond investment companies, which have always been a heavy weight upon the shoulders of the superintendent of insurance. The circular is signed by Secretary Osborne, Attorney-General Little and Superintendent Snyder, and it notifies all bond insurance companies that they will be prosecuted for swindling.

Notwithstanding the fact that the insurance department has been heading these companies for years, they seem to thrive abundantly. There are now ten of them operating in the state: The Mutual Investment Co., of Fort Scott; the Mutual Installment Co., of Leavenworth; the Bond Investment Co., of Oswego; the Kansas Installment Bond Co., of Coffeyville; the Installment Bond Co., of Cherryvale; the Guarantee Installment Savings Co., of Howard; the People's Installment Bond Investment Co., of Independence, and the North American Tontine Bond Co., of Columbus.

Assistant Secretary of State Zercher says that these companies are nothing less than lotteries, in which all the chances are against the investors. They will be pursued without mercy.

KANSAS CROP REPORT.

The Past Week Only an Average One for Vegetation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—T. B. Jennings, weather observer for Kansas, has issued the following crop bulletin: Good rains have generally fallen in the northern half of the state, except in Washington, Cloud and Republic counties, where a deficiency occurred. Anderson, Cherokee, Meade, Clark and Hamilton, in the south half of the state, were well watered, while a deficiency occurred in the remaining south half of the state. The first three days of the week were warm, while the last four were much cooler, with very cool nights. Much sunshine has generally prevailed throughout the state.

Corn in the northern half of the eastern division and in Anderson county is in good condition and late corn is in fair condition in the northern counties of the middle and western divisions, while in the southern half of the eastern division it has been slightly injured by dry, hot weather, and in the southern half of the middle division it has been much injured by drought and cutting has commenced in some fields to save the fodder. Wheat is yielding well in Osage county. Broom corn, millet and sorghum are generally improving in the north, central and northwestern counties and in Meade and Clark.

Pastures are short in the south, central and southeastern counties, while they are improving in Hamilton. The hay crop has been injured by dry weather in the south, central and south western counties. Fall plowing is in progress throughout the state, with ground in good condition except in southeastern counties, where it is getting pretty dry.

SOME NEEDED CHANGE.

Senator Peffer Introduces a Bill to Give the People Additional Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Senator Peffer introduced a bill for the issuance of \$300,000,000 in treasury notes, payable in the lawful money of the United States.

"The people want money," said the senator in explanation, and the way to give it to them is to give it to them. It is like the way to resume."

Of this amount which it is proposed to issue \$60,000,000 will be of the denomination of \$1, and the remainder proportionately in denominations ranging to \$50. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to exchange any of the notes above \$10 for United States bonds. Senator Peffer stated that he would follow this bill with another which was discussed in the public prints last session. It was known then as the land loan bill and provided for the loaning of money direct to the people by the government at 2 per cent. a year on real estate security with government agents in each state to pass upon it.

REFORM SCHOOL ABUSES.

Charges of Cruelty Were Well Founded and All the Teachers Have Been Dismissed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—Treasurer Waite, of the state board of charities, confirms the account of mistreatment of the inmates of the reform school for girls at Beloit. He says that the disgraceful conduct of the managers was discovered two weeks ago, but that the board had determined to remove the officers as soon as possible without letting the facts get to the public.

All of the teachers have been dismissed, Miss Moody, of Geary county, has been made matron; Miss McClure, of Beloit, teacher, and Miss White, of Lawrence, seamstress. The superintendent of the school was offered to Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, but she declined it.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.

Union Seamen at Port Townsend Hold the Town for Two Hours.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 15.—About 100 members of the Seamen's union, led by two notorious characters, Paddy McGlynn and William Furlong, had charge of the city for two hours before the ringleaders were jailed. They threatened the lives of several shipbrokers, including Rothschild and Macdonray, agents of the Shipowners' association, and said they would burn the town. Considerable shooting occurred, but no one was injured. Eight of the rioting sailors were arrested. James Connors, who was shot, is not expected to survive. Further trouble is anticipated when the preliminary trials take place.

KANSAS INSURANCE.

Annual Report of the State Superintendent Sent to the Printer.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—The annual report of the state superintendent of insurance was completed and sent to the printer yesterday. The report gives in detail the transactions of the department for the year, but makes no recommendations regarding needed legislation. Assistant Superintendent Taylor says he has become thoroughly convinced that the valued policy law of last winter was a bad law and should be repealed. "I worked for it during the session," said Mr. Taylor, "because I believed it a good measure. But I now know that it has a tendency to increase rates in Kansas, and I think, although I do not know, that Mr. Snyder will recommend its repeal in next year's report. Another thing that I am in favor of is the repeal of the reciprocal law. That turns into the state treasury about \$50,000 a year. Where does this money come from? From the Kansas people. When this tax is levied insurance rates have to be increased to meet it. There is no necessity for the state's assessing this large amount against the insurance companies. The expenses of the department amount only to about \$6,000 a year and only enough revenue should be received to pay actual expenses. It would be a saving to Kansas people if the legislature would cut off the taxes and most of the fees charged to insurance companies."

Another Convention to Be Held at Salina September 20.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—As a result of the irrigation convention in session this week at Great Bend a second convention has been called to meet in Salina September 20, for further consideration of the subject. The meeting at Salina will be an inter-state convention, and more general in its scope than the one just closed. Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, says the inter-state meeting is called because there is an arid district extending from the Gulf to the British possessions on the north, and this is the district that the residents of the western part of this state as well as the citizens of Texas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the Dakotas want the United States congress to experiment with. "I believe," says Secretary Mohler, "that by combined efforts it can be more easily accomplished. All that people want congress to do is the experimental work at the expense of the federal government, and if it is found practicable then the states will get needed legislation. If this district could get suitable moisture it would produce the greatest crops of any country on the globe, and and it is, therefore, worth the while and expense of experiments. The convention appointed a committee to get up a circular letter which will be sent to every county of these states and ask that each send three delegates to the Salina convention, and I am sure that great results will be accomplished."

KANSAS LABOR STATISTICS.

Commissioner Todd Issues His Report for the Past Year.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—The eighth annual report of the bureau of labor statistics has been issued. It deals with strikes, the packing industry, mine workers and general industrial matters.

At the request of the employes of the Santa Fe Railroad Co., Labor Commissioner Todd embraced in an appendix a history of the late strike of boiler-makers, blacksmiths and machinists.

The report is for last year and the data were gathered by Frank H. Betton, who was then commissioner. The history of the Santa Fe strike properly belongs in the ninth report and it will appear therein as well as in the appendix of the present volume.

A great deal of space is given to figures on mining and the wages of miners. One set of tables gives the average earnings of eighteen average coal coal diggers for a whole year. Their wages averaged \$37.59 a month, which is a great deal less than the average which has generally been given out during the strike now in progress. Fifty-four per cent. of the men received less than this average. This was for the year 1892. In 1892 67 per cent. of the miners earned over \$50 a month.

CONVICT LABOR.

Contractors Have But Little Demand for Convict Labor at the Penitentiary.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—There is very little demand for convict labor at the state penitentiary now, and contractors who last winter accepted all the men that could be furnished them by the warden are now working no more than they are required to by the terms of their contracts. In fact, they would like to be relieved of their contracts entirely if possible. Contractors complain that because of the financial depression there is no demand for their products. The surplus men who have been dropped by the contractors have been put to work in the coal mines. The coal contractor can use all the coal that the mines can produce, because of the supply being cut off in other Kansas coal fields by the strike. In this way the state is indirectly assisting the coal operators in their fight against the striking miners. The coal contract calls for 50,000 bushels a month, but the output for last month was 75,000 bushels, and for this month it will be the full capacity of the state mines.

SHE KEPT HER VOW



ANY years ago I was practicing as a surgeon in Paris although almost at the outset of my career my success had been very great, and my name was known among men.

He added, "you shall now see your patient." So saying, he drew aside some thick velvet curtains at the end of the room, and ushered me into a sort of recess, when I saw on a table my own case of instruments.

one old man, who seemed well acquainted with him. "He married Princess Dobronsky, who owns that palace and half a province in upper Russia."

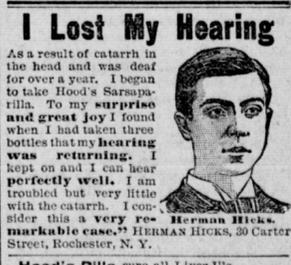
ONE TRUST A FAILURE. A Sample of How Trusts Advance the Wages of Men. Have you noticed that Mr. Clement M. Biddle, of Philadelphia, who is a prominent member of the Manufacturers' club of that city, has made an inglorious failure of the Gas & Electric Fixture trust, which he organized in 1889?

empire, and the great scarcity of food for man and fodder for horses and cattle, the German protectionists persist in their opposition to a measure which would bring relief by opening the German markets to the products of the neighboring provinces of Russia.

PROPERLY INTRODUCED. How Mr. Nobody Does the Honors for His Greatman. "Fellow citizens," exclaimed the chairman of the meeting, whom nobody knew, "I take great pleasure in introducing to you the distinguished guest whom we have assembled this evening to honor."



SHE HELD OUT HER LEFT HAND.



Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free.

opened, and I found myself suddenly carried along. I felt by the change of temperature we were in a house, and I was finally placed on my feet on a soft carpet, in a luxuriously furnished apartment, with the bandage removed from my eyes.

When her arm had been bound up, and I had given the proper directions as to the treatment to be observed, she rose. "Shall I see it to-morrow?" I asked.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY. A Strong Element in Germany That Considers the Matter of Free Trade of More Importance Than the Army Bill. The German reichstag has passed the army bill with little friction, in spite of the claims of the opposition.

THE Tariff on Wheat. Here is one of the republican organs attributing the low price of wheat to the democratic administration. By the way, did the late republican administration, when it increased the tariff on wheat, intend that this particular tariff should raise or lower prices?

NOT ENJOYABLE. Republican Papers on Ex-President Harrison's Recent Utterances. Ex-President Harrison cannot enjoy reading the republican press in these days. More than one party newspaper is telling the truth very plainly and early about his narrow and partisan views of the situation.

Don't Forget. That is a warning of Berlin, Ohio, and the best of the best and Tools for the Building and Drilling Wells.

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 the following county officers, to be voted for at the ensuing November 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.

By order of the Democratic County Central Committee,
J. R. BLACKSHERE, Chairman
W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

If the Democratic party is not committed to the coinage of both gold and silver, "without discrimination against either metal, or charge for mintage," just as fully as it is to tariff reform, we don't understand the English language.

The free coinage of the American silver product would be much better than the Sherman silver purchase law. The latter puts the government to the expense of buying the entire product of American mines and paying for it in gold; the former would only put the people to the cost of running the mints.

One of the most inhuman bits of news the wires have brought recently from London is that telling of canal men watching a boy drown who might easily have been saved. Their reason for criminally neglecting to save him being that there is a reward for the recovery of dead bodies but not for the recovery of the living.

When the fellows who hold the finances of the country in the hollow of their hands—the Wall street capitalists—conclude that it is to their interest to have money become scarce and dear, they have no more regard for the interests or feelings of country bankers than for other hearts that will ache on account of their sordid selfishness and inhumanity.

Our Populist friends ought to understand that there is no other way under heaven by which laws in the interest of labor can be enacted, except by and through the Democratic party, and that in fighting the Democratic party they are playing into the hands of the fellows who live by the sweat of other and generally better men's brows.—Independence Star.

Never was truth spoken in plainer phrase than in Senator Hill's assertion that "the citadel of personal liberty in this country is more in danger of being undermined by the ill-considered opinions of some of its judges straining doubtful points and involving quibbles in favor of corporate power and creating legal factions to cripple the efforts of honest labor struggling against great odds to assert its dignity, than from all the arbitrary demonstrations that were ever made by workmen."

PARTY OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Section 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of dangers in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

The above is the position of the Democratic party as declared by the National Democratic convention of 1892. Upon this platform Grover Cleveland was nominated by the Democratic party and elected by the country.

The real issue to-day is between the advocates of a double and a single gold standard. The advocates of the double standard demand that gold and silver equally shall constitute the standard of value of our monetary system, while the gold advocates demand that gold alone shall measure all values, silver included.

There is no mistaking the position of the Democratic party on this question. "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country." There is no getting away from this position and no Democrat will want to get away from it. The man who gets away from it is not a Democrat. The Democratic party declares for a paper currency but it does not claim that paper money ought to be a measure of value.

The lines have been drawn. Wall street and the John Sherman Republicans on the one side and the Democratic party on the other. The former are for a single gold standard and the latter for a bimetallic standard. There is no need for any Democrat to err in this fight if he will remain true to Democratic principles.

In the thickest of the fight the Democratic party will always be known by the inscription on its banners. "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country." The man who carries a banner bearing any other device is not a Democrat.—Wichita Beacon.

PUBLIC ACITATION.

For months now the main topic throughout the country will be the silver question. It is the history of our country as well as others that different questions at different times have each in turn absorbed public attention and discussion.

In 1812 the second war with England overshadowed everything else though six years previous the money question was at high tide when the Jefferson administration temporarily suspended the coinage of the silver dollar.

Nullification came on later when Jackson threatened to hang Calhoun to a lamp post. Then were the money issues and sailors' rights, the embargo act and others lost sight of.

Following this came the financial crash of 1858 and all other public questions were ignored. It isn't likely that at that time that any of the party leaders thought in four or five years later public thought would have turned from financial affairs to the question of admitting another State to the Union and the probability of a war with Mexico.

The admission of Texas at the close of the Mexican war was soon forgotten in the stormy agitation upon which was founded the Know-nothing party. For a few years "America shall be ruled by Americans" was the theme upon which old and young, rich and poor argued upon the principles of liberty and the like as they felt them involved in the menacing issues of threatening times. The party of the grip and the sign and the dark lantern carried more States and elected more men than any of its kindred successors have done or can rationally ever hope to do.

Next came the "irrepressible conflict," a moral issue touching the rights and wrongs of slavery. War followed and at last peace came. Reconstruction measures and the impeachment of the President claimed the thought and criticism of the people of all parties. Later on were other laws and measures till the Resumption act with all its attendant demands. In 1890 the dangers of Caesarism involved in the third term for Grant divided time with the Greenback discussion.

So goes the country and so it will go like the brook "on and on forever in some shape or other till" all worldly shapes shall melt in gloom and the sun itself shall die.—Paola Spirit.

WHAT TO SEE IN CHICAGO.

The problem, what to see in Chicago, is one that will vex every visitor. There is enough to see to keep one busy six months. Of course the great World's Fair will claim the larger part of one's time, but the great city of Chicago is none the less wonderful. Sixty years ago the site of the city was the haunt of wolves; fifty years ago Chicago was a busy country town. Twenty odd years ago, when a city of 330,000 population, it was nearly swept from existence by the most awful fire ever kindled, to-day it is the home of over a million and a half of people, and is one of the few really great cities of the world.

No one will miss seeing Chicago, and none should fail to visit that most wonderful scene, the Panorama of the great Chicago fire, as it shows truthfully and upon a scale of grandeur never before attempted, a magnificent bird's eye view of the entire city, while the great fire was at its height.

Before the observers lie nearly two square miles of smoking ruins, five thousand blazing buildings, and ten times as many refugees trying to save themselves from an awful death. No one visiting the World's Fair can afford to pass by this remarkable exhibition. Its location on Michigan avenue near Madison street, brings it within easy walking distance of all the principal down-town hotels.

GREAT RELIGIOUS EXHIBITION.

The only purely religious exhibition in the World's Fair City is the new and beautiful Cyclorama of Jerusalem upon the occasion of the Crucifixion of the Saviour, on the corner of Washburn avenue and Hubbard Court. This is not the same scene that was on exhibition there a few years ago, but a new and very elaborate one, embodying many novel features and effects. Indeed it is claimed to be next to the great panorama of the Chicago fire, the most expensive work of the kind in the world.

In connection with this superb scene, and without extra charge, is shown the celebrated painting, "Christ Triumphant Entry Into Jerusalem," valued at \$50,000.

To those wishing to get a better idea of Ancient Jerusalem and surrounding country, the architecture, customs and habits of the people of those days, together with perhaps the finest modern conception of the scene of the Crucifixion, will here find abundant opportunity for profitable entertainment, and the young men attending the Moody Bible Institute are visiting this great exhibition from time to time, as a part of their religious training.

A. G. Patrick, the veteran editor of the Times, at Oskaloosa, Kansas, has been appointed postmaster of his town, and has taken charge of the office. Thus another Democratic editor comes into his own, and receives his reward for faithful work done in season and out of season. In the language of the McPherson Democrat: "Bro. Patrick is a good deal of a 'scrapper,' politically, and every Democratic editor is glad to hear of his promotion."

A new paper, the Hatchet, published at Elbing, Kansas, by Otis T. Whitney, and edited by E. W. Melendy, is on our table. It is very small in size, being a three-column folio, but makes a great deal of noise for both its size and age, and we predict for it a successful career, as it seems to have an excellent local advertising patronage.

EVERY YEAR.

Life is a count of losses,
Every year;
For the weak are heavier crosses,
Lost Springs with sobs reproving
Unto weary Autumn's sighing,
While those we love are dying,
Every year.

The days have less of gladness,
Every year;
The nights more weight of sadness,
Every year;
Fair Springs no longer charm us,
The winds and weather harm us,
The threats of death alarm us,
Every year.

There comes new cares and sorrows,
Every year;
Dark days and darker mornings,
Every year;
Fair Springs no longer charm us,
The winds and weather harm us,
The threats of death alarm us,
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces,
Every year;
As the vacant places,
Every year;
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us,
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,
Every year;
"You are more alone," they tell us,
Every year;
"You can win no new affection,
"You have only recollection,
"Dear sorrow and dejection,
Every year."

Too true! Life's shores are shifting,
Every year;
And we are seaward drifting,
Every year;
Old places, changing, fret us,
The living more forget us,
There are fewer to regret us,
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher,
And its morning-star climbs higher,
Every year;
Earth's gloom grows slighter,
And the heavy burden lighter,
And the Dawn Immortal brighter,
Every year.

SINS OF THE TONGUE.

The following golden words we find in the St. Joe Herald, and reproduce them in the hope that they may do some good to the few to be found in every community who are in the habit of allowing their tongues to run unbridled.

The sins of the tongue are more than those of the hand and quite as destructive. The oft-repeated remark, "I may as well say it as think it," is false. Thoughts unexpressed may float away as harmless as the clouds of summer. The spoken words may be the lightning that smites and burns.

We may pass with little notice the simple follies of the tongue—those silly things which either proclaim the emptiness of his mind or all the dead fires in the decent man's ornament. But there is a harsh and bitter use of the tongue which we do well to consider. This is what wounds the heart and embitters life. It brings a large part of the business to our divorce courts, breaks up homes and fills untimely graves. This is not always done in malice. The tongue was simply unbridled. Some are too proud to take back their words; others would gladly do so, but it is too late.

The worst tongue in the world is that of slander—we do not mean that for which the court provides a remedy in a suit for libel, but that which is dropped from house to house, so smooth that you can hardly detect the covert lie, and yet as powerful as the drop of poison which inflames the blood in every part and brings infinite suffering or death to the unhappy victim. So the honest statesman goes to the wall before a slanderer so shy that it can not be met; the merchant is ruined; the fair fame of a man or maid lies in the dust, and the slanderer's breath is the blast of a plague in a community.

Let no man who loves humanity or himself be a willful transgressor here. The man or newspaper who knowingly puts in circulation a lie to damage a man or cause may be as culpable as the murderer who puts in circulation a bullet aimed at the heart of his victim.

Not the least of an unbridled tongue is that done to its possessor. It steals away his sense of honor, makes bitter his whole life, destroys his judgment of the true and false, the right and wrong, and makes him to be justly considered a curse in the community.

FROG LEGS.

For the information of our readers who are fond of frog legs we publish the following from the St. Louis Republic:

The easiest way to cook frog's legs is to fry them in batter, and they are generally liked. Prepare by scalding the legs a few minutes in boiling water seasoned with a little lemon juice and salt; dry thoroughly in a soft cloth, dip in fritter batter and fry in boiling lard to a light golden brown. Lay them on soft paper to drain and serve on a folded napkin with a bunch of fried parsley. Garnish with quarters of lemon. The very best recipe I have ever tried for fritter batter, one that is equally good for apple, orange, banana or plain fritters, and which answers admirably for frog's legs, is made as follows: Four tablespoonsful of flour mixed with the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of salt, half as much pepper, quarter as much grated nutmeg, and one tablespoonful of olive oil; add just enough cold water to make a sufficient stiff batter to drop thickly from the spoon. Stir in, when ready to use, the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs; dip whatever you wish to fry into the batter and have the lard deep enough to float the fritters and absolutely boiling. The olive oil in this recipe makes the batter crisp, but the true secret of success lies in the quantity and temperature of the lard.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR HOME-SEEKERS.

August 22, September 12, and October 10, the Santa Fe Route will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-class fare, plus \$3 (the least rate being \$7), to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and Texas.

Home-seekers' tickets will be good for return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within limit.

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

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

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

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

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, - - - - - Kansas.
W. H. HOLSINGER,

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



STAR BARBER SHOP,
Leader Building,
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
JOHN DOERING,
Tonsorial Artist.

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

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

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE WILL 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.

WORK FOR US
A few days, and you will be started 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 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 greatest work—Family Treasury, the coupon system, which we use in selling our books, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$126.00. 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

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.
fe23-1f

WOOD & CRISHAM,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
Office over the Chase County National Bank.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Practices in all State and Federal courts

HON. J. JAY BUCK, **JOSEPH F. BRUCE,**
U. S. Commissioner.
BUCK & BRUCE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office over Emporia National Bank.
Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U. S. Courts.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.
F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.
Cottonwood Falls, - - - - - Kansas.

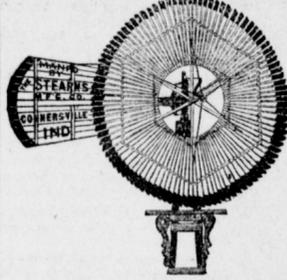
DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

GO TO
CEDAR POINT!
call on
PECK,
and purchase a
M'CORMICK BINDER,
AND
TWINE, etc,
Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

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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 wheel made with malleable iron 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.

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

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



Complete Ready For Use.
\$35 TO \$80.
ON THE FINEST STONE.
No DANGER! HANDSOME!
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 own.
CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON, INDIANA.

The Chase County Courant,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1893.
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.
"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
few to the line, let his chips fall where they may."
Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.50; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.
TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

Line	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
East. N.Y. Col. Ch. X. M.R. X. K.O. X.	1:07	11:01	1:26	11:39	10:13	10:13
Cedar Grove	1:20	11:10	1:34	12:10am	10:25	10:25
Elmdale	1:38	11:23	1:45	12:27	10:36	10:36
Evans	1:45	11:27	1:49	12:34	10:40	10:40
Strong	1:55	11:35	1:55	12:50	10:48	10:48
Ellisor	2:07	11:43	2:08	1:03	10:57	10:57
Saffordville	2:15	11:50	2:07	1:12	11:05	11:05
West. Mex. X. Cal. X. Dea. X. Col. X. Tex. X.						
Saffordville	8:12	5:42	2:16	8:13	1:21	1:21
Ellisor	8:17	5:47	2:22	8:22	1:26	1:26
Strong	8:25	5:55	2:28	8:30	1:38	1:38
Evans	8:32	6:02	2:36	8:39	1:49	1:49
Elmdale	8:36	6:06	2:40	8:55	1:54	1:54
Clements	8:47	6:17	2:51	4:10	2:10	2:10
Cedar Grove	8:55	6:25	2:59	4:31	2:21	2:21
G. K. & W. R. R.						
East. Pass. Frt. Mixed						
Hymers	11:55pm	8:45pm				
Evans	12:16am	7:15				
Strong City	12:30	7:30				
Cottonwood Falls						
Gladstone						
Bazaar						
West. Pass. Frt. Mixed						
Bazaar	4:20pm					
Gladstone	4:50					
Cottonwood Falls	5:15					
Strong City	5:50am	8:30am	5:20			
Evans	4:00	8:45				
Hymers	4:19	9:15				

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

J. C. Dwelle is in town.
Cloudy weather, this morning.
We still need money to pay debts.
Somers has 17 pupils in shorthand.
35° in the shade, Monday afternoon.
Jont Wood has gone to Oklahoma.
For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
Will P. Pugh went to Wichita, last week.
W. H. Holsinger has gone to Colorado.
Herbert Clark was down to Emporia, Saturday.
W. T. Oaman of Cedar Point, has gone to Colorado.
E. Bruce Johnston came in from the east, Saturday.
Wm. Dixon, of Diamond creek, was at Emporia, Saturday.
Steel wind-mills with steel towers for sale by A. M. Clark.
This is no joke. We need money, "and don't you forget it."
Dr. C. L. Conaway is having an addition built to his house.
Go to Chapman and get your photos for \$1.00 per dozen.
Dress-making by Mrs. Ida E. Watson, at the Hinckley House.
W. E. Timmons was down to Emporia, Saturday, on business.
If you ever think of studying shorthand now is your opportunity.
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Davis attended the encampment at Hutchinson.
J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Friday, on business.
E. M. Blackshear, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Friday, on business.
Dr. F. T. Johnson went to Manhattan, Friday, and will be home, to-day.
Walter Sullivan and Isaac Baker, of Strong City, have gone to Henderson, Ky.
Mrs. John Madden and daughter, Mary, were down to Emporia, Tuesday.
Mrs. D. K. Carter and Miss Nettie Carter were at Emporia, Friday, shopping.
Cloudy nearly all day Tuesday, yet warm.—94° in the shade, in the afternoon.
The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. S. Watson, near Clements, died, Sunday night.
Dr. G. W. Bocock, of Fall River, came to Matfield Green, last week, on a visit.
T. G. Wibley, of Emporia, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Friday.
J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, three days last week, on business.
Mrs. E. D. Replogle is enjoying a visit from Mrs. Carrie Thomas, of Emporia.
Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug18-tf
Mrs. W. W. Sanders and son, John B. Sanders, were down to Emporia, Saturday.
Remember my dollar work is just as nicely done as ever. Everything guaranteed. GEO. F. CHAPMAN.
Geo. Maule, of Kansas City, is visiting his old home, in Strong City, for a few weeks.
John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-tf
Miss Emma Channell, of Dakota, is visiting relatives and friends in and near Clements.
Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.
Don't forget the mass meeting at the Court-house, Monday night, August 21, instant.
Horace McKnight, of Strong City, has returned from Rice county, where he was working.
A. M. Clark, the wind-mill man, sells the Jones Soles. "Jones, he pays the freight."
Frank Chamberlain, of Strong City, has returned home from his visit to the World's Fair.
The Co-operative Store is having its flour all re-bolted, making a finer and better grade. 2t
Pete Sampson came in, Friday, from the East, and left, Saturday morning, for the Holton races. jr20tf

LAST BUT GREATEST WEEK

OF OUR

SUMMER 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 display 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.

John Browning returned, yesterday, from Clark county, where he has been threshing grain.
Al. Cartter, of Arizona, relative of Dr. W. H. Cartter, visited his relatives here, last week.
Bert Rockwood returned home, this morning, from his visit at Chicago and the World's Fair.
Miss Gertie Price, of Council Grove, visited the family of Mr. Ben Recards, of Fox creek, last week.
Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway and children have gone to Colorado Springs, Col., for a month's visit.
J. P. Kuhl is now visiting the different towns of the county, advertising the coming County Fair.
S. O. Mann, of Matfield Green, is in town, this morning, from a trip to the east part of Lyon county.
Mrs. W. G. Patten and children, of Bazaar, returned home, last Tuesday, from their visit in Illinois.
T. W. Harlan and family, of Florence, visited relatives and friends at Matfield Green, last week.
Mrs. Edward Fithian, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit to her mother, in Nebraska.
A gasoline stove for sale. The owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Apply at this office. jeltf
A. C. Gates, the coal oil man, went to El Dorado, last week, on a visit, and returned home, Monday.
Whitson Breese is again up and around, after his fall off the banister of the Court-house stairway.
J. L. Cochran has bought out the interest of his partner, A. F. Fritze, in the drug store in Strong City.
D. S. Gilmore, editor and publisher of the Emporia Democrat, was in town, Monday evening, on business.
W. A. Morgan, of this city, and son, W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, have gone on a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. and Mrs. John Carnes, of Matfield Green, have returned home, from their visit to the World's Fair.
Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, visited friends and relatives in this city and Strong City, this week.
Don. A. Gillett went to Plymouth, Lyon county, Saturday, for a few days' visit, and returned home, Monday.
S. O. Mann has sold his interest in the livery stable at Matfield Green, to Bud Nichols and Harry Brandy.
Mrs. J. M. Kerr left, last Monday, for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutchison, at Coats, Pratt county.
Charlie Dillon, of Council Grove, was at Strong City, last Thursday, while on his way home from Colorado.
Misses Emma Goudie and Grace Smith, of Strong City, are visiting relatives and friends at Council Grove.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Chapman have moved into the Geo. George house just vacated by Mrs. E. Porter.
E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from his sister, Miss Anna Hickman, of Kansas City, Mo.
J. C. Dwelle, who had been to his farm home at Cedar Point, returned, Saturday, to his city home at Emporia.
Geo. Hilton, of Lawrence, brother of W. B. Hilton, arrived here, Friday night, to assist in the corner grocery.
Best Oil and Gasoline in the market, delivered at your door. Perfection Oil, 12c. per gallon. Gasoline, 13c. per gallon. A. C. GATES.
Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of straw hats which they wish to close out at cost.
Misses Mamie and Louise LaCoss, of Florence, who were visiting at their uncle's, Wm. LaCoss, have returned home.
Miss Alma Holz left, Saturday, for a visit at the World's Fair, and will visit in Wisconsin before returning home.
P. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, and Dave Shellenbarger, of Toledo, are attending the G. A. R. re-union, at Hutchinson.
If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jr20tf

Mrs. Joe H. Brown, nee Simmons, has returned to her home at Arkansas City, after a visit at her mother's, in this city.
For Sale—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. nov24-tf
Geo. H. Lee, who has been visiting his son, Frank, at the Lee ranch, all summer, left, last Thursday, for his home in England.
J. V. Evans, of Bazaar township, has gone to Topeka, on a short visit to his son whose family have gone to Chicago, on a visit.
Wm. Beach and Chas. Moore have rented the C. H. Kudde's meat market and will take possession of the same about September 1st.
If you don't want to attend the night school of shorthand talk to Somers about the day class he is going to organize soon.
Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not think we need money.
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.
When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door north of the Corner Grocery, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
Hack to all trains, day or night, and will deliver trunks to and from trains. Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery Stable, Main street, east of Broadway. aug17-tf
Squire M. C. Newton is making hay up Fox creek, and during his absence Squire Matt. McDonald will take charge of all cases that may come up.
B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see.
A. B. Watson returned, Tuesday, from Hamilton, Greenwood county, where he had been repairing the roof of the house on the Ferlet farm near that place.
Wm. Norton shipped two car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, Monday night; C. F. Hays, two cars; J. D. Riggs, four cars, and John Stephenson, two cars.
Johnson & Chapman announce that they will print a first-class cabinet photo, free, for all old settlers here over twenty years, to place in the Court-house frame.
Mrs. E. Porter and daughter, Anna, left, Tuesday morning, for Emporia, where their household goods had preceded them, and where they will make their home in the future.
Judge J. M. Rose, County Attorney F. P. Cochran, Mayor J. M. Tuttle, Fred Kerr and Chas. Davis went, Tuesday night, to the G. A. R. encampment at Hutchinson.
Chase county farmers should save all their straw and corn fodder and bale their best hay for shipment. There is "a silver lining" to every bale of good hay this year.
Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, is selling feed and flour, the best on the market, men's and boys' clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and gloves, as low as the lowest.
Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, keeps on hand a large supply of flour and feed; in fact, a large supply of everything in the general merchandise line, and sells at bed-rock prices.
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. aug 17-2w
The coming County Fair will be one of the best ever held in this county, as every one is getting ready to make it a great success. The dates are September 13, 14 and 15.
Certificates of nominations for township officers must be filed with the County Clerk not more than 60 days nor less than 20 days prior to election. The names of candidates for township officers not thus certified will not appear on the official ballot.

Deputy Sheriff J. F. Perkins, of Matfield Green, is in charge of the temporary quarantine of the Baker cattle, in the Brogan pasture, in the southeast part of the county.
There was a slight rain here, Tuesday morning, and a very good rain fell during Tuesday night, making things look very nice and the weather feel very comfortable, Wednesday morning.
Our County Fairs are great advertisements for the county, and every one interested in the county should take pride in making the coming fair one of the best ever held in the county.
The Falls Grocery Co., Geo. W. Estes, manager, is now located in the old postoffice building, having moved their stock of goods which they bought of J. H. Mercer, into the same, on Monday.
The time is drawing near for the holding of the County Fair, and no time should be lost by those who in preparing their exhibits so as to take premiums.
Mr. and Mrs. Clay Shaft and daughter, Cleo, and sons, Claude and Paul, of Clements, have gone on a visit to the World's Fair, at Chicago, and they will visit in Michigan before returning home.
W. N. Southworth, of Oneida Co., N. Y., a cousin of F. B. Hunt and Mrs. W. W. Rockwood, of this city, and sister Hunt, of Clements, and who has a sister living at Emporia, is in this county visiting his relatives.
Miss Rosie Ferlet returned, last Thursday, from a five weeks' visit at Florence, and in the west part of this county. Mrs. F. Bernard, of Cedar Point, accompanied her, and visited a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferlet.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Carson left, Tuesday morning, for Chicago, where Mr. Carson will buy the fall and winter stock of goods for the store of Carson & Sanders, and where they will visit the World's Fair before returning home.
County Clerk M. K. Harman is complaining that the State Board of Equalization has not yet sent in any report, so that he can work on extending the tax roll; and he says the County Clerks all over the State are in the same boat with him.
Arrangements 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.
Elmer B. Johnston went to Emporia, Friday, to meet his wife and baby who were on their return home from a visit at Mrs. Johnston's old home, in Ohio, and who was accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Steele, who are now visiting with their children.
The Chase County Co-operative Store will exchange flour for wheat on better terms than the mills are doing. Flour will be advanced to responsible parties, who have wheat not threshed. Dark flour may be returned and exchanged. W. S. ROMIGH, Manager.
Of course every one knows of the Palace Photo Car and also of Chapman, the gentlemanly operator. Well, Chapman is running the Cottonwood Falls Gallery, and will make and deliver to you a nicer Cabinet Photo than the car dare make, and will charge you only \$1.00 per dozen for them. jr27-tf
Geo. George has bought the R. L. Ford residence property for \$500, and Mr. Ford and family will move to Chicago, about the middle of September. Mr. Ford has run a first-class jewelry store in this city for a number of years, and he and his family are highly esteemed by this people, who will miss their society, but whose best wishes will go with them wherever they may go.
Died, of typhoid fever, at the home of his parents, at 10:45 o'clock, Tuesday night, August 15, 1893, Harry Thompson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Thompson, of Clements, Chase county,

Kansas, aged nine years. The bereaved parents desire us to express to their friends and neighbors their heartfelt thanks for the kind assistance given them in their hour of trouble and sorrow.
There will be a mass meeting of the people of Chase county, Kansas, held at the Court-house, in this city, at 8 o'clock, Monday evening, August 21, 1893, for the purpose of giving expression to the views of this people on the present state of financial affairs, so that our Congressmen and Senators may know the feelings of their constituency on this very vital question just now.
It is a criminal offense for a traction engine to pass through the streets of a city or village, unless attached to a team. In the country, on the highway, it must stop 100 yards distant from an approaching team and allow it to pass before proceeding. This information is given because many operators of traction engines seem not to know just what the law is, and violate it too frequently.—Ee.
Prof. R. P. Hill, of Emporia, is the man with whom the Chase County Fair Association have made the contract for a balloon ascension and parachute jump each day of the Fair—September 13, 14 and 15; and as a guarantee that he will fulfill his part of the contract, the Professor has filed a bond, as we have noted before, with H. F. Gillett, Secretary of the Association, in the sum of \$200, signed by G. W. Newman, of Emporia.
John E. Watrous, editor and proprietor of the Burlington Independent, and Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector for this district, enlivened the COURANT office, yesterday afternoon, with his pleasant countenance; and, by the way, the city of Florence, in Marion county, is named after the wife of Mr. Watrous, who was but a little girl when that place was laid out into town lots, and whose father was an influential member of the town company that laid it out.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferlet and daughter, Miss Rosie, leave, this morning, for Mr. Ferlet's farm, at Hamilton, Greenwood county, where they will make their future home, having rented their hotel in this city to R. D. Tompkins. Mr. Ferlet and family have hosts of friends in this city and throughout the county, who will miss their society, but whose best wishes go with them to their new home; and who hope they may again come and live in our midst.
Three Dollars a Week for Life.
HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.
In order to introduce the Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have offered a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below.
HOW TO SECURE A REWARD—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "id" in the three words, etc. 2. Names of persons and places barred. 4. No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.
JUDGES—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.
AGENTS—We pay \$1 to \$2 per day (salary for commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO. (LTD.), Peterborough, Canada.

HEATED THE DOLLARS.
The following story from a California paper comes in pretty well at this time:
There was a run on a bank in an iron mill town, and the depositors were being paid in silver dollars. The excitement increased and the run became a fast one.
The cashier was a young Irishman and the work put upon him was more than he liked. He resolved to stop it. He sent the janitor with a bushel of silver dollars into a rear room, where there was a stove, with instructions to "heat them silver dollars red hot." They were heated and in that condition handed out with a ladle. The depositors first grabbed the coin, then kicked.
"But you'll have to take them that way," said the cashier. "We are turning them out as fast as we can melt and mold them, and if you won't wait until they get cool you'll have to take them hot."
That settled it. The run was stopped.
QUARTERLY MEETING.
The second quarterly meeting on Cottonwood Falls charge of the M. E. Church for this conference year will be held at Prairie Hill on Sunday and Monday, August 20 and 21. Exercises as follows:
Preaching on Saturday evening by the pastor.
On Sabbath, at 9:30, a. m., love feast.
At 11, a. m., preaching by the pastor.
At 8, p. m., preaching by Rev. H. McBirney, Presiding Elder of the district.
Afterwards, Sacrament of the Lords Supper.
Business meeting of the quarterly conference on Monday, at 8:30, a. m. All are cordially invited to attend the exercises.
The officers are requested to bring full reports to business meeting.
THOS. LIDZY, Pastor.
HOW TO FIND THE COMET.
The constellation of the Great Bear, or the Big Dipper, as it is popularly known, can be found by any one conversant with the configuration of the constellations. Below this Great Dipper hangs the Tassals, two elongated isosceles triangles of third magnitude stars, familiar to those who have studied this part of the sky. Below the more northern of these, at a distance not more than three degrees may be found the comet, changing its position in a southwesterly direction at the rate of about five degrees a day. In the lingering illumination of the early twilight the diffused form of the comet is hard to catch, but by about 9 o'clock the remnants of sunlight being entirely gone, the object may be easily found. It is a pretty comet, with well defined head, and well worth the trouble of looking up.
OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN
For August is an unusually bright number. Mary D. Brins, Louie Hall, Elizabeth Cummings and Emma Huntington Nason each contribute delightful verse, and the writers of the winning serial stories have, if anything, made themselves more entertaining than ever. "The Duck Flowers" with its apt illustrations makes a dainty botany lesson, and "Flossie," who belongs to the author of "My Dogs and Their Ways," will amuse and interest all lovers of dumb animals—and what little man or woman is not that?
Price, \$1 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.
BABYLAND
For August tells about a good many things that baby will enjoy, but "Baby Graywing's Frigate" and "What Babykins Thought about the Camel" will prove as charming, no doubt, as the naughty mouse who carried off Baby's money, and the sewing circle composed of babies, who will not tell their secret. This dainty little magazine is always sure to captivate both Baby and mamma.
Price, 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.
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 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 in the South. Write the Commercial Club, Velasco, Texas.
TO BEGIN WITH
You have been wondering how much it would cost to go to the World's Fair. The price of a ticket from Cottonwood Falls to Chicago and return, via Santa Fe Route, is \$26.40. Tickets on final April 25th to October 31st, inclusive, with final return limit of November 15th, 1893.
Call on J. J. Comer, local agent at Cottonwood Falls, and ask for free illustrated folder, describing World's Fair buildings and how to see the sights to best advantage.
FOR SALE.
A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESB, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY.
If you get your horses in good shape well broke and fat, I will sell all of them you wish me to.
J. G. ATKINSON.
DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc's Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.
"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."
This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50.
Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, with C, D, E, & K E, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your size, we will fit you. "A dollar saved is a dollar earned." Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Special terms to Dealers.

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, P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

LIVERPOOL.

The Farmers Will Discuss the Taxation Question.

Open Grange to Be Held and Everyone Must Come—Non-Taxation of Personal Property.

The Liverpool Grange, presided over by R. W. Smith, master, is doing a good work in that vicinity. Its members are quite competent even to carry on the so-called university education extension movement, judging by their questions and at the regular meeting last Saturday night.

The meeting hall of the grange is in the third story of a brick building, on the main street, handsomely furnished and seating some three hundred. Miss Grace McQueen is the secretary; Joseph Harrison, overseer; R. Fairchild, treasurer; W. Sears, chaplain, and Mrs. R. W. Smith, lecturer.

Mr. Potter, of Grange 670, Syracuse, was present and on invitation of the master made a brief address on the taxation question, in which farmers in central New York are deeply interested on account of the late abandoned attempt of this city to impose a tax of \$25 on every farmer who sells produce in the city limits.

Such attempt of the city has produced a storm of indignation that won't down until the farmers get at the bottom of the question and settle upon some sound and just principle of taxation that will give them a fair chance, to produce, settle and accumulate. Mr. Potter called attention to the fact that farmers' taxes were annually increasing while the value of their farms was decreasing. And the reverse was true in a measure in great cities. Real estate was rapidly increasing in value in Syracuse, while her taxes on personal property was becoming less and less, notwithstanding the fact that such personal property had also annually increased. In Syracuse with its 100,000 inhabitants the assessors had been able to find but three and one half millions of personal property while the death of one man, Edgar Cronse, showed his possession alone over four million dollars! Personal property assessment as carried on to-day was one of the most stupendous frauds of the age and the farmers are the greatest sufferers!

Mr. W.—"I know it, but how are we going to make people and assessors honest?"

Mr. P.—"I don't know as there is a better way to make them honest than to take away their opportunities of being dishonest."

Continuing, Mr. Potter said: Our situation seems to be this: We are the owners of farms made up of real estate and personal property; people of cities, great monopolies and corporations, and banks and the wealthy generally, by various devices escape personal property taxes. Not so with the farmer. His property was easily seen and assessed. Now, why not change the law and confine the taxation to real estate alone; that will at once relieve the personal property strain and make the evaders honest in spite of themselves.

Inquiries were made by Messrs. Smith, Weller, Sears and others, when the Grange decided to have an open meeting in two weeks and thoroughly discuss—

"Resolved, Taxes should be entirely removed from all personal property."

Mrs. Smith presented an interesting report, and the Grange adjourned until Saturday evening, June 24, when all can attend.—Syracuse Gazette.

A Destructive Proposition.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, proposes to raise revenue for the government by levying a special and a prohibitive tax on great estates.

"I would allow the possessor a certain sum," he says, "and put a tax of, say, 80 per cent. on the rest," but as by so doing he would "render the accumulation of vast fortunes impossible," what would become of his revenue from them? After having killed the goose that laid the golden egg, that source of profit would be gone.

When Senator Pettigrew was asked what "certain sum" he would allow the possessor of wealth, whether, for instance, \$25,000,000 is enough, he replied that it is far too much. Probably \$10,000, or at most, \$20,000, is sufficient capital to yield an income as large as the average income of the people of this country, and he might not think it fair all around to allow more than the greater sum; and his purpose in imposing the 80 per cent. tax being to raise revenue, the larger the number of fortunes to which it applied the more productive it would be, according to his theory.

Moreover, his aim in levying the tax is, secondarily, to discourage the accumulation of money; and the best way to accomplish that end is to take the small piles which are the beginnings of large ones. A man in getting together his first few thousands is likely to acquire the habits and the capacity which enable him afterward to roll up a big fortune. Nearly every great American fortune was started in that way. It began small, and if those had been confiscated by the government, not one of the largest estates in the union would have been accumulated.

That is what Senator Pettigrew's theory comes to. Of course, if men are not allowed to accumulate money for themselves, they will not accumulate it at all. They will not delve and starve and worry to get it for the benefit of the government. Private and individual enterprise will cease, and then the taxable resources of the people will be insufficient for the progress and purposes of civilization. Every rich man and every man ambitious to get rich, or the whole body of the enter-

prising citizens, would fly from a country which adopted Senator Pettigrew's plan. It would be reduced to the level of barbarism. The great civilizing and invigorating forces would be gone.

Instead of discouraging the instinct of accumulation, the welfare of society requires that it should be stimulated, for it is an indication of progress in civilization and in the virtues preservative of civilization. At present comparatively few men in a generation accumulate money. The great mass spend as they go along, and have not the ability to gather fortunes. Hence they may remain the servants of those who can gather them in. In an ideal society, everybody would be rich, everybody would have a store laid by; and the realization of that ideal in the far distant future is made possible by the cultivation and the transmission of the traits apt for the accumulation of wealth, which are possessed by a steadily increasing number of men.

Wealth is a blessing and not a curse, a blessing to him who has it and to all society. The store laid up is not merely for private benefit. It is for the benefit of the whole; for it must be used in enterprises essential for the progress of mankind.—N. Y. Sun.

The socialist idea of a perfect society is a beehive in which every well-regulated bee will be perfectly contented and well-fed; whilst every abnormal or discontented bee shall be thrown out or become a Pariah.

The Proposed Tax on Dogs.

While the rural press of Virginia is entering vigorously and intelligently upon the discussion of the proposition to place a tax on the dogs of that state the Richmond papers evince a disposition to ignore the question and to devote all of their editorial space to flippant and unimportant discussions of administration policies, the tariff, office seeking and the like.

The negligence that calmly contemplates the existence of three hundred thousand untaxed dogs in the state of Virginia, and particularly when we are on the threshold of the mad dog weather, is an approach to criminal indifference and we are confident that the advanced thinkers of the grand old commonwealth will arise in their might and administer a proper rebuke. This is the people's cause, and The Post desires it to be understood that it has enlisted along with the editors of the fearless section of the Virginia press and proposes to remain in the harness until every canine in Virginia bears his or her just share of the public burden.

It is not contended that the proposed dog tax can be made prohibitory; but, like all taxes and tariffs, it will operate to materially reduce the domestic output and hold down the imports. But above all other considerations is the revenue feature of the proposed tax. Of course, it would be unreasonable to expect that the state could collect one dollar annually on each of three hundred thousand dogs; but, making due allowance for the tax dodgers, the cost of collecting the tax, and other pertinent incidentals, the state would derive a handsome revenue and its credit would be correspondingly enhanced.

Very naturally this proposed tax does not meet with favor at the hands of the politicians. They either ignore it or else apply the usual demagogic mode of argument and draw pictures of the alleged injustice of imposing a tax on the luxuries of the poor man while those of the rich are permitted to go untouched by the hands of the tax collector. Every reform must encounter the demagogic politician, but he will fall into line as soon as he perceives that the people of Virginia are behind the movement. As another incentive for this reform one has but to look at the possibilities of Virginia in the wool growing line. With an honest administration of the proposed law the time would come when Virginia could wrest from the hands of the Ohio shepherds the scepter of ramdom.

Let the Richmond papers come out boldly into the open and inform us where they stand on this question, whether they are for more rams and more revenue on the one hand or for more dogs and more demagogues on the other. Do they propose to stand up for more money and more mutton and consequent prosperity or will they cling to the puppies and the politicians? There is no half-way station on this road to reform.—Washington Post.

How the Farmers Stand on the Question of Personal Property Taxation.

As an indication of the changing sentiment among the farmers of this state on the question of the continuation of the present unjust, unequal and injurious system of taxing personal property, we would call attention to the action of local grange No. 670, which at a recent meeting passed resolutions recently endorsed by the Farquhar local option in taxation bill, with but one dissenting vote.

While at a meeting held June 10, of Liverpool grange, after a discussion of the subject, it was decided to hold a special meeting in two weeks to take action on the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That all taxes should be taken entirely off personal property.

"Wants the Earth."

What is the good of being a landlord if you don't get it?

ALBANY, June 13.—Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, one of the counsel for the special legislation taxation committee, called at the state controller's office today and submitted to Controller Campbell a letter, signed by a majority of the "Joint Committee on Taxation," approving of the bill presented by him for his services as one of the counsel of the committee. Senator McClelland, chairman of the committee, some days ago refused to approve Mr. Creamer's bill, saying it was exorbitant, whereupon the controller said he would not pay it unless a majority of the members of the committee approved it. After Mr. Campbell had examined the papers submitted he immediately approved Mr. Creamer's voucher, and the latter received his check for \$6,000.

SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF BREAD MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D., Health Commissioner, New York City.

It is necessary, if one would understand the sanitary aspects of bread making, to fully comprehend the present theory held by scientists of germs and the part played by them in disease. The theory of disease germs is merely the name given to the knowledge had of those germs by medical men, a knowledge which is the result of innumerable experiments. Being this, the old term of a "theory" has become a misnomer. A germ of a disease is a plant, so small that I do not know how to express intelligibly to the general reader its lack of size. When this germ is introduced into the blood or tissues of the body, its action appears to be analogous to that which takes place when yeast is added to dough. It attacks certain elements of the blood or tissues, and destroys them, at the same time producing new substances.

But the germs of the greater part of the germ diseases, that is, of the infectious and contagious diseases, will develop or increase in number without being in the body of a human being.



"DISEASE GERMS FOUND THEIR WAY INTO THE YEAST BREAD."

provided always you give them the proper conditions. These conditions are to be found in dough which is being raised with yeast. They are warmth, moisture and the organic matter of the flour in which the germs, after certain changes, feed.

It is necessary to remember at this point that yeast is germ growth, and when introduced into a mixture of glucose or starch, in the presence of warmth and moisture sets up a fermentation. If the mixture be a starchy dough the yeast first changes a portion of the starch into glucose and then decomposes the glucose by changing it into two new substances, viz., carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

Now the gluten, which is also a constituent of dough and moist starch, affords, with the latter, an excellent nidus for the development of germs of disease as well as for the yeast germs. The germs of cholera, as of typhoid fever, would, if introduced into dough, find very favorable conditions for their growth.

I do not wish to "pose" as an alarmist, nor am I willing to say there is very much chance of the germs of typhus and of cholera reaching the stomachs of the people who eat bread which has been raised with yeast. But while I am not afraid that cholera and typhus will be greatly spread by yeast-raised bread, I have not the slightest cause to doubt that other diseases have been and will be carried about in the bread.

I have met journeymen bakers, suffering from cutaneous diseases, working the dough in the bread trough with naked hands and arms. I suppose I need scarcely say this was put a stop to in very short order. I have no reason to suppose bakers are less liable to cutaneous diseases than are other men, and I know, as every housewife knows, yeast-raised bread must be worked a long time. This is an exceedingly objectionable thing from the standpoint of a physician, and for the reasons that the germs of disease which are in the air and dust and on stairways and straps in street cars, are most often collected on the hands. So well do physicians know this that there is no abatement practical equal to that which they undergo before they perform any kind of surgical operation. Any person who has ever kneaded dough understands the way in which the dough cleans the hands. In other words, this means that any germs which may have found a lodging place on the hands of the baker before he makes up his batch of bread are sure to find their way into the dough, and once there, to find all the conditions necessary for subdivision and growth. This is equivalent to saying that we must rely on heat to kill these germs, because it is almost certain that they will be there. Now, underdone or doughy bread is a form which every man and woman has seen.

It is a belief as old as the hills that underdone bread is unhealthful. This reputation has been earned for it by the experience of countless generations, and no careful mother will wish her children to eat bread that has not been thoroughly cooked. The reason given for this recognized unhealthfulness has been that the uncooked yeast dough is very difficult to digest, and this reason has value. No one but a physician would be apt to think of disease germs which have not been killed during the process of baking as a cause of the sickness following the use of uncooked yeast bread. Yet this result from this cause is more than probable. I have not the slightest doubt that could we trace back some of the cases of illness which we meet in our practice we would find that germs collected by the baker have found their way into the yeast bread, that the heat has not been sufficient to destroy them, that the uncooked yeast bread has been eaten and with it the colonies of germs, that they have

found their way into the blood and that the call for our services, which followed, has rounded off this sequence of events.

I have already pointed out that the germs of disease are to be found in the air and dust. The longer any substance to be eaten is exposed to the air, the greater the chance that germs will be deposited on it. Bread raised with yeast is worked down or kneaded twice before being baked and this process may take anywhere from four hours to ten. It has, then, the chance of collecting disease germs during this process of raising and it has two periods of working down or kneading during each of which it may gather the dirt containing the germs from the baker's hands. As no bread save that raised with yeast, goes through this long process of raising and kneading so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering germs.

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and the addition of heat when the pan is placed near the fire produces an enormous growth of the yeast fungi—the yeast "germs," in other words. These fungi effect a destructive fermentation

It is well to sound a note of warning in this direction or the change from the objectionable yeast to an impure baking powder will be a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." It contains absolutely nothing but cream of tartar and soda, refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce carbonic acid gas, and having done this, disappear. 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. Its use avoids the long period during which the yeast made dough must stand in order that the starch may ferment and there is also no kneading necessary.

The two materials used in the Royal, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten. But they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken up to form the carbonic acid gas. More than this, the proper method of using the powder insures the most thorough mixing with the flour. The proper quantity being taken, it is mixed with the flour and stirred around in it. The mixture is then sifted several times and this insures that in every part of the flour there shall be a few particles of the powder. The salt and milk or water being added, the dough is made up as quickly as possible and moulded into the loaves.

These are placed in the oven and baked. But the very moment the warmth and moisture attack the mixture of cream of tartar and soda, these two ingredients chemically combine and carbonic acid or leavening gas is evolved. The consequence may be seen at a glance; the bread is raised during the time it is baking in the oven, and this is the most perfect of all conceivable methods of raising it.

Here, then, there is no chance for germs of disease to get into the dough and thence into the stomach, more than that the bread is necessarily as sweet as possible, there having been no time during which it could sour. This involves the fact that the bread so made will keep longer, as it is less likely to be contaminated by the germs that affect the souring process.

It will be strange if the crowds of visitors to the world's fair do not greatly increase the number of contagious disease, which we will have to treat. Under these circumstances is it not folly of follies to open a single channel through which these germs may reach us? Is it not the part of wisdom to watch with the greatest care all that we eat and drink, and to see that none but the safest and best methods are employed in the preparation of our food? To me it seems as though there could be but one answer to questions like these.

I have shown the danger of using the yeast raised bread, and with this I have shown how that danger may be avoided. The ounce of prevention which in this case is neither difficult nor expensive is certainly worth many pounds of cure, and the best thing about it is that it may be relied on almost absolutely. Those who during the coming summer eat bread or biscuits or rolls



BREAD WITHOUT YEAST—"THE MOST PERFECT OF ALL CONCEIVABLE WAYS OF RAISING IT."

period during which the raising process goes on, the gain in food and the gain in the avoidance of the germs is exceedingly plain.

But while we can easily see the dangers which attend the use of yeast it is certain that the vesiculating effect produced by it on the dough is to the last degree perfect. By this I mean that every particle of gluten produces its little bubble of gas and that therefore the bread is properly raised—that is, it is raised everywhere. It is apparent that if we are to substitute any other system of bread making we must have one which will give us, first, mechanical results equally as good, that is, that will produce minute bubbles of carbonic acid gas throughout the mass of dough. Now it is in no way difficult to produce carbonic acid gas chemically, but when we are working at bread we must use such chemicals as are perfectly healthful. Fortunately these are not hard to find.

The evils which attend the yeast-made bread are obviated by the use of a properly made, pure and wholesome baking powder in lieu of yeast. Baking powders are composed of an acid and an alkali which, if properly combined, should when they unite at once destroy themselves and produce carbonic acid gas. A good baking powder does its work while the loaf is in the oven, and having done it, disappears.

But care is imperative in selecting the brand of baking powder to be certain that it is composed of non-injurious chemicals. Powders containing alum or those which are compounded from impure ingredients, or those which are not combined in proper proportion or carelessly mixed and which will leave either an acid or an alkali in the bread, must not be used.

Their Great Grief.

"James, dear," said the young wife, anxiously, as she kissed her husband, "what did you do with that dress suit of yours I did up in paper this morning and left on the hall table?"

"Was that my dress suit?" he hysterically repeated. "Why, I thought that was a bundle of old clothes you wanted me to give away, and I had my office boy take it around to the missionary society."

With a piercing shriek she prostrated herself on the sofa. "You little knew," she sobbed, piteously, as she rocked and frod in uncontrollable grief, "that there was a piece of silk in that package that I wanted you to match for me."—Judge.

She Would Hasten.

Old Lady—And so you expect to get married when you grow up?

Little Girl—Of course. Everybody gets married. I won't say "no," like Aunt Lucy did, and be an old maid—no, indeed.

"Perhaps you won't like those who ask you?"

"Oh, yes I will, I guess. I feel real sure that when a real nice little boy—I mean man—comes to ask me to get married, I'll be so happy I won't wait to run downstairs to meet him, I'll just slide down the banisters."—Good News.

Civil Service Reform Item.

Brown—In order to be qualified for a government position it requires persistent application.

Robinson—Then I ought to get a position. I have been applying to Cleveland ever since he was elected.—Texas Siftings.

NOT USELESS, BY ANY MEANS.



Penelope—Why don't you play football?

Hobnobbing—Oh, I'm not tough enough to be on the team.

Penelope—But you'd make a nice, soft football.—Truth.

Educational Item.

Proud Father—Welcome back to the old farm, my boy. So you got through college all right?

Fardner's Son—Yes, father.

Proud Father—Yes, know I told ye to study up on chemistry and things so you'd know best what to do with different kind of lands. What do you think of that flat medder there, for instance?

Fardner's Son (joyfully)—Cracky, what a place for a ball game!—Texas Siftings.

Healthy Versus Morbid Views.

She—I often wonder whether if I'd been poor you would have fallen in love with me.

He—How morbid you are! What matters it? You are rich and I am your fiancé.

She—What matters it? Why, a great deal. It's this—will you love me when the money's gone?

He—Nonsense! You know we can't touch the principle.—Judge.

His Wife Had Initiated Him.

She—You are always talking about the fashions. Now, honestly, do you think that you would know the latest fashion in hats if you were to enter a milliner's?

He—Certainly.

She—How?

He (ruefully)—By looking at the prices.—Boston Globe.

A Square Deal.

Two vagrants called on a kind old lady in the suburbs of New York.

"To which of you two shall I give this nickel?" she asked.

First Tramp—Give it to him, madam. He has purchased the route from me and I am taking him around to introduce him to the customers.—Texas Siftings.

A Groundless Rumor.

Lincoln—I hear that Miss Melpomene Gilbertus has become an actress.

Hamilton—O, no! That's a mistake. "Why, I was told positively that she had gone on the stage."

"Oh, yes! That part of it is true enough; but the story of her being an actress is absurd."—Brooklyn Eagle.

He Is Older, Too.

Bertha—What do you find lovable about that little girl?

Lillian—Nothing; absolutely nothing.

Bertha—Then why did you kiss her so affectionately?

Lillian—She ought to see her handsome brother!—Chicago Record.

A Proud Father.

Forrester—What's the matter with Jones? He never speaks to a body now.

Lancaster—Of course not. Their new baby weighed fifteen pounds.—Life.

Told by a Victim.

"Her right hand knows not what her left hand doeth."

"How is that?"

"She plays symphonies on the piano."—Town Topics.

The Boy's View.

Small Boy—I wish you'd stooping over to see my sister.

Mr. Dudie—Aw, weally; and why?

Small Boy—I asked papa to buy me a monkey, and he said one monkey in a family was enough.—Good News.

NEBRASKA TAKES THE LEAD.

Trade Unionists and Knights of Labor Fraternize, Form a Political Union, Formulate a Radical Platform and Invite the People to Join Them.

From The People, of New York, we clip as follows: "The militant proletariat of Nebraska has caught the fire of the labor movement. The other day the Central Labor union of Omaha congratulated the New York Central Labor federation upon its new trade unionist policy and its adoption of the platform of the socialist labor party; now the congress of the workmen of the whole state meet in Lincoln and take a second step in the right direction. The poor old stranded wreck of old trade unionism, speaking through the mouths of Messrs. Lennon, Gompers and McNeill, denies the existence of the class struggle between the capitalist and the working class. Upon that superannated school Nebraska labor turns its back squarely.

"The populist movement sings siren songs to the exploited classes so as to get their votes in aid of the combination of silver mine barons and small farmers, employing and exploiting farm hands, so as to perpetuate the present system of production. To these songs Nebraska labor wisely turns a deaf ear. Discarding both facades that conceal only rivet the chains of wage slavery more firmly upon the toilers, J. B. Schupp, the president of the Nebraska state labor congress that met in Lincoln on July 2, struck from the shoulder with these words:

"We hold that labor produces all wealth, and that therefore the laborer is in justice entitled to a full share of the wealth he labors to produce. But when wealth producers live in poverty, and idlers roll in luxury, it is evident that the social and industrial system, which causes such conditions, must be wrong and immoral and requires a thorough change. It is self-evident that as the power of capital combines and increases, the political freedom of the toiling masses becomes more and more a celestial fable.

"There can be no harmony between capital and labor under the present industrial system, for the simple reason that capital in its modern character consists very largely of rent, interest and profit wrongfully taken from the producers who possess neither the land nor the means of production, and who therefore are compelled to sell their arms and brains, or both, to the possessor of the land and means of production, and at such prices as an uncertain and speculative market will allow. Organization of trade and labor unions is one of the most effective means to check the evil overgrowth of the prevailing system, and they contain in them the seed for a new and better system, but they must keep pace with the progress of the age and the march of advanced ideas.

"While trade and labor unions hitherto have struggled for higher wages or shorter hours, they have partially failed because they have produced, but not as consumers and citizens. The ruling moneyed classes have meanwhile obtained legal sanction to write from the workers all the benefits that strikes and resistance have gained and this they have done by high rents, costly transportation, gigantic corners in grain and provisions, and by monopolizing the issue of money. They have used the police, the militia and every other means to crush the workers whenever they felt their capitalist interests in danger, and yet trade and labor unions went so far as to prohibit the discussion of such topics in their meetings, on election day their members voted in favor of a representative of the very class that oppressed them all the year round.

"The emancipation of the working classes must be achieved by the workers themselves, as no other class has any interest in improving their condition. The combined working classes represent the great majority of the people. In their hands rests the future of our free institutions, and it is in their duty to replace the present social system by one based upon equity, morality and the nobility of all useful labor. I regard it as the sacred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his party affiliations with all political parties of the capitalists and to devote his energy and attention to the organization of his trade or labor union, and the concentration of all unions into one solid body for the purpose of assisting each other in all struggles political or industrial, to resist every attempt of the ruling classes directed against our liberties and to extend our fraternal hand to the workers of our land and of all nations of the globe that struggle for the same independence."

"That these sound statements of the cause of industrial poverty reflected the views of the congress is evident from the platform that was adopted. The Nebraska toiling proletariat is taking its place in the front ranks of the army of emancipation."

Commenting upon the foregoing fulmination of the People, the Cleveland Citizen, a paper owned and published by the Central Labor union of Cleveland and which is the official organ of the Ohio State Trades and Labor assembly, says:

"The New York People, one of the organs of the socialist labor party, gleefully shouts, 'All Hail, Nebraska!' The state labor congress discards hobbles, and then informs its readers that 'the poor old stranded wreck of old trade unionism, speaking through the mouths of Messrs. Lennon, Gompers and McNeill, denies the existence of the class struggle between the capitalist and the working class. Upon that superannated school Nebraska labor turns its back squarely.' All this enthusiasm is due to the fact that the president of the Nebraska state labor congress, J. B. Schupp, 'struck from the shoulder' by making an address the greater part of which was taken word for word from the 'declaration of principles' of the Central Labor union of Cleveland, O. The platform adopted is also nearly identical with the C. L. U. platform. The funny side of the thing is the principles of the C. L. U. of this city were originally copied, in 1887, from an appeal issued by the executive board of the American federation of labor, of which board Messrs. Gompers and Lennon are members. So, in fact, the People is condemning men who were pioneers in advocating principles which it applauds. This is very, very inconsistent and smacks too much of the style of the book press. The Nebraska congress, which was made up of delegates from unions of printers, cigarmakers, carpenters, clerks, machinists and other trades, did not stop to inquire who was the first to enunciate those principles, but adopted them because they were right—because they are found in the platforms of the A. F. of L., the K. of L., the agricultural and reform organizations, central bodies and local unions, assemblies and alliances, and all other forms of organizations that stand for progress. We are coming together despite all obstacles."

The platform adopted by this newly organized Nebraska state labor congress, which was composed of delegates from nearly all the K. of L. assemblies

and trades unions in the state, is as follows:

"We, your committee, entrusted with the duty of remodeling the constitution of this state for congress, that it may breathe the forth the spirit of the higher aims and aspirations of all classes of organized labor, do herewith respectfully submit the following preamble and constitution for your consideration:

"That as in the past our duty consisted in the organization of the common people being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor through the securing to each individual toiler of the whole product of his labor, therefore to execute this exact justice between man and man, we have organized this state labor congress.

"As the oppressive laws which now afflict the people have been legislated upon us by representatives of aggregated capital and the employing class, we declare the true means for the betterment of our condition to be to legislate away all legislated wrongs by united action at the polls.

"To this end we call upon all industrial organizations of farm and factory workers, all labor unions, Farmer's Alliances, Knights of Labor assemblies, and all thoughtful men and women who love liberty better than privileges and who see in the present unequal system of distribution and rapid concentration in the hands of a few of the wealth created by all, a fearful menace to human rights—we carry out upon all such to join us in our crusade for the emancipation of the wage slave, and the following principles:

1. As the land—which is the source of all wealth, and containing, as it does, the raw materials with which and on which man must labor to live—is the God-given element to all men, as is air and water, we denounce the monopolization of land by private ownership as the mother of all other monopolies and a curse against mankind by operating as a fatal bar to the exercise of our inherent rights to equal opportunities for existence and the pursuit of happiness alleged to be guaranteed by the constitution of our beloved country. Therefore, we demand that personal use, not ownership, shall constitute the only legal use of the land, and that the right to possession of land shall be held in common by all.

2. That as in the past our duty consisted in the organization of the common people being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor through the securing to each individual toiler of the whole product of his labor, therefore to execute this exact justice between man and man, we have organized this state labor congress.

3. We demand that a volume of money sufficient to the necessities of convenient exchange of the products of labor be issued directly to the people without the intervention of banks, bankers or corporations, and that such money shall be lawful tender for all debts both public and private. We believe that the making and circulation of money is the exercise of the sovereignty of a free people, and to preserve this right we will ever strive.

4. We demand that the national government shall acquire under the right of eminent domain all existing railroads, telegraphs and telephones; and shall further construct such new railroads, telegraphs and the extension of the telephonic service as the exigencies of the people require or the proper development of the country calls for.

5. We demand that all municipal communities shall own and operate all water works, gas and electric light plants and street car transportation, and distribute such service to the people at cost.

6. We demand the abolition of all conspiracy laws and of all class and special privilege laws, and of labor that the president and (as long as the senate exists) senators of the United States shall be elected by the direct vote of the people.

7. We are unanimously in favor of a more equal and exact system of taxation whereby the humble mechanic struggling to build and maintain a modest home for himself and little ones shall not be taxed at a greater proportionate sum than the idle millionaire owner of residential palaces of ostentatious luxury and splendor may escape his just burden of taxation.

8. We call upon the law department of the state of Nebraska to rigidly enforce all laws, especially the eight-hour law and the prohibition of child labor under the age of fourteen years.

9. We denounce the present contract system of public works and demand that the national, state, county and municipal governments shall directly supply all honorable laboring men with day's labor.

10. We demand that mechanics and laborers shall have a first lien upon the product of their labor to the full extent of their wages.

11. We demand the enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

12. We demand the better to facilitate these reforms this congress shall unceasingly encourage the formation of local and central labor organizations in every city, town and county in the state. And further will assist in establishing national and international labor organizations, and aid and encourage the labor press of our state and as soon as practicable establish an organ of the state congress.

From the Western Laborer, of Omaha, Neb., we clip as follows: "The Nebraska state labor congress, which met in Lincoln, composed as it was of trades unions affiliating with the American Federation of Labor and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, marks a distinct epoch in the progress of industrial reforms and the emancipation from wage slavery of the white man. For the first time in the history of our country members of both these great national organizations fraternized on a common platform of human rights and took a vigorous leap forward along the pathway toward a universal brotherhood.

"Hitherto the great bug-bear of trades unions has been that while uniting every other day in the year they would divide into about two equal parties on election day and their employers, through their ward heelers and politicians, would cast the deciding votes as to who should plunder for the ensuing term. Under such proceedings it mattered very little to capital which of the two old parties won, as neither ticket could contain the name of any man for any office who was not eminently satisfactory to the employing class. The action of the congress in adopting a preamble to its constitution far more liberal and in advance of the platform of the people's party makes a bit of history of which Nebraskans may well feel proud. * * *

"The earnest appeal which will shortly be sent out to every Farmer's Alliance in the state will arouse intense enthusiasm from the mortgage-ridden farmers and underpaid and overworked farm laborers who have already—some million two hundred thousand and strong—pointed the way to practical amelioration. The next session of the Nebraska state labor congress will represent all forms of labor from the field and from the forge and the declared result of its deliberations will be the law unto the people of this state.

"Such action by the congress was necessary. The Central Labor union paid out nearly four hundred dollars during the last session of the legislature to keep a lobby at Lincoln to watch labor laws, which were eventually mangled and then strangled. Next year she will send elected representatives from her own ranks and dispense with a lobby. The coming together of the two great branches of organized

labor means that the municipal leaches who have fattened at the public crib will be led to the shambles and decent men from the humble walks of life will pass ordinances for the people's good, while other deserving and competent workmen will work on all public improvements on day's pay without selling their political souls to get the job. It means that with money issued directly to the people and adequate postal deposit arrangements there will be no bursting of savings banks or special calls for confidence in skin games. It means many other things besides, all of which goes to prove that 'the world do move' and that organized labor has got out of the ruts and is walking straight in the middle of the road."

LABOR'S STRENGTH.

It Lies Not in Strikes and Boycotts, But in the God-given Weapon, the Ballot. Mr. Howells, probably America's foremost author, is writing a story for the Cosmopolitan Magazine, entitled "The Traveler from Altruria," which is not only instructive, but shows that the writer has gone into the labor problem to a considerable extent. In the July installment of the serial, a lawyer tells a party of gentlemen—among which is the traveler, a banker and a manufacturer—that a Russian revolutionist, who had lived in exile all over Europe, said that he had never seen, anywhere, such a want of kindness between rich and poor as he had observed in America. If it ever came to an industrial revolution, the Russian believed the fight would be more uncompromising than any such fight the world had ever seen.

The banker, admitting the Russian's charge, believes wealth would win, and, asked as to his reasons for such a belief, says: "We have got the materials for beating. These fellows [the workers] throw away their strength whenever they begin to fight, and they've been so badly generalised, up to the present time, that they have wanted to fight at the outset of every quarrel. They have been beaten in every quarrel, but still they always want to begin by fighting. That is all right. When they have learned enough to begin by voting, then we shall have to look out. But if they keep on fighting, and always putting themselves in the wrong and getting the worst of it, perhaps we can fix the voting so that we needn't be any more afraid of that than we are of the fighting. It's astonishing how shortsighted and illogical they are. They have no conception of any cure for their grievances, except more wages and fewer hours."

Asked as to whether he believes workmen have any just grievances, the banker replies: "Of course not, as a business man. If I were a workman, I should probably think differently. But we will suppose, for the sake of argument, that their day is too long and their pay is too short. How do they go about it to better themselves? They strike. Well, a strike is a fight, and in a fight now-a-days it is always skill and money that win. The workmen can't stop till they have put themselves outside of public sympathy, which the newspapers say is so potent in their behalf. I never saw that it did them the least good. They begin by boycotting and breaking the heads of the men who want to work. They destroy property, and they interfere with business—the two absolutely sacred things in the American religion. Then we call out the militia and shoot a few of them, and their leaders declare the strike off. It is perfectly simple."

"Why," the banker exclaimed, with his good-humored laugh, "how preposterous they are, when you come to look at it! They are in the majority, the immense majority, if you count the farmers, and they prefer to behave as if they were the hopeless minority. They say they want an eight-hour law, and every now and then they strike and try to fight it. Why don't they vote? They could make it the law in six months by such overwhelming numbers that no one would dare evade or deny it. They can make any law they want, but they prefer to break such laws as we have. That 'alienates public sympathy,' the newspapers say, but the spectacle of their stupidity and helplessness is so lamentable that I could almost pity them. If they chose, it would take only a few years to transform our government into the likeness of anything they wanted. But they would rather not have what they want, apparently, if they can only keep themselves from getting it, and they have to work hard to do that!" Now, pause for a moment, reader, reflect and ask yourselves whether the above words are not as true as gospel. When intelligent business men see labor organizations adopt resolutions and platforms demanding better conditions; when they see intelligent, progressive union men nominated for office for no other purpose than to carry out labor's demands, and then see these same good union men go off and vote dead against their own interests, is it any wonder that they have nothing but contempt for the working people? and is it any wonder that earnest, hard-working union men, who know what they want and try to get it, become disgusted and discouraged and leave the ranks? Drop your prejudices and get into line this fall for union men and union principles, and victory is yours.—Cleveland Citizen.

Infamous Pinkertonism. Patrick J. Gallagher and J. M. Davidson, who are serving terms in the Western penitentiary, of Pennsylvania, for self-confessed complicity in the alleged poisoning of the non-union workmen in the Homestead mill, have made another confession in which they swear they were paid to swear away the liberty of Hugh F. Dempsey and Robert J. Beatty, both of whom they now assert were innocent of the crime of which they were convicted. And they further declare that they were coerced and intimidated into this act by the Pinkertons. Neither life nor liberty is safe with such scoundrels around. Dempsey and Beatty should be at once released and speedy punishment meted out to the monsters who were the cause of their conviction.—Labor Standard.

And They Don't Think It's Absurd.

He (the bridegroom at the world's fair)—Do you want to go to the Art building, dear?
She (the bride)—Do you?
He—I do, if you do.
She—If you do I do, dear.
He—Just as you say.
She—Do, dear, take your choice.
He—Well, I don't want to unless you want to.
She—I don't want to unless you want to. (With solicitude.) Do you want to?
He—If you want to, dearest.
She (timidly)—Well, let's go.
He—Are you sure you want to go?
She—If you are.
He (timidly)—Well, let's go.
[Exeunt absent-mindedly toward the stock pavilion.]—Chicago Record.

Tit for Tat.

"What have we here?" asked the czar, as his private chamberlain wheeled into the room a barrow-load of documents.
"Your imperial majesty," replied the chamberlain, "these are petitions from America protesting against the expulsion of the Jews from your dominions."
"Indeed? Are they written on one side or on both?"
"On one side, sire."
"Good! We can utilize the other side by getting up Russian petitions against the deportation of the Chinese from America."—Harper's Bazar.

In the Same Fix.
Times are pretty hard with some people. A deaf and dumb man went into a hotel in Chicago the other day and, seizing a paper, wrote: "I am hungry." The man to whom he handed the paper was a stranger from New York. He read the unhappy words and wrote under them: "So am I."—Texas Siftings.

A Mormon Romance.
Mormon Bishop—Then you refuse to become my wife?
Mormon Maid—I must. Thirteen is such an unlucky number.
Mormon Bishop—Oh, that's easily arranged. I'll hunt up some one who is not superstitious, and then you can be No. 14.—N. Y. Weekly.

An Estrangement.
We were friends quite awhile, But he borrowed a "V."
I thought he lacked quite, We were friends quite awhile, Now he keeps a good mile Between him and me.
We were friends quite awhile, But he borrowed a "V."
—Town Topics.

A Lord of Creation.
Rumson—Yes, indeed; I'm master in my own house; I can tell you that!
Friend—When you and your wife don't agree, what do you do?
Rumson—Do? I get so mad I just let her have her own way to spite myself for marrying her.—Puck.

SYMPATHY.
"Do you look to the future with courage?" he asked the maiden. "Yes," she replied, "my spine nerve is everything in the wheat business."—Detroit Tribune.
"The fine wheat will insure the farmer and the English sparrow full crops."—Cleveland Plaindealer.
A WELL-DIRECTED snowball puts most anyone in the mood for dancing.
WHAT the farmer's boy sighs for is the last rows of summer.—Plain Dealer.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14.
CATTLE—Best beefs.....\$ 4 00 @ 4 85
Stockers..... 2 00 @ 3 35
Native cows..... 2 20 @ 2 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy..... 4 25 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 54 @ 52
No. 2 hard..... 52 1/2 @ 53
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 30 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 21 @ 23
RYE—No. 2..... 40 @ 42 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 75 @ 2 00
Fancy..... 1 90 @ 2 75
HAY—Choice Timothy..... 7 00 @ 8 00
Fancy prairie..... 4 50 @ 5 50
BRAN..... 50 @ 52
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 17 @ 19
CHEESE—Full cream..... 9 @ 10
EGGS—Choice..... 8 @ 8 1/2
POTATOES..... 25 @ 40

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 50 @ 4 50
Texans..... 2 10 @ 3 35
HOGS—Heavy..... 4 40 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4 50 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Choice..... 2 50 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 57 1/2 @ 57 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 33 1/2 @ 33 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 23 @ 24 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 48 @ 49
BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 19
LARD—Western steam..... 7 95 @ 8 00
POPK..... 12 20 @ 13 25

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4 40 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 4 00 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 4 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 20 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 62 @ 62 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 38 1/2 @ 39
OATS—No. 2..... 24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
RYE..... 46 @ 47
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ 20
LARD..... 8 17 1/2 @ 8 22 1/2
POPK..... 12 50 @ 13 75

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers..... 3 80 @ 5 15
HOGS—Good to choice..... 5 50 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 2 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 68 @ 68 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
OATS—Western mixed..... 22 @ 34
BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 18
POPK—Mess..... 11 50 @ 13 00

Grinding Poverty.
"I never realized until to-day how terrible poverty must be," said Mrs. Dollagitt to her husband.
"And how did you realize it?"
"I couldn't find enough change to bribe the hand-organ man to go away."—American Industries.

NO HARM DONE.

Three little maids from school are we, And we're just as naughty as we can be. We smeared the ink on our hands and face, But you can't tell the difference, so it's no disgrace.
—Harper's Young People.

A Simultaneous Reply.

A six-year-old son of a family living on Seventy-second street was informed the other morning that the rector was expected to call in the afternoon. After luncheon his mother began to coach him in his catechism, his name, age, etc.
"He will ask you your name," she said, "and you must tell him 'Frankie Jones.' Then he will ask you your age, and you must say 'six years old in June.' He will ask you who made you, and you must say 'God'; and then if he asks what He made you of, you must say 'dirt.'"
The rector came, and, sure enough, he asked the little fellow his name, whereupon Frankie shouted: "Frankie Jones, six years old in June, God, dirt!" all in one breath.—N. Y. Times.

Aroused and Regulated.

By that purest and best of botanic alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a dormant liver renews its secretive action and impels the bile into the proper channels. This welcome change is accomplished by a disappearance of the yellow tinge of the skin and eyeballs, uneasiness in the right side, constipation, morning nausea, dizziness, furred appearance of the tongue, and sourness of the breath, which accompany liver trouble. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria and kidney complaint are removed by the Bitters.

CHARLEY—"So, Jim, you are extravagant enough to pay twenty dollars a dozen for your handkerchiefs. Don't you think that was a good deal of money to blow in?"—Columbia Spectator.

Pure and Wholesome Quality.
Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

"JOHN, what a lovely place! If we could only manage to raise the rent." Mr. Hunter Hovers—"Oh, I've no doubt the landlord would see to that in a couple of months."—Brooklyn Life.

SCURVY and scorbatic affections, pimples, and blotches on the skin are caused by impure blood which Becham's Pills cure.

WHEN the suspicious man sees a balloon sailing away toward the clouds he is justified in thinking there is something up.—Troy Press.

S. K. CORNBY, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy."—Druggists sell it, 75c.

DOCTOR—"You need a change in climate." Patient—"What is the matter with this climate?" Doctor—"It's too changeable."—Chicago Record.

A PAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

A CURIOUS thing about politicians is that just as soon as they have a finger in the pie they begin to talk of getting there with both feet.—Philadelphia Times.

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

MISS PENACOGUE—"Name the principal parts of the verb to marry." Young Miss Wabash—"To marry, married, divorced."—Chicago Record.

"Do you look to the future with courage?" he asked the maiden. "Yes," she replied, "my spine nerve is everything in the wheat business."—Detroit Tribune.

THE fine wheat will insure the farmer and the English sparrow full crops.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A WELL-DIRECTED snowball puts most anyone in the mood for dancing.

WHAT the farmer's boy sighs for is the last rows of summer.—Plain Dealer.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14.
CATTLE—Best beefs.....\$ 4 00 @ 4 85
Stockers..... 2 00 @ 3 35
Native cows..... 2 20 @ 2 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy..... 4 25 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 54 @ 52
No. 2 hard..... 52 1/2 @ 53
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 30 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 21 @ 23
RYE—No. 2..... 40 @ 42 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 75 @ 2 00
Fancy..... 1 90 @ 2 75
HAY—Choice Timothy..... 7 00 @ 8 00
Fancy prairie..... 4 50 @ 5 50
BRAN..... 50 @ 52
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 17 @ 19
CHEESE—Full cream..... 9 @ 10
EGGS—Choice..... 8 @ 8 1/2
POTATOES..... 25 @ 40

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 50 @ 4 50
Texans..... 2 10 @ 3 35
HOGS—Heavy..... 4 40 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4 50 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Choice..... 2 50 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 57 1/2 @ 57 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 33 1/2 @ 33 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 23 @ 24 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 48 @ 49
BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 19
LARD—Western steam..... 7 95 @ 8 00
POPK..... 12 20 @ 13 25

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4 40 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 4 00 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 4 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 20 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 62 @ 62 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 38 1/2 @ 39
OATS—No. 2..... 24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
RYE..... 46 @ 47
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ 20
LARD..... 8 17 1/2 @ 8 22 1/2
POPK..... 12 50 @ 13 75

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers..... 3 80 @ 5 15
HOGS—Good to choice..... 5 50 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 2 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 68 @ 68 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
OATS—Western mixed..... 22 @ 34
BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 18
POPK—Mess..... 11 50 @ 13 00

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa.

A BACHELOR'S BRIDAL

A Complete Novel by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, Author of "In a Grass County," "Vera Nevill," "A Daughter's Heart," etc., is contained in

Lippincott's Magazine

For September (published August 21). Also, UNCLE SAM IN THE FAIR. By CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A. IN THE PLAZA DE TOROS. (Illustrated.) By MARRION WILCOX. A GIRL'S RECOLLECTIONS OF DICKENS. By Mrs. E. W. LATIMER. THE CROSS-ROAD'S GHOST. (Illustrated.) (Notable Stories No. VII.) By MATT CRIM. Also poems, essays, stories, etc., by favorite authors.

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LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime, and read the Label.

THE BEST WATERPROOF COAT IN THE WORLD!

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The best FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect fitting coat, and covers the entire outfit. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS
Beware of Imitations. NOTICE AUTOCGRAPH OF THE GENUINE SLOWLY HARTSHORN'S

PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Consumptive and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Pisco's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere, 25c.

A. N. K.—D 1461
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

DID YOU EVER try "HORSE SHOE" PLUG?

A BETTER CHEW THERE NEVER WAS.

THE

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The Financial Situation Briefly Stated.

President Cleveland's Recommendation to Congress—Necessity for the Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act Urgently Set Forth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The message of President Cleveland to the extra session of congress was delivered to both houses shortly before 1 o'clock. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming, extraordinary, business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty which they are so anxiously charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of narrow and exclusive considerations related to our national resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors, surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional action touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation of the subject involved and which has been considered a truce after the long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those favoring a more conservative policy.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, forced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely the opposite, and immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This depreciation has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the reaction to which it has given rise inevitably leads, is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that the said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio of such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the actions of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion touching the investment in him if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly, a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold if demanded would necessarily result in their being discounted or depreciated, as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchased to the amount of more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and the usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st of May, 1893, and the 15th of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$4,000,000, and that during the same period about \$40,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of its obligations, for the fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$100,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has been taken is indicated by the fact that large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$7,500,000. Between the first day of January, 1893, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$13,000,000. The bills during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,000.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our depleted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fall in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other.

Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated, according to the standard of the commercial world, we are no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a higher place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation an agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result by single handed efforts.

But, when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$200,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and money, and are entitled to such every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states. Nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes 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 work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey upon the misfortunes of others nor board his labor.

One of the greatest statements our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in sound currency and who suffers by its mischievous legislation in monetary matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "The greatest evil is the one which is longest applicable." It may be true that the embarrassments from which the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their candid desire and expectation, and which is the plainest of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body. I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may be beyond doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, August 7, 1893.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. How Various Senators and Representatives Viewed the Message. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The message of the president was received by congress with a degree of attention and earnestness that has seldom been accorded to that state paper.

Senator Gorman said: "The message is a clear cut statement of the president's views. All of the comment that I have heard in the senate is that it is as terse and clear a statement as could have been made."

Senator Cockrell, chairman of the appropriation committee, when pressed for an opinion, said: "I am not sure that I understand fully the purport of the message and until I have read it carefully I cannot express an opinion."

SENATOR VEST TALKS.

Missouri's Senator Addresses the Senate in Favor of Bimetallism.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Vest introduced a bill for the coinage of silver bullion in the treasury, saying that it had been sent to him from New York and that it met his partial approval.

Mr. Vest called up the resolution offered by him last Tuesday, favoring bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, but maintaining his party.

Before beginning his speech in favor of the resolution, Senator Vest had read the declarations in the republican and democratic platforms on the subject of silver in order to show that both parties were practically agreed on that question. He said that it was time for the people of the United States to know whether politics were a fraud or whether the solemn declarations of parties were worthy of the confidence of a free people.

Taking up the Sherman act, Mr. Vest spoke of it as a homeless and homeless legislative dog, with no one even to give it a bone and without being able to find a kennel in which to hide its dishonored head. And, nevertheless, he would vote against its repeal without a guarantee as solemn as the great necessity of the people that silver shall exist in the United States as a money metal.

He had been known as the firm and unshrinking friend of the president of the United States, and has in all his campaign speeches in Missouri declared Mr. Cleveland to be a bimetallist like himself and that they only differed in reference to the ratio.

He undertook to say, with the greatest respect for the president and without the slightest doubt of his honesty of purpose, that when he failed in that great state paper to say one word in respect to bimetallism, he certainly meant that a consideration of the question of the free coinage of silver at any ratio was so impracticable that it did not need executive notice. As to the assertion that silver should be demonetized because it fluctuated in value, while gold was stable, he read an extract from what he called "a remarkable pamphlet," written by Mr. Monteth Douglass, a business man of London, before the closing of the Indian mints, pleading with the people of Great Britain in favor of bimetallism as the only sure foundation for financial existence, and declaring that silver has really fluctuated much less than gold.

In replying to questions by Mr. Gray, of Delaware, Mr. Vest asserted that any discussion on the subject would be imperfect and unsatisfactory which did not admit, on both sides, what was known to every intelligent man, and that if the volume of money was increased the price of commodities went up and that if the volume of money was decreased the price of commodities went down.

He had seen the day in the vicissitudes of his life when \$20 of paper would not buy a loaf of bread and when a \$5 gold piece would buy a house and lot. It was not necessary for him to say when and where that was, because he did not wish to review war issues. [Laughter.] And so, if one-half of the coin currency of the country were struck down, the burdens of those who owed money would be doubled and the prices of commodities put down beyond computation.

Mr. Vest spoke of the bimetallism of France and declared that to-day the French people are financially the first people in existence. The French peasantry hoarded their silver franc pieces and so, in the United States, the colored men of the south would hoard silver dollars if they could get them. Why, he asked, should not the United States float \$500,000,000 of silver in this country instead of being told the country would be shipwrecked if silver coinage was continued another day. It was not, he asserted, the overproduction of silver that had brought down its value. It was legislation that had done it—legislation in Germany and the United States. How could it be expected that silver would retain its value when those two great nations took away the monetary use of silver? With the resources and population of the United States it was only necessary for the United States to fix a policy and stand by it.

IMPROVING.

The Currency Famine About Over at New York—Heavy Consignments of Gold Received.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—As was expected, the demand for currency was very light yesterday, although it is known that several large pay rolls had to be prepared for. The shops of those dealers in money who were most conspicuous last week were almost empty of customers. They were buying only to fill orders and paid 1 per cent. premium for small lots. No premium was offered for gold to arrive.

Maturing loans in the city, it was said, are and have been as a rule renewed, at the old rate, about 6 per cent. It was reported that several cities, Providence and St. Paul being especially mentioned, had adopted the rule of stamping all checks on New York "payable through the clearing house." Bankers said these cities were not by any means singular in this matter; that on the contrary the practice had become so general throughout the country that the exceptions, if any, would be worth knowing.

Large checks for cotton are now coming in, and were stamped as was requested by the local banks. The steamer Yucatan, which arrived from Havana, had \$880,000 Spanish gold. The steamship Lahn, due from Europe on Wednesday, has \$3,750,000 in gold on board. The steamship Ems has \$1,480,000 in gold aboard. The steamer La Normandie brought \$208,000 to Baring, Morgan & Co. and \$107,000 to Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. from France. The \$50,750 in gold consigned to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, brought in by the Aurania, is for the bank of Nova Scotia, of Chicago. The Etruria, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, has \$1,850,000 in gold consigned to local bankers.

The sterling exchange market was firmer and posted rates were put up to \$4.82½ and \$4.87½. The receipts of bills by mail were fairly large, especially against grain and provisions. There was also a sprinkling of cotton futures. There was a good inquiry for bills by gold importers.

Silver at the Stock exchange was neglected. Commercial bar and Mexican dollars were weaker, declining to 72½ and 58½ respectively. Currency was firmer in the afternoon and the premium was up to 1½. Gold and paper were wanted particularly, silver in a measure being discriminated against on account of the expense of handling. Spot gold was quoted at 1½, and for delivery at 1½ per cent. The market for sterling exchange was firmer in the late dealings and posted rates were advanced half a cent to \$4.83 to \$4.88. Gold importers were the heaviest buyers of bills and they had much to do with the improvement.

ANOTHER CHICAGO HOLOCAUST.

The Senate Hotel Burned with the Loss of Five Lives—Three Persons Fatally Injured. CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The senate hotel, a three story structure on Madison street near Fifth avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning and five people were killed, three fatally injured and eight badly burned.

Before the guests could be warned the flames had cut off the escape of a number from their stairways and they were caught in a fire trap. Mrs. Ahrens, wife of the manager of the hotel, and her daughter Annie, who slept in the front parlor on the third floor, groped their way through the smoke to the window and stood on the sill, the crowd below yelling to them not to jump. They clung to the framework, keeping as far out as possible, while the smoke and flames burst through the windows around them. Although badly burned they retained their position until the arrival of a hook and ladder company when they were rescued. A man whose identity is unknown next reached the window. The flames were scorching his almost nude body and he jumped to the stone pavement. He was picked up unconscious.

NOMINATIONS.

Perry, of Fort Scott, Gets His Old Office—Many Other Appointments. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Just as was predicted last week would be done, W. C. Perry, of Fort Scott, Kan., who was United States district attorney of Kansas under President Cleveland's former administration, has been nominated by the president for a second term in the same position. The other nominations were: Edward C. Butler, of Massachusetts, secretary of the legation to Mexico; Otto H. Boyesen, of North Dakota, consul at Gothenburg, Sweden; Bradley B. Smalley, collector for the district of Vermont; George W. Shtinner, pension agent at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas J. Love, secretary of Oklahoma; James C. Caldwell, receiver of public moneys at Kingsfisher, Ok.; William D. Lindsay, register of the land office at Guthrie, Ok.; Edward D. Spillman, of West Virginia, register at Kingsfisher, Ok.; Edwin P. Harman, register at Denver, Col.; John Beavers, register at Little Rock, Ark.

Cholera Bulletin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—At 12:30 Dr. Jenkins issued the following bulletin: "There are no new cases and no deaths. All of the patients are convalescing except four. The census of the hospital shows: Cholera patients four, cholera patients convalescing eleven, patients not having cholera also convalescing three, suspects two. The steamer Karamania was released from quarantine this morning and permitted to go to her dock."

BLAZE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Great Lumber Yards Burned—Hundreds Rendered Homeless—Loss, \$2,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—About \$2,000,000 worth of property went up in flames yesterday afternoon. Over 200 houses were burned and at least 1,500 persons were rendered homeless. This was the record made by the destroying element in the short space of two hours. The fire had gained such a headway that no human agency could quench it, and only a change in the direction of the wind prevented an awful conflagration.

It was a little after 1:30 o'clock when a watchman saw a small blaze on the river side of J. B. Clark & Co.'s box factory on the south end of Nicollet island at the head of St. Anthony falls. An alarm, quickly followed by a second and third, was turned in, but by the time the department had arrived the flames, fanned by a furious south wind, had gained such headway that all the firemen could do was to turn their attention to adjoining property.

While this fire was at its height a spark carried high in the air alighted on Boom Island, nearly half a mile above the fire on Nicollet island. This island is occupied as a wood yard by the lumber firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co. No one noticed the spark fall, but the whole island was soon ablaze. It was this spark that caused the greatest loss. Quickly jumping across the small stretch of water separating the island from the main land the flames gained a footing in Nelson, Tenney & Co.'s lumber yard. The fire fairly walked through this yard and into that of E. Backus & Co. adjoining.

At the corner of Marshall street and Thirteenth avenue, northeast, stood the mammoth brewing company. Had not this great structure stopped the fire from extending as far north as it could have found anything to burn. Situated as it was, directly in the path of the flames, with wooden buildings on each side of it and a blazing lumber yard to the rear, it seemed as if this magnificent edifice, costing \$500,000, would be added to the long list of property destroyed.

About 6 o'clock the fire jumped the river and for some time the West side saw mill district was endangered, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. At 10 o'clock the East side ruins were all ablaze, but the fire was under control. Hundreds of people were either the recipients of charity or were sleeping in the open air. Many saved only the clothes they had on their backs. The flames kept on their way and were not subdued until they had reached Sixteenth avenue north. At this point firemen and citizens combined managed to stop the flames to a certain extent. From Thirteenth avenue to Sixteenth and from the river to Marshall street was a seething mass of flames. In all about fifty families occupied this portion of the territory.

The scene at this point was a pitiful one. Family after family remained in their homes until they were obliged to leave by the intense heat. No one seemed to have insurance on their property, and as they were all poor they strained every effort to get what they could to a place of safety. E. W. Backus & Co. place their loss at over \$1,000,000. They state that they had 60,000,000 feet of lumber, worth \$750,000 alone, and that this is a total loss. Their mills are also gone and these they claim were worth \$250,000. It is impossible to learn their insurance, but it is thought they are protected. Later it was reported that Mrs. Thomas Salome, an old lady who was bedridden, was burned in her home. The charred remains of a boy were also found in the debris.

SIX OUTLAWS KILLED.

Leaders of the Notorious Meacham Gang Pursued and Shot. MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 14.—Definite news has been received that Lev James, his brother, Kirt James and Tooth Bedose, three of the notorious outlaws of Clark county, have been killed. Babe Burke, Mat Burke and James Jordan of the gang, were chased into the swamp, and a courier just from the scene reports that they have been captured and killed.

These six men are the avowed leaders of the Meacham gang of outlaws, illicit distillers and counterfeiters and have terrorized Clark and neighboring counties for many years. The posse, which was composed of more than 300 men from the towns of Jacksonville and Thomasville, has disbanded and quiet reigns supreme. Babe Burke, Jim Jordan and Mack Burke, three of the worst men in the gang and acknowledged leaders, escaped by taking refuge in Satlappas swamp. Kirt James was killed Friday night. He was captured in his field and put in charge of a guard of eight men and lodged in jail. A mob of 100 took him from the guards, tied his hands behind him, placed him in front of an oak tree and riddled his body with bullets.

A plot to whip to death several leading negroes who voted for Jones in the Jones-Kolb gubernatorial contest was unearched. Citizens of Meacham are panic-stricken. Many have sold out and those who could not find purchasers have abandoned their property and left. It is reported that Mrs. Sims, brother of the notorious Bob Sims, has joined forces with the Meachamites.

BLAND ON SILVER.

The Missouri Congressman Speaks in Favor of Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In the house yesterday after Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, had spoken in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law and against free coinage, he was replied to by Mr. Bland (Mo.) substantially as follows: Mr. Bland, rising to open for the free coinage side of the question, expressed his regret that a number of gentlemen, of whom the speaker who had just sat down was one of the most capable, had seen fit to change their position upon this question, to abandon a large portion of the voters who had aided in giving them the seats they occupied to turn their faces to the east and backs to the west. As to the declarations in the democratic platform, it was the understanding that the free coinage silver necessarily meant the repeal of the Sherman law, the two being so antagonistic that they could not exist at the same time.

"But," he went on, "we are met now with the suggestion that we legislate by piecemeal—repeal the Sherman law and take our chances of securing anything in its place, which shall meet the pledge of the platform to coin both silver and gold—and this is because a panic is upon us. The voting masses of the country may become panic stricken on election day; and if they do, I'm afraid that those, like the gentleman from Indiana, will feel the force of that panic."

Mr. Bland sketched briefly the history of financial legislation in recent years and asserted that the same cry of "Going to a silver basis" had been raised against the bill of 1878, with which his name had been connected. Upon the question of ratio Mr. Bland argued in favor of 16 to 1. He said that if the United States would maintain the parity of gold and silver on that ratio the world would buy American products. This country had the property to sell and should induce purchasers to come. France maintained gold and silver at a parity on the ratio of 15½ to 1 for seventy years because she had property to sell.

The money requirements of the United States with the vast wealth, industry and energy of its people were equal to those of England, France and Germany combined, and that the whole civilized world would have to look to this country for its future monetary supply. "And yet," he said, with vehemence, "we are asked here to-day to lay the bloody hand of confiscation on millions of our population in order to satisfy the greed of England. Will congress do it? Will you trample down the interests of your own people and destroy the value of one of the precious metals, simply to gratify the greed of Wall street, a mere agent of Lombard street? It can not, it shall not, be done. [Applause.]

"Speaking for the mass of the people of the Mississippi valley, and of the people west of it, I say you shall not do it. [Renewed applause.] "And anybody or any party that undertakes to do it, in God's name, be trampled—as it ought to be—in the dust of condemnation now and in the future. [Continued applause on the floor and in the galleries.] "I speak as a democrat, but yet as an American above democracy. [Cheers.]

"We do not intend that any party shall survive, if we can help it, that will lay its confiscating hand on America in the interest of England or of Europe. That may be strong language, but in speaking to you of the eastern democracy, we will bid you farewell when you do it. [Applause.] Now you can take your choice of sustaining America against England, of sustaining American industries and American laborers against English industries and English laborers, or of our going apart. We have come to the parting way. I do not pretend to speak of anybody but myself and my constituents, but I believe that I can speak for the masses of the great Mississippi valley when I say that we will not submit to the domination of any (however much we love democracy) if it lays its sacrificial hands upon silver and wounds it in this country.

"For myself, I will not support such a party here or elsewhere; but will denounce it as un-democratic and un-American, and the democrats engaged in it I will ask the people of the country to condemn as the agents and tools—no, I will withdraw that epithet—as the representatives of the moneyed power and moneyed interests instead of as representatives of the American people. "You cannot hold the democratic party together on that line." [Applause.]

In closing his argument (which, he said, was entirely without preparation before) Mr. Bland declared that the time had come to decide whether or not the country was to go to bimetallism. He thought it the duty of the house (especially of his democratic associates) to settle the money question and to settle it at once on democratic lines. It would not do to demonetize silver and then to undertake to restore it afterward. There was time enough now to arrange it according to the principles of bimetallism and in a manner conformably to the promises of the democratic party. If, he said, in conclusion, addressing his words particularly to eastern democrats, you do not do it, yours is the responsibility, not ours. [Applause.]

A Big Cattle Company Involved.

VERNON, Tex., Aug. 12.—The district court has appointed a receiver for the Eshula Land & Cattle Co., an English corporation which owns 60,000 acres of land and 35,000 head of cattle. The grounds of complaint are insolvency and mismanagement. The property involved is worth over \$1,000,000. Agricultural Papers in Trouble. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Elbert S. Carman has been appointed receiver of the Rural Publishing Co., which publishes the Rural New Yorker and the American Gardener. The liabilities, it is said, amount to nearly \$60,000.

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