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.

Or 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 correc-

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.

ed 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. lost. Incendiarism was suspected. OFFICIAL reports show that one of the suspects removed from the Kara- of Pythias at Hot Springs, Ark., will mania, in quarantine at New York, was affected with Asiatic cholera in a mild

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 consorts. 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 Pit 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 sis-

ELBERT S. CARMAN has been appointed receiver of the Rural Publishing Co. which publishes the Rural New Yorker and the American Gardener. The lia bilities, 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

THE WEST. PETTIT's salt warehouse near Mil-

waukee burned recently. Loss, \$100,-

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

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

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

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

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 Downings.

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,

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 Ed-

wards, 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. RAILBOADING 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

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.

Ir has developed that the name of crease was 14.8; outside, 26.5. the detective murdered in Craighead rested, charged with committing the murder.

Isabelle, Ga., burned the other morning. All the county records, except those contained in two books, were

THE proposed sanitarium for Knights 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 Radamacker'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 com-Fort Barancas, 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 sen-

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

REVENUE officers seized an extensive illicit whisky still in Rockcastle coun- gust. ty, Ky., and destroyed the apparatus and a considerable quantity of moon-

shine whisky. A THOUSAND miners went on a strike

in the East Tennessee district. As a result of the murder of a soldier Drummond was lynched by the infuriated militia, who also intended lynch- missing.

ing others. On the Lockhart branch of the Misville, Tex., ambushed assassins fired to 40. upon a section gang, dangerously wounding Robert Hamilton and three

others. Hamilton will die. Snow Hill, Md., burned the other body. 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 trade is said to be birghter now than law and a passenger rate war is ex- for a long time past.

pected. Six young men of Shelbyville, Ala., became involved in a drunken fight other morning and several persons who and three of them were fatally could not escape lost their lives.

E. J. FULLER shot and killed B. C.

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 pres-

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 uni-form and with arms on their way to ties concerned in the Wichita express the world's fair. The permit was requested by the United States govern-

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 Propa ganda fide is investigating a matter in which Bishop Matz, of Denver, was accused of retaining \$3,000 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 of? the Alaska coast.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 10 showed continued heavy decreases. In New York the de-

THERE was a desperate riot in Bomcounty, Ark., is Joseph Smith and that bay recently, caused by Mohammedans vention in regard to a gulf route to forhe was a resident of Illinois. Wesley making an attack on a Hindoo temple.

Troops restored order. JOHN B. WRIGHT, a well-known theatrical manager, is dead, aged 78 years. | rad Myer, of Topeka; Solon O. Thacher, THE Worth county courthouse at He was manager of Ford's theater at of Lawrence; C. B. Hoffman, of Enterthe time when President Lincoln was assassinated.

THE LATEST.

THE steamer Annie Faxon blew up at Wade's bar, near Almota, on Snake river, Oregon. Six persons were killed

and a number wounded. Ar noon a 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 es-

THE Economite society of Pennsyl vania is in the throes of dissolution. It is unable to pay wages to employes. 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 perpanies of the United States troops at sonal estate of which his father, Alexander Mitchell, died seized. THE London Sportsman publishes particulars of the troubles on the Amer-

ican yacht Navahoe, during which one of the guests hit a seaman in the mouth. Ar Bangs lake, near Wauconda, Ill., a boat in which were seven people cap-sized and Miss Carrie Hammond, of tion: Wauconda, aunt of Grace McDonald; the "use" of liquors under which the Grace McDonald, of Clyde, aged 17; Sydney Roome, of Clyde, aged 20, and Ernest Roome, of Clyde, aged 26, were drowned.

THE Montezuma hotel at Las Vegas.

THE Bombay fanatical rioters have been overawed by troops and quiet prevails.

THE Crescent mills, the largest near Denver, Col., burned. The loss was \$300,000. Fireman B. McLain was terat Coal Creek, Tenn., a miner named ribly injured by an explosion in the could not purchase for want of funds, dust room and two other firemen were

made a poll of the house which shows souri, Kansas & Texas road, near Smith- a majority in favor of repeal from 22

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

In the senate on the 14th Senator Vest made a red hot, straight-out silver speech. THE outlook for the iron and steel

THE Senate hotel, on Madison street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire the

THE president on the 14th sent a number of nominations to the senate,

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., at Marietta, together with 60,000 bushels of wheat, burned recently.

Two boys named Skinner and Conna lon, were recently drowned in the Verdigris, near Independence. Louis Schleitzbaum, aged 18 years, was drowned in Doniphan lake, five

miles from Atchison, the other day. The Hutchinson national bank has recommenced 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, has been held to the Wyanotte district court for trial without

Doc Snapp, a medical student, has 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 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

Gov. Lewelling has named the following additional delegates to the coneign markets from western states, which meets in Chicago September 12: George Wagner, H. A. Heath and Conprise; R. A. Sankey, of Wichita, and P.

A. Haufmann, 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 vacan cy caused by the removal of W. F. 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 jus-Judge Johnson held that section 3 of the city ordinance concerning 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 N. M., will be closed at the end of Au- 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 These bonds bear good rates of interest and were originally sold in the east at THE anti-silver men claim they have 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 \$7,600 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 Parker, a clothing merchant at Fayer ettesville, N. C. Fuller claims to have shot in self defense.

among them those of T. J. Lowe for the negro executed it. The men content of the negro executed it. men arrested planned the robbery and the negro executed it. The men confessed and the money recovered was

AFTER BOND INVESTMENTS.

It Is Proposed to Prosecute the Kansas

Companies for Swindling. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15 .- A circular, headed "Fraud! Swindle!" was issued report of the state superintendent of yesterday afternoon from the office of insurance was completed and sent to the secretary of state. It relates to the printer yesterday. The report gives the bond investment companies, in detail the transactions of the departwhich have always been a heavy ment for the year, but makes no recomweight upon the shoulders of the su- mendations regarding needed legislaperintendent of insurance. The circu- tion. Assistant Superintendent Taylor lar is signed by Secretary Osborne, At- says he has become thoroughly contorney-General Little and Superintend- vinced that the valued policy law of ent Snyder, and it notifies all bond in- last winter was a bad law and should surance companies that they will be

prosecuted for swindling. Notwithstanding the fact that the insurance department has been beheading these companies for years, rates in Kansas, and I think, although they seem to thrive abundantly. There I do not know, that Mr. Snyder will are now ten of them operating in the recommend its repeal in next year's restate: The Mutual Investment Co., of port. Another thing that I am in Fort Scott; the Mutual Install- favor of is the repeal of the reciprocal ment Co., of Leavenworth; the tax law. That turns into the state Bond Investment Co., of Oswego; the treasury about \$50,000 a year. Where Kansas Installment Bond Co., of Cof- does this money come from? From the feyville; the Installment Bond Co., of Kansas people. When this tax is levied Cherryvale; the Guarantee Installment insurance rates have to be increased to Savings Co., of Howard; the People's meet it. There is no necessity for the Installment Bond Investment Co., of state's assessing this large amount 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 north ern half of the state, except in Washington, Cloud and Republic counties, where a defici-ency 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.

generally prevailed throughout the state. Corn in the northern half of the eastern di-vision 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 wheather, 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

Pastures are short in the south, central and southeastern counties, while they are improv-ing in Hamilton. The hav crop has been in-jured 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 Pef-

fer introduced a bill for the issuance of that each send three delegates to the \$300,000,000 in treasury notes, payable in the lawful money of the United "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 Dis-

Торека, 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 let-

ting 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 superintendency of the school was offered to Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, but she declined

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 in the coal mines. The coal contractor They threatened the lives of several shipbrokers, including Rothschild and Macondray, agents of the Shipowners' association, and said they would burn the town. Considerable shooting oc- directly assisting the coal operators in curred, but no one was injured. Eight of the rioting sailors were arrested. The coal contract calls for 50,000 bush-James Connors, who was shot, is not expected to survive. Further trouble is anticipated when the preliminary rials take place.

KANSAS INSURANCE. Annual Report of the State Superintend-

ent Sent to the Printer. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—The annual 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 against the insurance companies. The xpenses 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 com-

KANSAS IRRIGATION.

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 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 boilermakers, blacksmiths and machin-

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 figares 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 1886. 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 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 intheir fight against the striking miners. els 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.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



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

It was in the winter, I rememberone of the hardest winters I have ever experienced-and I was among the guests bidden to a great ball at the British embassy.

I was leaning against a door post, enjoying the contrast of the scene within and that outside, when I was informed by one of the servants that I was being inquired for downstairs.

Secretly wishing at the moment that my practice was rather less extensive. I unwillingly moved into the great hall, temptuous smile. where I found a servant dressed as a chasseur waiting for me.

"You are wanted, sir, immediately," he said, speaking, rather to my surprise, in English; "and I have a carriage waiting, if you will be kind enough to follow me; it is a matter of life and death to more than one," he added, as he saw me appear to hesi-

Thus informed, I could do no less than follow him to the Faubourg St. Honore, where I found indeed a large yellow coach, such as were used in those days, standing drawn up a little to the side.

In this the chasseur motioned me, and then, rather to my surprise, followed me into it himself, placing himself opposite me, but still keeping his hat on. "Where are you taking me, my friend?" I now proceeded to inquire, as

the carriage rolled off; "and to whom?" He returned for answer that the rattling over the stones prevented his hearing what I said, but after a moment or two I repeated the question in a louder key.

"Your patient you will see in good time," he now replied. "As to where, I scarcely think that would much affect the treatment of the case; and, with your leave, I will draw down these

This accordingly he proceeded to do, catefully fastening them down, and it struck me that they were of a thicker substance than usual.

I remonstrated with my companion on this proceeding, but he paid little or no attention to my observations. At last when I began to get seriously angry and to threaten I would not remain in the carriage, he laid his hand quietly

on my arm. He then proceeded to endeavor to extract from me an oath that what I that night should see or hear should be buried as a secret with me; but to this I would not consent, and he finally allowed the subject to drop, with a sarcastic smile, as though further argument were useless, and we relapsed

I suppose we drove on thus for more than an hour; the exact time, however, I could not ascertain, as on referring to my watch, I found it had stopped.

At last the carriage suddenly drew up, and the chasseur, taking a thick handkerchief from his pocket, said: "You must allow me to blindfold your eyes, but I give you my word-I mean," he added, correcting himself, "my master's word-that you shall come to no harm, and the bandage will be taken off when in the presence of your pa-

I allowed him to bandage my eyes, after which the carriage door was



opened, and I found myself suddenly

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.

In another moment the door opened and a gentleman advanced toward me. He was a young man, perhaps about thirty, with very dark hair and eyes, and a dark short beard and mustache. 'You are come, sir," he said, in good English, but marked by a slightly foreign accent, "to render an inestimable service to me and another.'

I bowed, but said I was as yet ignorant of the nature of the required serv-

"It is," he replied, eveing me closely, "a mere surgical operation-a case of amputation.'

"In that case," I said, "I regret that I was not warned in time. My instru-

"Are already here," said the gentleman, to my infinite surprise. "And,"

he added, "you shall now see your pa-

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.

"You will excuse the liberty I took," said my strange employer; "but I fancy every one works best with his own tools. Here is your patient."

Opening a side door, he led out the most beautiful woman I have ever seen. She was not in the bloom of girlhood; face, the loose-hanging drapery of white set it off strangely and added to the

As she raised her liquid eyes to mine the glow of her beauty seemed to pervade my soul.

"This lady," said her companion. when my silent presentation was over, "desires of you the service of amoutating her hand."

So saying, he raised one of her small white hands, on which there sparkled a very large diamond.

"Her hand!" I repeated, in astonishment. "Her hand! But surely there is no disease. Allow me," and I pressed forward to examine it-that warm, living hand; it sent a thrill through me as I touched it.

I could discover nothing; the shape, the skin, the state altogether was per-

I said as much, both to her-who stood quite motionless during my inwatching me with a cold, rather con-

"That may be," was the reply. "Nevertheless, the fact remains the same; and I shall be obliged to you to

begin the operation." Of course I at once peremptorily refused, and he heard my speech to the end with the same contemptuous smile.

"Nevertheless," he then once more exclaimed, "it must be done. It remains for you, madam," he continued, turning to the lady, "to express your wishes on the subject, and, that this gentleman may see there is no unfair dealing on my part, I will leave the room while you do so."

Alone with the lady, I was beginning to assure her that my services were at her command and to entreat her not to submit to such barbarity, when she interrupted me with a wave of her hand. "I thank you sir," she said, "but I

can assure you that you can best serve me by complying with my earnest wish to have my hand removed. I have heard of your skill," she added, with a smile. "I am sure you will not put me to unnecessary suffering; and the sooner you begin the more you will oblige me. Your continual refusal will only force me to apply to one less skillful.

"Feel my pulse," she said, extending her other hand to me; "you will find it quite composed and steady. I am no child that I cannot bear pain. I swear by all I hold most sacred that this hand must fall to-night, if not by you, by another. Now," she said, resuming the quiet, cold tone, which she had changed to a solemn, impassioned one while making her oath-"now, I think you will consent."

And, opening the door, she observed: 'The operation is going to begin." She drew a chair to the table, threw

back her long hanging sleeve and calmly waited for me to commence.

another, in whose features I fancied I all. Should I now attain the clew of traced those of the chasseur. "It will not be necessary to hold me,"

she said to them as they advanced, apparently with that intention. They stood silent behind her chair,

while I mechanically made my preparations and approached her. Then one of the men, suddenly dart-

ing forward, pressed the condemned face, mine rested on her gloved hand. hand again and again to his lips with passionate exclamations. In another moment he had resumed all his former calm, and the lady, who never once glanced at him, said to me: "Proceed."

At last, after some moments of this strange silence, when the beating of will tell you all-then you will see my heart might have been loudly heard, whether you can help me further. the lady raised her eyes to mine with a melting look of entreaty.

"I implore you!" she said. not refuse me! She joined her hands for a moment in

jeweled one on the table, and then-Yes-and then it was done! Without a cry of pain-without a movement- him. she sat there like some beautiful statue: even her breathing was scarcely quick- limbs become powerless, his mind-0, ened.

It was done. Perhaps no operation had ever given me so, much pain before. tell me, it will not be. It was done; and the faultless, beautiful hand, with the jewel still sparkling on it, lay severed from the wounded wrist

When her arm had been bound up, and I had given the proper directions as to the treatment to be observed, she

"Shall I see it to-morrow?" I asked. "It would be essential." She smiled.

"You will probably never see m again," she replied; "but accept my best thanks for the inestimable service you have rendered me.' So saying, she disappeared through a

I was conveyed back to Paris in the same mysterious way in which I had been brought from it, nor could I for years obtain the slightest clew to the mystery.

Some years afterwards, traveling with a family of high rank, I was in his place in society, his beautiful wife, St. Petersburg, when I was a witness of a terrible accident, such as one his side. - Boston Globe. wonders does not oftener result from the impetuous, heedless style of driving so much practiced there. At any rate, here were an intoxicated musjid driver. ungovernable horses, an overturned at Pullem's saloon. A dog-fight! The drosky, and an insensible form—that idea. I wonder if he thinks I would of its master-on the ground.

With the assistance of some of the bystanders 1 raised him; and, on in- | boil to think of such cruelty. quiry, ascertained that he was Count wonder." Mrs. Bingo-"What are you

"That is his wife's palace," explained in thunder is my latch-key?"--Judge

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

He went on muttering and shaking his head, as we proceeded to the magnificent abode of the injured man, and, assisted by some of the servants of the household, carried him to his bedchamger and put him to bed.

Having enjoined strict silence and quiet, and cleared the room of all officious attendants, I took my post bebut her figure was as faultless as her hind the curtains to watch for the return of consciousness.

Suddenly I heard a movement outbe ty of the lovely features, which side; the door was pushed open, a lady were framed in masses of silken dark swept into the room, and came and bent over the insensible count.

> "O, Ivan!" I heard her murmur, and she took his hand. There was something in the way she did it-not as if from affection, but as if to try an experiment. She let it go again, and it fell powerless.

> "The curse - the curse!" she said, wildly. "It is working. His sight has failed-his limbs have lost their power." She sank on her knees by the bedside. 'O, father, can such a sacrifice appease

> -Who are you?" This to me as I advanced toward her. "I am an English doctor, madam"-What made us stop and look at each other as she rose to her feet? Where

had I seen her before? "I am an English doctor, madam, traveling with the duke of ---," I said once more, after a momentary pause. "I was on the spot at the time of the vestigation-and to him, who stood accident, and was fortunate enough to be able to render the count some assistance."

She seemed scarcely to heed my explanation; but glancing from him to me said:

"Will he lose the use of his limbs?" "There is no reason that he should, as far as we can see at present," I re-plied. "He is in a state of insensibility from a slight concussion of the brain; but you need not be under any great alarm-there is no danger.'

"Will it produce paralysis?" she asked again, in a hoarse, unsteady

voice.
"I trust not," I answered. "You must calm yourself, princess, or I shall have two patients. "You need not be afraid for me," she

eplied, scornfully, "my pulse is not unsteady." She held out her left hand toward me.



SHE HELD OUT HER LEFT HAND.

She had always used her left hand since

she came into the room. It all flashed upon me then. Yes, we had met before. The whole scene rose At her call the gentleman I had seen before me; the mysterious house at before reentered the room, followed by Paris, the amputated hand-I saw it the mystery that had so long evaded

my grasp?
"Now," I said, "you must be perfectly quiet; much depends on his being kept in silence and tranquillity. You will, I am sure, see the necessity of

Her eyes wandered curiously over my "O," she said, "I know you, and you, if you know me, will keep my secret.'

"You may trust me, madam, most fully," I said. "O," she said again. "You know how I have striven-sacrificed, yet all to no good. The curse has fallen. Yes, I

"I was an only child; my father, righ and powerful, designed for me a high marriage. I loved another;" glanced at the bed. "My father discovered it. He took me one night to supplication to me, then again laid the the mausoleum where lay our ances tors. Listen. It was midnight-and he cursed me if ever I gave my hand to

> "He said his sight should fail, his Heaven-" She was trembling violently as she hid her face in her hand.

"My father soon after died, and I-my foster brother brought me to Paris You know the rest. I did not give him my hand. Father, I could not give him my hand, it was not mine any longer 'Yes, I swore by my mother's corpse

I would give it to Prince Ladislad-he had it. Father, I gave it to him-She was becoming delirious, talking as if addressing some one who was re proaching her.

Leaving her to the care of her women, whom I then summoned, I returned to my post by the count, the tale of horror I had heard still thrilling in my I could see it all now-the stern old

father-the curse, and the half eastern barbarity and cunning with which the daughter had tried to evade it. For many days the count lay between life and death; but before I left. St. Petersburg I had the satisfaction of

seeing him once more able to resume paler and more reserved than ever, by

-What He Wanted. -Bingo-"Hello! here's a letter from Witherby saying there's going to be a dog-fight to-night lower myself by going to a low-down thing like that. It makes my blood and that his palace was close by. looking for, my dear?" Bingo-"Where

ONE TRUST A FAILURE.

of How Trusts Advance the

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? The trust included nearly every fixture factory in the United States, and its first act, after completing its no dealers were permitted to buy trust neither food nor fodder of their own to goods, unless they would swear not to buy of the three firms not members of and they are opposed to a policy that the trust. The salaries paid to the principal officers, none of whom were practical fixture makers, were extravagantly high and large sums were spent in helping the McKinley tariff workers.

The wages of workmen were not advanced in any case, and in many departments of the factories highly paid abor was supplanted by cheap labor taken from the cotton mills of New England. Many small factories were forced to suspend because the trust people threatened to boycott the makers of supplies who sold to the small makers. Plumbers who sold goods at less than prices regulated by the trust were black-listed for one year after of-fending. A number of alleged patents without which, the trust said, goods could not be made were bought by the trust, and dealers or makers who did not understand that the patents were worthless, were induced to sign the trust agreement for a fixed period.

For two years all went well, and then many makers of brass goods who had not made fixtures went into that line, simply because at trust prices there was a large profit to be made. When this competition became powerful, the trust lowered prices and bankrupted several firms in its own ranks, and did not hurt the outsiders, who were not weighted down by enormous fixed charges and assessments which trust firms were compelled to pay. A few weeks ago the Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Co., New York, an old established firm, and members of the trust, assigned, and their statement to creditors is a remarkable one, as it shows that its factory has been run full time for years on goods which averaged 25 per cent. profit. It has made no bad debts. Its business has been well managed by men of character and ability, yet it owes \$500,000. This whole sum is debts to banks, floated by Mr. Biddle, of the Manufacturers' club in a vain attempt to raise money to crush out rivals in trade and spent in buying out competitors at high prices.

The fixture trust was made up of high tariff republicans; and if you should care to look into the workings, you would find much interesting matter showing the false ideas of economic questions which are entertained by anti-tariff reformers. About a year ago a prominent member of the trust sent an agent to Birmingham, England, to engage a hundred brass workers whose wages, according to American consular reports, were \$4.50 to \$6 per

week. The agent soon discovered that the consular reports were false, and that sober and reliable men were earning quite as much as the brass workers of New England and New York, so he left England and went over to Germany where he hired men at \$7 to \$9 per week. These men came to this country and were set at work, but were all found to be so slow and stupid, that they were transferred from a fixture are filled to bursting with wheat that factory to a factory which makes electric motors and appliances, and by reason of the bad work which they did the firm which took them has lost its reputation for turning out good work, and has been compelled to cut its selling prices to dispose of stocks of badly

made goods. As a manufacturer of metal goods for twenty years, and with a knowledge of the manufacturing centers of Europe, I declare it as my personal conviction, that wherever American workmen are paid in excess of foreign workmen they

are worth all they get. I have German, English, French and American workmen in this factory, and the Americans earn the highest wages by day or piece work. They are intelligent and are working with the idea of making money, while the foreigners, with few exceptions, are satisfied to work along slowly and do not want promotion or betterment of their condition in life.-Wilfred Pearce, in American Industries.

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 onposition. This question is, in fact, rapidly declining to a second place, while the question of protection and them. free trade is beginning to take the place of first importance in German politics. In their hostility to any mitigation of to form a compact organization in order to bring a pressure to bear on the gov-

ernment. is the commercial treaty between Germany and Russia, which proposes important reductions of duties on both sides. In negotiating this treaty Chancellor Caprivi's object is to assimilate the duties upon Russian imports with the duties imposed upon the imports from Italy, Austria, the United States and other countries under the reciprocity arrangements made a few years ago. The practical design of this policy is to make a general reduction of the German tariff. Should the treaty with Russia be negotiated France would remain the only important country outside of the commercial cordon

established by Germany. The Russian treaty is dreaded by the agrarians not merely because of its immediate effects, but because they regard it as a preparation for a still further departure from the policy of protection. Notwithstanding the failure tection. Notwithstanding the failure as this done to wheat?-Louisville of the harvest in some portions of the Courier Journal.

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. In this the German tories are quite as selfish and stupid as were the British tories in their obstinate resistance to the repeal of the corn laws while thousands of their countrymen were sufferorganization, was a new price list, ing because of the dearness and scarcwhich advanced goods 40 per cent., and ity of bread. Many of them have sell because of the failure of the crops;

would bring to the German consumers

cheap and abundant supplies from

abroad. But it is not probable that the agrarian threats of the reichstag will drive Chancellor Caprivi from the commercial programme which promises to so greatly promote the commercial and industrial prosperity of the German empire. This, however, is but one phase of the conflict between protection and free trade in Germany. Movements of this kind progress rapidly in an intelligent nation, and it would not be rash to predict that before many years the trade of Germany will be as free as is that of Great Britain .- Philadelphia record.

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 curtly about his narrow and partisan riews of the situation. The Indianapolis News, which supported him for the presidency in both 1888 and 1892, quotes his remark in his letter to the convention of the Republican league clubs that he thought he "might add, without transgressing the proprieties, that there is nothing in the present business situation to suggest any great gain to the country as the result of the inauguration of democratic politics," and

"This statement, it seems to us, does greatly transgress the proprieties, and reacts in a way not to be desired; for it forces attention to the fact that the present business situation has nothing whatever to do with democratic politics, and vice versa; that this situation is the direct result of laws passed and carried forward for years by the republicans, in the face of as plain forewarning as ever an event had. The longforeseen crisis has arrived. That is all. There is no reason to suppose it would not have arrived had Mr. Harrison been re-elected. If anything, the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as president may be said to have been in the nature of reassurance, because his attitude and determination to save the credit of the country were well known from the beginning.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin is quite as plain spoken. "Ex-President Harrison," it says, "betrays a very poor opinion of the intelligence of the American people when he tries to make it appear that the democrats are responsible for the passage of the Sherman law. The measure was introduced by the republican leader in the senate, and the republican president could and should have exercised his right of veto."—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Burning Question.

In Europe there are 150,000,000 people who have never eaten wheaten bread. In the United States grain elevators will have to be sold by the farmer owners for a little above 60 cents a bushel, a little more than enough to pay for sowing and harvesting. Millions in Europe go to bed every night hungry, while we have an immense supply of food that farmers are anxious to sell to them. Between Europe and our country are sailing every hour in the day sail and steamships, with freight reduced to a minimum. Now, farmers, what is it that prevents the European from getting the needed food from us, and prevents you from getting a good price for your wheat? This is the burning question.-National Economist.

Know a Good Thing.

"Men of such importance and of such wealth as Senators Jones, Teller, and Stewart, when required to serve their country, feel," says the Philadelphia Telegraph (rep.), "that they are doing so when they serve themselves, and they do serve themselves; they did it in the very handsomest manner when they induced senate, house and president to compel the treasury to buy tons upon tons of pig silver monthlynot to coin nor to use in any way, but to simply store away and to keep on buying it upon an ever-falling market, and to buy it when to sell it at the prices given for it is impossible. The silver-purchase law is a good thing for them-and nobody knows better than they how very good a thing it is for

Poison of Paternal Partnership. In some comments on the effects of our silver legislation, the Boston Tranthe restraints on commerce the agrari-ans in the reichstag, who are scattered the people and for the people means among the other parties, have resolved every time the whole people and nothing short of that. The few score of millionaires, or the few thousands of stockholders, or even the two or three The main object of agrarian hostility | millions favored out of sixty to seventy millions of the whole population, are by so much getting an unwarranted advantage, corrupt and corrupting Every drop of paternal partnership in production is a drop of poison in the national body, and by and by is as certain to result in paralysis as is any purulent matter in the human circula-

> 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? Some-times the republicans tell us that the McKinley bill was passed to increase prices, and sometimes they tell us it was passed to decrease them. Now

The Tariff on Wheat.

PROPERLY INTRODUCED.

How Mr. Nobody Does the Honors for Mr.

"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. I am glad it has fallen to my lot to welcome him among us. I can assure you that his fame as an incorruptible statesman, an honored public servant, a man of stainless record, of irreproachable private life, of generous impulses and of commanding talents as an orator, diplomat and man of affairs has preceded him. I am no stranger-we are none of us strangersto his worth, and among those who hold him in high esteem I claim a foremost. rank. I honor him for his statesmanship and his devotion to truth. I esteem him for his admirable personal qualities. I respect him for his purity of character and I may say-in fact I will say-that I know of no other man whom I rank higher in the possession of the attributes I have mentioned.

"I repeat that the honor of introducing such a distinguished fellow-citizen to this audience has fallen to me. I esteem it a high privilege. I shall always consider it one of the proudest. moments of my life. I shall long look back upon it as an important event in my history. I shall embalm this hour--this occasion-in my memory, and if I should live a thousand years it will always seem as fresh to me as at this. moment. I rejoice, I say again, to be the medium of introducing to you our illustrious guest, whom I," etc.

Then the distinguished orator and statesman, the Hon. Mr. Greatman, whom everybody knew, rose and said:
"I thank you sincerely, my friends, for this kind reception."—Chicago

LIVING FOR SHOW.

The Wisdom of Being Comfortable, Rather

Than Ostentatious.

The solution of this problem of excessive housekeeping is perfectly obvious. What we want in our homes is a much simpler style of housekeeping, and we shall have it when we learn the great lesson-which is the only remedy for this matter-to live more for comfort than for ostentation; to live less for show and more for substance. There is where the evil lies. We live too much for others; too much for the world. We fix up our homes altogether too much with the idea of either what the outside world will say of them or to outdo our neighbors. When we reach that point where we shall dismiss. a little of that ostentation that is now so prevalent in many of our homes, we shall not only reach a happier state for ourselves, but we will remove one-half of the nervous ailments from which our women are now suffering. It is all well enough to have a pretty home with rooms filled with dainty bric-abac, mirrors, cushions and ornaments of every sort. But some one must take care of these things, and generally it is not the help we may employ. So far as the ornamentation of our homes is concerned we are overdoing it in the majority of cases anyway. A room tasteful in its rich simplicity is the exception rather than the rule. The greater part of our drawing-rooms resemble museums more than anything else, and a man is never so comfortable as when he is out of them. Between kicking something over, or knocking something off, the average man's mind is anything but a tranquil one in the typical modern drawing-room.—Ladies'

A visitor to one of our warships, having heard an unlikely story from a companion, exclaimed: "Oh, tell that to the marines." A sergeant of marines. scowled. He turned to a reporter who was standing near and said: seems very funny to some people to slur the marines. They call us 'turkeys' and talk of the 'horse marines' and tell all the liars to come and spin their yarns to us. It is tiresome. The marines are just as useful as the sailors. and have as much to do. I've been in the service eight years, and I tell you the standing of the marine corps is every bit as good as the army. men know as much and behave as well as any enlisted men in government service, and, between you and me, they don't drink as much as the officers They don't get pay enough."-N. Y.

I Lost My Hearing

As a result of catarrh in the head and was deaf for over a year. I began rilla. To my surprise and great joy I found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. I kept on and I can hear perfectly well. I am

Sun.

sider this a very re- Herman Hicks. markable case." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter

street, Rochester, N. Y. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.



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

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

DON'T FORCET Loomis & Nyman, of Timn, Ohio, make first-class Machinery and Tools for Boring and DRILLING WELLS. what has such a comprehensive tariff Ny

"See what an ugly rent, mamma: I tored it on the gate!"

"O! mother, Mamie's coming in, With Moll, and Bess, and Fred; Can we have cream and cake to-night, And send the boys to bed?" "Dear mother, may I wear your shawl?

I'm going for a drive, If Charley should propose, mamma, May I ask him in at five?"

O! mother, send those children out, They make such fearful din I've got my sermon well along, As far as 'What is Sin?' And can't you bear in mind that cup

Of strong tea for my head; And mix a few light rolls and bake? You know I hate cold bread." O! mother, mother, should you cease One little hour the care

That day by day, year after year, For this dear brood you bear,

It seems the wheels of life must stop, Rich mother-love! It springs, A free, sweet fountain; and it lends The commonest duty wings. -Estelle Thomson, in Home Magazine.



CHAPTER XIV.-CONTINUED. "But you will let me know what it all means, Norrie? It is so hard to credit John's being a brute to you, when your leaving him as you did has just knocked

all the go and the grit out of him." Nora's thin lips curled incredulously, and she fumbled restlessly with the contents of her portfolio.

Dick closed his eyes with a groan of despair. "Does the leg hurt very much? Let

me wet the bandages. "I had forgotten all about the pesky

thing. It is you who hurt very much. "Oh, Lord, if people only wouldn't be so mysterious! There is some mistake at the bottom of all this misery, and that's what I said to Lorrie when Rafe and I left home. I said: 'Lorrie, everybody goes to the city when they get miserable and want to hide. Sib Fairbanks went there, Dennis went there, and John's wife has gone there.' I said: 'Lorrie, you needn't blurt it all out to John, but when we get to New Orleans Rafe can hunt Dennisup, and I'll ferret out John's wife. When I find ber, I'll kill her but what I'll get to the bottom of this nonsense.'

"Where is Rafe? Why is he not here with you?" Nurse Hamilton asked, in a dry, harsh voice.

'He got off yesterday with Dennis. I missed the boat, you know. I meant to have gone, too,'

"And who is Dennis?"

"Who is Dennis? Didn't John ever tell you about Dennis and Ida Fairbanks? That's another Lorimer mess.

The portfolio slid from Nurse Hamilton's lap upon the polished bare floor and lay there unheeded. Dick was in a private apartment. There were no other patients to see the gentle, whitecapped ministrant kneel beside his narrow iron cot, clasp his hands in both of hers, and, with her soft eyes glued ravenously to his face, whisper, in a voice over which she had lost all control:

"No. I never so much as knew there was a Dennis Lorimer. Dear, dear boy, tell me about Dennis and Ida Fairbanks.'

Then Dick told her-somewhat fantastically, perhaps, for he was young, and the romance of it grew with the telling-all that he knew of Dennis' unfortunate wooing of the Glenburnie

"And, you see, of all us boys," he add-"John is the only one who would ever consent to be a go-between. It looked like playing a trick on mother. But Dennis and John were always particular cronies, and the last time he came up he coaxed John over, and John coaxed her over. She went with John one night to see Dennis at old Isham's house. They patched it up some way between them. Then when mother got ill, she began to worry so over Dennis that Rafe and I started out in search of a brother, and found him. But you were the long-lost sister I was hunting for. I got disheartened, though, and agreed to go home with the boys.'

"Dick, oh, Dick, I have been such an awful fool! John will never forgive me-never! He ought not to.

John's wife was sobbing, there on her knees by the boy's bedside. He laid his hand caressingly on her bowed head.

"Won't you please tell me all about it, sister Nora? I know I'm nothing but a lubberly boy, but we Lorimer boys don't go back on our womenkind for a trifle. I told the boys Norrie was all right. Thank God, you have not made me take a word of it back. Won't you let me send word to John, Norrie? Just telegraph the one word: 'Come.'

"Not yet. Wait. Go to sleep now, dear. I must think, alone." She stood up, kissed him tenderly on the forehead, and then stole quietly

away to her own room. The day was nearly gone when she came back to him. Her face, thinner and whiter by many degrees, Dick thought, than when John had first brought her to White Cliffs, wore a look of such absolute serenity that it had gained an angelic touch of beauty.

"Norrie, you are divine! You look as if you had been closeted with an angel! "I have been," she said, with sweet

gravity-"the angel of peace. I have written to John myself, Dick." "Hurrah! Won't somebody plea

throw up my hat for me?-that is, if I own such a piece of furniture." "And oh, Dick, are the Lorimers for-

giving? 'The Lorimer forgiveness is not involved here. Oh, by the way, this came while you were gone." He put an un-sealed note in her hand. "That must have been a monstrous long letter, Norrie. You've been gone three hours."

What she read was this: "MY DEAR MR. LORIMER: I have just heard by the merest chance (your surgeon being a personal triend of mine) of your inconvenient personal field of the control of the forced and hurried preparations to leave for Glenburnie, having just been wired that my father is dead Permit me to express my re-

grets at your pain and detention. Your friend SIBLEY FAIRBANKS." Sibley Fairbanks. Poor Amelia's first husband! The man who had deserted her so heartlessly. She had never seen him. Mellie married him while she, Nora, was teaching in a school in Arkansas. But Mellie's child would know its father at last. Would it be for Ninette's happiness?

She folded the letter and slipped it back in the envelope. Dick had opened it impulsively by running his forefinger under the flap. The unbroken wax impression of a martlet confronted her.

She stared at it with horror in her eyes and a confused buzzing in her ears. Was that, then, the solution to the Norcross tragedy? Had this brute, after flinging her poor Mellie aside like a lower that had lost its fragrance, come back in a jealous frenzy and utterly cruelly? If God reigned, there must be justice among men. Not revenge; simply justice!

She put the letter back on Dick's bed, minus the envelope. She sat mechanically through the half-hour which she declared nervously was all she could spare him that night.

There was work for her to do, and the wraith of her murdered Mellie reproached her for not being about it. She reproached herself for her bewildered indecision. She stood under the gas-jet in her own room a long time after she had completed her preparations for retiring. It was after she had risen from her knees that she said aloud, as if in answer to a protest: "Patience, my dear. It will take him three days to reach his destination."

CHAPTER XV. "By comparison with electricity steam is a slow-plodding beast. I can head

yer, my dear.

him off, after consultation with a law-

She did not answer him. She was horses of the other. His withered reading the note. Feminine instinct black face had beamed a homely welmade her look at the signature first.

"Sibley Fairbanks." She started, and gangway had been adjusted. Sibley come to "his boy Sibley" long before the with a wildly beating heart read on. had waved his hat cordially in return. It was towards Cato's vehicle that he was hurrying, when a sober face and a massive form were interposed between it and him:

"I am sorry, Mr. Fairbanks, but-you are my prisoner." He recofled a step and looked the man

"Your prisoner?" The man extended a folded piece of paper. He declined touching it.

amazedly in the face.

"Who are you?" "Martin Hastings, sheriff of Dalton." "But are you not making a mistake, Mr. Sheriff?" "Not unless the mistake lies in think-

ing that you are the Sibley Fairbanks herein described." Again he offered the warrant for perusal. This time Sibley took it and read it, standing there under the old sycamore trees that stretched their

gnarly branches protectingly over him,

with Cato watching the whole strange scene in throbbing anxiety. Fairbanks grew ghastly white as he read. The paper trembled in his grasp. When he handed it back it fell between him and Sheriff Hastings. He took out his white silk handkerchief and wiped extinguished the life he had marred so the great beads from his forehead. He was afraid to trust himself to words.

At last: "Does that mean," he asked, huskily, 'that I must go with you-go back to New Orleans?"

"It does." "Do you know what brought me

here? "You are here to attend your father's funeral. We have thought of that, and are disposed to make it as easy on you as possible. My companion here-my deputy-is entirely unknown in this neighborhood. With your permission he will drive to Glenburnie in the same carriage with you. I would advise you to go quietly. He can pass as a friend who came up with you, you know.' "I suppose you mean to be kind, so I

with mechanical courtesy. "No call for gratitude; only, you see, there's no use your kicking against the pricks, and there's no use our making it

ought to thank you. I do," said Sibley,

any rougher on you than need be."
"What is my friend's name?" asked She said it aloud, as if she would re- Fairbanks, smiling somewhat grimly, assure the unresting spirit that was as the sheriff beckoned to his com-



"HE CALLED HER NORRIE."

forever goading her to fresh endeavor panion, a slight, boyish, beardless young in the direction of solving the Norcross

If ever she felt tempted to give over the hopeless task of unearthing her sister's slayer there would come back to her, with reproach in its shadowy eyes, a vision of Amelia, not as she had seen her in the Norcross mansion, ablaze with jewels and flashing in yellow satin, but Amelia in her peculiarly helpless, clinging childhood; Amelia in her pure, happy girlhood; Amelia in her winning, unsullied, budding womanhood; the Amelia whom she had loved and protected before that rash marriage with Sibley Fairbanks, which had been dissolved, as rashly, at the close of three years.

Of that Amelia, and of none other, would she permit herself to think. It was that Amelia who was still appealing to her for help. She raised her arms despairingly.

In all this wide world, full of clear heads, strong arms and tender hearts, there was none to care, not one to help her throw the light of truth upon that dark, dark spot in her memory. Perhaps it had been reserved for Dick to help her. Perhaps the clew had been

put into his hands for her guidance. No one could have had any motive for that dastardly deed but Sibley Fairbanks. Amelia-the beautiful, willful Amelia-had not made him a good wife.

She had heard only Mellie's partial statement; but it had been enough. Sibley Fairbanks had the motive of jealous revenge to steel his arm; andthere was the witness of the seal of the Fairbanks family.

"I will do it, my dear. I will follow this clew to its bitter end. Perhaps then you will rest, and so will I.' Yes, steam is a slow plodding beast,

especially when every nerve in one's

body is aquiver with impatience. Sibley Fairbanks, steaming slowly up the river in answer to Ida's telegram, was in just such a feverish state of unrest, until, eagerly running across the clumsy staging that was flung out for his convenience at his own landing, he saw two carriages waiting under the arms so many, many times in the long spreading sycamore trees. One was a hackney coach occupied by two white

men. Old Cato stood bareheaded by

"Moore. As gentle as a girl, as long as you walk straight, but Old Nick him self couldn't get away from him." He

had caught and misread the wintry smile on Fairbanks' lips. "I have no desire to try his patience in that direction," said his prisoner, walking haughtily away in the direc-

tion of his own carriage. At its steps he paused and courteously turned to the officer of the law, with a regal air:

"Before me, Mr. Moore." Moore entered the vehicle. Sibley stepped in after him. Old Cato clambered to his perch on the high old-fashioned box, and touched up his horses briskly. It was a grim home-going! What fiction should he invent to account to Ida, the most fastidiously reserved of women, for bringing a strange man home with him to his father's funeral? She would think him a brute.

He was not good at lies. He was sick of shams, and of trying to parry fate's spiteful thrusts. Should he say to her, with blunt truthfulness, that this beardless boy, from whose cassimere trousers-pockets a pair of ugly hand-cuffs were permitted to obtrude, was his keeper?-that he was a prisoner of the law, wanted for the murder of his wife. the little Ninette's mother? He could fancy his high-bred lda's horror and

disgust. It would not be an easy thing to do. It grew harder even in the bare contemplation of it, as each revolution of the wheels brought him closer to the home whose shelter he had spurned in his hot boyish resentment ten years ago. It grew to the proportions of a ghastly impossibility, as the crunching of the wheels on the graveled drive brought to the open front door of Glen-

burnie a touchingly helpless group. Ida, as tall and stately as some pure white Easter lily, Ninette, his own little daughter, all a-flutter with flaunting ribbons and crisp embroideries, clinging to Ida's black draperies, and old Dido, the old mammy who had rocked him to sleep in her withered

They were waiting for him, watching for him-glad of his home-coming, eager the for his home-staying.

He groaned aloud, and dropped his

ead upon his breast. "Is that all there is of them?" Moore asked, looking out at the small feminine

group. "That is all." 'No men folks but you?" "None."

"It's hard lines, no mistake. I wish it wasn't me that had to take you away from them again to-morrow. Hanged if I ever had a rougher job put on me. "It is creditable to you to feel so. I am obliged to you."

"Oh, as for that, it's natural to suppose that anybody in my line of business is a brute; but if you can think of any way in which I can soften this consistently with my duty, command me." "I cannot think at all," said Sibley, leaning back among the moth-eaten cushions of the old family coach, with a

groan of helpless wretchedness.
"I have it!" said Moore, briskly. am a man prospecting for land. You kindly gave me a lift this far. Your man puts you out at the front door and drives away with me. He can hide me somewhere. The day after the-after

"The funeral is set for to-morrow," said Sibley, steadily. "The boat that brought us up returns from Vicksburg to-morrow night. I will be there."

"I will trust you! I never felt surer of a man since I went into the business.

"Thank you." They were at the front door. Cato drew up with a jerk. Sibley let himself out, and, giving Cato an order in a low tone, turned slowly and hesitatingly towards the little group in the door-

Moore's device had given him a respite only—a very short one at that. Ida's arms were about him. Her wet cheek lay against his. Dido's sobs were ringing in his ears. Ninette was standing shyly aloof, looking on with grave wonder at this dismal scene of welcome.

"Auntie!" she spoke presently, sharp, rebuking words, "you said my papa was coming to make us all glad and happy He has come, and you and mammy Dido do nothing but cry and wipe your eyes on your handkerchiefs. Is that my

Sibley put Ida away from him and turned towards the small faultfinder. He held out his hands.

"Is that my Ninette? Do you not remember me, child? Have you not the faintest recollection of me? No love at all to give me?"

At each yearning question Ninette shook her small golden head in graveeyed negation. Then, in rapid cres-

"I remember my Norrie! I remember Uncle John, and Dick, and Rafe, andand Celeste. But you-never! Auntie Ida said my papa was the most beautiful man in the world. She showed me his picture, and made me kiss it every day, and taught me to pray 'God bless my papa' every night. But you don't look one bit like my papa's picture; not one tiny little speck.

He drew back his suppliant hands. "Let her be," he said, as Dido whispered a reproach in her pink ear. "Let her continue to worship the unreal

father you have all made her acquainted with. Where does our father lie, Ida?" Ida turned, and, with her hand resting upon his arm, led the way towards the drawing-room, where all that was left of Ames Fairbanks lay in state

upon a velvet-draped couch. TO BE CONTINUED.

IMPERTINENCES OF LANGUAGE.

How Bad Pronunciation Often Gives Evil Sense to Innocent Words. The idiosyncracies of literature are quaint and interesting. They creep alike into song and sermon.

Take that poetic form, for example, where the sense depends almost wholly on the punctuation, as in the case of a popular song which is usually rendered in this way, with a pause at the last word of the line:

"Oh let me sit beside you in your eyes." The succeeding line of this remarkable request makes everything clear:

"Reading the promise of our Paradise." It shows how necessary an evil punctuation is, if sense would be made. A command in a popular recitation is

usually given in breathless haste like this: "Jump, jump, boy he obeyed!" A pious divine who never used more than a couplet of verses in his sermons,

amused his hearers by thus quoting from an old poem: "Birds in their little nests agree And 'tis a shameful sight' He was much chagrined with this doubtful illustration, until he hunted up the other two lines and justified his

quotation: "When children of one family Fall out and scratch and bite."
—Detroit Free Press.

Rest for Mind and Body. A sick person should be kept in bed, and a very sick person should not be allowed to leave it for any purpose whatever. Appliances can be obtained which render it unnecessary, and these should be used. All exertion should be

dence Journal. avoided as far as possible. The bed can be arranged and the sheets changed with very little movement. A good nurse will make every motion ell, and not worry her patient with futile ones. Rest of mind is as important as rest of body. Worries, large and small, must be kept at a respectful distance. If things go wrong in the household, or at the office, the invalid cannot help it, and should not know of it.-Ladies' Home Journal.

Bridget Knew Her Business.

A lady had been ill and under medical treatment for a long time. As she grew no better all the while she became dis trustful of her physician's skill and did not wish to see him, and yet was not bold enough to tell him so. She communicated her state of mind to her maid. "Lave 'im to me, mum; lave 'im to me!" said the girl. By and by the doctor came to the door and Bridget opened it about an inch. "Sorry, sir," said she, "but ye can't come in the day, docthor!" "'Can't come in? How's that?" "The mistress do be too ill for to see ye the day, sir!"-Philadelphia Times.

IN THE LAST DITCH. McKinley's Quack Remedy for the Finan-cial Disorder.

One of the most amusing as well as significant features of the existing conditions which have resulted in the calling of an extraordinary session of congress is the attempt of the protectionists to utilize them for the intimidation of the tariff reformers. Republican organs for the last few weeks have been frantically proclaiming that the general depression is due to the fear of tariff revision, and have with the utmost equanimity been assuring the president that all that is necessary to restore confidence and "good times" is for him to declare unequivocally that the present tariff shall not be disturbed.

Gov. McKinley, who never rises above the source of the customary republican current, be its course what it may, takes up this idea in a recent speech and repeats it with his usual unctious solemnity. After drawing a harrowing picture of the condition of the country, 'let me tell what would be the cure, he adds: "An authoritative declaration of congress, when it meets, approved by the president, that the threatened changes will not take place, that they did not mean it, or, if they meant it, they have discovered they were wrong. If they will do that the fears of the business world will be quieted and to be in better shape for successful business will resume its normal condi-

The protectionists are evidently in the last ditch. All other means to stay the tide of tariff reform having failed, they seize upon this, which six months ago they had never thought of, with the desperate hope of nullifying the result of ganization. Mr. Bayne says that our last November's election. Finding business disturbances at hand-disturbances which the business interests themselves declare are due to the consequences of republican legislationthe protectionists attempt to take advantage of these to frighten enough weak-kneed democrats from the platform on which they were elected to prevent the democratic party from redeeming its pledges, thus leaving protection undisturbed in the enjoyment of its booty. They do not seem to realize how ludicrous is the decoy which they have set afloat. The democrats were elected on the express promise to repeal and revise the bad republican legislation-the chief of which being the McKinley act and the Sherman act -from whose operation the country is now suffering. And yet the party responsible for that legislation—the party repudiated by the people when they supplanted it with the democratic party-now demands that it shall advise and dictate the policy to be followed and that that policy shall be the retention of the very legislation which its victorious successors pledged themselves to abrogate and which is behind the very troubles that the defeated party, with characteristic effrontery, seeks to use to frustrate the will of the people and perpetuate the legislation they have condemned.

This little scheme will have no other effect than to lighten the dullness of an oppressive summer. Even if it were true-and it certainly is not-that the financial depression is due to the apprehension of tariff reform, instead of the evils of republican fiscal and tariff policies, the only thing for the democrats to do would be to go ahead and reform the tariff on the lines on which they promised to reform it, and be done with it. the uneasiness which we are told must precede it to the unsettlement of business, it would be better that we should do the work now than wait later. If we are to believe the protection oracles, we have already had the uneasiness. We might as well now have the reform. One thing is certain: tariff reform is bound to come, if not now, later; and to postpone it would, according to the theory of the oracles, only be to invite another season of apprehension .-

Louisville Courier-Journal. POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-Hardly a day passes in which the pension bureau does not develop a case of disgraceful abuse of the pension

laws.-N. Y. World. ---- Ex-Secretary Foster is still working his mouth. He says that congress is a wild team, not broken. It differs in this respect from Mr. Foster's bank. -St. Paul Globe.

--- The majority of democrats north and south will agree with Senator Coke that there is no good reason why a tariff reform bill should not be passed at the extra session.—New Orleans States.

-If Secretary Carlisle is guilty of partisanship, will some of the able editors define the offense of the secretary of the treasury who filled that department with republican officials?-N. Y.

-Perhaps one of the reasons why the Ohio democrats find it difficult to obtain a satisfactory candidate for governor is that no man of intelligence cares to be drawn into a discussion of the dead-and-gone questions which Gov. McKinley, the republican candidate, will insist upon raising.-Provi-

-- Now that it is known that the board to pass upon the claims of those whose pensions have been suspended is composed principally of republicans and has a republican chairman, will there be any decrease in the number or intensity of those spasms that have wrung wails of anguish from the republican organs and their readers since the present commissioner of pensions started in to investigate the legality of acts of a former commissioner for which a republican president bounced him out of office. - Detroit Free Press.

--- What possible profit, partisan or otherwise, can result from the calamity tactics in which some of our portentous republican contemporaries have seen fit to indulge, wholly out of season? We are all in the same box, however varied our opinions may be on national issues. Every republican business man is as keenly interested as his associate of democratic leanings in securing the full return of public confidence. There is neither common ness situation in gloom. - Boston Globe. | Courier-Journal.

HOW PROTECTION WORKS. A System That Helps the Rich and Op-

presses the Poor. At this juncture up pops the ancient protectionist with his claim that under no circumstances must there be mitigation of the tariff. Bayne, of Pennsylvania-and Pennsylvania is always talking protection quite as loud as Colorado talks silver-is giving forth reasons, as he views them, for the indefinite retention of the McKinley tariff. On the continent of Europe, he says, there is a tariff in force everywhere, which makes living more expensive than it is on this side of the Atlantic. Every chicken and every head of cabbage that comes into the city of Paris must first pay duty, and this entails an additional expense upon consumers of the necessaries of life.

Certainly. The levy of a duty upon a commodity adds to its cost to the consumer, and, that our expenses of living may be increased, Mr. Bayne would have us stand, through thick and thin, by McKinleyism. Having asserted that living is more expensive in Europe than on this side of the Atlantic, this Pennsylvania protectionist proceeds to assert that it is impossible for any manufacturer in the United States successfully to compete with manufacturers of Europe. If we live cheaper here, as the claim is, we ought competition.

The trouble about government panaceas for all sorts of trade distresses and money stringencies lies in the fact that government has no business in such a field. It should confine its operations cereals are a necessity to Europe. If we demand first-water diamonds in payment Europe would have to furnish them. There are governments on the face of the globe that put a duty upon exports. They are sunk very low in the scale of intelligence. The countries which are very little higher in that scale are those that, abstaining from making a demand for alleged government purposes on exports, place such exactions upon imports whereby they raise money for government and compel tribute upon all consumers for the benefit of a hungry horde of persons who fancy themselves particular objects of governmental regard because they are in the business of money

making. Under a protective tariff we have suffered time and again the direct distress. As a general proposition the manufacturer has grown rich, but the wage earner has not improved his condition. It might not be impossible to say whether trade relations taking their course, with free commerce, we should not be able to avoid recurrence of periods of utter stagnation and distress.-Chicago Times.

AN AUDACIOUS DEMAND. Republicans Want the Tariff Left Undis-

Nothing more nakedly impudent was ever known in American politics than the suggestion of several of the republican leaders and newspapers that the president or the democrats in congress shall disavow any purpose of disturbing the tariff.

Having failed to keep in power by working the old free trade bugaboo, they now seek to nullify the will of the people by attributing the financial trouble due to their own silver law to this thoroughly-riddled and discredit

scarecrow. Do they take the voters of the United States to be children or fools? Will they never drop the insulting hypothesis that the people do not know what is

best for them? The decision of the people to reform the worse-than-war tariff was not hastily reached or ignorantly given. The question was thoroughly discussed in the congressional elections of 1890, long enough after the enactment of the

law to observe its operations and effect. In that election, fought squarely upon this issue, a republican majority of 24 in the house was converted into a democratic majority of 148. The democratic plurality on the popular vote for

congressmen was over 800,000. Again last year the fight in the contested states was made mainly on the tariff. And the verdict of 1890 was repeated. A democratic president, who stood first of all for tariff reform and sound money, was chosen by an electoral plurality of 132 and a popular plurality of 382,956. A democratic majority of 94 in the house was returned, and the political standing of the senate was reversed in favor of

democratic principles and policies. And yet in spite of these unprecedentedeand unmistakable manifestations of the popular will the agents, the organs and the beneficiaries of this condemned tariff for bounties have the impudence to suggest that the elections go for They ask the democratic naught. party to be false to its pledges and its trust. They demand that the new tariff of abominations be left undis-

turbed. They will not win by bluff what they lost by votes. The tariff will be reformed and reduced just as soon as the peril of the Sherman act is removed and the stability of the currency is assured. The more exigent duty must be done first. But when that is accomplished the decree of the people in respect to the tariff will be executed with as much promptness as is consistent with the gravity and intricacy of the

McKinleyism is to go-there need be no mistake about that .- N. Y. World.

--- The republicans of Ohio profess to be running an educational campaign in the interest of Maj. McKinley. There was an important bit of history made last fall in the disastrous overthrow of the g. o. p. by an indignant people which should not be overlooked in the giving of political lessons in the Buckeye state. - Detroit Free Press.

-George C. Perkins, the new republican senator from California, is a very rich man, and is reported to have established his eligibility for his senatorial toga by contributing one hunsense nor "politics" in the foolish jour- dred thousand dollars to the Harrison nalistic attempts to enshroud the busi- campaign fund last year.—Louisville The Chase County Courage.

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, Issues and sailors' rights, the embargo 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, W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman

Secretary.

English language.

than the Sherman silver purchase law. hope to do.

The latter puts the government to the Next came the "irrepressible con The latter puts the government to the expense of buying the entire product rights and wrongs of slavery. War of American mines and paying for it followed and at last peace came. Rein gold; the former would only put the construction measures and the impeople to the cost of running the mints.

One of the most inhuman bits of from London is that telling of canal demands. In 1880 the dangers of Cae- bridled: men watching a boy drown who might sarism involved in the third term for Grant divided time with the Greeneasily have been saved. Their reason for criminally neglecting to save him being that there is a reward for the go like the brook "on and on forever" recovery of dead bodies but not for in some shape or other till "all worldthe 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 World's Fair will claim the larger for the intesests or feelings of counpart of one's time, but the great city of Chicago is none the less wonderful. will ache on account of their sordid selfishness and inhumanity.

derstand that there is no other way ulation, it was nearly swept from exunder heaven by which laws in the interest of labor can be enacted, except by and through the Democratic a million and a half of people, and is cratic party they are playing into the the world.

hands of the fellows who live by the world.

No one will miss seeing Chicago, and none should fail to visit that most men's brows.-Independence Star.

phrase than in Senator Hill's asser-tion that "the citadel of personal lib-ficent bird's eye view of the entire city while the great fire was at its erty in this country is more in danger of being undermined by the ill conof being undermined by the ill con- Before the observers lie nearly two sidered opinions of some of its judges square miles of smoking ruins, five straining doubtful points and involving quibbles in favor of corporate themselves from an awful death. No power and creating legal factions to one visiting the World's Fair can af cripple the efforts of honest labor ford to pass by this remarkable exhistruggling sgainst great odds to assert bition. Its location on Michigan aveits dignity, than from all the arbitrary within easy walking distance of all the demonstrations that were ever made principal down-town hotels. by workingmen."

PARITY OF COLD AND BILVER. Section 7, We denounce the Republican legislation known as the sherman act of 1900 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of dangers in the future which abould make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

We hold to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal.

We hold to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic value, or be adjusted by international agreement or such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts. And we demand that all paper money be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

The above is the position of the Democratic party as declared by the National Democratic convention of

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 etandard 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

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 ban-ners. "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 Bea-

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

Nullification came on later when Jackson threatened to hang Calhoun to a lamp post. Then were the money

act and others lost sight of.
Following this came the financial crash of 1828 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 admissson of Texas at the close of the Mexican war was soon forgot-ten in the stormy agitation upon which If the Democratic party is not com- was founded the Knownothing party. mitted to the coinage of both gold and silver, "without discrimination upon which old and young, rich and against either metal or charge for against either metal, or charge for mintage," just as fully as it is to tariff reform, we don't understand the tariff reform, we don't understand the grip and the sign and the dark lantern The free coinage of the American men than any of its kindred successsilver product would be much better ors have done or can rationally ever

flict," a moral issue touching the the thought and criticism of the people of all parties. Later on were other laws and measures till the Re-

back discussion. So goes the country and so it will ly shapes shall melt in gloom and the sun itself shall die."-Paola Spirit.

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WHAT TO SEE IN CHICACO. 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 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 Our Populist friends ought to un- years ago, when a city of 330,000 popparty, and that in fighting the Demo- one of the few really great cities of

wonderful scene, the Panorama of the great Chicago fire, as it shows Never was truth spoken in plainer truthfully and upon a scale of grand-

CREAT RELICIOUS EXHIBITION.

The only purely religious exhibition in the World's Fair City is the new away his sense of honor, makes bitter and beautiful Cyclorama of Jerusalem his whole life, destroys his judgment upon the occasion of the Crucifixion of the true and false, the right and of the Saviour, on the corner of Wa-bash avenue and Hubbard Court. considered a curse in the community, 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 ef-fects. Indeed it is claimed to be next the following from the St. Louis Reto the great panorama of the Chicago public: fire, the most expensive work of the kind in the world.

National Democratic convention of salem;" valued at \$50,000.

1892. Upon this platform Grover 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 orange, banana or plain fritters, and entertainment, and the young men attending the Moody Bible Institute legs, is made as follows: Four tableare visiting this great exhibition from spoonfuls of flour mixed with the ious training.

A. G. Patrick, the veteran editor of been appointed postmaster of his Stir in, when ready to use, the stiffly away from this position and no Democrate will want to get away from it is not a Democrat. The Democratic party declares for a paper currency but it declares fo does not claim that paper money 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. Whitat Elbing, Kansas, by Otis T. Whitney, and edited by E. W. Melendy, is and Texas Homeseekers' tickets will be good for on our table. It is very small in size, being a three-column folio, but makes being a three-column folio, but makes being a three-column folio, but makes permitted in going direction only, within limit.

EVERY YEAR.

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

The days have less of gladness,

The days nave 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 morrows,
Every year:
The ghost of dead loves haunt us,
The ghost of changed friends taunt us,
And disappointments daunt us,
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces,

Every year; As the loved leave 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,

"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,
"Deeper 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, Every year; And its morning-star climbs higher,

Every year; Earth's hold on us grows slighter, And the heavy burden lighter And the Dawn Immortal brighter, Every year.

-Albert Pike.

SINS OF THE TONCUE. 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

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 harmeless 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 ointment. But there is a harsh and bitter use of 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

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 aropped 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 unhapchant 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 knowing ly 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

Not the least of an unbridled tongue is that done to its possessor. It steals away his sense of honor, makes bitter

FROC LECS.

For the information of our readers

The easiest way to cook frog's legs is to fry them in batter, and they are In connection with this superb generally liked. Prepare by scalding scene, and without extra charge, is the legs a few minutes in boiling washown the celebrated painting, ter seasoned with a little lemon juice "Christ Triumphal Entry Into Jeru- 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, time to time, as a part of their relig- yolks of two eggs, a saltspoonful 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 the Times, at Oskaloosa, Kansas, has batter to drop thickly from the spoon. 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 excursion trekets at one standard, arst-class fare, plus \$2 (the least rate being \$7), to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Phænix and Tempe in Ari-zona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory,

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.

In the Arare chance to see the great southwest at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this. For full particulars, talk it over with local *gent Sapta Fe Route, the greatest railroad on earth.

MICHAEL QUINN,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. M. WISHERD). THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

- AND -

CONFECTIONER!

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

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

MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP.

to quench your thirst these hot days.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

For yourself and "Best Girl,"

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls. - - - - Kansas

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware. Farm Machinery,



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings**

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

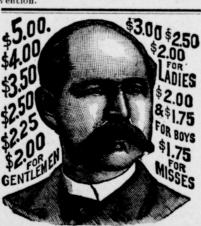
KANSAS

SH

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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



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

Best Cali 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
purohasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which
represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

Take No Substitute. Heware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Looi for it when you buy. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE MER-

CANTILE COMPANY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unex-pected 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 pected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for vourself 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 Represenative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work. enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

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

COD'S CIFT. ELECTRICITY

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express. 3

Cures Others. Why Not You The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands

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

DEAFNESS

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

Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue this paper.

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa Chase county Land Agency

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

A SCHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting

Cottonwood Falls, Kan., under the management of GEO. W. SOMERS.

NOW is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$800, without leaving your home. Our system is the best now in use and we Our system is the best now in use and we guarantee that all who complete our course of two months will be in a position to make of themselves expert stenographers.

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

Those interested will please call on or addresss,

CEO. W. SOMERS. Cottonwood Falls, Kan

ACENTS WANTED on Salary and Commission for the ONLY AUTHORIZED Biography & JAMES G. BLAINE.

Biography 5 James G. Blaire,

By Gall Hamilton, his literary executor,
with the co-operation of his family, and for
Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY
YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book,
"POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these 3. BEST SELLING books in
the market. A. K. P. Jordan, of Maine, took
112 orders from first 110 calls; agent's profit
\$196.50. Mrs. Bailard, of Ohio, took 15 orders,
13 Seal Russia, in 1 day; profit \$26.25. N. E.
Rice, of Massachusetts, took 27 orders in 2
days; profit \$47.25. J. Partridge, of Maine,
took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit \$75.25. E.
A. Palmer, of North Dakota, took 53 orders
in 8 days; profit \$98.25, EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given. If you wish to make LARGE
MONEY, write immediately for terms to
THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., Norwich, Ct,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS.

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

THOS. H. GRISSAM WOOD & CRISHAM.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank.

COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federa al courts

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

BUCK & BRUCE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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 OFFICE and private dispensary in the

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas,

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

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

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

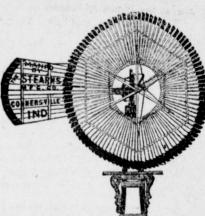
PECK, and purchase a

'CORMICK-BINDER,

TWINE, etc,

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best

mch10tf THE Climax Wind Mill.



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

Send for illustrated matter giving descrip-tion of our which 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 mentio. this paper.
Address all correspondedce to

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

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

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

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, · · · · INDIANA.



TIME TABLE.

BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chl.X. MRX. KC.X

 WBST.
 Mex.x Cal.x Den.x
 Col.x Tex.x

 pm
 pm
 pm
 am
 pm

 Safford ville.
 6 12
 5 42
 2 16
 3 13
 1 21

 Ellinor.
 6 17
 5 47
 2 22
 3 22
 1 26

 Strong.
 6 25
 5 55
 2 28
 3 49
 1 49

 Evans.
 6 32
 6 02
 2 36
 3 49
 1 49

 Elmdale
 6 36
 6 06
 2 40
 8 55
 1 54

 Clements
 6 47
 6 17
 251
 4 10
 2 10

 Cedar Grove 6 b5
 6 25
 2 59
 4 21
 2 21
 C. K. & W. R. R.

Mixed Bazaar Pass. Frt.

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. 95° 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

W. H. Holsinger has gone to Colorado. Herbert Clark was down to Emporia, Saturday.

W. T. Osman, 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 of the county, advertising the coming County Fair.

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

Dr. C. L. Conaway is baving an addition built to his house. Go to Chapman and Photos for \$1.00 per dozen.

Dress-making by Mrs. Ida E. Wat son, at the Hinckley House. W. E. Timmons was down to Em-

poria, 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. Blackshere, 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,
Tues-

May, were down to Emporia, Tues-Mrs. D. K. Cartter and Miss Nettie

Cartter were at Emporia, Friday, shop-Cloudy nearly all day Tuesday, yet warm, -94° in the shade, in the after-

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. S. Watson, near Clements, died, Sunday night.

Dr. G. W. Bocook, 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

J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, three days last week, on Mrs. E. D. Replogle is enjoying a

visit from Mrs. Carrie Thomas, of

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at Smith, of Strong City, are visiting aug18-tf

Mrs. W. W. Sanders and son, John B. Sanders, were down to Emporia.

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.

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

A. M. Clark, the wind mill man, sells the Jones Scales, "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. Pete Sampsell came in, Friday, from done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood the East, and left, Saturday morning, I'alls, Kansas, who also does paper-for the Holton races. ir 20tf

inson.

OF OUR

.

"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.'

Cedar Grove. 107 11 01 1 26 11 59 10 13
Clements... 1 20 11 10 134 12 10 am10 23
Clements... 1 38 11 23 1 45 12 27 10 36
Evans... 1 45 11 27 1 49 12 34 10 40
Strong... 1 55 11 35 1 56 12 50 10 48
Ellitor... 2 07 11 43 2 03 1 03 10 37
Saffordville.. 2 15 11 50 2 07 1 12 11 03

West. Mex.x Cal.x Dea.x Col.x Tex.x

Nex.x Cal.x Dea.x Col.x Tex.x

Son is now in the Eastern markets buying goods for Fall and Winter trade and our instructions to our salesmen are: Sell son is now in the Eastern markets buying goods for Fall and Winter trade and our instructions to our salesmen are: Sell the goods, make room for new goods, reduce the prices on everything and make them go.

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

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

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

CARSON & SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS

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 rela-

tives here, last week. Bert Rockwood returned home, this morning, from his visit at Chicago and the World's Fair.

Miss Gertie Price, of Council Groye, visited the family of Mr. Ben Recards, of Fox creek, last week.

dren have gone to Colorado Springs, Col., for a month's visit,

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

to El Dorado, last week, on a visit, Kansas. 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 in

terest 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 Brandley.

Mrs. J. M. Kerr left, last Monday, for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. R.C. Hutcheson, 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 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, 18 enjoying a visit from his sister, Miss Anna Hickman, of Kansas City, Mo. farm home at Cedar Point, returned, There is "a silver lining" to every Saturday, to his city home at Emporia. bale of good hay this year. Geo. Hilton, of Lawrence, brother

delivered at your door. Perfection Oil, gloves, as low as the lowest. 12c. per gallon. Gasoline, 13c. per gal-

A. C. GATES. Talkington & Son, of Matfield feed; in fact, a large supply of every-Green, have a large stock of straw thing in the general merchandise line, hats which they wish to close out at and sells at bed-rock prices.

cost. Misses Mamie and Louise LaCoss. of Florence, who were visiting at their uncle's, Wm. LaCoss, have returned

Miss Alma Holz left, Saturday, for a visit at the World's Fair, and will visit in Wisconsin before returning

P. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, and Dave Shellenbarger, of Toledo, are attend-ing the G. A. R. re-union, at Hutch-

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.

Cattle, in the Brogan pasture.

Southeast part of the county.

There was a slight rain here day morning, and a very good requiring Tuesday night, making look wary nice and the weath

Chicago, on a visit. Wm. Beach and Chas. Moore have rented the C. H. Kuddes meat market

and will take possession of the same about September 1st.

think we need money. Happy and contented is a home with

Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery Stable. Main street, east of Broadway. augl7-tf

'Squire M. C. Newton is making hay p 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 Freen, have many bargains in the

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

enson, 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 pre-

ceded 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. en-campment at Hutchinson, Chase county farmers should save J. C. Dwelle, who had been to his bale their best hay for shipment. on better terms than the mills are

of W. B. Hilton, arrived here, Friday ing feed and flour, the best on the night, to assist in the corner grocery. market, men's and boys' clething, Best Oil and Gasoline in the market, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and

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.

The names of candidates of this parents, at 10:45 o'clock, Tuesday of his parents, at 10:45 o'clock, Tuesday o'c

There was a slight rain here, Tuesday morning, and a very good rain fell during Tuesday night, making things

county. The Falls Grocery Co., Geo. W.

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

time should be lost by thinks at the same, in think we need money.

time should be lost by thinks at the same, in the law is, and viotently we need money. premiums.

will deliver trunks to and from trains. and Mit Hunt, of Clements, and who ciation, in the sum of \$200, signed by Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery has a sister living at Emporia, is in G. W. Newman, of Emporia. this county visiting his relatives. Miss Rosie Ferlet returned, last

will visit the World's Fair before returning home.

Arrearages in subscriptions or are very much in need of the money, who hope they may again come and and earnestly request all those in- live in our midst. debted 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 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

all their straw and corn fodder and is bale their best hay for shipment. There is "a silver lining" to every ale of good hay this year.

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, is selling feed and flour, the best on the market, 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 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 flour and feed; in fact, a large supply of every thing 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 and so for 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 first price and sellent of his parents, at 10:45 o'clock, Tuesfor, Tuesfor, and send them to the send of the host ever held in this county and the car dare make, and will make and deliver to you a nicer Cabinet Photo than the ear dare make, and will charge you only \$1.00 per dozen for them.

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

Geo. George has bought the R. L. Ford residence property for \$800, and Mr. Ford and family will move to Chicago, about the middle of September 13, 14 and 15.

Certificates of nominations for township officers must be filed with the County Clerk not more than 60 and 10 and

Mrs. Joe H. Brown, nee Simmons, has returned to her home at Arkansas City, after a visit at her mother's, in this city.

Deputy Sheriff J. F. Perkins, of Kansas, aged nine years. The beterated to their friends and neighbors their this city. ance given them in their hour of trouble and sorrow.

There will be a mass meeting of Geo. H. Lee, who has been visiting his son, Frank, at the Lee ranch, all summer, left, last Thursday, for his ing.

during Tuesday night, making things the people of Chase county, Kansas, held at the Court-house, in this city, at 8 o'clock, Monday evening, August home in England. Our County Fairs are great adverpression to the views of this people at the rate of about nve degrees a day.

Our County Fairs are great adverpression to the views of this people at the rate of about nve degrees a day.

In the lingering illumination of the carly twilight the diffused form of the carly twiling the carly twill twiling the carly twiling the carly twiling the carly twiling the carly twi of Fox creek, last week.

J. V. Evans, of Bazaar township,
Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway and chilhas gone to Topeka, on a short visit
Ing.

Our County Fairs are great advery
one interested in the county, and every
one interested in the county should
take pride in making the coming fair
Senators may know the feelings of take pride in making the coming fair Senators may know the feelings of one of the best ever held in the their constituency on this very vital question just now.

It is a criminal offense for a trac-Estes, manager, is now located in the tion engine to pass through the streets old postoffice building, having moved of a city or village, unless attached to their stock of goods which they bought a team. In the country, on the high-If you don't want to attend the night school of shorthand talk to Somers about the day class he is go
old postoffice building, having moved a team. In the country, on the hightheir stock of goods which they bought of J. H. Mercer, into the same, on Monday. Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the Courant has been paid, and see if you do not has been paid, and see if you do not has been paid, and see if you do not has been paid, and see if you do not has been paid, and see if you do not has been paid, and see if you do not has been paid, and see if you do not has been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid, and see if you do not have been paid.

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 world's Fair, at Chicago, and they will visit in Michigan before returning home.

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—Septhember 13, 14 and 15; and as a guarantee that he will fulfill his part of turning home.

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—Septhember 13, 14 and 15; and as a guarantee that he will fulfill his part of the courtest the Professor has filed a Price, \$1 a year; 10 cents a Prof. R. P. Hill, of Emporia, is the A. C. Gates, the coal oil man, went the Corner Grocery, Cottonwood Falls, to El Dorado, last week, on a visit, and returned home, Monday.

M. A. Richards', one door north of turning home.

W. N. Southworth, of Oneida Co., the contract, the Professor has filed a bond, as we have noted before, with Mrs. W. W. Rockwood, of this city, the Corner of the Assomand returned home, Monday.

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John E. Watrous, editor and pro-prietor of the Burlington Independent, Thursday, from a five weeks' visit at and Deputy United States Internal Florence and in the west part of this county. Mrs. F. Bernard, of Cedar enlivened the Courant office, yester naughty mouse who carried off Baby's Point, accompanied her, and visited a day afternoon, with his pleasant counfew days with Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferlet. tenance; and, by the way, the city of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson left. Florence, in Marion county, is named Tuesday morning, for Chicago, where after the wife of Mr. Watrous, who Mr. Carson will buy the fall and win-was but a little girl when that place ter stock of goods for the store of was laid out into town lots, and whose Carson & Sanders, and where they father was an influential member of the

town company that laid it out. County Clerk M. K. Harman is complaining that the State Board for Mr. Ferlet's farm, at Hamilton. of Equalization has not yet sent in Greenwood county, where they will any report, so that he can work on ex- make their future home, having renttending the tax roll; and he says the ed their hotel in this city to R. D. County Clerks all over the State are Tompkins. Mr. Ferlet and family in the same boat with him. throughout the county, who will miss subscriptions will be very thankfully their society, but whose best wishes received at this office. At present we go with them to their new home; and

Three Dollars a Week for Life.

paby who were on their return home HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEO-PLE--THE LATEST THING OUT.

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

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD-Those wi

HEATED THE DOLLARS. The following story from a California paper comes in pretty well at this

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 tions 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 meld them and if you won't wait.

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 stop-

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

On Sabbath, at 9:30, a. m., love At 11, a. m. preaching by the pas-

At 8, p. m., preaching by Rev. H. McBirney, Presiding Elder of the dis-

Afterwards, Sacrament of the Lords

Business meeting of the quarterly conference on Monday, at 8:30, a m. All are cordially invited to attend the exercises. The officiary 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 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. Brine, Louis 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

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

BARVIAND

for August tells about a good many things that baby will enjoy, but "Baby Graywing's Fright" and "What Babykins Thought about the Camel" will money, and the sewing circle com-posed of babies, who will not tell their secret. This dainty little magazine is always sure to captivate both Baby

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 truits 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 29 degrees above zero. degrees above zero. Warmest day 92 degrees. Velasco offers the best investments in the South. Write the Commercial Club,

Velasco, Texas. TO BECIN 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 sale 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.

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

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

If you get your horses in good shape

well broke and fat, I will sell all of

them you may wish me to.



[This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or Buffalo, N. Y.]

LIVERPOOL.

The Farmers Will Discuss the Taxation Question.

pen Grange to Be Held and Everyone Must Come-Non-Taxation of Per-sonal 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 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 to ignore the question and to devote 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 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 Crouse, 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

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 lone: that will at once relieve the per sonal 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 gov ernment by levying a special and a pro hibitive tax on great estates.

"I would allow the possessor a cer tain sum," he says, "and put a tax of say, 50 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 50 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 ac-cumulation 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 have been accumulated.

theory comes to. Of course, if men are starve and worry to get it for the benefit of the government. Private and inbe 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
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
of the committee approved it. After that the heat has not been sufficient to destroy them, that the uncooked yeast bread, or ithose which are not combined in proper proportion or carefully mixed and which will leave either an acid or an alkali in the bread, must be play?"

Creamer's voucher, and the latter received his check for \$6,000.

9

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

Instead of discouraging the instinct discussed in their turn by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office, or P. O. Box 88, requires that it should be stimulated. of accumulation, the welfare of society for it is an indication of progress in civilization and in the virtues preservative of civilization. At present comparatively few men 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 mere-The meeting hall of the grange is in ly 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 socialists idea of a perfect society is a beehive in which every well-regulated bed will be perfectly contented and well-fed; whilst every abnormal or disconted 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 Post regrets exceedingly that the Richmond papers evince a disposition 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 In Syracuse with its 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 bur-

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 exbetter way to make them honest than pect 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 and confine the taxation to real estate alleged injustice of imposing a tax on the luxuries of the poor man while typhus and of cholera reaching the 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 seniment 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 heartily indorsing the Farquahr local option in taxation bill, with but one dissenting

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 follow-

Resolved, That all taxes should be taken entirely off personal property. "Wants the Earth."

What is the good of being a landlord

f you don't get it? ALBANY, June 15 .- Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, one of the counsel for the special legislation taxation committee, called at the state controller's office to day and submitted to Controller Campthe largest estates in the union would bell a letter, signed by a majority of the "Joint Committee on Taxation," That is what Senator Pettigrew's approving of the bill presented by him for his services as one of the counsel of not allowed to accumulate money for the committee. Senator McClelland, themselves, they will not accumulate chairman of the committee, some days it at all. They will not delve and ago refused to approve Mr. Creamer's bill, saying it was exhorbitant, whereupon the controller said he would not

BREAD MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D.,

Health Commissioner, New York City. It is necessary, if one would under stand 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 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.

SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF 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 ods of working down or kneading durraised with yeast, goes through this there is also no kneading necessary. long process of raising and kneading so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and disappear, the substance of both hav-But the germs of the greater part of the addition of heat when the pan is ing been taken up to form the carbonic the germ diseases, that is, of the infec- placed near the fire produces an enor- acid gas. More than this, the proper tions and contagious diseases, will de- mous growth of the yeast fungi-the velop or increase in number without | yeast "germ," in other words. These



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

after certain changes, feed.

It is necessary to remember at this when introduced into a mixture of glu- called raising the bread. cose or starch, in the presence of warmth and moisture sets up a ferinto two new substances, viz., carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

Now the gluten, which is also a congrowth.

ist, nor am I willing to say there is very much chance of the germs of 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 ablution 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 use of uncooked yeast bread. Yet this oven, and having done it, disappears. result from this cause is more than probable. I have not the slightest the brand of baking powder to be cerdoubt that could we trace back some tain that it is composed of non-injuriof the cases of illness which we meet ous chemicals. Powders containing in our practice we would find that alum or those which are com germs collected by the baker have pounded from impure ingredients,

provided always you give them the of a portion of the starchy matter of proper conditions. These conditions the flour-one of the most valuable are to be found in dough which is be- nutrient elements in the flour. The ing raised with yeast. They are fermentation produces carbonic acid warmth, moisture and the organic gas, and this, having its origin in matter of the flour on which the germs, every little particle of the starch which is itself everywhere in the flour, pushes aside the particles of the dough point that yeast is germ growth, and to give itself room. This is what is

lough the yeast first changes a portion before a close-grained mass, is now call light. This porous quality of like these.
bread enables the stomach to rapidly

I have si

the objectionable yeast to an impure baking powder will be a case of jump ing from the frying pan into the fire. The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." It

It is well to sound a note of warning

in this direction or the change from

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 of collecting disease germs during this other baking powders, and as far as I process of raising and it has two peri- know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly. Its use ing each of which it may gather the avoids the long period during which how to express intelligibly to the genderal reader its lack of size. When this baker's hands. As no bread save that order that the starch may ferment and

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 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 mix ture 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 Here, then, there is no chance for

all conceivable methods of raising it. 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 proces

It will be strange if the crowds of visitors to the world's fair do not greaty increase the number of contagious lisease, 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 It needs but a glance to see that it to watch with the greatest care all is, in its effects on the dough, purely that we eat and drink, and to see that mentation. If the mixture be a starchy mechanical. The dough, which was none but the safest and best methods are employed in the preparation of our of the starch into glucose and then de- full of little holes, and when cooked in food? To me it seems as though there omposes the glucose by changing it this condition is what we ordinarily could be but one answer to questions

I have shown the danger of using and easily digest it, for the gastric the yeast raised bread, and with this I stituent of dough and moist starch, juices quickly soak into and attack it have shown how that danger may be affords, with the latter, an excellent from all sides. The fermentation of avoided. The ounce of prevention nidus for the development of germs of the dough, however, uses up a portion which in this case is neither difdisease as well as for the yeast germs. of the nutrient elements of the loaf. ficult nor expensive is certain-The germs of cholera, as of typhoid If it be possible, therefore, to produce ly worth many pounds of cure, fever, would, if introduced into dough, a light porous loaf without this defind very favorable conditions for their struction and without the "kneading" that it may be relied on almost absoprocess, which fills the dough with lutely. Those who during the coming I do not wish to "pose" as an alarm- germs and filth, and without the long 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 | made at home with Royal baking goes on, the gain in food and the gain powder may be sure they have absoin the avoidance of the germs is ex-

ceedingly 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 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 doughe 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 eyils which attend the yeastmade 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 cause of the sickness following the does its work while the loaf is in the

But care is imperative in selecting

which disease may reach them. Nors.—Housekeepers deliving information in regard to the preparation of the bread which Dr. Edson for sanitary reasons so strongly urges for general use, should write to the Royal Baking Powder Com-pany, New York.

He Had Seen the Scareerow. One Somerville young man, who has just been spending a fortnight in the country, lost all chance of making a favorable impression on the farmer's other system of bread making we must pretty daughter the very first day he came. Her father came by the front of the house where the young man was trying to make himself agreeable, and the girl introduced him, saying:

"This is my father, Mr. Smythe." "Oh, yes," responded the young man, turning toward the old man, and slowly holding out his hand, "I saw you standing over in the cornfield a little while ago, when I came up the road."-Somerville Journal

Mr. Chimpanzee-"That ostrich eats enough for two birds. What do you suppose makes him so greedy, Mrs.C.? Mrs. Chimpanzee-"I heard the keeper say he swallowed a pair of strong eyeglasses yesterday and they magnify his appetite."-Vogue.

-"Do you go to school, Tommy?"
"Yes'm." "Does your teacher like you, Tommy?" "You bet she does. Every evening most she hates to have me leave and keeps me in."-Arkansaw Traveler.

-"I met Jack Stageloon last evening. He tells me he is going out with a company next season which will produce 'Fireman Fred.'" "Indeed; what does "The hose." - Brooklyn 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 to and fro 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 tourse. Everybody gets married. I won't say 'no,' like Aunt Lucy did, and be an old maidno, indeedy.

"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 bannisters."-Good

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 over since he was elected .- Texas Siftings.

NOT USELESS, BY ANY MEANS.



Penelope-Why don't you play foot-

Holworthy-Oh, I'm not tough enough o be on the team. Penelope-But you'd make a nice, soft football.-Truth.

ball?

Educational Item.

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

Farmer's Son-Yes, father. Proud Father-Ye 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?

Farmer'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

He-How morbid you are! What matters it? You are rich and I am your fiance. 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 principa?.-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 noth-

Bertha-Then why did you kiss her so affectionately? Lillian-Sh! You 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 Fletim.

"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 stop coming 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.

Trades Unionists and Knights of Labo Fraternize, Form a Political Union, Formulate a Radical Platform and In-

vite the Farmers to Join Them. From The People, of New York, we "The militant proleclip as follows: tarist 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 policy and its adoption of the platform of the socialist labor party; now the congress of the workingmen of the whole state meet in Lincoln and take a ploying class, we declare the true means for second step in the right direction. The poor old stranded wreck of old trade unionism, speaking through the mouths of Messrs, Lennon, Gompers and Meworking class. Upon that superanuated 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 combina-tion of silver mine barons and small the combination of silver mine barons and small exploit.

The demanding principles:

1. As the land—which is the source of all wealth, and containing as it does, the raw manust land the which and on which man must land the which and on which man must land the wealth. ing farm hands, so as to perpetuate the present system of production. To these songs Nebraska labor wisely of wage slavery more firmly upon the toilers, J. B. Schupp, the president of the Nebraska state labor congress that stitution of our beloved country. Therefore, 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 proimmoral and requires a thorough change. self-evident that as the power of capital com-bines and increases, the political freedom of the toiling masses becomes more and more a

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 | shall be lawful tender for all debts both publiwho 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 specula
4. We demand that the national government and at such prices as an uncertain and specula-tive market will allow. Organization of trade shall acquire under the right of eminent domain means to check the evil overgrowth of the pre-vailing system, and they contain in them the

must keep pace with the progress of the age and the march of advanced ideas.

'While trade and labor unions hitherto have for. struggled for higher wages or shorter hours, they have partially protected themselves as producers, but not as consumers and citizens. The ruling moneyed classes have meanwhile obtained legal sanction to wring from the workers all the benefits that strikes and resistance have gained and this they have done by high rents, costly transportations, gigantic corners in grain and provisions, and by monopolizing the issue of money. They have used the police, the militia and even the federal troops against the workers whenever they felt their capitalistic interests in danger, and yet trade and labor unions went so far as to prohibit the discussion of such topics in their meetings, and on elec-tion 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 working classes themselves, as no other class has any interest in improving their condition. The combined wage-working classes represent the great majority of the people. In their hands rests the future of the people. In their hands rests the future of our free institutions, and it is in their destiny 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 model. rected 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 and which is the official organ of the Ohio State Trades and Labor assembly,

"The New York People, one of the organs of the socialist labor party, gleefully shouts, 'All Hail, Nebraska! bies,' and then informs its readers that took a vigorous leap forward along the 'the poor old stranded wreck of old pathway toward a universal brothertrades unionism, speaking through the hood. mouths of Messrs. Lennon, Gompers and McNeill, denies the existence of trades unions has been that while unitthe class struggle between the capital- ing every other day in the year they ist and the working class. Upon that would divide into about two equal superannuated school Nebraska labor parties on election day and their emturns its back squarely.' All this en- ployers, through their ward heelers true as gospel. When intelligent busithusiasm is due to the fact that the and politicians, would cast the deciding president of the Nebraska state labor congress, J. B. Schupp, 'struck from the shoulder by making an address the it mattered very little to capital which greater part of which was taken word of the two old parties won, as neither for word from the 'declaration of prin- ticket could contain the name of any ciples' of the Central Labor union of man for any office who was not emi-Cleveland, O. The platform adopted nently satisfactory to the employing is also nearly identical with the C. L. platform. The funny side of the thing is the principles of the C. L. U. of this city were originally copied, platform of the people's party makes in 1887, from an appeal issued by a bit of history of which Nebraskans the executive board of the Amer- may well feel proud. * * ican 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. ridden farmers and underpaid and This is very, very inconsistent and overworked farm laborers who have alsmacks too much of the style of the ready—one million two hundred thousboodle 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 field and from the forge and the de- in the Homestead mill, have made anthe first to enunciate those principles, but adopted them because they were be the law unto the people of this they were paid to swear away the libright-because they are found in the state. 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 during the last session of the legisla- further declare that they were coerce forms of organizations that stand for ture to keep a lobby at Lincoln to progress. We are coming together de- watch labor laws, which were eventu- Pinkertons. Neither life nor liberty is spite all obstacles."

follows:

We, your committee, entrusted with the duty of remodeling the constitution of this state labor congress that it may breathe 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:

Organization of the common people below

Organization of the common people being ecessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor through the securing to each the Central Labor union of Omaha congratulated the New York Central Labor labor, therefore to execute this exact justice between man and man, we have organized this

state labor congress.

As the oppressive fils which now afflict the people have been legislated upon us by representatives of aggregated capital and the emlate away all legislated wrongs by united action at the polls.

To this end we call upon all industrial or-

of Messrs. Lennon, Gompers and Me-Neill, denies the existence of the class struggle between the capitalist and the women who love liberty better than class privileges and who see in the present unequal sys-tem of distribution and rapid concentration in the hands of a few of the wealth created by all a fearful menace to human rights—we earnestly call upon all such to join us in our crusade for the emancipation of the wage slave, and the

terials with which and on which man must la-bor to live—is the God-given element to all men, as is air and water, we denounce the mo-To these songs Nebraska labor wisely turns a deaf ear. Discarding both fallacies that could only rivet the chains of the state of the state of the state of the exercise of our inherent rights to equal opportunities for existence and the pursuit of happiness alleged to be guaranteed by the conwe demand that personal use, not ownership, shall constitute the only legal, as it is the only moral right to possession of land.

2. That as in the past our duly elected repre sentatives in congress and other legislative halls have only represented the private inter duce. But when wealth producers live in povers, and idlers roll in luxury, it is very evident that the social and industrial system, which causes such conditions, must be wrong and nity of making their own laws and the direct It is guarding of their own interests, we declare it

"initiative and referendum," and will work un-ceasingly toward the realization of this reform.

3. We demand that a volume of money suffidelusive farce.

"There can be no harmony between capital cient 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 and private. We believe that the making and issuance of money is the exercise of the highest sovereignty of a free people, and to preserve

and labor unions is one of the most effective and operate for the good of all the people all means to check the evil overgrowth of the pre-existing railroads telegraphs and telephones: and shall further construct such new railroads seed for a new and better system, but they must keep pace with the progress of the age service as the exigencies of the people require or the proper development of the country calls

5. We demand that all municipal communi-ties 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 privileges.
7. We deem it of vital importance to organized 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.

8. 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 mulcted of a greater proportionate sum that the idle millionaire owner of residential palaces of ostentatious luxury and splendor may escape his just burden of taxation.

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

And 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. Neb., we clip as follows: "The Ne- and try to fight it. Why don't they braska state labor congress, which met in Lincoln, composed as it was of trades unions affiliating with the American Federation of Labor and local assemby the Central Labor union of Cleveland | blies of the Knights of Labor, marks a law they want, but they prefer to 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 The state labor congress discards hob- common platform of human rights and

> "Hitherto the great bug-bear of votes as to who should plunder for the ensuing term. Under such proceedings class. The action of the congress in adopting a preamble to its constitution far more liberal and in advance of the

Alliance in the state will arouse intense enthusiasm from the mortgageand strong-pointed the way to practical amelioration. The next session of the Nebraska state labor congress will represent all forms of labor from the clared result of its deliberations will other confession in which they swear

"Such action by the congress was necessary. The Central Labor union paid out nearly four hundred dollars ally mangled and then strangled. Next The platform adopted by this newly year she will send elected representaorganized Nebraska state labor con- tives from her own ranks and dispense | released and speedy punishment meted gress, which was composed of delegates with a lobby. The coming together of out to the monsters who were the cause from nearly all the K. of L. assemblies the two great branches of organized of their conviction.—Labor Standard.

NEBRASKA TAKES THE LEAD. and trades unions in the state, is as 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 workingmen 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 belief, says: "We have got the materials for beating. These fellows [the workers] throw away their strength whenever they be gin to fight, and they've been so badly generaled, 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 workingmen have any just grievances, the banker replies: "Of course not, as a business man. If I were a workingman, I should probably think different ly. 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 work ingmen 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 th strike off. It is perfectly simple."

"Why," the banker exclaimed, with his good-humored laugh, "how pre posterous 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 a if they were the hopeless minority. They say they want an eight-hour law, From the Western Laborer, of Omaha, and every now and then they strike vote it? They could make it the lav in six months by such overwhelming numbers that no one would dare to evade or deny it. They can make any break such laws as we have. That 'alienates public sympathy,' the news-papers say, but the spectacle of their stupidity and helpless wilfulness 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 | That was all. 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 ness 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 in terests, 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 "The earnest appeal which will leave the ranks? Drop your prejudices shortly be sent out to every Farmers' 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 erty 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 and intimidated into this act by the safe with such scoundrels around. Dempsey and Beatty should be at once

And They Don't Think It's Absurd. He (the bridegroom at the world's

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

She-I don't want to unless you want to. (With solicitude.) Do you want

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.

He-If you want to, dearest.

"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 guile, 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-Yessiree: I'm master in my own house; I can tell you that! Friend-When you and your

on'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.



"Oh, Adolphus! you have been look-ing very poorly of late. I wish you would insure your life; it would be so nice to have something to remember vou by!"-Once a Week.

The Way They Tell.

Mrs. Trimfoot-These shoes don't fit me at all. Mr. Trimfoot-Why, they look all

Mrs. Trimfoot-Well, they don't fit, anyway. I've had them on over an hour and they haven't hurt in the least .- Puck.

Impossible.

Hostess-I didn't see Mr. Lighthead at the play last night. Was he ill? Friend of Mr. Fweddy Lighthead-No. He changed his mind about going.

Hostess-Changed his mind? How queer! Aren't you mistaken, Mr. de Yude?-Chicago Tribune.

"I wonder," said one of the loungers,

"what was the origin of the swallowtailed coat?" "It is my idea," said the grizzle-

whiskered man from Montana, "that they was cut that way in the first place to make it handy for a man to git his gun."-Indianapolis Journal.

Grinding Poverty. "I never realized until to-day how terrible poverty must be," said Mrs. Dollargilt 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 diff'rence, so it's no dis

-Harper's Young People

A Simultaneous Reply. A six-year-old son of a family living

fair)-Do you want to go to the Art 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, uneasness in the right constitution morning manage, deziside, constipation, morning nausea, dizziness, furred appearance of the tongue, and sourness of the oreath, 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 commends to public approvat 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 Howes—"Oh, I've no doubt the landlord would see to that in a couple of months."— Breoklyn Life.

Scurvy and scorbutic affections, pimples and blotches on the skin are caused by im-pure blood which Beecham's Pills cure.

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

S. K. Coburn, 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 FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using denn'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 Pedagogue—"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 cour-

age?" he asked the maiden. "Yes," she replied, "pa says nerve is everything in the wheat business."—Detroit Tribune. THE fine wheat will insure the farmer and the English sparrow full crops.—Cleveland

A WELL-DIRECTED snowball puts most any-

THE	GENERAL	MA	RK	ETS	
	KANS				
CATTLE-	Best beeves	8	4 00	@	4 85
	Stockers		2 00	@	3, 25
	Native cows		2 2)	@	2 50
HOGS-Go	od to choice hear	vy	4 25	@	5 40
WHEAT-	No. 2 red		54	@	55
	No. 2 hard		521	400	53
CORN-No	2 mixed		30	@	301/4
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RYE-No.	2		46	00	4314
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 Fancy
 1 1 90 66 2 40

 HAY-Choice Timothy
 7 00 68 8 0

 Fancy prairie
 4 50 65 50

 BRAN
 50 65 55

 BUTTER-Choice creamery
 17 6 19

 CHEESE-Full cream
 9 6 10

 EGGS-Choice..... POTATOES-, ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Native and shipping 3 50 @ 4 50

FLOUR—Winter wheat 3 20 @ 3 89
WHEAT—No. 2 red 62 @ 624
CORN—No. 2 384@ 39
OATS—No. 2 244@ 244
RYE 46 @ 47
BUTTER—Creamery 16 @ 20
LARD 8 174@ 8 224
PORK 12 50 @12 75

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thousands. It has not injued one. It is not bad to tak it is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

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DID YOU EVER try "HORSE SHOE"

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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

"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.)

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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. (Illus-

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

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is war-ranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes

shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will-

cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-





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 an 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 solely charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events or of conditions re lated to our national resources; nor is it trace able to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous 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 tkeep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securi-ties they offer for loans, though heretofore satfactory, are no longer accepted. Values sup-posed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch

I believe these things are principally charge able to congressional legislation 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 may be con-sidered a truce after the long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those dntending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, forced inder that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guar-anty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for 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 disappointing result 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 ac-cumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead, is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial sub

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 motes 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 o 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 nominally vested in him if by such action the parity be-tween 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 discredit and de preciation, as obligations payable only in sil yer, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in

Un to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes 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 ball but a very small quantity of while bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that be-tween the 1st of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in pay ment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$54,000,000, and that during the same period about \$49,000,000 were paid by the treassurv 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 other notes for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$450,000,000 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 appre-ciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the Anascial strength of foreign nations. The excless of exports of gold over its imports for the year ended June 3, 1893, amounted to anore than \$87,500,00). Between the first day of January, 1893, and the 15th day of July, 1893 the gold coin and bullion in our treasury de creased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,00). Unless government bonds are to be constant

Ay issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase lav 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 for Sowed by the payment of all government obli-gations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part com-

pany and the government must fail in its estat lished policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other.

Given over to the exclusive use of a cur-

cency greatly depreciated, according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of 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, allow, ought to common our first safest money. the first class, nor could our government claim silver ought to occupy a higher place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States with not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are will ang to continue our attempt to accomplish the gesult single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic values nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home, in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline purchase American securities, but make haste

sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that ap-preheusion in regard to the fature of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caseed, is a menace which ought not for a moment be disregarded.

Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our affility to do so might be estimated and gauged the message in the highest terms. So and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources to be favorably passed upon. did Messrs. Springer and Holman.

But, when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 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 to money economical as such on every exchange and in

to a sound and stable currency and to mode, recognized as such on 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 religious or our national strength and ability to eliance on our national strength and ability to pardize the soundness of the people's money. oclitics. It vitally concerns every business and alling 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 profit in the fluctuation of values. but wage earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseess. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing im, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey upon the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor.

One of the greatest statesmen our countag 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 mis-chievous 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 slvas tion be afforded at once. The maxim, "Regives twice who gives quickly," is directly 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 vill give way to unreasoning panic and sac rifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Neverthe-less, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischlef already done and increased the responsibility of the govern-ment 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 suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present plishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff re-form 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 o the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all oubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obliga-tions in money universally recognized by all civilized countries. GROVER CLEVELAND. eivilized countries. GROVER CLE Executive Mansion, August 7, 1893.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. How Various Senators and Representa-

tives 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 presi-I have heard in the senate is that it is putation. s terse and clear a state

have been made." Senator Cockrell, chairman of the appropriation committee, when pressed for an opinion, said:

"I am not sure that I understand until I have read it carefully I cannot express an opinion."

Sanator Allison, one of the leading financial lights of the country, was very conservative in his expressions of opin-He remarked: ion.

"It is a very fair message. He states truly that the Sherman act was a compromise between the free silver men and those who opposed their views.

with the present condition of affairs. The lines are drawn for the battle and I see no reason for the friends of repeal to think they can carry their measure through. The message is what is expected and will do little to help the cause which the president champions.

Senator Teller-The simple assertion of the president that the present financial condition is due to the Sherman law does not make it so. His premise is wrong, and his conclusions necessarily fall to the ground.

Representative Simpson (populist). Kansas, said: "It is the weakest message ever presented to the country. Weak as dishwater does not express it. The president's reference to the labor

question is the veriest rot." Senators Quay, Hawley, Lodge and McPherson were well pleased with the recommendations regarding finances.

Senator Allison thought that the tariff utterances of the president were calculated to disturb business further at a very critical time. Mr. Burke Cockran, of New York,

who is expected to lead the anti-silver

'Admirable; most admirable. Even the silver men must admit that it is the most perfect presentation of the question that could be made." Senator Peffer-The banker will re gard it as perfection, the farmer and workman will see in it a further reduction of the product of their farm and

their labor. It is the first attack of

money kings in their final struggle for supremacy. Representative Bland, of Missouri, the Moses of the free coinage men, said: "As nearly as I could make out, it was a plea for a single gold standard because England maintains it. If England would coin silver probably this country would do so. We seem to have

SENATOR VEST TALKS.

Missouri's Senator Addresses the Senate in Favor of Bimetallism. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the sen-ate 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 their parity.

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 the confidence of a free people.

Taking up the Sherman act, Mr. Vest spoke of it as a houseless 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 bimetalist 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. Monteith 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, that if the volume of money was increased the prices 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 \$30 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 dent's views. All of the comment that of commodities put down beyond com-

France and declared that to-day the French people are financially the first people in existence. The French peasantry hoarded their silver 5 franc pieces and so, in the United States, the colfully the purport of the message and ored 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 Senator Jones, of Nevada *I thin x and the United States. How could it the message is utterly illogical and the expected that silver would retain does not analyze the situation at all its value when those two great nations The Sherman law has nothing to do 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.

Mr. Vest spoke of the unfortunate condition of the miners of the west, and said that the somewhat dramatic remark of an ex-senator recently, that in the extreme west the people were crying for bread and that in New York they were crying for gold, was literally

Suppose," said he, "that we were called upon to-day to pass a law stop-ping the factories of New England, what protests would we hear from that section? Suppose we were called upon to strike down the wheat culture of Dakota and of the Red river of the north, would we not expect to hear protests against it? If I were here from one of the silver producing states I would fight the demonetiza tion of silver as I fought the force bill, because it involves all that those peo ple should hold dear in the way of property rights and of the comforts of life. Arguments would be Arguments would have to be brought here 'stronger than proofs of Holy Writ' to make me agree to it. If I can, by any possibility, by legisla-tion, tentative or otherwise, keep this forces on the floor of the house, said: great disaster from these people—citi-zens of this great republic, of the same blood and lineage as ourselves—I will take the chances of even a mistake on my part rather than perpetrate what I

consider such an outrage upon them.

Wen by Creedon. ROBY, Ind., Aug. 15 .- The Creedon-Greggains contest at Roby brought fully 5,000 people to witness one of the best events of the character which the Columbian Athletic club has yet presented. Creedon knocked out his opponent in fifteen rounds. The fight lasted fifty-five minutes.

Cudahy Cutting Down Wages. Омана, Neb., Aug. 15.—The men in Cudahy's packing house were notified this morning of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages to take effect at once. The men are dissatisfied and there is talk

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, Magoun & Co. and \$107,000 to Heidelbaeh, 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 \$4.821/2 and \$4.871/2. 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 721/2 and 583/4 respectively.

Currency was firmer in the afternoon and the premium was up to 11/4. Gold and paper are wanted particularly, silver in a measure being discriminated against on account of the expense of handling. Spot gold was quoted at 1%, and for delivery at 11/2 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 In-

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 sill, the crowd below yelling to then 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 uncon-

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, secre tary of the legation to Mexico. Otto H. Boyesen, of North Dakota, consul at

Gothenberg, Sweden.

Bradley B. Smalley, collector for the district of Vermont. George W. Skinner, pension agent at Pitts

burgh, Pa. Thomas J. Lowe, secretary of Oklahoma. James C. Caldwell, receiver of public moneys t Kingfisher, Ok.

William D. Lindsay, register of the land fice at Guthrie. Ok Edward D. Spillman, of West Virginia, regis ter at Kingfisher, 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."

Lucille Adams Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Lucille Adams, the actress, died Saturday afternoon in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue hospital. She had been in the hospital since Monday, having been removed from her home on that day in a stupor attributed has arisen since her death. The actress tempted to transfer some of the was placed in the alcoholic ward on Monday and treated for dipsomania. She did not yield to the treatment, and died without having regained connciousness. The dead actress was 40 years old

BLAZE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Rendered Homeless-Loss, \$2,000,000. MINNEAPOLIS, Minra, 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 conflagra-

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 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.

Boom island, nearly half a mile above the fire on Nicollett 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. not this great structure stopped the furious flames which raged around it nothing would have prevented 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 destroved.

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 monetary supply. 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 much 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 the front parlor on the third floor, had 60,000,000 feet of lumber, worth but it is thought they are protected.

Thomas Salone, an old lady who was you can take your choice 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 Bedsoe, 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 courier just from the scene reports that they have been captured and killed.

of the Meacham gang of outlaws, illicit terrorized Clark and neighboring counties for many years.

The posse, which was composed of Jacksonville and Thomasville, has disbanded and quiet reigns supreme. Babe | people. Burke, Jim Jordan and Mack Burke, three of the worst men in the gang and acknowledged leadescaped by taking refuge ers, in Satilpas 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 unearthed. Citizens of Meacham are panic-stricken. Many have sold out, and those who could not find purchasers have abandoned their prop erty and left. It is reported that Neal Sims, brother of the notorious Bob Sims, has joined forces with the Meachamites.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

Three Women and a Child Go Down by the Overturning of a Naphtha Launch. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 14. - The Magnolia Outing club gave an excursion on the river yesterday, which terminated disastrously. While on the at the time to overindulgence, but homeward trip a naphtha launch on about the causes of which a question which were a number of people atbarge which was fastened in front of the steamboat. In some manner smaller craft swung in front of the barge and was sunk. Four men escaped by leaping on the barge, but Mrs. Charles Reis, Mrs. George Reif, Miss Wagner and a child were drowned.

BLAND ON SILVER.

Great Lumber Yards Burned-Hundrens The Missouri Congressman Speaks in Fa-

vor of Free Coinage. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In the house vesterday after Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, had spoke in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law and against free coinage, he was replied to by Mr. Blantl (Mex) 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 a bandon a large portion of the voters who had factory on the south end of Nicollett 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 While this fire was at its height a same time. "But," he went on, "we are spark carried high in the air alighted on 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 151/2 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

"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 pe ple 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 will, 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 groped their way through the smoke \$750,000 alone, and that this is a total lay its confiscating hand on America to the window and stood on the loss. Their mills are also gone and in the interest of England or of Euthese they claim were worth \$250,000. rope. That may be strong language, It is impossible to learn their insurance, but in speaking to you of the eastern democracy, we will bid you farewell Later it was reported that Mrs. when you do it. [Applause]. Now 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 de-These six men are the avowed leaders, nounce it as un-democratic and un-American, and the democrats engaged distillers and counterfeiters and have 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 more than 300 men from the towns of power and moneyed interests instead as of representatives of the American

> "You cannot hold the democratic party together on that line." plause.]

> 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.