

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893.

NO. 46.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The constitutionality of the Geary anti-Chinese law is to be tested again in the United States supreme court.

It is announced that Minister Blount will soon retire from Hawaii.

The public debt statement for July showed a net increase of upwards of four million dollars.

The coinage exalted at the United States mints during July was very light, being only 2,165,500 pieces, of the value of \$391,000.

It is said on good authority that Judge Holtman will be made chairman of the committee on Indian affairs in the next house.

The gold reserve has passed the \$100,000,000 mark. The net treasury balance, however, is declining.

SECRETARY HOKK SMITH states that it will be impossible to open the Cherokee strip on September 1, as hoped and expected.

For the first time since it was broken into in April the treasury gold reserve was made good again on the 2d.

SENATOR YEST has a bill for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 25 to 1.

HAWAII has sent Commissioner Alexander to the United States with instructions to do all in his power for annexation.

The president has appointed E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, one of the Pacific railroad commissioners in place of Mr. Dimmock, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, but declined the position.

The salary of a commissioner, when engaged in the performance of his duty, is \$10 per day, with expenses.

THE EAST.

The Edison Phonograph Co., of Orange, N. J., has discharged 300 men. It is asserted that the reduction in the force is for the purpose of taking stock.

A MEETING of the eastern agents of the Western Passenger association was held in New York to attempt to regulate the scheduling of immigrants over the various routes.

WILLIAM SULZBACHER and Henry Gitterman, composing the firm of Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wade, importers of woolsens, of Worth street, New York, have made an assignment.

The receivers of the Reading Railroad Co., as was expected, failed to pay the interest due upon the bonds of the Philadelphia, Reading & New England and Pottsville Bridge and Philadelphia & Frankfort Railroad companies.

LEVI P. MORTON'S immense new barn at Ellersbee, near Rhinebeck, N. Y., with 100 head of Guernsey cattle and all farm horses, was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$100,000.

The Philadelphia Press says: "An effort is being made in this city to import \$1,000,000 of gold direct to this city from Europe. New York will not be consulted in the matter, nor will that city have anything to do with the operation."

"A CATHOLIC American" in an inspired article in the New York Sun on the Catholic church in America caustically disapproves of the creation of the office of papal legate in this country and criticises Santoli's course throughout.

The editorial control of the New York World has passed entirely into the hands of Col. Charles H. Jones, late of the St. Louis Republic.

It is thought that the mills at Falls River, Mass., will have to shut down, the banks finding it difficult to pay checks in currency.

By the collapse of a boat house balcony at Chelsea, near Boston, three persons were killed and many injured.

EX-TAX COLLECTOR MOSES P. SMITH, of South Orange, N. J., has been arrested on a warrant charging him with embezzling \$15,000 of the funds entrusted to his care as township collector.

HULDA, the noted five-year-old, made a heat in the trotting race at Buffalo, N. Y., in 2:08 1/4.

The financial situation in New York on the 4th was a very peculiar one, in the fact that a higher premium was offered for currency than gold.

The steam yacht, Rachel, sank in Lake George near Troy, N. Y., and nine persons of a party of pleasure seekers were drowned.

OLIVER P. MINK, of Boston, comptroller of the Union Pacific, has declared that retrenchment will be the watchword of the management all along the line.

The Lebanon Trust & Safe Deposit bank, of Lebanon, Pa., failed to open its doors. The bank is a state institution with a capital of \$50,000. It is believed that the suspension is only temporary.

MESSRS. PARROTT BROS., members of the New York Cotton exchange, have announced their inability to meet their engagements.

THE WEST.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, denies emphatically that he is in the field again for the democratic nomination.

The officials of the world's fair announce that the finances are now in a satisfactory shape.

The silver convention effected a permanent organization by electing Gen. A. J. Warner president.

The First national bank of Kendallville, Ind., which suspended payment June 22, has been permitted to reopen its doors for business.

The fine steamboat owned by Capt. A. T. L. Armstrong, of Nashville, Tenn., was burned at New Albany, Ind. Loss, \$50,000.

INSPECTOR THORNBY, who had a fight with World's Fair Commissioner St. Clair and was discharged, has been reinstated.

STRIKING iron men at Ely, Minn., have warned the cashier of one of the companies to leave the place, threatening to burn him alive.

STARTLING developments are coming to light about the cold storage fire at Chicago, a witness testifying that the place was robbed and fired by an organized gang.

The Osage Indians, being well fixed financially, have declined to sell their lands to the government.

SCHAUBELT, the Haymarket bomb thrower, is reported to be living in Springfield, O.

The Michigan Peninsular Car Co., of Detroit, has laid off 500 employees and reduced the wages of the remaining 700 each 10 to 15 cents a day.

LARGE numbers of Austrians and Italians are leaving Pueblo, Col., and returning to their native homes.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ELLIS, of Michigan, has given an opinion to the effect that the insurance law passed by the late legislature is unconstitutional, owing to section 5, which permits unauthorized companies to do business in that state.

The Union Stock Yards Co., at Rodeo, Contra Rista county, Cal., has suspended operations because of the inability of packers to continue under existing financial conditions. The plant is new and valuable and has only been running a few months.

MRS. MARIA L. MITCHELL, widow of Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, has begun a suit against her son, Senator John L. Mitchell, and the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co.'s bank. The bank owes her \$200,000, it is learned from good authority, and her son, it is alleged, is behind some \$50,000 on her annual allowance.

The Anti-Somerby Iron Hallers in session at Indianapolis got down to work and materially modified the organic laws of the order.

A BAD row between non-union and union sailors occurred at Chicago. Two men were probably fatally hurt.

At a colored emancipation celebration at Goose Neck Bend, I. T., John Vann, a colored desperado, was killed by a young white man named Singleton and almost a race war was precipitated by the occurrence.

NELSON VAN KIRK, for many years a well known trader on the Chicago board of trade, committed suicide after failing.

The pruning of the expenses of the fair goes on and every effort is being made to save money with which to meet the bonds.

JOSEPH W. HOWELL, who murdered a woman and four children near Brookfield, Mo., January 9, 1889, was executed at Trenton, Mo., on the 4th.

WALKER & Co., dry goods, Chicago, failed.

The American Loan & Trust Co. has resumed business at Omaha under the old officers.

The Choctaw elections resulted in a victory for the Locke faction.

A FIRE at Princeton, Minn., destroyed the First national bank building, a hotel and six business houses, causing a loss of \$50,000; insurance only partial.

FIFTEEN hundred of the depositors of the Akron, O., Savings bank unanimously agreed to a plan whereby the institution will be enabled to discharge the receiver and open its doors for business.

THE SOUTH.

The Rock Island ran its first train out of Fort Worth, Tex., on the 30th.

HANDY, the third negro engaged in the outrage of Mrs. Sigheter, of Swansea, S. C., was beaten and lynched as were his two confederates.

The lease of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern to the Newport News & Mississippi Valley has been canceled on account of the law in Kentucky prohibiting foreign corporations from operating railroads.

THREE members of a Ku-Klux organization in Tennessee, have been shot by brothers of their victim.

TEXAS militiamen were pronounced good soldiers by United States officers who attended the state encampment.

At a church row near Jefferson, Tex., Bunk Taylor, colored, shot four men and escaped.

The house of Hattie Rogers, at Hillsboro, Tex., was burned recently. Miss Webb, an inmate, was roasted to death, and the proprietress, Hattie Rogers, and her companion, Joe Chenaba, were fatally burned. Five other inmates were seriously burned.

LUKE SHORT, widely known on the frontier and formerly marshal of Dodge City, Kan., was reported fatally sick at Fort Worth, Tex.

At Ellersboro, W. Va., a bloody battle occurred between drunken roughs, in which several were badly injured.

The Tennessee penitentiary commission has decided to operate state coal mines.

JOHN JACKSON shot and killed his brother-in-law, John Padgett, at Greenbrier, Ark. No cause was known for the killing.

The grand jury at Memphis indicted Sheriff McLendon, Deputy Sheriff J. A. Perkins, Jailor Harold and Police Captains Ohaver and Hackett for failing to do their duty in permitting Lee Walker to be taken from the jail and lynched and burned two weeks ago. Several of the members of the mob were also indicted.

The Texas national bank, of San Antonio, is now in the hands of the United States bank examiner. It is the smallest bank in the city; capital stock \$100,000. The closing caused no excitement.

THE trouble between the towns of Mazatlan and Tejalpa, Mexico, over the question of boundary lines has culminated in a pitched battle in which a number of people on both sides were killed and many people wounded.

REVOLUTIONISTS in Argentina have won a complete triumph in San Luis and have the advantage in several other provinces.

WHILE soldiers were filling projectiles with emerald, the new Austrian army explosive, in the military committee building, in the heart of the city of Vienna, an explosion occurred. Two of the soldiers were killed and several were injured.

A HUGE hand grenade exploded on board the German armor clad steamer Baden at Kiel. Lieutenants Olesener and Zembach and seven seamen were killed and seventeen persons were wounded.

W. H. GREENFELD, M. P. for Hereford, has bolted the Gladstone party because of the home rule bill as it now stands.

The cholera is reported growing worse in Naples.

GRAND MASTER SARGENT, of the Locomotive Firemen, is much concerned over the railway outlook.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres says that the vice governor of Santa Fe has been killed by the rebels.

IS an address Balfour, the English conservative leader, came out strongly in favor of bimetalism.

The town of Birsik, Russia, has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration. One hundred and eighty houses were burned. Seven persons were killed and a large number injured.

ACCORDING to the Lancet cholera has been epidemic in Marseilles for the last three months. The local officials have carried their policy of deception to such length that even the government has been led astray.

CAREFUL estimates of the passenger earnings of the western roads for July show a big decrease.

MR. RUSSELL SAGE denies the rumor that a receiver is to be appointed for the Missouri Pacific.

R. G. DUN'S weekly review of trade says there is a marked improvement of the financial and trade situation on account of the gold coming back to the United States.

SUPREME CHANCELLOR WILLIAMS, of the grand lodge colored Knights of Pythias has been expelled on a charge of dishonest practices.

CLEANING HOUSE returns for the week ended August 3 showed heavy decreases in nearly every city. In New York the decrease was 25.5.

The condition of the silver market created a financial panic in Costa Rica. Many houses have failed and great distress prevails.

The expected war in Samoa broke out on July 8, when Matafa's men were attacked and routed by Malietoa's troops. The vessels of the treaty powers then interfered and put an end to the war.

The steamship Straits of Gibraltar has been lost in the straits of Belle Isle by a collision with icebergs. Value, \$100,000. No lives were lost.

THE LATEST.

A PARTY of bandits who attacked the home of a wealthy ranchman in San Salvador were pursued by soldiers and many of them killed.

The war in Buenos Ayres will come to an end soon for Gov. Costa's forces are cooped up in La Plata and cannot hold out much longer.

A LATE session of the international socialist congress, at Zurich, was exciting on account of the adoption of a resolution to exclude anarchist delegates.

It is denied that Mrs. Sartoris (Nelle Grant) will reside permanently in this country.

The treasury is gaining in free gold daily, the amount on hand now being considerably more than \$2,000,000.

At the meeting of the senate on the 7th Mr. Beckwith tendered his resignation as senator for Wyoming. Adjournment soon followed out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Stanford. The house elected Mr. Crisp speaker and the other officers chosen by the democratic caucus. The day was spent in choosing seats, adjournment following because of the death of a Mr. Enoch.

THERE is a prospect for more bloodshed in the Choctaw nation, as it is reported that the Cedar county judge who was removed by Gov. Jones has been murdered.

SECRETARY SMITH states that he will probably straighten out Kansas land office matters and make the appointments this month.

CITIZENS of western Colorado were alarmed over the actions of the Ute Indians and appealed to the governor for protection.

TWENTY-TWO excursionists were drowned by the capsizing of a boat off Glamorganshire, Wales.

FORGERS Ducret and Norton have been sentenced to imprisonment in France. They boasted of having stolen documents from the British embassy, which they had really forged, implicating members of the government in treasonable practices.

BOURKE COCKRAN has devised a plan for the immediate repeal of the silver purchase clause. It is receiving favorable consideration.

REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS SPERRY, of Connecticut, was so touched by the ragged appearance of a Washington newsboy that he took the lad to a store and bought a suit of clothes for him.

SENATOR PALMER thinks congress will not be quick to act on the tariff.

FIRE destroyed nearly \$1,000,000 worth of timber at Liverpool, England.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Assembling of the Fifty-third Congress.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Charles H. Crisp Takes His Seat as Speaker—Officers Elected as Per Caucus—Much Interest Manifested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The first democratic congress under a democratic administration since ante bellum days met in extra session at the national capitol at high noon. The occasion was an impressive one, recalling as it did a political situation that has not existed for over a third of a century. Deep solemnity was added to the scene by appreciation that the problem to be met and solved is a graver one than has agitated the public mind since the political struggle over the slavery question in the fifties.

The clerk first read the proclamation of the president of the United States calling congress together in special session and the roll of representatives-elect was ordered to be called. When the state of Michigan was reached and the name of George F. Richardson, of the Fifth district, had been called, Chief Clerk Kerr stated that since the certificate of Mr. Richardson had been received and duly entered on the roll another certificate had been received certifying to the election of Charles E. Bellnap as the representative.

Three hundred and thirty-six members responded to the roll call and a quorum was declared to be present.

"The clerk is now prepared to receive motions looking to the election of speaker, as no other business is in order until a speaker is elected," said the clerk.

There was a slight applause as Mr. Holman, of Indiana, arose and, after having moved that the election of speaker be proceeded with, said: "I have the honor to place in nomination for election as speaker of the house of the Fifty-third congress the name of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, of the state of Georgia." [Applause.]

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, next claimed recognition. "I have the honor," said he, "to place in nomination for the same office Hon. Thomas B. Reed, representative-elect from the state of Maine." [Applause on the republican side.]

Mr. Kem, of Nebraska, a people's party man, next arose. "I have the honor," said he, "to place in nomination for the same position, the name of Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, of Kansas. [Laughter on the democratic and republican sides.]

Messrs. Caruth, of Kentucky; O'Neill, of Massachusetts; Bingham, of Pennsylvania, and Hopkins, of Illinois, were appointed tellers.

The roll call was a very perfunctory affair, but the occupants of the gallery took as lively an interest in it as though the result were enshrined in clouds of doubt. Nearly forty minutes was consumed in this formal roll call with the result as follows: Charles F. Crisp, 214 votes; Thomas F. Reed, 122 votes, and Jeremiah Simpson, 7 votes.

"Charles F. Crisp, a representative from the state of Georgia," said the clerk, "has received a majority of all the votes given and he is duly elected speaker of the house of representatives of the Fifty-third congress. [Great applause.] The clerk appoints Mr. Holman, of Indiana, Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, to escort the speaker-elect to the chair."

There was a burst of applause as Speaker Crisp appeared a few minutes later under the escort of the committee. As he took the chair, he said: "Representatives: Profoundly grateful for this mark of your confidence, I shall strive to prove in every way worthy of it by an honest discharge of the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, with fidelity, with courtesy and the strictest impartiality. [Applause.] I am now ready to take the oath of office."

Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, the "father of the house," administered the oath of office in impressive tones.

Before administering the oath of office to members, prayer was offered by the blind chaplain of the last house, Rev. Mr. Milburn, now chaplain of the senate.

At the conclusion of the prayer the oath of office was administered by the speaker to the members, the roll of states being called for this purpose. When the state of Michigan was reached Mr. Burrows, of the republican side, arose and objected to the oath being administered to Mr. Richardson, whose name appears. The member named was ordered to stand aside.

After the administration of the oath to the members had been completed, Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, offered a resolution that George F. Richardson be sworn in, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, offered a substitute declaring that Charles E. Bellnap was entitled to be sworn in on his prima facie case. After some wrangling the two resolutions were postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Holman presented a resolution providing for the election of officers of the house nominated by the democratic caucus Saturday. A substitute proposed by Mr. Henderson submitting the republican caucus nominees was rejected.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the national bank at Hutchinson to reopen.

The colored people in various parts of the state celebrated emancipation day in becoming style.

In a family quarrel near Marysville the other day Richard Harke was killed by his son-in-law, William Giles.

Topeka's electric light works were recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$12,000. The fire was caused by wires being crossed.

"Shortness of currency" has compelled the firm of Johnston, Tindler & Co., general merchants of Gypsum City, to make an assignment.

The recent arrest of George Rogers and George H. Shirley upon the charge of burning the Harvey county records some time ago created quite a stir at Newton.

When Topeka tinnlers leave their houses unguarded burglars slip in and steal their diamond cuff buttons and surplus cash that had been drawn out of bank and left carelessly scattered around.

One of the boilers at the Anthony water works pump house exploded the other morning about 11 o'clock, killing the engineer, C. L. Perry, seriously injuring Lew Sargent and entirely demolishing the building and machinery.

While reading a book the other night J. M. Fishback, station agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road at Stafford, was suddenly confronted by a tramp who fired a pistol and seriously wounded Fishback in the neck. The tramp escaped.

Billy Zane, foreman of a switching gang, had both legs cut off by a switch engine in the Kansas City, Kan., yards of the Union Pacific road the other day. He missed his footing in attempting to step on the foot-board of an engine and fell under the wheels.

A cloud burst near Atwood the other day deluged the face of the country. Mrs. Aldridge was crossing the dry bed of a stream when a wall of water fifteen feet high swept down upon her carrying away horses and carriage. The woman's body was subsequently recovered.

John Thorpe, an official of the Kansas penitentiary coal mine, received serious and probably fatal injuries the other day while inspecting the bottom of the shaft. He was examining some bracing timbers when a large amount of slate fell on his head and body. It was thought his injuries were fatal.

H. J. Mayle, of St. Joseph, Mo., who has a city bridge contract at Topeka, was notified by the state labor commissioner to cease working his men ten hours. He had made his estimates on a basis of ten hours and was going ahead in defiance of the state law. He at first was disposed to fight the law, but finally yielded.

The Western university, the colored people's educational institution near Quindaro, will open in October. The board of trustees announce that one wing of the building will be put in order at once, so that at least 100 pupils can be accommodated during the fall and winter. It is under the jurisdiction of the African M. E. church.

The other day two men went to the home of Thomas Curry, a market gardener living near Muncie, nine miles west of Kansas City, and told a pitiable story of their hardships, they claiming to have been miners in Colorado. Curry gave them a good dinner. The scoundrels then suddenly attacked him with revolvers and compelled him to give up \$150 that he had in the house. They then fled.

The Kansas wall aid society has organized an employment bureau at Topeka for the benefit of ex-prisoners, who experience difficulty in obtaining work when first released from the penitentiary. There are about 350 discharged from the state prison every year, many of them young men and boys under 20 years of age and owing to prejudice find it difficult to secure employment. The society will try and reclaim them. A branch will be established in each county.

According to a report issued by Secretary Mohler, of the state agricultural department, there are nearly 1,000,000 acres of unoccupied government lands in Kansas still open for settlement. The counties containing the greatest number of acres of public lands are: Kearney, 75,939; Finney, 62,549; Cheyenne, 59,694; Seward, 58,233; Morton, 49,229; Meade, 49,804; Hamilton, 43,979; Wallace, 45,430; Stevens, 38,586; Logan, 36,880; Gove, 25,120; Rawlins, 17,460; Haskell, 15,672; Ellis, 15,609; Greeley, 14,282; Grant, 13,148. There are public lands in twenty-eight other counties, ranging from 12,060 acres in Clark county to 40 acres in Rush county.

The court martial of Col. Hughes, of the Third regiment, at Topeka for disobedience of orders is the first court martial held to try an officer for disobedience of orders since the organization of the Kansas National guard. The trial is the outcome of Col. Hughes' refusal to disperse the republican house of the state legislature last winter, when he was called into service by the governor. The charges are: First—Disobedience of orders to superior officers. Second—Speaking words inducing others in the military service of the state to misbehave before the enemy. Third—Giving intelligence to the enemy. Fourth—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and demeanor unbecoming a gentleman and soldier.

THE SILVER TUG.

The Anti-Free Silver Men Assume the Aggressive.

BOURKE COCKRAN THEIR CHAMPION.

Overtures Made to Mr. Bland to Dispose of the Financial Question—Cockran's Latest Explanation of His Intentions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—For the first time in many years the anti-free coinage men are the aggressive element in the house of representatives. Since the demonetization of silver in 1873 the silver men have been an aggressive element in every congress and have yeomanly demanded that atonement be offered for the "crime of '73" and that silver be restored to its place as a money metal. The militant spirit of the free coinage element is still to the front, but there has suddenly appeared an equally aggressive spirit among the hitherto conservative anti-free coinage men who have now assumed the aggressive and demanded that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act be repealed and that it be done unconditionally and at once. The leader of this element is a man who never follows, but always leads, Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York. He has been known for years as the high chieftain of Tammany, as one of the greatest orators of the day, but now he appears in a new role—the popularly recognized champion of the president's financial policy in the halls of congress. It is the element that has Bourke Cockran at its head that to-day hoists the black flag and declares no quarter to the advocates of free coinage. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman act without reference to a committee is the policy of Mr. Cockran and he to-day conferred with the silver men to induce them to agree upon a plan whereby the issue would be fought out in the halls of congress without awaiting the appointment of the committee and the reference customary under the rules.

According to Mr. Bland, no agreement upon the subject of the silver debate in the house is probable just yet. He said last evening to a reporter of the Associated Press that Mr. Cockran and himself had been talking about the matter, but no authorized proposition had been made and no conclusion reached.

"I told Mr. Cockran that I would consult with those interested with me in regard to this question, but I have not yet been able to do so."

"What were the terms of the proposition Mr. Cockran made?"

"There has been nothing definite proposed as yet. Mr. Cockran asked if we would consider a proposition looking to an arrangement under which the silver question could be discussed at once and I told him we would listen to him."

"What condition, or limitation, governing the situation would be acceptable to the silver men?"

"We do not want to unduly delay action in the premises," responded Mr. Bland, "but we must have opportunity to offer, discuss and vote upon amendments which we shall offer to a bill to repeal the Sherman law. This must be granted or there can be, in my opinion, no agreement regarding the matter."

The position of Mr. Bland is accepted by the anti-free silver men as an indication that the free coinage people will stubbornly contest every stage of repeal and yield nothing that is not wrested by the force of superior strength on successive roll calls—if, indeed, the repealing men have the numerical strength to successfully force the issue to a determination. In a statement to the press last night Mr. Cockran explained that his proposition to Mr. Bland related rather to measures than time.

"The whole question," he said, "is exhausted in three propositions, viz: First, to repeal the silver purchase act unconditionally; second, to repeal the silver purchase law and revive the Bland act of '78; third, to repeal the silver purchase law and provide for the free coinage of silver. My suggestion is that these be offered to the house in turn and debated as fast as they are defeated, if they should be defeated. Let everyone talk that wants to, and on these three propositions everybody can be heard."

"What limit of time do you propose?"

"I shall make none that will not be entirely agreeable to Mr. Bland, for it must be of such duration that the house will approve and adopt it. We can do nothing in this way except by general consent. But what I want, and, if you please, the anti-free silver men want, is that the country may know that this house will go right to work on the subject at once and come to a vote some time. That is the main thing to be desired, that the country may be assured of action."

Court Martial of Col. Hughes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—The political trial, known as the Hughes court martial, was resumed yesterday afternoon. Capt. W. S. Metcalf, of Lawrence, and Speaker George L. Douglass were examined. The testimony of the two related to the storming of Representative hall and the swearing in of deputy sergeants-at-arms. Nothing was elicited with which the public is not familiar.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

SUMMER PICTURES.

LONGING.
 When morn'g awakes on the hilltops
 And all the fields are fair,
 I walk in the dusk of the woodland,
 Where odors are sweet and rare;
 I walk in the lingering shadows,
 And sing my song alone,
 And though light is gone and the darkness,
 There's sorrow in every tone.

The flowers are fair on the uplands,
 The stream flows bright along,
 The air is sweet through the pine trees,
 And birds are glad with song;
 And flushing the golden hilltops
 A wakes the joyous day:
 But there's woe in my heart, my darling,
 For thou art far away.

CONTENT.
 A gray mist hangs on the hillside,
 Where all the flowers lie dead;
 The leaves are dank in the woodland
 And the fragrance vanished.
 The voiceless breeze through the valley
 Breathes cold and damp and sad,
 But I sing my songs, and the music
 That comes is sweet and glad.

For thou art here, my darling,
 Thy radiant face I see,
 And the day, though bleak and cheerless,
 Is sweet as spring to me;
 For thou art here, my loved one,
 And I look in thy loving eyes,
 And the heavens, though mist-enshrined,
 Are soft as summer skies.

—D. J. Donahoe, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

MY WIFE'S LUCK.

How It Brought Us a Very Undesirable Horse.

—Like many other people who are very strict in their notions of right and wrong, and would be shocked at the idea of violating any of the laws, my wife delights in gambling. I do not mean to say that she knows anything about the games on which men stake their money, and sometimes their honor and honesty; nor has she ever lost or won a penny in speculation; but she will play progressive eucher, and sometimes indulges in lottery tickets—I never buy them, since I once spent the amount of a prize which I did not draw—and she buys a ticket in every raffle which is brought to her attention. That is, she has been accustomed to taking such chances; whether she will do so in future remains to be seen.

A short time ago I came home and found her radiant. I did not know the exact cause, but held my peace, feeling sure that I would not long be allowed to remain in ignorance. Nor was I mistaken. After our dinner was over, and the children had gone to bed, she was sitting quietly by my side, and the enlightenment began.

"Harry," she said, softly.
 "Well?" I queried, knowing that a revelation was coming.
 "There was a young lady here to-day—such a pretty, ladylike girl."

"Are not the majority of your callers ladylike?" I asked, feeling sure that she was trying to arouse my interest and feed her jealousy at the same time.
 "I didn't say that she was a caller," pointed my wife.
 "Was she a book agent, then, or a beggar?"

"Nonsense," rejoined my wife, tartly; "I wish you wouldn't take such delight in teasing me."
 I promptly apologized, and hastened to inquire the young lady's object in calling.
 "She was soliciting subscriptions to help a poor family. The husband is sick and cannot work; the wife is in the hospital, where she has gone to have an operation performed, and there are five children, the oldest a girl of twelve, who does the housework and takes care of the others. Isn't it dreadful, the trouble that some people have?"

"Yes," I replied; "and it's dreadful, too, the way that some other people get imposed upon. I hope that you did not give her much money without being sure that she was all straight."
 "Oh, do let me finish my story!" exclaimed my wife, pettishly; she would have been very indignant if I had not promptly answered her question: what provoked her was the caution which I tacked on to the reply.

"A Mr. Randolph, who heard of them," she pursued, "investigated the case thoroughly, she said, and when he found that they were really deserving, determined to help them, so he gave them a horse."

"But what in the world—" I began.
 "Oh! not to keep or to eat, of course, but to sell. It was a horse that he had used in his business, but some changes which he has recently made left him without any particular use for it, and so he gave it to be sold for the benefit of this poor family. Isn't he good, Harry?"
 "Well, before I decide that question, my dear, I should like to see the horse."
 "Oh, you're perfectly horrid to-night! What's the matter with you, anyhow? Has everything gone wrong at the office to-day?"

"Not at all," I made answer; "but you call upon me to admire this gentleman's generosity, and I say that I would like to know the extent of it. But what did your caller want? I hope that you did not agree to buy the horse? When we are able to indulge in such a luxury I should like to have a voice in the selection of the animal."
 "The horse isn't for sale," replied my wife, with an air of great disdain, forgetting that she had, not five minutes before, informed me that he was to be sold for the benefit of this indigent family; "he is to be raffled off."
 "Oh!" I remarked, comprehending perfectly the state of affairs.

"Yes, and I took a chance for myself—it's a dollar a ticket, and they want to sell a hundred; he's a very cheap horse for a hundred dollars, she said, and I told her that I would speak to you to-night and maybe you'd buy a ticket. She's coming again to-morrow. Don't you think it would be nice, Harry, to take one yourself, in your own name, I mean, and one for each of the children? Wish mine, that would

only be five dollars, and I'm sure we ought to do that much for the sake of charity. It's a Christian duty, dear, to help others."
 If I had ventured to suggest that raffles are violations of the anti-lottery laws, so that the patronage of them can scarcely be called a Christian duty, I should have brought down a storm upon my devoted head and utterly failed to convince her that she was doing anything but right. So I wisely held my peace on that branch of the subject and simply remarked:

"There are a great many demands in the name of charity, my love, and I fear that did we give in every case as much as our feelings prompt we should soon be objects of charity ourselves. Besides, maybe it would be better to let the raffle go, and give what we can directly to the poor people. You might hunt them up, and see what they need most just now, and send them some flour or coal, or maybe some shoes for the children."
 "But I've already bought my ticket," she objected.
 "Well, of course, that is done with; but you were asking me to invest four dollars more; that is what I was talking about."

"Well, what am I to tell her when she comes to-morrow? I can't tell her that you won't have anything to do with it; she'll think you are dreadfully mean."
 "I don't know that I care very much for her opinion, seeing that I don't know who she is or anything about her—not even her name."
 "But I think you are mean not to do what I promised you would," retorted my wife, with even more emphasis than usual, although she generally lays special stress on about every third word.
 Without another effort at resistance, I pulled out my pocketbook and counted out the four dollars.

"That settles the business, my dear," I said, summoning all my gallantry to the rescue; "I would not for four million dollars forfeit your good opinion. But do you know anything about this horse? Since there is one chance in twenty that we may own him, I should like to know the particulars."
 "He's a bright bay, she said," my wife replied, when she had duly acknowledged this concession to her wishes; "and he's sixteen and a half hands high—that's a pretty big horse, isn't it?"

"Very high," I rejoined.
 "Well, she said he was a splendid horse, and I shouldn't wonder if we could trade him off for a pair of ponies that I could drive in a phaeton. Or maybe we could trade him off for one pony and a phaeton. Which costs the more, Harry, a horse or a vehicle?"
 "Well, that depends, my dear," I replied, decidedly at a loss to know how to answer such a very indefinite question.

"Oh, well, you know what I mean. If you were going to buy me a horse and surry or phaeton for my own use, which would be the more expensive part of the outfit?"
 "I rather think that the rig would cost more than such a horse as you would want to buy," I ventured.
 "Oh! now you're making fun of me, because I should be afraid to drive a fast horse. But I think that this must be a very spirited animal from the way she described it, and so it would be best for us to sell it or trade it off for a gentler one. Don't you think we could afford to keep a turnout, Harry, if we get one for nothing?"

"Well, I've been thinking of buying one, but I said nothing, because I wanted to surprise you," I admitted.
 "O, you dear fellow," she exclaimed, hugging my arm enthusiastically; "but it will be ever so much nicer if it doesn't cost anything, won't it?"
 "Why, certainly," I returned, "for then you could use the money that it would cost in charity."
 "Oh, bother charity!" she cried; "it begins at home. We need too many things ourselves to give that much in charity. Why, the parlor curtains are one mass of holes since they came from the cleaner's yesterday. I can't possibly mend them again."

At intervals after that my wife referred to the subject of the horse that she expected to win, and he rose in her estimation as the days went by. She was content at first with a very modest surry and a single horse; but gradually her ideas enlarged, and she decided to trade him for a more pretentious rig and a pair of horses. I don't know where her notions would have stopped, had she not received a notification that at a certain place, on that very evening, the raffle would come off. She was wild to go, but I vetoed that proposition.

"I don't know very much about the neighborhood, my dear," I said, as firmly as I could; "but I am sure that it is not a fit place for you to go. If you insist upon it I will go and see that it is conducted all right and bring you the news of the result as soon as the affair is over."
 "I am sure that where you can go"—she began.
 "You cannot always go," I went on.
 As I had supposed, the place indicated by the specified street and number was a saloon. I entered the back room, where the raffle was to take place, and watched the proceedings closely. Dice were used to determine the result, each owner of a ticket throwing for himself if he were present; the person who seemed to be master of ceremonies acting as agent for those who were absent.

It was with some disgust that I heard the names of my children called in such a place, but I conquered the feeling, or rather concealed it, stepped up to the table and threw for each of them. The throws were all low, as was my own. I now had to wait until my wife's number, which was ninety-nine, was called. It came at last, but little hope remained. Number eighty-seven had thrown fifty-two in three casts of the dice, and there was small chance of beating that. Much to my surprise, my first and second casts were eighteen each; the third was sixteen. It was a tie.

The hundredth number was called, and some smaller throw recorded. Their eighty-seven and ninety-nine were called again, to decide which

should own the horse. I will not deny that it was an exciting moment. It is true that I had only my wife's account by which to judge of the animal, but had it been a clotheshorse I would have wished, under such circumstances, to beat the man who had thrown the same as I.

He, of course, was called upon first. He threw twelve, eight, fifteen—total, thirty-five. Feeling sure that luck would not thus desert me, I stepped up to the table and took up the dice box.
 My first throw was twelve, and was followed by eighteen, fifteen—total, forty-five. I had won, or rather my wife had.

Of course, I had to accept the congratulations of all, and return the compliment by treating the crowd. It cost me about five dollars, but, I reflected, any kind of a horse would be cheap at ten dollars.
 I received an order on the liveryman for the horse, but as it was very late, and I knew that my wife, besides being timid about staying alone, would be anxious to hear the result of the raffle, I did not go to the stable but betook myself home. She ran to meet me.
 "Oh! tell me quick, Harry, did we get the horse?" she asked.
 "We just did, my dear," I replied, beamingly; "that is, you got it; it was your number that won it."
 "Was it, really? Then we needn't have taken those other chances at all. But my very own horse! Did you see him, Harry?"

I explained what had led me to forego that pleasure till morning.
 "Oh, you're such a darling! But you will go and claim him early to-morrow morning, won't you?"
 "Of course," I replied, "the very first thing."

True to my word, I set off early in the morning for the other side of town. I mentioned my business, on arriving at the stable, to the first man I saw; one has no reason to be ashamed of being lucky. The man grinned, a little maliciously, it seemed; but perhaps, I reflected, he was envious; he might have had a chance in the horse.

To the boss, accordingly, I presented my credentials.
 "So they held the raffle, did they?" he asked, grinning in his turn. "I sent them word the other day that they'd better have it while they had a horse to raffle."
 "Why, what's the matter?" I demanded.
 "Well, the creature's about as badly spavined as any I ever saw," he rejoined, contemptuously, and called one of his hostlers.

"And there is no remedy?" I asked.
 He shook his head as the hostler approached.
 "Jake," he said to the man, "this gentleman has won that old horse of Randolph's that was raffled last night. Take him to the stall and show him his property."
 "That old horse, Mr. Parker? Why, he died this morning."
 "Did, eh? Well, I knew that he couldn't last very long. Well, sir, I am very sorry for your disappointment. Had you seen the horse at all? No; then will you be kind enough to bring around some one who can identify the animal, to make sure that it is your horse that is dead? I should not like to lie under any suspicion in the matter. Bring anybody you please that knew the horse—Randolph or anybody else."

But, as I knew the liveryman stood pretty high as a straightforward fellow, I declined to avail myself of the invitation, and took his word for the identity of the animal.
 What did my wife say? Oh, well, she said a great deal, chiefly about the wickedness of that nasty thing which came around persuading people to take chances on a dead horse. It was in vain that I remonstrated that the horse was not dead when the tickets in the raffle were sold.

"Well, he might as well have been," she declared. "They knew that he was going to die some time, anyhow. But, then, raffles are nothing but gambling schemes; anybody might know that the people who get them up wouldn't hesitate to cheat you. I really don't think that they ought to be allowed."
 "Miriam K. Davis, in Good Housekeeping."

A Triton Among the Minnows.
 Prince Adolphus, of Schaumburg-Lippe, is the hero of the following story: During the congress of princes held in Frankfurt in the year 1863 a banquet was given by the authorities, to which the notables of the city were invited. The sovereign princes of the German confederation sat apart from the rest of the company, and were engaged in an animated conversation, when suddenly there was a general commotion among the illustrious guests. The crowned heads rose from their seats to welcome an insignificant little gentleman who had joined the circle. To everybody's astonishment, Prince Adolphus alone kept his seat. Then the elector of Hesse went up to him, and whispered in his ear:
 "My dear prince, won't you speak to the gentleman along with the rest? Don't you know who he is?"
 "No."
 "It is Baron Rothschild."
 "What of that? He is nothing to me. I don't owe the fellow anything."
 —Zeitgeist.

Selfishness in a Barber Shop.
 "Have you ever noticed the man," said the philosophic barber, "who sits down in the chair to be shaved with the only illustrated paper in the shop in his hands, throws back his head where he can't see the paper for the life of him, spreads the paper over his knees, and lies back hanging on to it all through the shave, while a half dozen men are waiting their turns with nothing to look at but the bare walls, the rows of mugs and the fly-specked mosquito netting over the looking glass? That's what I call selfishness. You see lots of human nature in a barber shop. Bay rum, sir?"—N. Y. Times.

—Van Arndt—"And so you are to be married? Who's the lucky one?" Miss Highheels—"Give it up. Ask me a year from now."—Puck.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

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

Taxing Credits.

By a clerical error, some remarks in a recent issue showing that to tax creditors is to tax the farmers and the workers rather than the capitalist, appeared as though they were by Matthew Marshall, of the Sun.
 What Mr. Marshall wrote referred to the interest of these classes as the largest creditors in an honest dollar, and not to the matter of taxation.—En.

Grange Lessons in Taxation.

Granger—What are taxes?
 Master—Moneys extracted from your earnings and the earnings of all the rest of the people to pay the expenses of governing us.
Q. How is our government usually divided?
 A. Into local (county, village or city) state and national government.
Q. From what sources does government try to draw taxes?
 A. From real estate and personal property.
Q. What is real estate?
 A. Land, buildings and improvements attached to the land.
Q. What is personal property?
 A. Things not included in real estate, such as cattle, horses, hogs, and all other animals; potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and all other vegetables, apples, plums and pears and all other fruits, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and all other grain; coats, hats, boots, shoes, dresses, and all other kinds of wearing apparel; wagons, plows, barrows, mowers, reapers, forks, shovels, sewing-machines, and all other tools and things which industrious people use to get a living; notes, stocks, bonds, mortgages and other pieces of paper like in character; and money. Such things are personal property.

Q. Upon what kinds of personal property do taxes bear most heavily?
 A. Upon the necessities of life, on food, clothing, and things of that character which far outweigh all the stocks, bonds, etc. Personal property is not mainly as has been supposed, in the hands of the wealthy.
Q. How much personal property escapes taxation in New York state?
 A. Report of the state board of assessors says the amount thus escaping taxation in this state is over two and one-half billions of dollars, and the amount uncollected is increasing every year. A fair estimate fixes the value of real and personal property about equal.

Q. How happens such an immense amount of personal property to go uncollected?
 A. On account largely of the concealment of personal property by the owners thereof, and in some degree because of the inefficiency and ignorance of assessors.
Q. Where do assessors most readily find and assess personal property?
 A. Among the farmers, who are unable to hide the most of their personal property; a farmer's neighbors, as a rule, know just about how much he is worth.

Q. What keeps an assessor in office?
 A. Good will of the voters, which he would lose if she should tax what they wish not to have taxed.

FARM PROPERTY EASIER VALUED.
 Articles of personal property that can be seen and touched and hence reached by most honest assessors are what is called "visible and tangible things" such as animals, stock on hand of merchants and manufacturers, household furniture, implements and carriages. Farm implements and animals are always readily open to inspection and their value is generally about the same and can be more readily fixed by the assessor.

BUT HERE IS A HARD JOB.
 Very different is the case of merchants. What assessor, however honest, can personally and correctly value the stock of the grocery, dry goods and drug stores. In one store there are hundreds of different articles at different prices. Goods lie side by side, some worth two or four cents a yard and others two or four dollars and only the eye of an expert can detect the difference. All the assessors of a great city can do is to take the word of the merchants and manufacturers.

AN EASY JOB.
 Farmers also have a certain average quality of furniture which can be ascertained far more readily than the value of furniture belonging to well-to-do city residents, some of whom use furniture worth \$15,000 a set and such high cost being marked by few outside indications.
 Thus it will be seen that the efforts to tax personal property result in discovering more of the farmers' than of others.

Income Tax on Natural and Artificial Monopolies.
 If it is absolutely necessary to maintain the present enormous revenue for an indefinite period, the deficiency must be met by some form of substantial direct taxation. The constitution ought to be amended, and can easily be amended, so as to enable direct taxation to be apportioned according to wealth, instead of population; and meantime, an income tax can be levied, to be collected from the income of natural or artificial monopolies. An income tax, levied exclusively upon rents, patents, railway, telegraph, telephone, gas, and similar franchises, and a few other practical monopolies, could be made to supply all the deficiency of income which might arise under a revenue tariff framed upon the principles here set forth.

A general, sweeping income tax law can not be successfully enforced in this country; indeed, it is not fully or fairly enforced in any country. But such a tax, if confined to these sources of in-

come, can be efficiently collected; because tax returns can be obtained from people who have no interest in reducing the amount of the tax, and very few persons will make false returns for the benefit of other people. Such an income tax ought to be maintained at all times, for the purpose of providing a system of taxation, always efficiently in operation, in which the rate of tax could be changed every year, without interference with business or disturbance of vested interests.

Ad valorem duties have stood the test of time and do not bear the poor.
 Let us now consider the reasons for a uniform ad valorem system.
 In the first place, it has existed once, and therefore it can exist again. It was in force from 1846 to 1891, and it worked better than any other system ever put into practice.
 It is universally conceded to be sound in theory and absolutely just in principle. If all values were correctly stated, taxation upon that basis would be ideally perfect. No one proposes for a moment to tax every house alike, or to tax land by the square foot, instead of the market value. Every intelligent man knows that assessors make gross errors in valuation of real estate, but no human being proposes to interfere with the ad valorem principle in local taxation. The idea of taxing the poor man's acre in Kansas, worth \$20, as much as the rich man's acre in New York city, worth \$2,000,000, would be so monstrous that no one would venture to mention it. Yet the principle is precisely the same with that which taxes a yard of cloth worth 50 cents as much as another yard worth \$5.

Specific duties always and inevitably bear very heavily upon the poor, and very lightly upon the rich. This is their conclusive condemnation. No matter what may be the loss of the government by evasions of taxes—no matter what be the loss of honest importers by the frauds of their rivals—nothing can justify the wholesale robbery of the poorer classes, which is inherent in every system of tax by mere weight and measure.—T. G. Shearman.

New York Assessments.

The showing made by the tax commissioners of an apparently large increase in the assessment of personal property serves only to make more conspicuous the inequality and ineffectiveness of the system of taxing that class of property. Apart from the corporation and bank assessments, the increase is derived mainly from the large estates of certain deceased persons. Jay Gould in his lifetime was taxed on only \$500,000 of personal property. Proceedings in the surrogate's court have shown the real value of that kind of property left by him to be about \$75,000,000, and the commissioners have assessed it at \$10,000,000. This affords some indication of the vast amount of personal property in the hands of living persons that escapes assessment and of the arbitrary and unequal manner in which the property of estates is assessed. Those of moderate size are much more fully taxed than those left by millionaires, and the inheritances of widows and orphans in general bear a much larger share of the burden of taxation than the same kind and amount of property in the control of living owners. Only a small fraction of personal property is reached by the assessors, and there is great inequality in the assessment. If the whole system were swept away and the needed revenue derived from real estate alone, there would be a great equalization of burdens and a general relief for capital employed in productive industries, and the operation of business.—N. Y. Times.

A Proclamation.

July 1, 1893.
 "I Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do by this proclamation, declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of congress on the 7th of August, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress."

What's the matter with our having a special session of the legislature to give the people of this state relief from the present unjust, unequal and injurious system of taxation. While congress is engaged in repealing laws which are largely responsible for the "panic" condition, let the state legislature engage in the business of repealing state legislation which is driving capital from the state, creating distrust, breeding perjury and fraud, and enabling the unscrupulous to get an unfair advantage in the matter of taxation over the needy and the honest.

Why Not Take Similar Action Here.
 While chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial bodies are holding meetings all over the country requesting their congressmen to vote for the repeal of legislation which they believe has caused the present "stringency," why don't similar bodies, Farmer's Alliance and workingmen's organizations hold meetings and urge upon their assemblymen the absolute necessity of the repeal of legislation in this state which has placed onerous burdens upon personal property, has propagated a contempt for the sacredness of an oath, has done much toward upsetting the natural flow of trade, has injured business, restricted new ventures, thereby causing a great deal of suffering to those who depend upon "good times for high wages and steady work."

Property Exempt From Taxation.
 Albany.—The last legislature passed a law making it the duty of the boards of assessors throughout the state to furnish to the clerk of the board of supervisors in their respective counties by September 1 next, a complete list of property within their respective districts, exempt from taxation under the state laws, which statement in turn shall be forwarded to the comptroller's office. The blanks, as required by this law, have all been distributed and must be returned to the comptroller by October 1 next. The whole expense connected with the collection of this information will not exceed \$500.

A Question of Probability.

"How are you getting along with your new novel?" he asked of a feminine genius. "Not so well," she answered, "as I have been. I came to a very troublesome point last week and I haven't done anything on it since." "What was the matter?" "I find my heroine all alone. She takes her hat and goes out into the darkness and loneliness in search of the village lawyer." "That sounds very good." "Yes, but it is improbable." "Why?" "She is all alone." "Of course." "And puts on her hat to go out." "Yes." "Whom is she going to ask whether it is on straight or not?"—Washington Star.

And It Went to the Jury.
 Cross-examiner—Doctor, what was the first knowledge you had that the defendant was possessed of a suicidal mania?
 Dr. Emdee—When he called and asked me to prescribe for him.
 Cross-examiner (to judge)—That is our case.—Truth.

So Hospitable.
 Fair Lady—Well, major, how did you enjoy your African trip? How did you like the savages?
 Major—Oh, they are extremely kind-hearted—they wanted to keep me here for dinner.—Amusing Journal.

Life and Strength

Are given to weak and frail children in wonderful manner by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Edward Hilbert, Lawrence, Mass., says: "Our daughter, Etta, had little strength, had frequent fainting spells, which physicians said was caused by heart trouble. Nothing gave her any strength till we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla. Her general health improved until she became as healthy and rugged as any child."



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"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson Col.



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OVER THE SEA.

I've waited long my ship to see,
The ship that comes from o'er the sea.
They tell me that she's on her way,
(The ones whose hearts like mine are out)
I eager see the Gotham bay
All full of hope and fear and doubt.
Oh! when she comes from o'er the sea,
What presents, love, I'll give to thee!

My ship is full of yellow gold
And fabrics rare and gems of old;
The wealth that swift is borne to me
Is greater far than Sheba's gift:
As rich as Croesus I shall be,
With more than "Gent" could lift!
Within a palace wall shall dwell,
Myself and she who loves me well.

Through cold and heat I patient wait,
As do the rest (the heirs of fate).
Oh! why can I not slight my sail,
As others daily, hourly do?
Guiding star, thy face unveil,
And stick with wealth my pathway strow!
It is not true, my ship's no more—
Is wrecked upon a desert shore!

My locks to silver swiftly turn,
But still the sparkle of my doth burn,
The one I love I have not lost,
The horseman pale her form did clasp;
But still I gaze across the tide
And long, ere death, my wealth to grasp.
Yes, when that cargo comes to me,
Indeed, I then shall happy be.

My falling eyes I feeble raise
And strive once more to pierce the haze—
Ah! what is that? My bark is here,
From far across the waters blue,
O ship, delay'd, my end is near:
To thee, my life, I bid adieu.
A fortune won at what a price—
A wasted life, the wretched's prize.

—Ohio Farmer.



THE MARTLET SEAL

BY JEANETTE H. WADSWORTH

CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED.
"Oh, I know now!" The light of intelligence broke suddenly over the puzzled baby face. "Mother Goose!"
"Precisely," said Ida, accommodating herself to the tender little feet and rhythmically supplying the context:
"There was an old woman,
Possed up in a blanket,
Seventeen times as high as the moon;
What she did there
I cannot tell you,
But in her hand she carried a broom.
Old woman, old woman,
Old woman, said I,
Oh, whither, oh, whither, oh, whither so high?
To sweep the cobwebs off the sky,
And I'll be back again by and by."
It was so deliciously easy to be nonsensical that day!

"But you'll come back, auntie, by and by?" There was a touch of anxiety in the ignorant little voice.
"I will never get so very far away from you, my darling, my little sunbeam, my salvation!"
They had reached the front door of their own home by this time. Ida handed the child promptly over to old Dido, who was her abject serf. Then she turned towards the doorway alone.
"I have found out all I want to know, Dido."
Dido looked into the illumined young face before her with a new respect. She had lifted the veil heavy with the dust of half a century.
"Well, my child?"
"Rubbish!" Ida snapped her fingers airily. "I'm disgusted to think how much veneration I have wasted on it all these years. And, Dido, I am going to have a plain talk with father to-day. I wanted to know the whole truth first. After to-day you shan't hide our dear little girl away in that gloomy old wing any longer. I'm going to sweep the cobwebs out of father's brain next."

"Not much hardship in the wing," said Dido, not altogether relishing the iconoclastic spirit that was invading Glenburnie. Things that had remained solid so long must have some inherent strength in them—the vendetta among them. She was almost too old to adjust herself to a livelier order of things.
"I tell you what it is, missy—"
"But Ida's skirts were just disappearing around the last curve in the spiral staircase. She had gone to sweep the cobwebs from her father's brain, to flutter her new wings defiantly in his presence. She found him impatiently arranging the chess-men on the board. He consulted his watch before acknowledging her cheerful greeting:
"You are outgrowing the old-fashioned virtue of punctuality, Ida, I am sorry to see."
"I am outgrowing a great many other things, father, I am glad to say, but I hope I will always retain due respect for that old-fashioned virtue, as you call it."
She took her place opposite him, but made no motion towards availing herself of the accorded privilege of taking the first move:

"I think our game will have to wait a little while this morning, father. I want to have a long and a plain talk with you—must have, in fact."
The sybarite leaned back in his chair with a groan:
"Spare me! Are the maules dying with ebriosity? Send for a veterinary. Are the gin-saws in need of sharpening? Send for a gin-wright."
Ida held up her hand imperiously:
"Father, I am in no mood for your cynical jests. I have just come from White Cliffs. Mrs. Lorimer is very ill, but I do not think she will die. Her sons do."
"White Cliffs? You have been to White Cliffs, and have the temerity to acknowledge it to me?" His face was purple with rage.
"I have."
"And you are not afraid of my curse?"
"Not in the least."
There was such cool assurance, such indomitable courage, in her face and voice that her father felt suddenly self-conscious of foolish bluster. He shifted his position restlessly, but remained silent.
"Father," she said, in a sweet, grave voice, utterly devoid of disrespect, "I want you to listen to me quietly. When I get through, then will be time enough for any vaporing you may feel inclined to. But things must be altered."
"You take advantage of my helpless old age to insult me with impunity, girl. It is the common lot of parents to experience the ingratitude of chil-

ren. But go on; go on. I am listening."
It was poor old Lear's lament minus its dignity and its provocation. She let it pass without comment.
"One hears a great deal of what children owe to their parents in this world, father, but remarkably little of what parents owe to their children. Among other fixed moral laws of creation is the one that compels a child to believe every word its parent utters, for no better reason than that it is uttered by a parent.
"For twenty-one years, father, or, at least, ever since I have had sense enough to imbibe hatred, I have been told that it was my duty to hate anybody, everybody, rather, and everybody, connected with White Cliffs. And I honestly tried to do my duty in that respect. I owed it to my father."
"When I met Dennis Lorimer at the Pass that summer on my one free holiday and fell in love with him, I felt like the worst of criminals and a traitor to you. There was some mysterious thing between him and me, between me and my happiness, that I bowed before with the blindness of fetishism. I drove my lover away from me, with more resolution, perhaps, than I would have exercised if he had committed a crime in his own person. I owed it to my father.
"When he came to me and told me that he was going into exile for my sake, that his mother's vindictive determination to separate us had carried her to the extent of telling him that he must either vow never to try to see me, or leave her presence then and there, never to return again, I helped him to bow to the fiat which bore equally upon us both. I told him we owed it to our parents. And when you, hearing through Cato's treachery that he was in the summer house that day, sent him your insulting message, I almost despised him for the promptness and meekness with which he obeyed it. He went away, and in my heart I called him a coward. I began to cultivate hatred in my own person. Your heaven was at work, you see, father. I owed it to you to learn how to hate.
"Dennis came back to see me six months ago, father. He told me then that he had been looking for Sibley. He could not bring this rusty old secret from his mother. You would not ad-

mit him to your presence, but if he could find Sibley he would face him, man to man, and demand to know what it was that stood between the houses of White Cliffs and Glenburnie."
The old sybarite leaned forward in his chair in an eager attitude of attention:
"Well? and Sibley—did he find him?"
"It was not a difficult thing to do, father. Sibley is in New Orleans—has been in a good business there for some time now. You knew that?" He dropped his eyes silently.
"It is pitiable, father," she went on, impetuously, "to see a parent drop his eyes before a child—a helpless girl at that! But was it right, father, to leave me in ignorance all this time that Sibley had written to you, telling you if you would relinquish your absurd vow, and take your proper place at home, he would come back and help you?"
"Sibley is an unruly, tempestuous fellow—troublesome. I did not want him."
"Not so easily trodden under foot as a girl. But he is coming back, father. He and Dennis are good friends. Dennis faced him like a man, and Sibley had to confess that he was as ignorant as the rest of us. But out there in the breezy, fresh current of life that those two move in this poor, ragged old scarecrow that you and the older Lorimers have been shaking at each other all these years tumbled all to pieces. It had no substance of its own. I found that out for myself to-day, father."
"How?" the old man asked, doggedly.
"By kneeling at the bedside of a sick woman and asking her to tell me if, as her vision grew larger and clearer, the fret and the worry of this whole miserable business did not grow infinitesimally small. She said it did. And she told me all that I wanted to know. I told her, father, that I had promised Dennis to marry him and go away with him, to make a home for ourselves, if he would find Sibley and bring him back here to take this unjust burden from my shoulders. I told her I should not feel comfortable at the thought that we had kept it all from her. She had a right to know that we were going to be married in spite of her, in spite of you, in spite of the miserable old threadbare vendetta. And I came in here to tell you the same, father."
"What did she say?" He ignored the closing sentence.
"She put her arms around my neck. She kissed me, father, and she called me daughter. She told me to tell you that there would soon be no one left for you to hate—to let the old, worn-out feud be buried in her grave."
"No one left for me to hate! And I—

CHAPTER XIV.
Why should not one derive all the satisfaction that could possibly be extracted from grumbling to one's heart's content, when there was ready to one's hand a patient, equable hospital nurse, into whose discreet bosom one might empty "cart loads" of family secrets without the slightest danger of their ever being hauled up again?
Dick Lorimer, aching and bruised, disappointed and disgusted, feeling that he had made a thorough mess of a very

needed just ten more minutes yesterday than I could manage to procure. I would have been steaming up the river toward White Cliffs, instead of lying here with a broken leg, if I could have found it."
"But you have plenty of time to get well in," said Nurse Hamilton, with a smile which Dick mentally pronounced twice as sad as tears. "So my theory holds good, after all. Now, then, won't you please begin?"
"Oh, I say, please sit where I can look at you without making a corkscrew of my neck."
Thus directly impertuned, Mrs. Hamilton moved a fraction more directly in his line of vision.
"I wish you hadn't put those blinkers on, and I wish I could see you without that cap; it's a regular disfigurement. And you don't belong to them, nor they to you."
The clear white of Nurse Hamilton's smooth cheeks was suddenly stained a vivid red. She did not look at him as she administered her rebuke:
"You must not talk to me so. You are a silly, impertinent boy, and I shall send another nurse to you. I will not stay."
She raised her hand with a quick gesture. She was too late. Her white frilled cap was swaying triumphantly on the apex of Dick's daring fingers.
"Yes, you will, Norrie. I know I could not be mistaken. I knew your voice. You couldn't put it in a mob cap and blue goggles. Now then!"—he flung the cap upon the foot of his bed—"I have not made such an infernal mess of things after all; for I have found you."
She was looking at him with wide eyes through a mist. He had called her "Norrie," and the ice crust that had been forming over her chilled and lonely heart suddenly broke up under the warmth of the boy's caressing tones.
In the six short months of her life at White Cliffs Dick had been her most attached squire. This, the youngest of all the Lorimer boys, had been a special favorite of hers, and she of his. His "little sister," his "madame John," and his "Princess Norrie" had been pleasant to remember. She had no grievance here. She leaned toward him with dewy eyes.
"And having found me, what then, Dick? Have you missed me?"
"Have I missed you? We have all missed you, sister Nora," he said seriously. "John! poor old John! he has aged under it tremendously. Lord, how old and feeble he does look! He can't seem to get used to it. He never speaks of you, though. That's what hurts us all so bad. He goes about the house like some dumb brute that has got its death wound."
"Hush! for dear pity's sake, hush! He gave a death wound before he received one."
It came from her in broken sobbing gasps.
"To you?" Dick's incredulous eyes were upon her face.
"To me."
"Then he is a wretch, and I'll tell him so to his face as soon as I get home, if he gives me a death-wound for it. I will, by heavens, if he was forty times my brother!"
"Hush, Dick! You are a dear, hot-headed boy! Have you yet to learn that some sores cannot be healed by fresh blows?"



"IS SOMEBODY GIVEN YOU SOMETHING NICE, AUNTIE?"

important mission, immediately resolved to avail himself of that privilege the very next time his particular "white-cap" took her seat by his cot.
He would like to have some sort of name to call her by. "Nurse" was simply "beastly." She had such a soft little hand, such great serious eyes, such a tender way about her when she asked a "fellow" how he "felt now," that it was almost (not quite) enough to reconcile "a fellow to a broken leg."
He said as much to the surgeon on his rounds, adding: "I would like to know what you all call her, doctor."
"Mrs. Hamilton is what we call her. Yes, all the sick folks fall in love with her. You are only obeying an inexorable law of your nature. Here she comes now."
Adown the long spotlessly white room, whose colorless cleanliness was in itself an aggravation to Dick, who loved life in all its warm tints, its vivid phases, came the nurse towards them. The surgeon greeted her with: "You are to let this damaged young man talk as much as ever he pleases, Nurse Hamilton. We want him kept quiet, but he is more apt to keep his leg still while his tongue wags. Doubtless there is a letter to be written to somebody. There always is in these cases."
"Yes. And I want you to write it." Dick fired his answer to the surgeon's suggestion point-blank at the nurse. He had turned his head sideways to look into the clear steadfast eyes that had such a strange fascination for him. If he was not mistaken, that was the very thing she was trying to prevent.
"You will write it for me, will you not, Mrs. Hamilton?"
"Of course I will. See, I will be back presently with writing-materials."
When she returned with her portfolio she had on blue glasses.
"What did you do that for?" Dick asked, with a flash of decidedly impatient resentment. "Those goggles, I mean."
"To make myself comfortable." She opened the portfolio and selected a sheet of paper. "I am ready."
"But I am not," he answered, petulantly; "and if you don't mean to let me look at you while I am dictating, I'll make a mess of it. That's about all I'm fit for, anyway."
"For what?"
"For making a mess of things."
"You mean your leg? You should not have tried to jump on the car while it was in motion. There is enough time for all our needs, if we would only take it."
"This looks like it, don't it?" He indicated his helpless leg by an angry touch of his long brown hand. "I

had loved her all my life—her, and no other woman, ever!"
"Father!"
His gray head had fallen forward on his breast. His lids were closed and impurpled. He stretched out his hands blindly, gropingly. He was trying to say something. Ida knelt close by the side of his chair.
"My brave, brave child! I am glad it has ended so! Give Sibley my love—and Dennis."
It was so sudden, so utterly incomprehensible, that even when the family physician told her that he had known for years that her father must eventually go in just that sudden fashion from heart-failure, she found it hard to believe that he was no longer there at Glenburnie, wasting his manhood, ignoring his responsibilities, demanding daily tribute of her, bodily, mentally and morally.
"Thank God, he died with a blessing on his lips for a Lorimer," she wrote to Sibley, and sealed the letter with a black impress of a martlet.
"I am sorry he did not know about Sibley's child, Dido," she said that night, reaching out her hand for a touch of the hard faithful one that had never yet failed her. "I meant to have told him. But—"
"You done it all for the best. It ain't all cleared up yet. And he had a mighty turn for pesterin' about things. It would have just given him a lot of questions to ask which nobody but your brother could answer."
"Sibley will be here in a day or two."
"Thank the Lord for all His mercies!"
"And Dennis too."
A warm smile flitted over her white face, and, closing her tired eyes, she fell asleep with her lover's name on her lips and her hand lying like a snow-flake in black Dido's clasp.

CHAPTER XV.
The first congress, democratic in both branches and acting in concert with a democratic president, which the country has seen for over a third of a century and the first democratic congress which hundreds of thousands of democratic voters have ever seen, assemble at Washington. The exigency which brings it together in advance of the usual date of assembling is important, but it is not so important as the fact that the party of the constitution is once more about to assume full control of affairs, and that the people once more are to know what democratic government actually is, not by the professions and promises of its advocates, nor by the misrepresentations of its opponents, but by actual experience.
So many years have elapsed since the party was able to carry out its will in federal affairs, and so much of its time and energies have been devoted to checking the dangerous schemes of republicanism that a large part of the country, especially of its younger voters, have formed the idea that democracy is the party of obstruction and negation, and that it is not capable of constructive statesmanship. The history of the country belies this belief, for the greatest positive achievements in our national history for many years were the products of democrats, acting on the lines of democratic principles. The periods of our healthiest industrial expansion and greatest contentment have been periods when the country gave willing acquiescence to democratic beliefs and saw them in consequence work out the blessings to a free people, interested in their observance.
It is true that the party will have much to tear down before it can begin to build up. The present silver law must be done away with before a sound currency law, adaptable to all times and conditions, can be enacted; the tariff laws must be changed thoroughly to bring them into accord with the democratic belief of taxation for revenue and public purposes only; federal supervision of elections must be abolished; the shipping laws must be altered to admit of maritime growth proportionate to our inland growth, and the pension system must be made a roll of honor. In so far as democratic policies shall be necessary removals or modifications of republican policies they will destroy only to build on a broader and more durable basis, and they will insure a more equable and more general distribution of the natural blessings with which the country is so richly endowed and of the benefits that flow from our form of government.
"In most of the great practical questions of our times," said the late Samuel J. Tilden, "the democratic party has opposed the interference of government, even for the best objects, and because it was solicitous for those objects, has preferred to trust them to wiser, safer and more efficient agencies." Within a few weeks the democratic party will once more be in a position to clear the ground for the development of the country and of the individual citizen along the lines of the greatest adaptability of each. Appropriately, it will begin to clear away the encumbrances of republican legislation by repealing an act requiring the purchases by the treasury of silver, which is in flat contradiction of democratic theory, in defiance of economic law, and in theory and practical workings has proved a failure, more emphatically condemned by the American people than any of the long series of republican national measures, of which it and the McKinley tariff are the last and fullest fruits.
The democratic party is not only itself constructive; it aims to give every citizen the fullest opportunity, according to his own judgment and attainments, to build for himself.—Albany Argus.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PARTY.

The People Will Be Benefited by Democratic Legislation.

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HYPOCRITICAL PRETENSES.

Republican Double-Dealing in the Sherman Law Matter.

The one thing of which many of the republican organs affect to be most afraid just now is that the democrats in congress will not vote for the repeal of the Sherman silver law. Every expression of opinion from a democratic source which can be tortured into disapproval of repeal, or even into doubt as to its expediency or possibility, is made the most of; and the country—or that portion of it which the organs can reach—is told every day that the repeal cannot be expected.
These expressions of opinion are made with every pretense of regret; but it is very clearly apparent that the regret is hypocritical. The organs wish the democratic members of congress to vote against repeal, and the wish is father to the thought that they will so vote. If they are really honest in their notion that the law should be repealed—if they agree with Sherman and the republicans who were foremost in urging the measure that it should be done away with at the earliest moment practicable—this is a contemptible position to take. They ought to have patriotism enough at a time when most important interests of the country are at stake to put their miserable partisanship in the background and do what they can to bring about repeal, instead of laboring to prevent it because they fancy that prevention means discredit to the democratic party. It is not the first time, however, or yet the second or the tenth, that the organs and leaders of the g. o. p. have shown their readiness to sacrifice the country if they could thereby put their opponents in the wrong or make partisan capital. It is not to be believed that the democracy will aid the hypocritical members of a discredited party in their contemptible scheme. When the Sherman law was passed it met in both senate and house the undivided opposition of the democrats. This was given, not in the hope of securing legislation more favorable to silver, for it had been demonstrated before the measure was put on its passage that such legislation could not be had. The bill was opposed because it was be-

COMMENDABLE FORETHOUGHT.

Have you noticed that Herr Grashuber has two dogs with him when he goes hunting in the morning, but has only one dog when he comes back in the evening?

"Yes; but the other dog comes back with him all the same—in the hunting bag—so that the neighbors may think Grashuber has killed a lot of game."—Fliegende Blätter.

He gets All Mixed Up by a Mathematical Young Lady.
She was a bright mathematical scholar and pretty, and when she rattled at the stamp window and laid down a dollar bill the handsome young clerk in a blue necktie on the inside was all attention.
"There's a dollar," she said; "give me four times as many twos as ones and the rest in threes."
"I beg your pardon," he stammered.
She repeated her request.
"Certainly," he said, and began to lay out the stamps.
He worked at it ten minutes without success, she waiting patiently the meanwhile.
He wasn't busy with anyone else and she didn't seem to mind watching him calculate, so she gave him another five minutes.
"Then a customer came in."
"Just keep the dollar," she said sweetly, "and I'll come around in the morning and get the stamps in the proper proportions."
He thought she was becoming sarcastic and turned to wait on the next comer, but when he looked again for the girl of the mathematical turn she was gone.
That evening he visited the newspaper offices for counsel and advice, and the next day when she called he swore there wasn't a three-cent stamp in the office.
Now why did the clerk lie?—Detroit Free Press.

A PUZZLED CLERK.

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ELKINS EXPLAINS.

The Old Business of Partisan Partisanship.

Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, who has had a long and profitable connection with public affairs and who knows the "business" end of politics as well as any man in the country, explains that the present financial trouble is really the "democratic panic of 1893." Mr. Elkins' explanation, like many other things that he has given utterance to in times past, is important if true. If this is a democratic panic, of course it cannot be got over until the democratic party is either driven from power or reduced to helplessness by a change in the house or in the senate. If the dreadful party should establish its ruinous policy of reducing unjust taxation, stimulating industry by cheaper materials, increasing the demand for labor by broader markets, and diminishing the cost of living by taking off duties on the necessities of life, then the panic would have to go on until the blessed republican tariff pets could get control again. Mr. Elkins ought to know this as well as anyone else. It may be a stern sense of duty which impels him to give out such discouraging views of the future, or it may be that his personal and partisan interests are so largely involved in the return of the republicans to power that he deceives himself as to the facts and does not perceive that the influence of his remarks, whatever it may amount to, tends to mislead the public and to defer the return of confidence which is obviously needed. As the tone he adopts is the same as that of a very large number of republican speakers and writers, we fear that he and they in common are more bent on putting the democrats "in a hole," as Mr. Harrison would say, than on serving the public interests.

However, this cheap kind of partisanship seems to us much more likely to injure those who are guilty of it than to injure the democratic party. The great mass of the American people, whatever party they may belong to, are not fools, and though the partisans on either side often say very foolish things, even they do not, as a rule, act much more wisely than they talk, and seldom follow their own advice. There will not be very many misled by such solemn nonsense as Mr. Elkins and the party organs are talking. It is a little too heavy a tax on credulity to be asked to believe, first, that one of the great parties deliberately set out to ruin the business of the country; second, that an overwhelming majority was sent to congress and a president elected by the people to carry out that fell policy, and, third, that it took the people nearly six months to get scared over what they had done. This is the substance of Mr. Elkins' argument. He scents the notion that the effect of the Sherman law in destroying confidence as to the value of the currency had much to do with the present difficulties, and he points out that there were business troubles in South America, England, Australia and elsewhere as well as here, and as the Sherman law did not cause the troubles in other countries it could not have caused ours. That proves too much, for clearly his pet theory that the cause of the panic was the democratic victory does not apply to other countries, and therefore does not apply here.—N. Y. Times.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Before the administration "stiffens" the American tin industry it will be compelled to do some very keen detective work.—N. Y. World.

—Ex-Secretary Charles Foster has pitched into the new congress. If Mr. Foster were still in office, the new congress would probably pitch into him with impeachment proceedings.—St. Louis Republic.

—Having worked the "free trade" scare in vain in the last two general elections, the republican organs are now trying the panic scare as a means of frightening the people's representatives from their purpose to reduce oppressive taxation. It will not answer.—N. Y. World.

—While the republican press is sneering at the idea that the special session of congress will be able to do anything that will relieve the financial distress of the country, it is a fact that the eyes of the entire people are turned to that body as a possible Moses to lead them away from the consequences of republican blunders. With the republican press the wish is father to the sneer.—Detroit Free Press.

—Secretary Hoke Smith, ex-confederate of Georgia, is held up as a bugaboo to frighten pensioners and awaken the animosity of veterans against the administration. Hoke Smith was about seven years old and was in knee-breeches at the time Sherman marched through Georgia, and a vicious, determined "confederate" he must have been. The war was ended long before Hoke Smith was old enough to know what it was all about.—Albany Argus.

The Chase County Courant.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democrats of Chase County, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, September 2, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following county officers, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, viz: Treasurer, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner, and County Commissioner for the First District, and for the purpose of electing a County Central Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the Democratic County Central Committee.

J. R. BLACKSHERE, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

"Stand by your principles," shouts the Republican to the Democrat and Populist. Then he adds under his breath "and we will take the office."

Unemployed Colorado miners are going east in great numbers to seek employment. They are being fed by generous and sympathizing Kansans along the route.

Congress met in special session, Monday, but, as our Kansas City editor failed to insert the President's message in this week's COURANT, we will have to wait until next week to present it to our readers. It is a very conservative document, and, we hope, will result in great good to the people.

"The country is right now at the most critical period in its financial history. We have been traveling along on make shifts of one kind and another since 1878. Expedients will avail no longer. We are at the parting of the ways and must take definite, decided action one way or the other. We must either take up our silver and defend it against the world, or drop it, demote it, declare that it is not available as a basis of currency."—Atlanta Constitution.

Last Saturday, the Democrats and Populists of Bourbon county met in joint convention at Fort Scott, and made an equal division of the offices—the Democrats taking Treasurer, Register of Deeds and Surveyor, and the Populists Sheriff, County Clerk and Coroner. The combination is a strong one and cannot be defeated. Fort Scott is the home of that prince of stalwarts, Col. A. A. Harris.

The Democrats of Cowley county, in convention on the 22d, endorsed the Populist ticket from top to bottom. The Arkansas City Democrat, in speaking of the matter, says: "The Republicans say that the Democrats have nothing but the 'fuse.' That may be true, but we can use that to good advantage by sticking it into the Republican powder can in November and blowing that old rotten party out of existence in Cowley county."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LAWRENCE, July 15, 1893. DEAR SIR—The State Board of Managers for the World's Columbian Exposition have placed the State fruit exhibit in charge of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, under the superintendency of Judge F. Wellhouse, and this circular is sent to solicit your co-operation in the work of collecting and forwarding to him at Leavenworth the finest product of the orchards and vineyards in your county.

Undoubtedly you fully realize the importance, at this time, of sustaining the high reputation which has been accorded to the State in years past as a most favorable fruit region in the west, and which has added thousands of intelligent fruit culturists to her population, and materially increased her wealth, which has been the result of exhibiting her fruits in the past at home and abroad.

The opportunity offered to exhibit the product of the resources of Kansas at the World's Exhibition, and before the thousands of home seekers, vastly surpasses any occasion offered heretofore, and should not be treated with any degree of indifference or neglect by any class of our citizens.

Trusting to a favorable and prompt response, Yours sincerely, G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary. DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING AND SHIPPING.

Apples, pears, quinces, etc., should be wrapped in paper (old newspapers will do) and packed in barrels. Peaches, plums, etc., should be wrapped in paper and packed in crates or shallow boxes; and do not let them get too ripe. Select perfect specimens, clear of insects, and as highly colored as possible. Put on gloves while handling. Grapes can be packed in shallow boxes with cotton. Put the name and P. O. address of the grower on each package, and the name of the county, as we intend to show by counties.

List of Teachers.

- Below find a partial list of teachers employed in our county schools. No. 1, Elmdale H & Rose, Mrs Della Beck. 2, Clements, D J White. 3, Silyer creek, Walter Austin. 4, Cedar Point, R S Reed. 5, Pringle, Elsworth Jeffrey. 6, Cottonwood Falls, W M Kyser, T J Perry. 7, Bazaar, Nettie Smith. 8, Dunlap, Mrs Carrie Baconk. 9, Toledo, C Garth, Cora Stone. 10, Hayden, Bridgie Quinn. 11, Vernon, Mollie Albin. 12, Brandley, Rachel Powers. 13, Wonevu, Ralph Brees. 14, Lower Fox creek, Grace Smith. 15, East Buckeye, Lena Macy. 16, Allen Stevens. 17, Elk, J W Brown. 18, Cedar, J E Vanderpool. 19, Miller, T G Allen. 20, Blackshere, Laura Johnson. 21, Sharp's creek, Mattie Upton. 22, Harris, Jennie Hayden. 23, Woodhul, Stella Brees. 24, Upper Fox creek, Edie Thomas. 25, Elinor, Roxie A Rogers. 26, Caanan, J G Patterson. 27, Thompson, Thresa Byram. 28, Rock creek, J E Perry. 29, Morris, Geo Swainhart. 30, Prairie Hill, Ida Schimpff. 31, Grand View, Jennie Lombeck. 32, Safford, S E Bailey. 33, Cedar, Ruby Brandley. 34, Simmons, Anna Rockwood. 35, Jackson, Edward Sayer. 36, Coin Valley, Jessie Channel. 37, Lee, Cora Parks. 38, Pleasant Hill, Angie Stout. 39, Norton, Ed Rockwood. 40, Strong City, Prof Wilson, Fannie Powers, Lida Ryan, Ina Jackson. 41, Cahola, Beth Bailey. 42, Matfield Green, Principal, A H Sayer, Primary, Jennie Upton. 43, Lalogue, Ada Chappelle. 44, Marble Hill, J R Prichard. 45, German, Eugene Furman. 46, Chase Co., Fannie Thomas. 47, Back Creek, Lora Pratt. 48, Hattie Gray. 49, Ina Montgomery. 50, Rocky Glen, Nellie Bishop. 51, Fair View, Emma Goudie. 52, Forest Hill, May Veberg. 53, Lone Star, Adaline Gosler. 54, Hawks, Dolly North. 55, Lookout, Frances Day. 56, Highland, Emma Schneider. 57, Striby, Ulala Giger. 58, Bloody creek, Helen Proeger. 59, McDowel, Lulu Minix.

Commissioners' Meet. The commissioners met Monday for the purpose making the annual tax levy. They decided that 8 mills would carry the county through and only the number of mills would be levied that would raise the money absolutely needed. This was a wise move on the part of the commissioners and will be heartily seconded by the people.

The following township levies were approved. Diamond Creek, 2 mills. Falls 3 mills. Bazaar 2 mills. Toile 2 mills. Matfield, 2 mills. Cottonwood 3. Cedar 2. The county tax general and R. R. bond interest 8 mills. On roads for 1894 2 mills. On each dollars valuation the following levies were then made in the following districts for sinking and interest fund:

Table with 3 columns: District, Sinking, Interest. Rows include District 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

Ordered that the county surveyer be instructed to establish the road stones on the west side of 18, 19, 20. Ordered that Trustee Gray report what he can secure board for Ann R Smith soldier's widow. The following doctor's bids for poor farm attendance.

Attend and furnish medicine for \$3 per trip.—Dr. Dry. Attend and furnish medicine for \$3 per trip.—Dr. Rich. Attend and furnish medicine for \$2 per trip.—Dr. Johnson.

The proposition of Dr Johnson was accepted. Term to expire Jan 11, 1894. Are visiting bridges for Cedar and Upper Middle. The Game at Matfield. Several of the boys accompanied the nine to Matfield Tuesday to play mascot and yell and they did their part to perfection as the score shows—43 to 15 in favor of Cottonwood. The fine work of the battery—C Evans and J Smith and the heavy stick work of Hamme, Smith and Evans tells the story of our victory. Charlie struck out 21 men and Smith caught like a veteran. W. Rockwood at 3rd and Caboon at 2nd were all right. There was nothing for the rest to do. The Matfield boys did well when you consider the man they were trying to hit. The feature was the coaching of Logan and Lager and the comical remarks of W Heintz along the base lines.

City Council. At the meeting of the council Monday night the resignation of D. Raymer, as assistant marshal, was accepted. The REVELLE having the lowest bid was made the official paper. The citizens along Union and Maple streets are going in for improvements, as well as those on Oak, and have raised about \$80 among the property owners for grading, etc. A levy of 2 mills on personal and real was made, and 2 mills additional on real for improvements of highways was made. Attention was paid to the sidewalks. An ordinance in another column tells the story.

TO BEGIN WITH You have been wondering how much it would cost to go to the World's Fair. The price of a ticket from Cottonwood Falls to Chicago returns, 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 buildi g and how to see the sights to best advantage.

Bills Allowed.

Table with 3 columns: Name, What For, Amount. Lists various bills for services, supplies, and salaries, including items like 'What For', 'Amount', 'Name', 'What For', 'Amount'.

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.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity. MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP, to quench your thirst these hot days. Nice Fresh Celery Every Day. FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS, For yourself and "Best Girl." CIGARS AND TOBACCO, For those who smoke or chew.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but restores the system to normal condition, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES. ASTHMA FREE. RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

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

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP. Best Cell Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP. Best Cell Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money.

WORK FOR US a few days, and you will be started at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Cedar, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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

BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Emporia National Bank. Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U. S. Courts. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

GO TO CEDAR POINT! call on PECK, and purchase a M'CORMICK BINDER, AND TWINE, etc. Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

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

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A. PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS. Complete Ready For Use. \$35 to \$80.

W. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syncline Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A SCHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting has been established at 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 \$2.00, without leaving your home.

AGENTS WANTED on Salary and Commission for the ONLY AUTHORIZED Biography of JAMES G. BLAINE. By GAIL 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."

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway, few to the line, few to the mill where they may.

Terms: per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at six months, \$1.75; at three months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for station names (Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, etc.) and times for various routes (East, West, Mixed).

Attend CARSON & SANDERS' Cleaning up Sale.

Odd sizes in everything going at marvelously low prices. Shoes have been struck hard by low prices. If you have a small foot now is the time to get it fitted at a very small price.

CARSON & SANDERS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

It is raining, this morning. We still need money to pay debts. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Work has been begun on the dam. Somers has 17 pupils in shorthand. Dr. J. M. Hamme has gone to Chicago.

Some of the best horses in the State will be at the County Fair, September 13, 14 and 15. J. C. Ricker, after a visit at his home in Strong City, has returned to St. Louis, Mo. John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs.

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield, have just received a new lot of Ladies and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son, Robert, returned home, Sunday afternoon, from a visit to Mrs. Carson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans, at Emporia.

Do you take the Kansas Farmer? Why not? Every farmer, stock breeder, orchardist, dairyman, gardener, poultryman, and his wife and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical, honest, able, it is adapted especially to Kansas; it comes every week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valuable information.

Delinquent Tax List of 1892. CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. State of Kansas, County Treasurer, in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1893, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, so much of north side of each tract of land and town lots heretofore described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1892.

Multiple tables listing land parcels for various townships: TOLEDO TOWNSHIP, MATFIELD TOWNSHIP, CEDAR TOWNSHIP, COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP, HUNT & McWILLIAMS ADDITION, GRAND VIEW ADDITION, STRONG CITY, EMSLIE'S ADDITION, CARTER'S ADDITION, NORTH ADDITION, CHILSON ADD. TO BAZAR, MATFIELD GREEN, REED'S SECOND ADD TO MATFIELD GREEN, MITCHELL'S ADD. TO MATFIELD GREEN, RICHARDS' ADD. TO MATFIELD GREEN, CEDAR POINT, CLEMENTS, ELMDALE, SAFFORD, TOLEDO, WONSEVU, GRAWFORD'S ADD. TO CLEMENTS.

The Rogger Washer advertisement with an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits for laundry.

SILVER CONVENTION.

A Great Day for the Friends of Silver.

Sensational Speech by Gov. Waite, of Colorado—Other Speakers—The Resolutions—Close of the Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—There was tremendous applause when Gov. Waite, of Colorado, was introduced to the bimetallic convention at Central Music hall. A number of enthusiastic delegates had been shouting for two days for Waite and when the chief executive of the centennial state mounted the platform their cry of joy was overflowing. Cheer after cheer was given by delegates, who stood up and waved their hats wildly and the ovation terminated with "three cheers for Gov. Waite."

Gov. Waite spoke at great length. He asserted that since 1873 no congress had convened but that a majority in both houses were in favor of restoring the free coinage of silver. Congress never had been able to enact such a law because the president, whether republican or democrat, had always been dominated by Wall street and stood ready to interpose his veto, equal to a two-thirds vote in both houses of congress. The effect of the gold-bug conspiracy, which has denied free coinage of silver since 1873, has been to increase the purchasing power of money, or to put the statement in another form to decrease the value of all commodities. Abraham Lincoln said that if a debt was created with a certain amount of money in circulation and then the government contracts the money volume before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime which the government can commit against the people.

"And that," said Gov. Waite, "is exactly what this government has been doing since 1873. Congressional legislation and nothing else has reduced the price of silver bullion from \$1.32 per ounce in 1873 to 70 cents per ounce in 1893, and legislation for which the two old parties are equally responsible has reduced the price of wheat in the same time from \$1.41 per bushel to 58 cents. The same legislation has reduced the price of cotton from 19 1/2 to 10 cents in the same time. The ratio of value of silver as bullion as compared with the gold dollar has increased from 16 to 1 to 2 1/2 or 24 to 1. It has not only diminished the value of silver bullion, but also diminished in almost the same proportion the value of wheat, corn, pork, beef, cotton and the wages of labor. We hear much about over-production, law of supply and demand, etc., but with the single standard gold men of Europe, who have the reins in their own hands, there is not the same necessity to lie about it and no such dishonest attempt to dodge the issue.

"Not long ago," said Waite, "Gladstone was told by Mr. Thompson in the British parliament that the gold standard was crushing out the agricultural and the commercial industries of England by compelling the business to be done upon falling markets, debtor classes being reduced to industrial slavery, and taxes while nominally the same as in former times were double the amount of her products which a few years ago paid tax. Gladstone unblushingly declared that England as a creditor nation could stand any amount of appreciation in the value of credits and added, the governments were not concerned about philanthropy."

Considering the condition of the masses in England and in India, Waite said this was the most brutal remark since Cain, with the blood of his murdered brother crying from the ground, insolently asked the Almighty: "Am I my brother's keeper?" The proposal by the false friends of silver and their allies in Wall street to adopt the present price of bullion silver as compared with gold as a new money ratio, would simply crystallize all wrongs and injuries the money power has inflicted upon the public for the past twenty years. This, as a compromise, beats one the devil proposed to Jesus Christ on the mountain.

Waite said that the international conference for the purpose of settling our money affairs by the dictation of foreign money power was the most contemptible and God-forsaken idea that ever entered the brain of an American citizen.

"If we have become under the rule of the two old parties only a province of European monarchies," he said, "then we need another revolution; another appeal to arms and to the God of hosts."

This evoked great applause. In closing Gov. Waite said: "Who is Grover Cleveland and who is Benjamin Harrison and who are their supporters in Wall street and Chicago that they dare assume to drive into poverty and exile half a million of American freemen? There's no use crying peace when there is no peace. Most dangerous tyranny is that enforced under the forms of law. Our weapons are argument and ballot, free ballot and fair count. If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation of our rights by strong hands, as in other lands, we will meet that issue if it is forced upon us, for it is better, infinitely better, rather than that our liberties should be destroyed by tyranny that is oppressing humanity all over the world, that we should wade through seas of blood—yes, blood to horses' bridles." [Tremendous applause.]

Ex-Congressman Rice Pierce, of Tennessee, the lieutenant of Chairman Bland in the last congress, was received with great enthusiasm, and proceeded to make a speech which was the sensation of the day in its arraignment of President Cleveland.

After Mr. Pierce had resumed his seat President Thurman, who had in his opening address expressed the greatest personal regard for President Cleveland, criticized Mr. Pierce for drifting into partisan discussion.

"I am almost afraid," said he, "to call on another speaker for fear some one

will think it incumbent upon him to stand up on the platform and defend the prohibition party. We are not here as partisans in any way. We are not here for the purpose of attacking any party. No party needs any defense here. I hope that we will have none of it here after." [Cheers followed by hisses.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Following is the preamble and resolutions passed by the convention:

Whereas, Bimetallism is as ancient as human history, for certainly more than 3,000 years gold and silver came down through the ages hand in hand, their relations to each other having varied but a few points in all that vast period of time and then almost invariably through legislation; and

Whereas, The two metals are named together, indissolubly united, in the constitution of the United States as the money basis of this country, placed there by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and their associates and subsequently endorsed and defended by Andrew Jackson and Lincoln; and

Whereas, Silver, one of these ancient metals, was, in the year 1873, without any previous demand, by any political party and by any part of the people, or even by any newspapers and without public discussion, strictly lawful from the place it had occupied since the days of Abraham, under circumstances of such secrecy that Allen G. Thurman, James Beck, William M. Stewart, Daniel W. Voorhees, James G. Blaine, then speaker of the house, James M. Garfield, William D. Kelley and others present and voting for the bill, senators or representatives, publicly declared that they did not know of the bill, and that no grave and great change had been made in the financial system founded by the fathers of the republic; and

Whereas, The debates in congress show that the percentage of the measure was in part ascribed by the friends of the bill to Ernest Seyd, a London banker who, it is claimed, was sent over to Washington by the moneyed class of the old world to secure its passage by secret and corrupt means; and

Whereas, President Grant, who signed the bill declared long subsequently that he did not know that it demoted silver; and

Whereas, The purpose of this attack upon one of the two ancient precious metals of the world was, by striking down one-half of the money supply to wit, silver, to double the purchasing power of gold, by making it the equivalent of more of everything possessed or produced by the labor of man, thus reducing the price of all commodities, arresting enterprise, impoverishing the toiler and degrading mankind. That these results were not only inevitable, but foreseen, appears from the following language, used at that time, by the president of the Bank of France, who said: "If by a stroke of the pen they suppress one of these metals, they double the demand for the other metal to the ruin of all debtors."

Whereas, The actual consequences thus prophesied are now upon the people of the whole world. We stand in the midst of unparalleled distress and in the shadow of impending calamities which are beyond estimate. The ruling industry of the people who inhabit one-third of the area of this republic has been stricken down, the property values destroyed and the workmen compelled to fly as from pestilence. Everywhere over this broad land hostlers numbering thousands have been thrown out of employment and will have to eat the bitter bread of charity or starve; the products of industry, of the farm and the workshop are depreciated in price as shown by the official and public statistics until production ceases to be profitable; the money of the country, inadequate for the business of the land, is gravitated to the banks, while the honest distrusting the banks have demanded their deposits to hoard or hide them; mercantile houses are going to the wall by thousands because the masses have not the means to buy even the necessities of life; to supply the lack of currency the banks of the great cities have issued a substitute for money, unknown to the laws, called clearing house certificates; the movement of the great crops, now being gathered, demands a vast amount of currency which the banks are unable to furnish, and in the midst of these conditions the daily press is clamoring for the repeal of the act of July 14, 1891, called the Sherman act, though the repeal of that means the stoppage of the issue of more than \$3,000,000 of money every month, thus shutting off the supply of currency for the business of the country in the terrible conditions which surround us, and ignoring the fact that to hold the balance level between debtor and creditor the supply of currency must increase side by side with the increase of population and business, and that the nation the growth of population is at the rate of about 33 per cent. every ten years, while the increase of business is greater; and

Whereas, The great expounder of the constitution, Daniel Webster, said: "Gold and silver at rates fixed by the congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and neither congress nor any state has the authority to establish any other standard or to displace that standard; and"

Whereas, Hon. James G. Blaine, quoting this utterance adds: "On the much vexed and long mooted question of a bimetallic or monometallic standard, my own views are abundantly indicated in the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard were it successful would result in a widespread disaster throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These gains are enormously enhanced in value, would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the more reliable statistics affirm, there are \$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results, which will prove disastrous to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands." Again he said: "I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution—indeed the money of the American people anterior to the constitution which, at the most organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in its judgment, no power to demote either."

• • • • • If, therefore, silver has been demoted, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. I am in favor of having it enlarged. And

Whereas, The present secretary of the treasury, on the floor of congress, February 21, 1875, said: "I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will become so. Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and events that have ever occurred. The instantaneous destruction of one-half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, shops, railways and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more acutely at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world." and

Whereas, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, who more than any man is responsible for the demotion of silver, clearly understood too the consequences of shrinking the currency below the legitimate demands of the business of the country, as evidenced by what he said in the senate in 1890 to wit: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the direst distress. To every person except a capitalist, out of debt, a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and dis-

aster. It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would desire to build a house, a railway or a barn with the certain fall before him?"

Therefore, in view of all these facts, we declare:

First—That there must be no compromise of this question. All legislation demoting silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be at once and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the conditions established by the founders of the nation and which continued for over eighty years without complaint from any part of our people. Every hour's delay in undoing the corrupt work of Ernest Seyd and our foreign enemies is an insult to the dignity of the American people, a crushing burden on their prosperity, and an attempt to place us again under the yoke from which Washington freed our nation. We will stand by our own feet and legislate for itself upon all subjects.

Second—We assert that the only remedy for our metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms, at the rate of 16 to 1. Whenever silver bullion can be exchanged at the mints of the United States for legal tender silver dollars, worth 100 cents each, that moment 41 2/3 grains of standard silver will be worth 100 cents; and, in consequence of the quality of the gold and silver commodities throughout the world, whenever 41 2/3 grains of standard silver are worth 100 cents in the United States, they will be worth that sum everywhere. It will be a matter of bought for less. While it will be urged that such a result would enhance the price of silver bullion, it is sufficient for us to know that a similar increase would be at once made in the price of every form of property except gold and credits in the civilized world. It would be a class selfishness that would deny this to the mining industries at the cost of bankruptcy to the whole people. The legislation to demote silver has given an unjust increase to the value of gold at the cost of prosperity of mankind; wheat and all other agricultural products have fallen side by side with silver.

Third—That while the Sherman act of July 14, 1891, was a device of the enemy to prevent the restoration of free coinage, and is greatly objectionable because it continues the practical exclusion of silver from the mints and reduces it from a money metal to a commercial commodity, nevertheless its repeal, without the restoration of free coinage, will stop the expansion of our currency, and break down the business and industry of Europe quicker than any other means. Fourth—We assert that the unparalleled calamities which now afflict the American people are not due to the so-called Sherman act of 1891, and in proof thereof we call attention to the fact that the same evil conditions now prevail over all the gold-standard world. We are convinced that had as the state of affairs in the country of the fall of 1891, been restored, our country would be no better off than the world, containing two-thirds of the world, without decreasing our commerce with those nations which buy our raw material, and will continue to buy our products. The products of Europe quicker than any other means.

Fifth—That we would call the attention of the people of the United States to the fact that the troubles of the time, the value of the national bond and the legal tender money whether made of gold, silver or paper has not fallen a particle. The distress of the government or of the banks which have, as we believe, precipitated the present panic on the country in an ill advised effort to control the action of congress on the silver question and the issue of bonds. We invite the bankers to attend to their legitimate business and permit the rest of the people to have their full share in the control of the government. In this way they will much sooner restore that confidence which is so necessary to the prosperity of the people. It must not be forgotten that while boards of trade, chambers of commerce, bankers and money dealers are worthy and reliable men in their places the republic can more safely repose upon the great mass of its peaceful toilers and producers, and that this "business man's age" is rapidly externalizing the business end of our nation. The time has come when the politics of this nation should be diverted, as far as possible, to the simple and pure conditions out of which the republic is born. We suggest for the consideration of our fellow citizens that the refusal of the opponents of bimetallicism to propose any substitute for the present law or to elaborate any plan for the future indicates either an ignorance of our financial needs or an unwillingness to take the public into their confidence and we denounce the attempt to unconditionally repeal the Sherman law as an attempt to secure gold bimetallicism in flagrant violation of the national platform of all the political parties.

After the resolutions were disposed of, at the instance of Mr. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, the convention extended a unanimous vote of thanks to President Thurman and other officers of the assembly.

On motion of Gen. Warner, of Ohio, the convention then adjourned sine die.

THE PASSAIC MILLS.

Two Thousand Five Hundred Operatives Idle—Some Mills Running.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 3.—As many as 2,500 operatives are now in a state of enforced idleness for a part or the whole of their time. The Passaic Print works, employing 600 hands, has been closed for several weeks and the Pantosco Leather Co. has given notice of a two weeks' shut down to its 100 men. In the Manhattan Print works work has almost ceased and the New York Belting and Packing Co. is laying off hundreds of men weekly. The other mills in the city are working on half or three-quarters time, except the Botany Worsted mill and Reid & Barry's Print works, which between them employ 3,000 hands, most of whom are working over time.

The Cholera.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The government still suppresses telegrams concerning the cholera in Naples. Their action is no longer successful. The truth is known despite municipal co-operation in denying the facts. It is impossible to give the exact figures. Probably the situation is far worse than has been reported, and especially in view of the notoriously bad sanitary condition of the city. Naples papers make no mention of the cholera in that city.

SILVER ADVOCATES.

The Great Silver Convention Meets at Chicago.

Sen. Warner's Opening Address—Allen W. Thurman Presides—He Is Against the Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The national convention of the American Bimetallic league met yesterday and the attendance was larger than that of any previous assembly of like character in the history of financial agitation. The First Methodist church auditorium was overcrowded an hour before the meeting was called to order and it was early apparent that a larger hall would have to be sought for future sessions.

When Gen. A. J. Warner called the convention to order, scores of delegates were obliged to stand in the aisles, but all took the inconvenience good naturedly. In a few words Chairman Warner introduced Mayor Harrison, who welcomed the delegates to the city.

Chairman A. J. Warner of the Bimetallic league then delivered his opening address. "The most extraordinary condition of affairs," said he, "meets the assembling of this convention. Almost perfect peace prevails over the world; the earth is yielding her fruits in unusual abundance, and rich harvests are being gathered under favoring skies. There is enough and to spare, and yet never before in the history of the country has there been such widespread fear and distress; never before such a loss of confidence and destruction of credit. Industries are everywhere breaking down and laborers by thousands are thrown workless on the streets with wailing faces. Scores of banks, most of them well managed and showing assets which well under ordinary circumstances would place them above suspicion, are driven to suspend. There has been a shrinking of hundreds of millions in the value of stocks and other property and in agricultural products. To attribute all this condition to the present silver law is absurd. Under this law since 1890, \$150,000,000 have been added to our currency. Does anybody believe that the presence of this \$150,000,000 makes money scarce and dear? Would we be better off if we were out of it? The real object lesson of the situation is very different from that which the gold conspirators intended.

"It enables us to see the beginning of the shrinkage in prices that must take place in order to go to a purely gold basis. The trouble is in the change in the money standard. The value of money may be doubled either by doubling the weight of standard coins or by destroying half of the metal out of which coins are made. One is as effective as the other. The establishment of a single gold standard is equivalent to putting the value of two dollars into one. It is doubling the unit and putting property down one-half. This is what is going on. To do this and still require the same number of dollars in payment of debts and taxes is to sanction the spoliation of one class by the other and the talk of such a standard as honest or such a policy as sound finance is the rankest hypocrisy."

Referring to the act of 1873, Gen. Warner said: "The members of congress, the speaker of the house who approved it, never knew that it demoted silver. There was but one man in the senate who knew that the act demoted silver; and yet he has never been hung or shot for treason. [Great applause at this allusion to John Sherman.]

"That act will be known in history as the demotion of 1873. Let the memories of those who stand connected with it rot in oblivion." [Great applause.]

Gen. Warner said that he was willing to have the act of 1890 repealed if the other Sherman law, the act of 1873, could be repealed by the same bill. Both Sherman laws should go together and the country be placed back upon the constitution and the law as it stood before 1873.

In his conclusion the speaker denounced the metropolitan newspapers of the country as being controlled by the money power and characterized their editorials as being but the inspiration and the bidding of the gold-bugs instead of the conscientious expressions of the writers. The people to win, must win against all these aggregations and influences of capitalistic power.

On reassembling in the afternoon the committee on permanent organization reported, recommending Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio, as permanent chairman of the convention. The report was ratified by unanimous vote and Mr. Thurman, being introduced by the reading chairman, was received with great applause.

He spoke with emphasis against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

In response to general demands T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, addressed the convention briefly.

Central Music hall was crowded to the doors last night by friends of silver assembled to listen to speeches by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska.

Allotments Nearly Made.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 2.—J. W. Duncan, who was appointed to allot the lands in the Cherokee strip to the Indians who are entitled to a quarter section, was in the city yesterday. He says that he expects to finish his work in a week or ten days. Fifty-nine have already taken their claims, and he thinks that three or four more will establish their right to do so. Yesterday morning the Bushyhead stone quarry, 3 miles south of this city, was surveyed and allotted to J. C. Bushyhead, son of the ex-chief of the Cherokee nation. It is valued at \$10,000.

STOP PATERNALISM.

Protective Tariffs, Bounties and Subsidies Produce Helpless Pauper Industries.

Every honest self-supporting man, like every honest self-supporting industry, is a blessing to any community or country. No one will dispute this statement. Few also will dispute the alternative statement, that every pauper man and every pauper industry is a curse to a community, to a country and to mankind. The only cases in which helpless human beings are not considered a burden to the state are during childhood or old age, or during impairment by accident or disease. During these times the state often co-operates with parents or guardians to assist in tiding over the dependent period. It is conceivable that a new or infant industry, temporarily depressed by flood, fire, earthquake, war, or other disaster, might repay the state for extending a helping hand.

It has, however, been mainly to encourage "infant industries" that states have so often given assistance to various industries. The assistance is usually considered to come from independent and self-supporting industries, and is granted only in hope that the new industries, as soon as they have become established, will not only pay their own way, but become so vigorous that they will, in various ways, return with interest all that the state has advanced to them. In the light of these generally accepted arguments, let us see what we can learn from history and practical experience.

Before our country got started in business on its own account, several of the federal states imitating the policy of the mother country, attempted to introduce and foster certain industries—mostly manufacturing ones—by levying duties on certain industries. Thus Pennsylvania in 1785 passed an act entitled "An act to encourage and protect manufacturers of this state by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them."

This system of protection worked so poorly, and was such a nuisance to trade between the states that all were glad to abolish it with the adoption of the constitution in 1787. Immediately thereafter the manufacturers began to ask for national help for their struggling industries. Some attention was paid to their appeals and the first tariff act gave slight protection to certain industries. Instead of making them self-reliant this charity only made them clamorous for more assistance. Duties became higher and higher as the industries grew older until the non-protected industries were forced to defend themselves from the hungry and ungrateful pauper industries.

The noisy infants were weaned and were thriving on solid food when our civil war made it necessary to put them on the battle while they were being bled to produce a war revenue. The bleeding process lasted but a few years, and the bottle should have been discarded long ago, but the sucklings—now mostly centenarians—not only refused to get up, but have demanded and obtained bigger bottles. Through their cries and screams they are informing us that they are incapable of existing on even the high tariff of 25 or 30 per cent. and they lay claim to permanent support on the ground that we, having for so long fed them on pap and brought them to their present helpless state, must not now desert.

The woolen and glass manufacturers actually have the audacity to tell us that the assistance which we have given them has made them indigent, careless and slovenly, so that they cannot exist on the same government rations as might have sufficed a few years ago. Thus confessing that they lied to us when asking for temporary help to make them stronger.

The illogical structure of protection is thus falling from its iron weight, just as the corn laws and the pauper rate system of England fell. Industries, like men and plants, are made strong and hardy by being compelled to stand or fall unassisted and not by being allowed to lean upon government props. They must face the cold winds of adversity and not be hot-house products if they are to do credit to themselves and their country.

Protective tariffs, then, not only restrict and disturb trade, tax and depress legitimate industry, and burden the consumer, but they curse the industries they were designed to encourage. This is the lesson of protective tariffs. The sooner we are done with them the better for all.

The effect of granting aid by means of government bounties or subsidies, is almost as great a curse as "protection." Our shipping industry never declined as rapidly as when we were trying to shield it by means of gratuities, and to aid it from the severe competition of Europe's unassisted lines by prohibiting the importation of foreign built ships. The continued use of both of these methods fails to wean back any considerable portion of the carrying trade of the world which was once ours when our ships asked no aid from any quarter.

The bounties we are now giving to sugar producers are having the same weakening effect. It is for this reason that Gov. Hogg, on behalf of the state of Texas, spurred the bounty to which Texas was entitled as a sugar producer. He knew the evils, industrially and politically, sure to flow from governmental "encouragement" to industries properly the subjects of private enterprise.

Paternalism, as applied to the silver-producing industry, is also beginning to manifest the same evils. The shameful contract which, for political purposes, the last administration made with mine owners, to take their silver at prices which are now twice the actual worth of this metal in all other markets, may have stimulated this industry for a time, and added a few more to our already long list of bounty-fed millionaires, but it will soon be clear that it has hurt the industry of extracting silver from our ores, and that it has rendered almost helpless and homeless thousands of miners whom it has drawn from farms and shops.

All of these evils are the result of at-

tempting what is impossible. Protection cannot become universal. When all industries are "protected" the benefit to each is more than annulled by the assessments necessary to aid all of the others. Protection may for a time stimulate a few industries, but it is always at the expense of the self-supporting industries. All industries cannot become paupers any more than all men can become paupers or pensioners. They must have others upon which to lean or they will be in the impossible position of leaning upon themselves.—Byron W. Holt.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

Ex-President Harrison's Views on the Financial Disturbances Commented Upon in a Caustic Manner.

Ex-President Harrison is true to his record as a partisan, in asserting that the prevailing financial disturbance is due to the suspicion with which the people of the country regard the democratic party. He declares that the Sherman act is not alone responsible for the unsettled condition of business; that the distrust is not against silver only. He attributes the trouble to the fear of changes in the tariff, and expresses the belief that this is a more potent cause of suspense and has created more mischief than anything else.

"It is impossible," says Mr. Harrison, "to bridge over suddenly the wide chasm intervening between comparative free trade and the protective system under which the nation grew rich, without prolonged convulsions in trade. Great economic changes do not adjust themselves with celerity; hence fearing changes they stop workshops and prices shrink." This is at once a plea for the doctrine of protection and a reflection upon the present national administration. It shows that Mr. Harrison is still loyal to a fallacy which has been repudiated by the people and that he is not equal to crediting the party which defeated him with the ability to justify the trust the people have reposed in it. With many qualities which command admiration and which inspire esteem, Mr. Harrison is, withal, a partisan so narrow and unyielding that his lack of breadth in this direction seriously mars an otherwise admirable personality. His criticism of the new administration and its policy is not only unbecoming in a man in his position, but it is exceedingly unjust.

A man of greater liberality than Mr. Harrison would be willing to admit that the present financial situation is simply the culmination of forces and influences which were at work long before the change occurred in the administration. Truth will compel him to admit that the outflow of gold to Europe began while he was still in the White House. The efflux of this metal in 1891 alone was nearly \$70,000,000 and its exportation while Mr. Harrison was president was over \$122,000,000. The drain upon gold caused by the Sherman act has become more apparent from month to month, but its power for mischief was clearly apparent before Mr. Harrison left the White House.

So far as industrial business is concerned it is not more unsettled now than it was at this time last year. During the Harrison canvass the aid of the militia was required in three states to suppress labor revolts. The campaign was also marked by the collapse of several large trusts, which seriously affected the stock market. All of the conditions of which Mr. Harrison now complains were revealed before the change in the administration, and would have culminated just as they have done had Mr. Harrison been his own successor.

As to the tariff, that was an issue which was thoroughly and intelligently discussed before the people during the last presidential canvass. In the light of all the education of which the voters of this country could avail themselves on that question, they decided against high protection and in favor of a more liberal commercial policy. Mr. Harrison now says, in effect, that the people are afraid of their own verdict, and that they were mistaken when they voted to cheapen the necessities of life. This is not paying a high compliment to popular intelligence in this country and it is not worthy of Mr. Harrison's Americanism. His comments reveal a spirit which any man who has held the high office of president of the United States ought to be above.—Kansas City Star.

WON'T CONSULT THE BARONS.

The Next Tariff Bill Will Be Prepared Without Their Aid.

The next ways and means committee of the house will not give hearings to the various people who are interested in maintaining the present high tariff, or their attorneys. That much at least is settled. Of course there may be some deviations from this rule, but there will be no such scandalous doings in the next congress as there were in the Reed congress which put through the McKinley bill. The ways and means committee will not take up months of time listening to arguments of interested parties, to preserve the present high tariff, nor will they allow the representatives of the different infant industries to lobby through schedules which will benefit them and work injury to the country at large.

One of the greatest scandals in the history of legislation in this country was connected with the preparation of the McKinley bill. The representatives of the iron, steel and other big industries, after arguing before the committee, submitted the schedules they wished adopted. They were accepted and embodied in the bill which bears McKinley's name, without a single change. An exposure of this infamy was made on the floor of the house by Representative Turner, of Georgia. It was made at a time, however, when other important events were crowding each other and did not excite the attention it should. It will have no repetition in the next house. There are volumes upon volumes of testimony and arguments which the next committee will have at its hand, and there will be no necessity, except in a few instances, for that body to take testimony, or hear further arguments.—St. Louis Republic.

WHO ARE THE LAW BREAKERS?

When Robbery is Legalized Those Who Denounce Robbery Denounce the Law—Right vs. Wrong.

But the democrats of New York are not open to the reproach of pandering to anarchism, though New York city, like Chicago, has a disorderly foreign element that plots and clamors for the destruction of all government. There was no taint of Altgeldism at the great Tammany celebration on Independence day. This was made very plain by the thunders of applause which greeted Col. Fellows when he threatened the enemies of the law with its severest penalties. "Broad as this land is," said the democratic orator, "it is not broad enough except in its dungeons and upon the steps of its scaffolds, for those who come here to disturb the fabric of our laws."—Boston Herald, July 5.

The deeper one studies the economic and social problems, the more adverse to murder, whether performed by the knife of the assassin or the rope of the state executioner, must he become. Hence do I look upon the hanging of Parsons and his two companions as legal, cruel premeditated murder.

The foregoing editorial, clipped from one of Boston's leading journals, brings me back to the unhappy event that threw a shadow of shame upon the fair fame of Illinois far outlying the dastardly act of the bomb thrower, and placing the state on an equal footing with the most criminal dynasties of Europe; nor is the press—the so-called free press—of the nation free from a tinge of the terrible responsibility.

That somebody, some madman, smarting under real or fancied wrong, perpetrated an awful offense is true; that the public prosecutor and the brutal chief of the police department, one Bonfield, to cover up the inefficiency of their particular departments, violated the letter and spirit of the constitution, justice (?) and the moral law (?) by sending some to prison and others to the scaffold for participation in an offense which they signally failed to bring directly home to them, is also true. Previous writings and speeches were adduced as the only evidence against those men, and because these acts may have led some irresponsible lunatic to do some rash act, either by killing himself or another, the very law, said to permit of free speech and unshackled pen, is murderously violated by the limbs of the legal institution.

I can go back over the files of this same Boston mouthpiece of corporation and swindle and quote passage after passage sufficient to send its managers to the hulks during their natural lives, if the public prosecutors of Massachusetts could be induced to view things in the same light as their confederates in Chicago.

If the public utterances and writings of our public men and reformers are to be cited as instigations to future acts of violence, then let us boldly fling off the mask—not masquerade before the declining despotism of the old world as the "home of the free and the brave."

The alleged freedom secured us by the tongue of Patrick Henry, and "the treachery to his king by Washington," which incited desperate men to desperate acts of bloodshed, are certainly incompatible with our virtuous, patriotic (?) pretensions. We are simply cheating ourselves by clinging to an institution thus obtained. If the Chicago holocaust was justifiable, then the establishment of this republic is an historic crime in which every naturalized citizen is a participant.

Will it be disputed that King George, of England, and his attaches in this country, did not regard Washington's revolt as treasonable, meriting the severest penalty?

Did the Herald exist at the time would it not be as loud then as now in the denunciation of "the father of his country?"

But perhaps the Herald may be right after all; the "home of the free and the brave" may really be a model institution, not needing any reforms. America may have reached that happy harbor sought for by modern dreamers.

Can we look our government in the face and honestly say it is incorruptible, dare we say the bench is free from taint? Is there no cause for the extreme opulence and extreme misery that surrounds us other than the alleged perverseness and viciousness of human nature? Are not the national and state legislatures propped up by stock swindling and trust jobbery? Should the introduction of machinery be permitted to bring ease and fabulous wealth to the few and increased burthens and social ruin to the many?

A full stomach, condensed knowledge of the problems of our time, and pen of easy virtue entangle or obscure the growing demands for revolution.

The press is certainly not on the side of the aggrieved, and the sooner organized labor realizes this truth the better.

The governor of Illinois may or may not have been influenced in his arraignment of the system which done to death three men and imprisoned others, but the cowardly tone of the press is feeble in its challenge of the justness of the act. It dare not discuss it, so it contents itself with slur and insinuation.

Why wouldn't there be depression when thousands of honest and industrious men are idle in every city and those who are employed have barely enough to live on? Poverty does not produce prosperity. Low wages do not help the business classes. And the rich are growing richer!—Labor Standard.

VOTE AS YOU TALK.

Ohio Trades Unionists Have a Challenge to Show What They Are Made Of.

How would it seem if we elected a member of organized labor as governor—a man who would appoint some one else upon boards besides hungry politicians and sleek lawyers who are always smelling around for "retainers"? The republicans want us to vote for a man who has never been either a union man or done an honest day's work, and whose legislative pranks require the combined efforts and thorough organization of the working classes to overcome the evil resulting therefrom. The prohibitionists have nominated a minister who has not as yet stated his position in regard to the wants of organized labor, and who undoubtedly believes the abolition of the liquor traffic means freedom for the worker. The democrats—ah! the democrats—"the friends of the labor hosts," and "labor's protectors from the avaricious monopolists," and "the uncompromising foes of plutocracy," etc.—you can gamble your last son that they won't nominate a union man standing upon a union platform, but they will nominate "a friend" of labor. Do you see? The populists started right out, without any buncombe and soft soap about it, and nominated a straight, stalwart union man—Bro. E. J. Bracken, chairman of the legislative committee of the Ohio State Trades and Labor assembly. If the workingmen of this state know the difference between honesty and hypocrisy, Bro. Bracken will be the next governor—and don't let that escape your memory.

Bro. Bracken is lucky. We congratulate him. The plutocrats have already started to throw mud. He is a "jawsmith," a "walking delegate" and a "professional lobbyist." Good! If the boodle organs imagine that such assaults will hurt the populist candidate they are very much mistaken. There is nothing disgraceful in being a walking delegate or professional lobbyist in labor's interests. Labor organizations have as much right to have a business agent, or "walking delegate," if you please, as any other society, corporation or business firm; and they have as much right to have a lobbyist to advocate and push labor measures as any Tom Johnson, Mark Hanna, railroad monopoly, school book monopoly, boulevard clique or any other corruptionists. There is a difference, though, in lobbyists. Where a labor lobbyist is compelled to beg and plead for the passage of some little insignificant law, generally half killed by amendments, while the monopolists' lobbyists, backed up by telegrams, letters, etc., from "influential" men, force bills through with comparatively little effort, and where there is hesitancy once in a while on the part of individual legislators, the monopoly agents know just how to prescribe for that "tired feeling." See the many years that have been spent in trying to secure the passage of a two cent fare law, a free school book law and other measures demanded by the people. Has labor ever secured the least concession from the old parties without getting down upon its knees, so to speak, and begging for it? Never in this state. Then vote for a union man upon a union platform hereafter.—Cleveland Citizen.

GOVERNMENT BANKS.

This Would be a Welcome Notice for the Secretary of the Treasury to Put in the Post Office.

"Notice is hereby given that the government of the United States has established at all first, second and third-class post office a banking department, which shall loan money upon good and sufficient security at 2 per cent. on long time loans, and 3 per cent. for short time loans. These departments will receive, care for and pay on demand deposits of money in any sum. They will sell and cash exchange. Office hours from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m."

The foregoing, if a reality, would gladden the hearts of business men, farmers, merchants, professional men and all, save a very few. It is a form of notice that we hope some time to see published as official. Here would be banks that would always have money to loan and always be able to pay depositors on demand. Banking is one of the instruments of commerce, it is a public function that should be exercised by the government. Then the curse of centralizing the wealth in a very few people through the medium of interest should be done away with. Interest to the government would distribute wealth among 65,000,000 people, while interest to individuals transfers the wealth produced by the many into the hands of the few. Thirty-one thousand people now, through interest, own one-half of all the wealth in the United States, very little of which was produced by the present possessors.

Interest to the government would be a lighter burden than the same rate to an individual, because each borrower would be recompensed to some extent by the interest paid to the government by others. Each person would be virtually a stockholder in the government bank. But, at the present time, we presume the strongest argument for government banking is the absolute safety it would furnish and the ability to make loans at all times.—Missouri World.

Milwaukee's Landslide.

Milwaukee is a pretty good place to spend a week or two, notwithstanding they have sent men to jail here for the unpardonable offense of making a labor speech on the street corner. But that was a long time ago and it won't happen again. Organized labor is a giant in Milwaukee, but it don't go around with a chip on its shoulder. A few years ago it concluded to take a hand in politics and so it put a union labor ticket in the field. The democrats jeered; the republicans hooted, and the plutocratic press shrieked about "socialism" and imaginary "anarchy" until it got red in the face. Then they all took a vote and the politicians are still wondering what hit them. Man who had accepted the labor nomination "just to please the boys" woke up the next morning to find himself elected by astonishing majorities. It was almost a clean sweep. But why isn't this done every year?—Labor Standard.

Depression.

Why wouldn't there be depression when thousands of honest and industrious men are idle in every city and those who are employed have barely enough to live on? Poverty does not produce prosperity. Low wages do not help the business classes. And the rich are growing richer!—Labor Standard.

ALTGELD DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Illinois' Governor Preparing a Statement Regarding the Pardon of the Anarchists.

Gov. Altgeld is preparing, according to a statement made by a friend, an exhaustive review of the anarchist case which will be a genuine "roast" for those who secured their conviction. He will reaffirm that the men were tried by a prejudiced judge and by a jury selected to convict. He will outline in detail the alleged conspiracy among the police to manufacture evidence and suborn witnesses to testify against Spies and his comrades. He will make public certain information in his possession concerning police methods, and he will challenge denial of their truth.

Gov. Altgeld will print, so it is said, the names of the rich men who contributed to a secret fund to be used to aid the prosecution and the amounts each gave. He will say, it is asserted, that an immense sum was to be divided among certain persons in the event of the conviction of the anarchists, and will assert that no means were left untried by some of the persons in interest to earn this reward which, it is claimed, the governor characterizes as "blood money."

Gov. Altgeld will criticize the supreme court of the state a little more severely than he did the first time. From a lawyer's standpoint he will review the court's action. He will assert that the supreme court never passed on the anarchist case as a body, but that the decision was the personal work of Justice Magruder, in which the other justices concurred through courtesy. Then he will allege that the action of the trial court was sustained not because of the merits of the case or the integrity of the record, but because of Justice Magruder's friendship for Judge Gary. He will point out that Judge Magruder was the protégé as well as the friend of Judge Gary.—N. Y. Her.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Education is Preparing the Way for a Grand Social Revolution.

Europe continues to throb with excitement in the industrial and political field. The enormous popular vote cast in Germany in favor of socialism is still being talked about by the papers in every country, and great activity is everywhere manifested in organization for independent political action. The riots in Paris have also attracted attention throughout Europe and have caused all sorts of comment. In many of the cities of Spain strikes in nearly every trade are reported. Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France and Germany also report many strikes. In fact, Europe seems to be experiencing a strike epidemic. An English paper says: "It would be foolhardy to close our eyes to the fact that the increasing intelligence and discontent of the working classes of all countries means the making of more history before the close of the nineteenth century than has been recorded since the French revolution. It may be peaceable; it may be bloody." The Paris Figaro says: "Europe is trembling; underneath the surface lie the smouldering embers of a conflagration that threatens to burst forth at any moment and sweep the world by revolution. Wise statesmen and thinkers have predicted the present disturbances as but the firing upon the outer pickets in the oncoming battle for supremacy between genuine democracy and class distinction. We know not what a day may bring forth."

ARBITRATION.

Employer and Employee Should Know and Respect Each Other's Rights.

That arbitration and conciliation are coming to the front as the most satisfactory way of settling labor disputes is becoming more evident day by day. The province of British Columbia has just passed a bill for this purpose, the preamble of which reads: "It is believed that the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, and also of councils of conciliation and of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations and more active sympathies between employers and their employees, and would be of great benefit, in the public interest, by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes and other disputes from the effects of which industrial operations may suffer serious and lasting injury, and the welfare and peaceful government of the country be imperilled."


The new law, which is among the most comprehensive on the subject with which we have yet been favored, provides all the necessary machinery for putting the proposition into practical effect in a most thorough and businesslike way. The experiment will be well worth watching by American workingmen.—Eight-Hour Herald.

Look Under the Surface.

What a sarcasm it is for men to claim that over-production is the cause of the prevailing distress when the desire to consume is unsatisfied. We must look below the surface to discern the real cause. It is because the materials and forces of nature and the means of production are in the hands of comparatively few of the people. The right of every man to make a living from the earth is as indisputable as his right to life. The means of producing wealth, therefore, must be placed within the grasp of every individual, so that he can produce without depending on the consent of others. The few act like so many hogs in absorbing more wealth and opportunities than they can enjoy, but the people are fools for allowing them to do it.—Cleveland Citizen.

Analysis and Retrospection.

Say, Mr. Union Man, take an inventory of yourself, or rather of those habiliments which do fix your standard in the eyes of the world. How many union labeled articles do you wear? How about your shoes? The chances are that you would not like to be smashed in a railroad accident without the blue label on them. Don't forget this next time you go for shoes.—Labor Leader.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

If you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit and bread, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their preparation.

THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is used generally in families, exclusively in the most celebrated hotels and restaurants, by the United States Army and Navy, and wherever the best and finest food is required. All teachers of cooking schools and lecturers upon culinary matters use and recommend the Royal.

Chicago Health Authorities Certify.

"I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest."
—WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.
Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health, etc.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and the only Baking Powder containing neither ammonia nor alum.

HE HAD A DREAM.

And He Related It to His Father with Pleasing Results.

"Pop," said young Philip Gratebar to his father, "I had a dream last night."

"You don't mean it?" said Mr. Gratebar.

"Yes, I do," said Philip. "I dreamt I was going along the street, and I got awful thirsty and I went into a drug store to get some soda water. The soda fountain there was biggest one I ever saw, and the man tending it was a giant. He looked down on me and asked me what I'd have, and I said I'd like a strawberry with ice cream in it."

"The giant set out on the counter a glass about two feet high and he put in it a lot of strawberry sirup, and then he took the cover off of an ice cream freezer that was pretty near as big as barrel and scooped out about three platefuls of ice cream and put that in. Then he put the tumbler under the soda water spout and whirled the wheel around and the soda went sz-z-z zt! zst! zst! and then the giant pushed the glass over in front of me, full, and with the thick cream foam running over the top and I didn't touch it."

"What?" said Mr. Gratebar.

"No, said Philip, "I didn't touch it. I felt in my pocket and I found I hadn't got a cent."

Mr. Gratebar understood.

Then Philip went forth in search of a fountain; not of the fountain he had seen in his dream, but of one as nearly like it as he could find in actual life.—N. Y. Sun.

JOSE BILLINGS says: "I will never purchase a lottery ticket so long as I can hire a man to rob me at reasonable wages."

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, AUG. 7.

CATTLE—Best beefs	3 40 @ 4 50
Stockers	2 00 @ 3 50
Native cows	2 25 @ 3 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	51 @ 53
No. 2 hard	50 1/2 @ 51 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 30
OATS—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 27
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 45 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 75 @ 2 00
Fancy	1 90 @ 2 75
HAY—Choice Timothy	6 00 @ 7 00
Fancy prairie	6 00 @ 7 00
BRAN	45 @ 48
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17 @ 19
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 10
EGGS—Choice	8 @ 8 1/2
POTATOES	25 @ 40

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 50 @ 4 40
Texas	2 10 @ 3 15
HOGS—Heavy	4 40 @ 5 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 50 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice	2 50 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	56 @ 57 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	36 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 27
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 47
BUTTER—Creamery	17 @ 19
LARD—Western steam	7 50 @ 7 75
PORK	13 00 @ 13 25

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime	4 40 @ 4 85
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00 @ 5 15
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 00 @ 4 80
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 20 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	56 @ 58 1/2
CORN—No. 2	28 @ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2	23 @ 23 1/2
RYE	44 @ 44 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	16 @ 20
LARD	7 75 @ 8 75
PORK	12 81 @ 13 35

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steer	3 80 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	5 50 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Good to choice	2 50 @ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	67 @ 69
CORN—No. 2	49 @ 49 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	35 @ 36 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	17 @ 18 1/2
PORK—Mesa	14 50 @ 15 00

The Past and the Future.—Fortune-teller

"I can tell you who your future husband will be." Chicago Woman—"That doesn't disturb me in the slightest. What I want to know is who my past husbands have been."—Detroit Free Press.

"PAPA, it says in this account of the fight that Sir Marmaduke fell on his knees and begged for quarter," said Tommy.

"What did he want a quarter for? I thought he was rich."

"ONE of you boys has been stealing raisins again; I have found the seeds on the floor. Which one of you was it?" Tommy

"It wasn't me; I swallowed the seeds in mine."—Tid-Bits.

"SATORI seems to be very guarded in his speech, he—" I've noticed that myself; his wife never lets him get in a word any place."—Inter Ocean.

Growing Old Pleasantly.

The cheerful old folks you can find are those wise enough to mitigate the infirmities of age with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest tonic in declining years, infirmity, delicate health and convalescence. It stimulates digestion, renews appetite and sleep, and insures regular action of the liver and bowels. Against malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaints it is a reliable safeguard.

The fly that the spider wove a web for was not so fly after all. He was curious about the weaving and got taken it.—Pittsburgh Courier.

ARE YOU BUSY? Are you making money? If so, stick to it; you are fortunate. If you are not, then our advice is that you write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. They can show you how to enter quickly upon a profitable work.

The laundry girls of to-day think their lot a hard one, but it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth that they had a really ruff time of it.—Troy Press.

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "I shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The walking delegate doesn't need to be remarkably handsome to present a striking appearance.—Buffalo Courier.

The principal causes of sick headache, biliousness and cold chills are found in the stomach and liver. Cured by Beecham's Pills.

CUSTOMER—"Have you any roach food?" Salesman—"No, but we have several kinds of baby's food."

FLANNEL next the skin often produces a rash, removed with Green's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

The laundry girls of to-day think their lot a hard one, but it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth that they had a really ruff time of it.—Troy Press.

NO FLIES ON IT.—That fly paper the salesman told you was better than the kind you called for.—Boston Transcript.

CANADA has carried off nearly all the world's fair prizes for cheese. The victory must have been a mile-y-one.—Troy Press.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

If you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit and bread, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their preparation.

THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is used generally in families, exclusively in the most celebrated hotels and restaurants, by the United States Army and Navy, and wherever the best and finest food is required. All teachers of cooking schools and lecturers upon culinary matters use and recommend the Royal.

Chicago Health Authorities Certify.

"I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest."
—WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.
Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health, etc.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and the only Baking Powder containing neither ammonia nor alum.

KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

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

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. N. K.—D 1460

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

SPRINGER'S IDEA.

What the Extra Session May Do—The Tariff Question—Suggestions from Senator Squire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Representative Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee in the last congress, who was at the capitol yesterday, gave it as his opinion that congress would not be in session for more than a week or ten days in August. In that time the hopeful Mr. Springer thought the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act could be repealed and the ways and means committee could be empowered to draft a tariff bill for submission to congress when it reconvened, which should be some time in October. As to the tariff, it would be impossible for the ways and means committee to do justice to the subject while the house was in constant session, there were too many distracting elements and the surroundings were not favorable for wise and safe legislation. But if the committee was empowered to prepare a bill and was allowed to go to some quiet place on the seashore or elsewhere and pursue its labors unmolested the result would be a satisfactory bill.

Touching the course of the ways and means committee in dealing with the tariff, Mr. Springer said it would doubtless report one general tariff bill instead of a series of specific bills. That policy had done good service last congress, but the time was now at hand when the democratic party must redeem its pledges and reform the entire tariff system. To do this would not involve any radical change in the rules of the house, for Springer believes that the majority can always reach an expression of its will through the committee on rules, which can bring in a special rule to fit each case as it arises.

Senator Squire, of Washington, is one of the few western senators who takes the ground that the president should be allowed to deal with the silver question in his own discretion. He believes that it would be good policy for congress to pass a joint resolution permitting the president to suspend the operation of the Sherman law in his discretion. He also thinks well of the interconvertible bond scheme suggested by Representative Tom Johnson, of Ohio, and feels that it would add much elasticity to the currency.

AN UGLY STORY.

Startling Evidence Before the Chicago Grand Jury as to the Late Cold Storage Fire.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Evidence of a startling nature concerning the cold storage warehouse fire was taken by the grand jury yesterday. The witness who gave the startling testimony was John Joseph Duggan, formerly a Stony Island avenue saloonkeeper, and the man who first told of the looting of the cold storage warehouse and its firing by a gang of robbers.

He was flushed and excited with the indignation he had undergone, but said he had made a clean breast of it all.

According to Mr. Duggan, there were 150 men concerned in the conspiracy, and he declared that he had given the names to the grand jury. He said that from the opening of the exposition right up to the time of the fire, goods were stolen, or at least removed from the cold storage warehouse by the wagon load. The wagons used were express wagons generally, though he had known of water carts going out the gates with tanks filled with hams, bottles of wine and other stock.

"Who removed the goods?" was asked.

"Employees of the cold storage warehouse and a gang that lives on Stony Island avenue, just outside the grounds."

"Did you give evidence that would implicate criminally the persons who removed the goods?"

"Yes, there'll be a sensation when this whole thing comes out. There are about 150 implicated. I have given the names to the jury."

More witnesses in regard to the affair will be called.

HOPEFUL RAILROAD MEN.

Good Reason to Believe That a Prosperous Era is Approaching.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Western railroad men are inclined to take a hopeful view of the present situation. They look for good times beginning in September or at the latest in October. Said President Roswell Miller, of the St. Paul yesterday: "Everything depends on the financial conditions. There are good crops in our territory—better than the average—taking all crops together. There is a reasonable prospect of good prices for the crops. The people at large are not poor and the country is in such a state as respects its resources as will enable it to respond with reasonable promptness to improved financial conditions. I don't mean at a bound, but steadily and healthily."

The corn roads especially are becoming more encouraged every day. Nothing but good reports on corn products are received at Burlington and Santa Fe headquarters. Said President Reinhart, of the Santa Fe, today: "I have received complete reports of tonnage prospects from every point on our system. It is within bounds to say that we never had such a tonnage in sight. The future is all favorable, and already our tonnage is increasing. The statement for last week is more favorable than we anticipated. I believe the worst of the trouble is over."

Gen. W. F. Jones Dead.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 4.—Gen. William F. Jones died here of pneumonia. He was born in New York sixty-seven years ago. When 16 years old he entered the employ of the Erie railroad as civil engineer. In 1853 he came to Michigan for the Grand Trunk, and under his supervision the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee road was completed to Grand Haven. When the war began he raised the famous regiment of Michigan engineers and mechanics and went to the front at its head as colonel. The regiment rendered invaluable aid building and repairing bridges.

BURSTING RESERVOIR.

Calamity at Portland, Me.—Four Persons Lost.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—The great reservoir of the Portland Water Co. on the Eastern promenade burst, letting loose its 20,000,000 gallons of water in the space of about fifteen minutes. Under the walls of the reservoir were two small houses each with a stable attached. The one next to the reservoir stood but a foot from the reservoir fence and the high walls of clay and dirt loomed fifty feet or more above the grassy bank, seeming like the side of a small mountain. Michael Lappin lives in this house with his wife, five children and an adopted child. Four of his children are very young, while the fifth is a young man grown. In the next house lived Dennis Connelly, his wife and two daughters, Agnes and Mamie, and his son John and his wife.

The elder Connelly was away from home by night, being a watchman at the office of the American Express Co. The other members of his household were at home. Fred Hutchins lives at 23 Villa street, near the reservoir. Mr. Hutchins' household consisted of himself, his wife, who is sick, his sister, Miss Edna Hutchins, and his wife's mother, Mrs. A. M. Jones of Lewiston. Mrs. Hutchins was sick Saturday night, and Miss Edna and Mrs. Jones were up at 5:30 Sunday morning to make some coffee for the invalid. Very soon after arising they went out for a short walk, the morning being very beautiful. They went down Walnut street, and as they passed the reservoir Miss Hutchins heard a hissing noise and saw a stream of water bubbling quite forcibly from the ground at the foot of the reservoir wall.

"What is that? A spring?" said she to Mrs. Jones. "A spring? The reservoir is bursting," cried the older woman, as she saw it, and immediately she ran with all her speed to the Lappin house, aroused the inmates, and then aroused the Connellys. This done, Mrs. Jones began arousing neighbors on the other side of Walnut street and in less exposed localities.

There was a general stampede for safety, but the torrent overwhelmed the Connelly family. Three of them were drowned and James Mosley, in attempting to rescue them was also lost.

WRECK ON THE LAKE SHORE.

Three Killed Outright and Many More Lost Injured.

FREMONT, O., Aug. 7.—A terrible wreck occurred at Lindsay, a small village of about fifty inhabitants, eight miles west of this place, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. An engine and three sleepers were badly demolished and three people killed outright, while fully twenty-five were more or less badly injured.

Passenger train No. 9, the Pacific express, due at this place at 9:50, left here about ten minutes late. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, two express cars, three coaches and five sleepers. The coaches and sleepers were all well filled with people, many of whom were on their way to Chicago. At Lindsay, the next station west of this place, the train passed a local freight, No. 74, which had been side-tracked to await the passage of No. 9. The train was running at full speed and passed safely, until the sleepers neared the switch close to the freight, when the first three sleepers jumped the track and ran into the engine of the freight. The engine was wrecked and the sleepers crushed like eggshells. As the sleepers were filled with passengers, it seems a miracle that all were not instantly killed.

The track for some distance was covered with the debris, beneath which several persons were imprisoned. Legs, hands and arms protruded here and there from beneath the ruins. It was later learned that the dead were Engineer Edward Lafferty of the local freight, Charles Spang, a brakeman on the same train and Porter Robinson, porter of the sleeper Erie of Chicago.

FRIGHTFUL FREIGHT WRECK.

An Expensive Accident to the Big Four on a Bridge at Danville, Ill.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—A wreck that will cost the Big Four railroad over \$100,000 occurred here. An east-bound freight train broke in two while it was being coupled together on the iron bridge which crosses the North Fork river. Another east-bound freight train came around the sharp curve to the west of the bridge and a tremendous collision followed. The shock knocked two spans of the bridge off the pier into the river, sixty-three feet below. Engine 532 and twenty-eight cars composing the second train and four cars of the first train went down with the bridge.

All of the crew of the first train succeeded in getting out of the way before the trains came together. Engineer Daniel O'Connor, of the second train, jumped off his engine before the bridge was reached. He was unfortunate enough to land in a barb wire fence and was severely scratched, but received no serious injuries. His fireman, Frank Flannegan, went down with the engine. In some miraculous way he was found wading around in the water in a nearly unconscious condition. He is not seriously hurt. Conductor Grow has his limbs crushed and has severe internal injuries. His brakeman, Stone, was killed.

Two Widows for the Same Pension.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 7.—Two alleged widows of Joseph Melton, an old soldier who died here two years ago, are making application for his pension, and the matter was officially investigated by Special Examiner Edward B. McGettrick, who visited the two women and heard what they had to say. One is Mary Melton, who has a marriage certificate, and has been receiving a pension of \$8 ever since the death of her supposed husband. The other is Ellen Smith, who before has been the supposed wife of Samuel Smith, a butcher, but who declares she was married to Melton before the rebellion.

CURRENCY FAMINE.

Wholesale Hoarding Prostrates Exchange—The Short Supply of Small Bills.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The overshadowing question in financial circles was the scarcity of currency. At many banks it was admitted that cash payments for large checks over the counters had been suspended for some days, except in cases where it was known the actual cash was necessary. In other words, it was said that the banks used discrimination, and where it was thought the demand for actual cash was made for the purpose of hoarding, the bank had insisted on a certified check being taken.

The supply of bills at the sub-treasury is growing limited and has caused a refusal on the part of the sub-treasury to receive checks from the banks in payment of silver dollars and currency for shipment and pay roll use. The sub-treasury collected the checks through the clearing house. The order of the sub-treasury that the banks must deposit cash against the withdrawal of currency and silver is one of the results of the conference between Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Treasurer Jordan.

In the very general collapse of the machinery of the domestic exchange, the collection of drafts on banks in other towns and cities has been managed on an unusual system. Ordinarily when a New York bank's depositors turn in a check drawn to its order on an out-of-town bank the New York bank remits to its own correspondent in the same place for collection or else sends direct to the bank drawn upon. In both cases out-of-town banks have either delayed remitting or else have remitted in New York exchange at the current heavy discount, charging up the New York bank the cost of exchange. The city banks have therefore resorted in an unusually large measure of late to direct collections through the express companies, which make a specialty of presenting drafts direct at distant points, drawing out the money and shipping it to New York. The cost of this transaction has for a long time been materially below the rate charged for interior exchange.

IN LESS THAN A MONTH.

The Cherokee Strip Will Be Opened Before September 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary Hoke Smith was at his desk, looking tanned and healthy and none the worse for being away a month.

"The Cherokee strip will certainly be opened by September 1," he said in answer to a query. "The department is nearly if not quite ready. When Mr. Cleveland gets back we will submit the plan of the opening as to where lines will run and county seats be located, and as soon as he approves it, about which there will probably be no delay, he will issue his proclamation and name a day for the opening. No, I can't say anything about where county lines will run. That must be left until after I see Mr. Cleveland. All I can say is that, bar unforeseen accidents, we will open the strip by September 1."

The special inspector of the interior department, Mr. Swinford, has just come in from the Cherokee strip, and filed his report as to where county lines should be run and county seats be placed. He will say nothing about the contents of his report. The interior department expects a great opening there this year. His report says that the 6,000,000 acres like ants the moment the restraints are off and the strip declared open. It is the purpose, too, to have plenty of United States officers and military people to protect the weak from the rapacity of the strong and the unscrupulous, and as far as possible to insure to everybody a just, fair chance under the law.

WONDERFUL HORSE RACING.

Hulda Trots the Fastest Heat Race on Record—The Great 5-Year-Old Goes the Third Heat in 2:08 1/2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Some sensational racing marked the third day's sport of the Grand circuit meeting, and several records went by the board. In the stake for 2:15 trotters Hulda trotted the fastest heat race on record, beating the best average of Martha Wilkes, and twice lowered Buffalo track record—2:10 1/2—by Maud S. Hulda's third mile was also the fastest ever made by a five-year-old, and the time, 2:08 1/2, should be universally considered the race record, as the 2:07 1/2 made by Martha Wilkes at Evansville, Ind., last year bore the taint of suspicion. Hal Pointer won the great freer-for-all pacing race after an interesting and hard fought battle. About 13,000 people saw the races and the weather was perfect.

Bad Train Wreck.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 4.—A disaster wreck on the Santa Fe road occurred at Kinsman, a small town south of here. A heavily loaded cattle train en route to Chicago ran into an open switch and the engine crashed into W. T. Daniher's warehouse, setting it on fire.

The building, together with several thousand bushels of grain, was consumed. The railway depot and other adjacent property also burned. A tramp named Rose was killed outright and two trainmen severely injured in the wreck. Several loads of cattle were also killed, while a great many were liberated and are roaming over the country. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Minister Blount's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Minister Blount's long expected report of Hawaiian affairs is in the possession of the secretary of state. It arrived in the official dispatch from San Francisco, in company with a communication from Mr. Severance, the United States consul-general in Hawaii, telling of the Fourth of July celebration at Honolulu at which Minister Blount presided. Mr. Blount is expected in Washington about August 30 to participate in the conference of the president and Secretary Gresham over the amended protocol of a treaty submitted by the provisional government.

GROWING BRIGHTER.

Dun's Weekly Review Shows a More Healthy Condition in the Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Demoralization in speculative markets has been followed by a more healthy tone in money markets, there has come a singular sense of relief, notwithstanding actual increase in present embarrassments almost amounting to paralysis of exchange between the chief commercial cities, and of many industrial works, because even 1 1/2 per cent. premium for currency falls to secure what is needed for payment of wages. Hopes are nevertheless fixed on the ships bringing over \$11,000,000 gold across the strait and on the extra session of congress which will begin on Monday.

The monetary stringency, which at last crushed speculations in wheat and hog products, had been caused in part by their prevention of exports and their absorption of enormous capital in carrying unprecedented stocks of products, which, if sold in time to foreign consumers, would have brought good enough to prevent much evil. Wheat has recovered, and orders for exports have caused a sudden advance in ocean freights. With the great surplus of wheat brought over from previous years, the country will be able to meet all demands, even though the crop proves small enough to justify a considerable advance from previous prices. With a great crop of corn almost as surely, unusual accumulations of pork and lard will be safe on the ocean than in Chicago warehouses and more helpful to the country.

Stocks at the lowest point this week averaged little more than 41 per share, but it is yet a long way down to the prices of 1877, averaging at the lowest \$23 per share, and the contrast between the condition and earnings of railroads now and then is greater than the difference in prices. In anxious efforts to fortify the banks throughout the country have locked up a large amount of currency, and the depositors who have drawn their accounts are also keeping out of use many millions. As the entire circulation of bills of less than \$5 each is \$75,000,000, while the depositors in savings banks number nearly 9,000,000, the withdrawal, or the mere withholding of accustomed deposits by a considerable proportion of them will draw from the market much of the small notes.

The demand for these have been so great that shipments of silver have to 25-35 cases being clearly received and the difficulty of getting currency for paying employees caused a premium for currency in many cases ranging as high as 3 per cent.

Closing of shops and works for a lack of orders is the overshadowing fact. Sales of wool are not a third of last year's and since the increase has been 44,973,724 pounds or about 46 per cent. Prices are weak and yet so low that decline seems unlikely.

The Carnegie and some other iron works have almost ceased producing. In beef and sheep the situation is nearly the same, eastern shipments falling off about a quarter.

Gold imports may help to revive the credit upon which a great share of business depends. The volume of domestic trade, indicated by the railway earnings is but 6 per cent. smaller than last year. While the failures for the week number 436 against 159 last year, a great proportion of them are at the west, and it is cheerless to see the comparatively few of importance occur except in connection with speculative operations.

Failures during the week number 436 in the United States against 160 last year and thirty-four in Canada against twenty last year. The failures were three failures of a million or more, two at Chicago due to the break in the pork deal, and one in New York city.

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

Four Prisoners in the Jefferson City Penitentiary Make a Successful Break for Freedom.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—Four convicts at the penitentiary made a daring and successful escape at an early hour yesterday morning. They were all white men, and were employed either as cooks or waiters in the hospital department. Previously they had manufactured a false key, and after midnight they unlocked a big door which admitted them into the hospital yard. A ladder is used here by the guards for ascending the high walls to the guard-houses. Up this ladder the convicts went, hitched an improvised rope to an iron on the guard-house and safely descended to the ground, a distance of 20 feet or more, and made good their escape.

Every possible effort was made to recapture them, but without avail. Had the earth swallowed them up they could not have disappeared more effectually. They left their prison uniform in the hospital building and effected their escape dressed only in their night clothes. They are known on the prison record as follows:

Frank Emerson, convicted of burglary in the first degree in Jackson county, February, 1888, and sentenced for two years; Ed Burgess, convicted in Andrew county, April, 1890, of burglary and larceny and sentenced for two years; James E. Hudson, convicted in Jackson county, October, 1891, of burglary and sentenced for ten years; William Taylor, convicted in Green county, April, 1892, of jail breaking and sentenced for two years.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

A Chicago Board of Trade Operator Shoots Himself Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Nelson Van Kirk, a board of trade operator, shot himself dead this morning in his office in the Rialto building. He was 75 years old and was a member of the firm of Van Kirk & Osten which failed about a month ago.

After the failure Van Kirk had reorganized his affairs and resumed trading. To-day he was again forced to the wall. Going to his office, back of the board of trade building, he committed suicide.

Reports of the tragedy immediately became current on the board and created a tremendous sensation coming as it did, on top of the disastrous times of the last week. The dead man was not a large trader, but had been on "change many years and was well known."

The Currency Famine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Treasury officials state that the treasury is prepared to supply all the small currency wanted, and the lack of such currency in certain sections of the country is accounted for on the supposition either that all money is scarce, or that the treasury has small notes needed for home consumption. At no time in years has so much small money been sent to New York, and the lack of small notes there cannot be accounted for here except on the theory that much of it is being hoarded by those who receive it.

KANSAS CROPS.

The Outlook Not Good in a General Way, But Improving.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—The monthly crop report of the state board of agriculture is as follows:

The unusually high temperature which prevailed the first half of July and the absence of sufficient moisture, outside of eastern Kansas, lowered the condition of growing crops considerably throughout the state, but the rains which fell in a general way, the latter part of the month, and the lower temperature prevailing, our correspondents say, have very much improved the condition throughout the state, and the indications now are that an abundance of feed for stock will be grown.

Wheat—Seventy-five per cent. of the wheat in the state is reported in the stack August 1. In nearly all the counties some threshing has been done and the yield as reported indicates that the aggregate product for the state will fall below the product as estimated one month ago, probably as much as 2,000,000 bushels, making a total wheat product for the state (winter and spring) of about 21,000,000 bushels. In some localities the quality of the wheat is good, but in a general way it is reported poor. Chinch bugs and rust is the cause. This accounts for the reduction in yield.

Corn—From the assessors' returns we find the area planted to corn last spring to be 8,250, 202 acres. It is due, however, to say that the area planted to corn this year is considerably greater than that reported by the assessors. At the time the assessors gathered these statistics the farmers generally were unable to tell how much wheat area, if any, they would plow up and plant to corn. At a later date an effort will be made to ascertain the increased area planted to corn by reason of wheat area being changed to corn area. In eastern Kansas corn generally promises an abundant yield, the condition being reported at 91 per cent. In the central belt the early corn over a large area was seriously damaged by the intense heat and lack of sufficient rainfall in the first half of July. Rain coming the latter part of the month the damaged corn, our correspondents say, has recovered to some extent and the later corn unharmed has been growing very rapidly, and if favorable conditions continue will produce a good crop. In the southern counties the central belt, however, the entire crop was too far advanced at the time of the unfavorable conditions prevailed, and the crop to a large extent is reported lost. The condition for the belt is reported at 55 per cent. In the western belt conditions for corn were still more unfavorable, but since the farmers recognize climatic conditions in western Kansas unfavorable to this crop but a small area is planted to corn, and the product grown will be quite light.

Oats—The area sown to oats in the eastern belt as shown by assessors' returns is 817,720 bushels; making a total product for this belt of 10,222,920 bushels. The area, as returned by the assessors, for the central belt is 759,493 acres. The average yield reported at 12 bushels per acre. Total product for belt, 9,113,924 bushels; making a total oats product for the state of 28,776,809 bushels.

Summary on crop conditions: Corn, compared with average, 78 per cent.; broom corn, 74; tame grasses, 88; alfalfa, 75; prairie grass, 70; sorghum, 72; potatoes, 70; millet, 72; apples, 20; peaches, 30; grapes, 70.

In all portions of the eastern and central belts of Kansas chinch bugs are reported quite numerous and as having done considerable damage to crops previous to the recent rains. Corn adjacent to wheat fields have suffered the most. The bugs, however, have been checked in their depredations by the rains which fell the last week of July, and if rains continue at frequent intervals no serious damage is apprehended. Thirteen counties are reported free from the pest. Snow's method of knocking out the bugs, the outlook in a general way throughout the state, while not so good in western and central Kansas as in the east, is improving, and with favorable conditions continuing, Kansas will have a full average crop of corn and forage sufficient to meet all the demands for stock feed.

FOUR KILLED.

A Mob Attacks Two Brothers for the Purpose of Lynching But Get the Wrong of the Bargain.

CORBYDON, Ind., Aug. 7.—Four men killed outright and one fatally wounded is the result of an attempt to drive two suspected patriotes from this county and the murderers are still at large. The entire community is up in arms and further bloodshed is inevitable when the murderers are again caught up with. A large posse is now organized and in pursuit.

Several months ago John Conrad, the father of Edward and William Conrad, was mysteriously murdered. The family lived in a remote and very quiet part of the country, and at the time of the murder the officials exhausted every inquiry that pointed in the direction of the criminal. Detectives were put on the trail, who, after an exhaustive search, finally came to the conclusion that whoever had committed the deed had fled the country. At the same time the detectives said that mere circumstances implicated the brothers, Edward and William, and that they had probably killed their father.

All the people in that vicinity believe the boys to be guilty from the many circumstances that had occurred before the murder, and some that had followed the crime. This belief grew with the passing months. There was much bad blood displayed between the father and sons and there were many bitter scenes enacted at the home last winter, just before the old man was killed. During the spring months several notices were served upon the Conrad boys that they had killed their father, and that if they did not leave the country, the most summary vengeance would be meted out to them.

Yesterday they learned that a crowd of citizens were coming to drive them out. The boys secreted themselves outside their house and when the crowd appeared on the porch fired into them, killing John Timberlake and William Wiseman instantly, after which the crowd dispersed, and before they could command self-possession they were again fired into and Ed Houston and Isaac Howe were instantly killed and William May was fatally shot.

The posse was composed of about 100 men and those killed and injured are the best men in the township. The two Conrads escaped. Intense excitement prevails throughout the southern part of the county. The Conrad boys have always been regarded as vicious and worthless.

SAD DROWNING.

Three Boys Lose Their Lives Near Grand Forks, N. D.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 7.—A triple drowning occurred in Red Lake river Saturday evening, one mile from this city. John Bulgriek, aged 13, Joseph Bulgriek and Del Colet being the victims. The boys were swimming, two engaging in swimming a race, and both went down. The third attempted their rescue in vain, losing his own life. Efforts at resuscitation of the bodies, recovered a few moments after the accident, were unavailing.

THE TOPEKA WAR.

Gov. Levellings Testifies Before the Hughes Court Martial.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Yesterday morning Gov. Levellings was the first witness for the state. He said that he realized that he was under oath and he wanted to make a statement touching a publication in the Topeka Capital that he and Judge Doster and the members of the court martial had a caucus yesterday relative to this case. The statement was unqualifiedly false and was printed to influence the court martial, and it was not becoming a man or a newspaper.

In reply to questions by Judge Doster, the governor then narrated the story of the "war" last winter and recited the incidents leading up to his calling out the militia and his order to Col. Hughes to clear Representative hall of all persons except those recognized as members of the legislature by J. M. Dunsmore. Col. Hughes expressed his doubts about the propriety of the order and showed the statutes as his authority.

"I asked him," the governor went on, "what he would do if I should insist upon his obeying the orders and he said he would have to refuse. I asked him, if he should refuse, whether his regiment would go with him. He replied that he did not know whether it would or not. I told him his duty was to obey orders. That evening I gave Adj.-Gen. Artz an order to relieve Col. Hughes of command and appointed Col. Barker to take his place. The next morning I found Col. Hughes still acting as commander. I summarily relieved him and had a written order served on him."

Cross examined by Gen. Caldwell, Gov. Levellings said he gave no orders to the colonel direct, but through the adjutant-general, Col. Hughes was originally placed in command by a verbal order.

The governor continued his evidence in cross-examination, and said he did not know who was assembled in the hall. Col. Hughes' conduct as far as he knew was respectful in complying with that part of the order which directed him to place guards in and around the capitol building. Hughes argued that he ought not obey the order to clear the hall for the reason that he could not tell who ought to be ejected.

BATTLE IN SAMOA.

Mataafa Defeated by Malietoa—British and Germans Force Mataafa to Surrender.

APIA, Samoa, July 19.—War broke out between the forces of Malietoa and Mataafa July 7 when the royal forces started their march on Melioa, Mataafa's camp. They captured and disarmed men who were afterwards set at liberty. July 8 the first blood was shed, thirty men being killed and twenty-eight wounded.

Malietoa had carefully planned his attack. One section of the king's army was sent through the brush with orders to spread out and connect with another section below Melioa. A third section, accompanied by fifteen armed boats sailing close in shore, went along the beach. According to the plan Mataafa was to be hemmed in on all sides. As the king's men advanced the men on Mataafa's side recognized friends and called out cordial greetings and handshakes were indulged in and kava exchanged.

Then a shot was fired and the fight began. Firing soon became general. On the sea beach opposite the cattle yard were posted a number of the king's men. Mataafa's men advanced to the wall and were exposed to a raking fire. Another detachment of Malietoa's troops took advantage of an opening in the side of the wall to pour in repeated and deadly volleys. The Mataafa's were forced to abandon the stockades and as they go over the wall to the rear they were greeted with another attack and were forced to retreat to the shelter of another stone wall a little distance into the bush. Here they made a stand and Malietoa's men retired. When they attacked the place next morning Mataafa and his warriors had fled.

Peace was brought about by the action of the British and German warships which sent word to Mataafa that if he did not surrender before 2 p. m. his camp would be shelled. Both had cleared for action and men stood at the guns. Forces had gone to the other side of the island to prevent escape in that direction.

TERRIBLE LAKE DISASTER.

Ten Women and a Boy Drowned by the Sinking of a Boat.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—About 9 o'clock last night the steam yacht Rachel, owned by D. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Pearl Point house, Lake George, was conveying twenty-nine people up the lake to a dance when just off the One Hundred Island house landing the passengers were thrown forward by a sudden shock.

In the dark the vessel had run upon a sunken pier. A few minutes later the yacht careened to one side and went down in eighteen feet of water with all on board. The passengers battled for life in the darkness, while deeds of heroism were performed by the men.

When all in sight had reached the shore it was learned that eleven persons had found watery graves. As soon as possible an attempt was made to recover the bodies. After the strenuous efforts all but two bodies were brought to the surface. Those who lost their lives are said to have lived in Troy, Brocklyn, Hoboken and Warrensburg.

A Heavy Burden.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—The exodus of Colorado miners continues through Kansas, proving a heavy burden to the western farmers and a source of great annoyance to the railroads. The tramp trains on the several roads carry from 200 to 400 each day going east, and the regular trains are still besieged by idle and destitute miners who are determined to get out of the country. The crowds are so great in Denver that the first-class passenger trains frequently back away from the depot and Loen run through the station at full speed in order to prevent the men from jumping on.