

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893.

NO. 45.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
Returns of national banks in compliance with the call of Comptroller Eckels, show an unlooked for state of soundness.

The total number of pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890, who have been notified since the incoming of the present administration that the payment of their pensions has been suspended is approximately 5,250.

A TELEGRAM has been received at the interior department from Inspector Faison announcing that the legal shooting of the nine condemned Choctaws had been further postponed from August 4 to September 8.

The First national bank of Grundy Center, Ia., has informed Comptroller Eckels that it expects to resume business. The Farmers' national bank of Henrietta, Tex., and the Farmers' national bank of Findlay, O., also expect to resume.

COMMISSIONER MILLER has submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report of the operations of the internal revenue bureau for the fiscal year. The total collections from all sources of revenue were \$101,002,000, an increase of \$7,145,000.

SPECIAL AGENT S. WINEFORD says there is much bad land in the strip.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER has reversed the lower court's decree and remanded the world's fair Sunday closing case back for rehearing.

SECRETARY CARLISLE is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

It is positively asserted that there is no alliance between western republican senators and southern democratic senators to oppose the repeal of the Sherman law.

The president has issued a proclamation including Portugal within the benefits of the international copyright act.

The Russian legation at Washington will be raised to an embassy shortly.

DR. A. W. WHEELER, the United States treasury department's agent, reports that there is no danger of an epidemic of cholera.

PRIVATE SECRETARY THURBER has announced the following appointments as made by the president: James T. Kilbreth, of New York city, collector of customs for the district of New York; vice Hendricks, resigned; Walter Y. Burm, of Cooperstown, N. Y., appraiser of merchandise for the district of New York, vice Cooper, resigned.

THE EAST.

ARBUCKLE'S coffee mills at Brooklyn have closed down because of the depression of trade.

A MAIL clerk named Miller was killed by the wreck of a train en route from Boston to New York.

It is said that T. V. Powderly will retire as general master workman of the K. of L.

A WOMAN committed suicide and killed her baby at Buffalo, N. Y.

The wife and two children of John Smouse were murdered at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The extensive woolen mills of Scatchard Bros., at Philadelphia, which have been giving employment to about 250 hands, have shut down indefinitely, owing to depression in trade.

SMITH & SONS' big carpet mills at Yonkers, N. Y., have shut down until the Sherman law is repealed. Five thousand hands were employed.

NOTICE has been posted in the Bales mills at Lewiston, Me., that the mills will shut down August 5 for five weeks. The mill employs 1,800 people, with a monthly payroll of \$120,000.

BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, of Boston, doing business as Ticknor & Co., publishers, has made an assignment of his property, except such as is exempt from attachment, for the benefit of his creditors.

The first attempt to electrify a convict at Auburn prison, N. Y., was a failure. The wretched culprit had to be placed in the chair a second time. He was a negro named Taylor, who had murdered his cell mate.

CASHIER EDWARD FRANCIS, of the Pittsfield, Mass., national bank, who had been the subject of much unpleasant newspaper talk recently, committed suicide.

The Clark O. N. T. Thread Co. is retrenching at Newark, N. J., because of the stringency.

NOTICES have been posted of a general resumption of work at the Burden iron works and the Clinton foundry, Troy, N. Y. This is much sooner than expected. Several thousand persons are affected.

A. GOLDSMITH & SON, jewelers and diamond dealers, at No. 38 Maiden lane, New York, have assigned; debts, \$300,000.

The 800 machinists of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been notified of a reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent. As 400 men have been laid off it is thought the reduction will be accepted.

FIFTEEN of the striking plate glass workers at Irwin, Pa., were arrested on charges of conspiracy.

MANY Pennsylvania iron and steel workers threaten to withdraw from the Amalgamated association.

Two persons were killed and several seriously injured by a fire at Pittsburgh, Pa., caused by an explosion of polish which a peddler was using on a stove.

At a meeting of the directors of the Tremont and Suffolk mills, at Lowell, Mass., it was voted to operate these mills on half time.

THE WEST.

THE Obermann Brewing Co., of Milwaukee has assigned.

MRS. LEONARD FRITSCH was assassinated at an early hour in her home at Burlington, Ia.

TWENTY-ONE world's fair excursionists were injured in a wreck on the Pittsburgh & Western railway, at Monroe Falls, O.

A PREACHER named Jones, near Bedford, Ia., has been arrested for drawing a pension belonging to another Jones.

THE B. & O. road is back of a West Virginia coal syndicate that is trying to crowd all other coke out of the western markets.

A CLEVER swindler is said to have defrauded Chicago banks out of \$60,000.

FIRES were raging along the lines of the Green Bay & Chicago and Milwaukee & St. Paul in Wood county, Wis., where large cranberry marshes are located. The loss was estimated in the thousands.

DANIELE ARRATA, an Italian, was taken from the jail and hanged by a mob in Denver.

THE Avery stamping works at Cleveland, O., has passed into a receiver's hands to avoid meeting an assignment. The assets are estimated at \$400,000 and the liabilities at about \$300,000.

CLARENCE M. OVERMAN, late president and director of the Citizens national bank, of Hillsboro, O., has been arrested for embezzling \$50,000.

WESTERN passenger association lines have boycotted the Tennessee Midland.

Two banks failed at Helena, Mont., on the 27th, causing a run on the others.

GENERAL MANAGER W. S. MELLEN, of the Northern Pacific, died on the Pacific coast recently.

TRAINMEN and a marshal's posse at Princeton, Ind., had a hard fight with about thirty tramps who had boarded a train.

THE two huge boilers of the Belleville Distillery Co. at Belleville, Ill., exploded with terrific force, tearing the boiler house to fragments and badly wrecking part of the main building.

THE clearing house committee of Chicago has decided to issue clearing house certificates.

A SERIOUS state of affairs existed at Denver, Col., owing to the vast number of unemployed, who were holding meetings and threatening to loot the city. National banks requested the protection of the United States military, which they were able to do, being national depositories.

CASHIER OVERTON S. PRICE, of the Citizens' national bank, of Hillsboro, O., is under arrest.

THERE was a bitter wrangle on about arbitrary freight rates between the jobbers of Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE First national bank of Great Falls, Mont., suspended, owing to the Helena bank suspensions. It was believed it would soon resume.

THE world's fair management is again undecided about Sunday opening.

THREE harvest excursions for points in the west and south, at world's fair rates, have been arranged by the Western Passenger association.

THE Roby boarding-house at Decatur, Ill., has been set on fire four times within thirty-eight days.

NINETY-SIX business houses were destroyed and sixteen families were made homeless by fire at Piffeld, Wis.

THE Standard Oil Co. is again in complete control of Colorado. Its rival, the Rocky Mountain Oil Co., is no more, and the big petroleum monopoly has the field to itself once more.

THERE were runs at Chippewa Falls, Wis., caused by the failure of Seymour's private bank.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL NIX has in his possession about fifty head of cattle which he confiscated from the gang of horse and cattle thieves who were captured in the Cherokee strip.

THE SOUTH.

REV. THOMAS FRANK GAILOR has been consecrated as assistant Episcopal bishop of Tennessee.

THREE more bank failures occurred at Louisville, Ky., on the 25th.

ONE cowboy and a number of cattle were killed by soldiers during a battle on the north fork of the Arkansas river.

The residence of E. E. Chase, formerly of St. Louis, at Fort Worth, Tex., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$115,000.

In consequence of gross carelessness on the part of the local authorities, which nearly caused an epidemic of yellow fever, the Marine hospital service has assumed control of the quarantine service at Brunswick, Ga.

TWENTY-SEVEN persons were mysteriously poisoned at Louisville, Ky., supposed by tyrotoxin from milk. The older victims fared worse than the children.

FOUR tramps and a brakeman were killed by a collision on the Norfolk & Western, near Welch, W. Va.

MARGIE TAYLOR, Lulu Johnson, Marian Smith and Nellie Patrick, all young women, were drowned near Patrick's landing, on the Wisconsin river, Md., by the capsizing of a sailboat.

GEN. GEORGE W. MORGAN, who was the only surviving general of the Mexican war, died recently at Fortress Monroe, Va., where he had gone from his home in Mount Vernon, O., for his health.

THE M. K. & T. has been temporarily headed off in the Galveston terminus matter by a new interpretation of the injunction proceedings which favor equally the International and Great Northern roads.

A NEGRO is reported to have been thrown into a threshing machine and killed by whites at Wingo, Ky.

GENERAL.

THE court martial at Malta on the loss of the Victoria found the dead admiral, Tryon, alone to blame.

DR. JOHN RAE, the celebrated Arctic explorer, died recently in London.

COL. JOSE ANDRADE was shot to death at Leon, Mex., according to law for wantonly shooting persons without trial while acting as governor of Guanajuato.

MAHARAJAH TAITAI BRAGA committed suicide by poison on his arrival at Brindisi. It is supposed that the cause was the theft of a casket containing all his jewels and money. He was 19 years old.

A DISGRACEFUL scene occurred in the British house of commons on the 27th as the home rule bill passed through committee. Since Mr. Gladstone called Mr. Chamberlain the "devil's advocate," he has been assailed with similar epithets every time he spoke. This culminated in an Irish member calling him "Judah," leading to actual fist-cuffs. Order was restored and apologies offered.

It is not believed that Minister Baker is in any danger by reason of the Nicaraguan revolt.

A REGISTERED mail pouch from Portland, Ore., to New York was robbed of sixty letters en route.

A DISPATCH from Brisbane says that England has annexed the Solomon islands.

THE American Tube & Iron Co. has gone into the hands of a receiver. The company could not raise funds, owing to the stringency in the money market. The concern has plants at Middletown, Pa., and Youngstown, O.

THE "Big Four" has contracted for thirty new freight locomotives.

FIRE in Berey, a suburb of Paris on the Seine, destroyed thirty buildings.

STATISTICS show that since May 1 301 banks in various parts of the country have failed. Their capital has aggregated \$38,951,033. The failures in the south numbered thirty-seven, involving \$4,392,100.

THE international yacht race will be sailed October 5.

CLEANING house returns for the week ended July 27 showed an average decrease of 10.7 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 5.8; outside, 16.3. In Kansas City the decrease was 47.3; in Denver, 77.1.

THE strike of English coal-miners commenced on the 28th. About 350,000 men were affected.

DEN'S review says soundness and strength is disclosed in the business world, notwithstanding the financial disturbances.

RUSSIA, it is said, will not aid France in fighting Siam.

STRIKING miners rioted in Gran, Hungary, until dispersed by the police. Many were wounded. Ten were arrested.

THE Irving-Terry theatrical company has sailed on the steamship Numidian from Liverpool for Montreal. The company will open in San Francisco on September 4.

THE LATEST.

THERE was a run on the banks at Ashland, Wis., caused by the failure of the First national bank of that city.

THE Chicago banks are buying up exchange for the purpose of importing gold on local account.

PHILIP CROSBY TUCKER, of Galveston, Tex., has been made acting grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of America by the recent death of Dr. Katchelor, who succeeded Gen. Albert Pike.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai says that the Italian Catholic mission at Mien Yang, ninety miles from Yankho, China, has been destroyed by native rioters.

MRS. LUCILLE RODNEY, of Galveston, Tex., who had been tramping from Dallas to Chicago since May 16, arrived at Chicago on the 31st, a day ahead of time. She is supposed to have won \$5,000.

THE Akron, O., savings bank has failed.

BOOMERS are allowed to cross the strip on the wagon roads. They must, however, not hunt up corner stones.

A FARMER named Langevin had his house burned down near Olga, N. D., while lighting a fire with kerosene. Two children were burned to death.

CONGRESS will be asked to investigate Acting Mint Director Preston.

A RIOT, caused by a delay in payment of wages, was reported at the mining town of Virginia, Minn.

The London regatta of the Royal Yacht club was won by the prince of Wales' yacht Britannia the America's cup yacht Valkyrie second and the American yacht Navahoe third.

NON-UNION workmen were assaulted and beaten by lumber shovers at Ashland, Wis., after a desperate counter with the police.

SENATOR VANCE, of North Carolina, says the democratic party is pledged to the free coinage of both gold and silver.

WILLIAM NONEMACHER, a farmer living near Antigo, Wis., killed his wife and three children and made an unsuccessful attempt to end his own life.

ENGLAND and France have agreed upon a neutral zone in Siamese territory.

NEW YORK has declared a five days' quarantine against vessels from South America to guard against yellow fever.

The third trial of M. B. Curtis, the actor, for murder, has commenced at San Francisco.

JUDGE H. F. THOMAS, of Van Buren, Ark., died as the result of becoming overheated while on the bench.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The penitentiary coal mine is being worked to its utmost capacity.

Southeastern, central and northwestern Kansas recently had refreshing rains.

The horn fly is said to have put in its pestiferous appearance in many parts of the state.

Robert Porter, dropped off his horse while riding through the streets of Larned the other morning and was dead before anybody could reach him. He owned drug stores at Larned and Kinsley.

A late survey of the Missouri river at Atchison, compared with one made in 1887, shows that 4,305,000 square feet of land, or about 100 acres, have been cut away on the east side and the destruction is still going on.

In making their footings of the railroad assessment, the clerks in the state auditor's office overlooked the Solomon branch of the Missouri Pacific. This is assessed at \$91,324.98, swelling the total railroad property valuation of the state to \$62,075,732.01.

George E. Marshall, of Rosedale, 24 years old, was recently killed by a Santa Fe train, near Argentine. While walking on the track he stepped off to get out of the way of a freight train and was struck by a passenger train on the other track.

One of the veteran printers of this state is Mrs. N. B. Bronston, of Atchison. She commenced setting type in Newport, Ky., when 12 years old, came to Kansas at an early day, and has been connected with the printing business for forty-three years.

F. D. Fay, 78 years old, was shockingly mangled by a Santa Fe train near Abilene the other day. He was walking on the track and being deaf did not hear the approaching train. He was knocked down and both feet cut off while other injuries were inflicted.

The large furniture factory of J. L. Abernathy at Leavenworth has shut down for two months. The unsettled financial condition of the country, together with a large stock of furniture on hand, determined the management to suspend further operations at present.

The sheriff at Russell recently captured a gang of youngsters, ranging in age from 18 to 20 years, who made a business of committing robberies in the vicinity. They were in practice for future train robbers when their ambition was clipped by the relentless hand of the law.

The three-year-old child of Samuel Fricker was recently killed near Horton by being run over by a wagon loaded with corn, but to which no horses were hitched. The wagon was standing on an incline and the child was playing near, when the wagon got loose by some means and ran over the little one.

Gov. Levellling has named as delegates to the bimetallic congress at Chicago, August 1, Ex-Govs. Charles Robinson, Thomas A. Osborne, James M. Harvey, George W. Glick, John P. St. John and Lyman U. Humphrey, and F. B. Johnson, of Topeka; Frank Chase, of Hoyt; W. R. Adams, of Larned, and W. D. Rippey, of Severance.

New postmasters appointed in Kansas on the 27th: At Arcadia, Crawford county, John Crites vice C. Ford, removed; at Eskridge, Wabasha county, E. W. Campbell, vice W. Nelrose, removed; at Hiattville, Bourbon county, O. Settles, vice L. Ward, removed; at Winchester, Jefferson county, A. Barnes, vice J. Griff, removed.

The mayor of Dodge City has issued a proclamation appealing to the people to take steps to provide for the feeding and lodging of tramps, who are pouring into western Kansas from Colorado. He says that most of them are unfortunate men, who have been thrown out of employment because of the closing of the mines, and are now making their way east.

In examining the records of the insurance department Superintendent Snyder has discovered that the records of few cases against insurance companies have been reported, and that scarcely any of the fees have been paid into the state treasury. Since the organization of the department 800 cases have been entered on the books of the department. From each of these was due the state fees ranging from \$2.75 to \$4.50 each. Of the 800 cases not more than 700 have paid any fees. Superintendent Snyder says that all this money has been lost to the state through the negligence of former superintendents, and he proposes to collect as much of it as possible.

It is stated that the Farmers' Alliance is perfecting arrangements for supplying seed wheat to members of the organization in western Kansas who suffered from the loss of crops. The terms as given out are that the wheat is to be furnished without any interest charge, each man to replace next year, bushel for bushel, the grain loaned to him this fall. The required amount of wheat is to be raised by assessments on the farmers in the eastern part of the state according to their individual ability to pay. If this grain loan is consummated, there will be no depopulation of the western counties, as was greatly feared, for almost without exception the farmers throughout western Kansas are thoroughly satisfied to remain where they are. They have proved that section to be marvelously well adapted for raising wheat and barley, and their faith in the future is not weakened in the least.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Pacific Express Wagon Robbed of Nearly \$7,000 in the Streets of Wichita—A Mystery Connected with the Deed.

WICHITA, Kan., July 31.—A Pacific express wagon was held up on a street here about 9:30 o'clock Saturday night and robbed.

A short time before the robbery a telephone message to the express office called for a wagon to be sent to the Wichita creamery to collect some goods for the Rock Island eastbound train, which leaves here at 10 o'clock.

When the wagon reached the creamery two colored men were in waiting and, jumping in, told the driver to go to the rear of the building, where they had some butter and eggs to ship. As soon as the wagon entered the alley a third negro appeared, and the driver and messenger found themselves covered by three revolvers.

The messenger was ordered to open the safe and could do nothing but comply. It took but a moment for the daring robbers to empty the contents of the box into sacks they had with them and then ordering the expressman to turn and drive off they disappeared with their booty in the darkness.

A MYSTERY DEVELOPS.

WICHITA, Kan., July 31.—Such developments as there have been in the matter of the robbery of the Pacific Express Co.'s wagon have served only to mystify and arouse suspicions. Inquiry at the telephone exchange half an hour after the robbery developed the fact that no one there had overheard the message calling for the wagon, supposed to have been sent from the Wichita creamery, and the local agent of the express company says the message was received in the office by D. W. Jones, the driver of the wagon which was held up.

The pouch taken from the safe and which contained the money was found by a police officer, looted of its contents, within 100 feet of the scene of the robbery soon after the alarm was given, which, by the way, was not for half an hour after the occurrence, the occupants of the wagon going all the way to the office before mentioning their loss. The authorities are working on two or three alleged clues with little hope of getting anything out of them. The watchman at the stockyards reports seeing three men running north about an hour after the robbery, and the sheriff's officers are out in that direction, while the city police are looking for a half-breed Indian named "Smoke Tom," who came up from the Sac and Fox country lately, and who has not been seen since Saturday night, the theory being that he may be an associate of one of the gangs of desperadoes operating in the territory sent on here to get the lay of the land and prepare the way for the real perpetrators of the daring holdup. The full amount stolen was \$7,000, of which \$7,500 was consigned to a Kansas City bank.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Speculation as to What the Arbitrators Are Disputing Over.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The World's Paris cable says: Since the closing of the arguments in the Behring sea case the arbitrators have been sitting as regularly as before at the foreign ministry endeavoring to agree upon a decision. While it is impossible to announce their decision, a general idea of what the decision will be may be given with reasonable assurance of its accuracy. The arbitrators will decide that pelagic sealing should be restricted so as to prevent the extinction of the fur seal species. But they will not give to Americans the full property rights in the herd which are claimed. The question of damages is understood to be the one which is chiefly prolonging the work of the arbitrators. Speculation as to the time of announcing the decision, based on the fact that Senator Morgan had announced his departure for August 5, are not trustworthy. He has changed his date to August 19 and says he is not sure he can get away then.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

Hardly Any One Attends the World's Fair on Sunday.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The world's fair was open to the public yesterday, that is the gates were open, but they might about as well have been closed, for the public did not seem to care to take advantage of the fact. Not since the fair was opened has the attendance been so light as it was yesterday. The grounds, midway pleasure and all were practically deserted. The total attendance up to 3 o'clock, including employes and concessionaires, was scarcely 10,000 and the officials at the bureau of admissions did not think the total for the entire day and evening would run over 12,000, if that many.

Removal of a Big Swindle.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The World's Boston special says that a huge conspiracy has been unearthed, whereby seventy-three banks and banking institutions were victimized.

The story is to the effect that certain employes of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co., of Minnesota, issued \$1,500,000 worth of forged duplicate certificates for grain on storage in the "country" elevators owned by the concern, where the inspection is not so strict as at the terminal elevators.

These forged certificates were deposited with eastern banks as collateral. About \$800,000 was secured in New York and the balance in New York. Some of the eastern holders of the paper became suspicious and on an investigation being held the true state of affairs came to light.

OF INTEREST TO KANSANS.

The Horn Fly Pest—How to Combat It—Statistics on County Officers—Board of Health Regulations.

THE HORN FLY.

As the horn fly is becoming quite prevalent in some sections of the state the following information from Prof. Snow as to what it is and how to get rid of it will be of interest to stockmen:

The horn fly is a small, black, two-winged gnat, about one-sixth of an inch long, which derives its name from its habit of clustering around the bases of the horns of cattle. When gathered on the horns the flies are merely resting and doing no damage to the horns. When feeding the flies are found over the back and flanks and on the legs of cattle, where they are industriously engaged in sucking blood.

The following notes on remedial measures are quoted from Insect Life: Preventive Applications.—Almost any greasy substance will keep the flies away for several days. A number of experiments were tried in the field with the result that train oil alone, and train oil with a little sulphur or carbolic acid added, will keep the flies away from five to six days, while with a small proportion of carbolic acid it will have a healing effect upon the sores which may have formed. Train oil should not cost more than 50 to 75 cents per gallon, and a gallon will annoint a number of animals. Common axle grease, costing 10 cents per box, will answer nearly as well, and this substance has been extensively and successfully used by Dr. William Johnson, a large stock dealer at Warrenton, Va. Tallow has also been used to a good advantage. The practice of smearing the horns with pine or coal tar simply repels them from these pests. Train oil or fish oil seems to be more lasting in its effects than any other of the substances used.

A spray of kerosene emulsion directed upon a cow would kill the flies quite as surely, and would be cheaper, but we do not advise an attempt to reduce the number of these pests by actually killing the flies.

How to Destroy the Early Stages.—Throwing a spadeful of lime upon a cowdung will destroy the larvae which are living in it, and as in every pasture there are some one or two spots where the cattle preferably congregate during the heat of the day, the dung which contains most of the larvae will, consequently, be more or less together, and easy to treat at once. If the evil should increase, therefore, it will pay a stock raiser to start a load of lime through his field occasionally, particularly in May or June, as every larva killed then represents the death of very many flies during August. We feel certain that this course will be found in many cases practical and of great avail, and will often be of great advantage to the pasture besides.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The secretary of state has prepared a tabulated statement concerning county officers in Kansas which shows that there are in the state 1,965 county officers, including three county commissioners from each county. There are 69 republican county clerks, 23 populists, 10 democrats and 1 prohibitionist, the average salary being \$1,468. Of county treasurers there are: Republicans, 61; populists, 28; democrats, 15; prohibitionists, 1; average salary, \$1,893. Register of deeds—Republicans, 75; populists, 24; democrats, 6; average salary, \$1,830. Clerks district court—Republicans, 51; populists, 40; democrats, 8; average salary, \$1,742. Probate judge—Republicans, 50; populists, 40; democrats, 9; average salary, \$989. County superintendents—Republicans, 54; populists, 45; democrats, 6; average salary, \$924. County attorneys—Republicans, 45; populists, 35; democrats, 25; average salary, \$842. Sheriffs—Republicans, 69; populists, 30; democrats, 9; average salary, \$2,242. County surveyors—Republicans, 67; populists, 28; democrats, 10; salary not computed. Coroners—Republicans, 60; populists, 33; democrats, 8; prohibitionists, 2; salary not computed. Outside of surveyors, coroners and county commissioners the republicans have 471 county officers drawing salaries amounting to \$772,577; populists, 279, with an aggregate salary of \$396,651; democrats, 88, aggregate salaries, \$111,280; prohibitionists, 2, aggregate salaries, \$2,700. The total salary paid the 540 county officers is \$1,253,508, or an average of \$1,492.

BOARD OF HEALTH REGULATIONS.

The state board of health has decided upon some rules and regulations that will be put in force should cholera really invade Kansas. Should the disease show a tendency to become epidemic the public and private schools must be closed, and in extreme cases church services suspended, and public assemblages of people at shows, circuses, theaters, fairs or other gatherings prohibited. In case of small-pox a general and thorough vaccination should be recommended and insisted on. All persons sick with small-pox, cholera, scarlet fever, diphtheria or other contagious or infectious disease shall be thoroughly isolated from the public and 400 feet is suggested as the minimum distance for the thorough isolation of the small-pox. No person until after being successfully vaccinated shall be admitted in a public or private school

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

PARENTAL ADVICE.

Feel'n' streakid, ain't ye, Johnny?
Wall, this is the way I view it;
Thay the gals would like to love ye,
But you've got to make 'em do it.
Don't go brownin' at a distance.
In some pastur' way off yonder,
Don't believe what idiots tell ye—
"Absence makes the heart grow fonder."
Step up to 'em, Johnny, smarter—
Sorry Kate give you the mitten;
She'd said "Yes," as sure as gospel
If you hadn't been such a kitten.
You will learn to view this matter
Bimeby jest the way I view it.
That the gals would like to love ye
But you've got to make 'em do it.

Everybody's bound to have 'em
All, at any rate, but few are
An' when I was young an' lively
I was taken jest as you are.
An' I went an' popped it to her,
Skeered completely out of natur',
Tremblin' like a frightened rabbit,
Blushin' like a red termater.
After she had tol' me "No, sir,"
I was jest about as you be.
Goin' round linn an' kinder dumpy,
Feel'n' like a blasted booby,
But I fin'ly spunked up courage
Like a man to go an' win her—
An' she's been a blessin' to me
I can't say a word agin' her!

"Did I get her?" Now you're crazy.
Do you s'pose I'd get another?
When I loved the gal like I did—
Go an' ask her—she's yer mother.
Since that time I tell the youngsters
Jest the way I allus view it.
That the gals would like to love 'em
But they've got to make 'em do it.
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

TRAPPING ELEPHANTS.

AMONG the servants of the nabab of Rampur, quartered recently at the Palace hotel, was a tall, swarthy and much-behaved Hindoo, who answered to the name of Abdul, and who is said to know more about elephants than any other man in the world. Through his efforts the nabab's herd of elephants has grown to be one of the largest in India. Frequently in the travels of the nabab the elephant train numbers threescore. This, of course, is in their own country. During the nabab's present journey around the world, however, the elephants are turned out to grass, so to speak, but the faithful Abdul, by virtue of his long service in providing transportation facilities for his master at home, accompanies him abroad and shares with him in a humble way the varied experiences of testing the means of transportation where elephants are not available.

Abdul, the elephant trainer, has picked up quite a knowledge of English from the British officers and their servants with whom he has come in contact in different hunting expeditions, and he told something about the methods adopted to keep an elephant herd full of good animals, and also about how the beasts are trained. The medium of an interpreter had to be resorted to before the interview was finished, however, and the facts as ascertained are herewith presented.

The secret of catching the elephant, according to the authority of this servant of the nabab, is very much like that which lures many a man to his fate. It is the female elephant who is the chief factor. When a herd of wild elephants is discovered a tame female is sent out to put in an appearance in the neighborhood. It seems to make no difference that a man is mounted on the female's back. The male elephant, once he gets sight of this strange female of his own kind, will leave the other females of the herd and follow the stranger wherever she may lead.

"And what then?" asked the reporter. "Sometimes she leads him where men lie in wait to slip a noose over his hind leg as he lifts it from the ground, and sometimes she leads him into a corral. I was once in an elephant hunt where a single female decoyed twelve males into a trap," said the swarthy son of the jungle.

This corral, from the description given, seems to be much the same sort of a thing as the climax of a rabbit drive, only on a very gigantic scale. Abdul called it a "keddah." He said it was formed of trunks of trees in the heart of a forest, a second inclosure leading out of the first and still another smaller one leading out of the second. The best elephants in the herd are easily decoyed by the females through these successive inclosures, where they are caught with strong ropes and then led away between two trained captive elephants.

"Sometimes there are a thousand men driving elephants toward a keddah," said Abdul, in answer to a query. "They make a circle round the herd, contracting it little by little, and at night building fires. A fresh circle nearer to the keddah is then formed and the elephants are let into this from the first one without their knowing it, for no unnecessary noise is yet made. The fires are kept burning because an elephant cordially detests flame and smoke.

"This sort of thing is kept up for days and days, until the herd has been brought sufficiently close to warrant the making of a final rush. The entire party then closes in at dusk with torches and guns and kettles and shouts, and the elephants, terribly terrified, rush into the keddah, and the opening is closed and they cannot escape. Of course they try to get out, but the noise and the torches and

spears drive them back and they are gradually forced in this way into the second inclosure.

Abdul's description of what next takes place was to the effect that the elephants are first terrorized and then led and watered in the second inclosure. This gets them into a better frame of mind, and it is there that the same females are introduced to invite the visitors into the last and smallest inclosure, where they are finally made captives. When once a rope has been placed around the leg of a captive elephant it is never removed or loosened until the captive has been sufficiently tamed to be safely allowed some privileges in the way of partial liberty.

"The use of the keddah in elephant capture," explained this experienced Hindoo, "is not so common now as it was when elephants were more plenty. The last great drive in Rampur took place when the present nabab was a small boy. There were ten fine ones captured at one time. Since then the herd has been kept up by purchase and by single captures. Every nabab has an elephant master, who captures one when he can, and buys of some other nabab when there are none to be captured."

Abdul told a story of the expertness of two "panicees," or professional elephant tappers, one of whom he is too modest to claim to have been, but the gentleman who acted as interpreter intimated that the story was a personal reminiscence. It seems that the two men would start out together, but otherwise unattended, and bring back with them the largest-sized elephant in the country. Their only weapon was a flexible rope of deer or buffalo hide. They would steal up behind the elephant while he was at rest, or moving slowly, and attach this rope to one of his hind legs.

When an elephant is at rest he has a habit of swinging his hind legs, one at a time, and these fellows, stealthily approaching like snakes in the grass, could slip the rope around easily. If this was accomplished where there was a tree handy, the other end of the rope would be made fast to a tree. If it was in the open, one man would start off and let the elephant pursue him. The other would keep hold of the rope, and when they came to a tree would make fast to it in a twinkling of an eye. The capturers would then camp out on the spot, build fires to smoke the captive into submission, starve him well, then feed him and thus gradually bring him to terms.

"It is hard work to tame an elephant?" "It is not hard work if you know how to go about it. The elephant is not ferocious unless he is enraged. He is very intelligent, and he obeys orders when he finds he must. No effort is made to tame him until he has had a good rest. It is then that a tame elephant is put with him, and the tame elephant very often does the greater part of the work."

"Do the tame ones never object to that sort of work?" "They appear to enjoy it. They do not delight to hurt the captive, but they appear to like to show how much they know and how much they can do. We first put a tame elephant in a stall next to a new captive to teach him to eat. Then we put him between two tame ones and teach him to march. The 'coroowe vidahn,' or head of the stables, goes ahead with a 'hendoo,' or sharp iron hook, which he holds there, but does not use. The elephant strikes about with his trunk. It hits the sharp hook and he soon learns to be quiet."

Further facts elicited concerning the training of elephants showed that when once the dread of man's power has been established the process of taking him out to walk between two tame elephants is greatly facilitated. Some elephants have to be used far more harshly than others. In some instances the



A DELLAH OF THE JUNGLE.

sharp iron "hendoo" does fearful execution, but the wounds are well taken care of and the captive is afterward treated with great kindness. The first use a newly tamed elephant is put to in India is to tread clay in a brickfield, and he is next driven before a cart in double harness with a tame mate.

"Are all elephants trained for tiger hunting?" asked the reporter. "Comparatively few. Most of them are to carry burdens of merchandise and for long journeys, but there are some hunters in every herd. When it comes to making a tiger hunter of an elephant we first have to try to teach him not to be afraid of a tiger. To do this we stuff a tiger skin and partially conceal it in the bushes by the side of the road. The elephant is then driven by it, perhaps a hundred times, until he gets used to it. He is then taught to roll it over. It is also thrown at him and he learns to catch it on his tusks, and, last of all, he is taught to let the stuffed tiger skin be placed upon his back."

"I have never seen a well-trained elephant run away from a tiger," said Abdul, through the interpreter, "but I have heard of one becoming so badly frightened that he dumped the entire party from his back into the very midst of a tiger's lair and ran for dear life."—San Francisco Examiner.

"Dudeleigh—"You don't know what you are talking about when you call me a donkey." Miss Kitty Fresh—"Yes, I do. I used to own a donkey." —Brooklyn Life.

THE PRESS AND GOV. ALTGELD.

All Over the Land the Labor Press Indorses His Action.

All honor to the governor of Illinois for the manly stand he took in this matter; the press of our plures is out in howling denunciations, but all labor without regard to party, sect or faction will forever give John Altgeld a place on the great gallery of human benefactors that constitute the pantheon of progress.—N. Y. Bakers' Journal.

It is the bravest act standing to the credit of a politician since Horace Greeley bailed Jefferson Davis.—Liberty.

The action of Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, in pardoning the so-called anarchists, is the theme of much denunciation on the part of the carrion press that lives upon sensational hangings and judicial obliquity generally.—San Francisco Seaman's Journal.

Action merits the approval of all honest, fair-minded men and women who have read an impartial history of their trial and conviction. Never before in the history of jurisprudence in this country was there such an outrageous judicial farce successfully carried out as the conviction of these men.—Lancaster (Pa.) Labor Leader.

In pardoning Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, Gov. Altgeld, while yielding to the wishes of the more liberal-minded citizens of the state, shows an uncommon courage in braving the storm of vituperation which will undoubtedly be hurled at his head by all those people who have cried aloud for the blood of every man in any way connected with the memorable meeting in Haymarket square on the night of May 4th, 1884.—Chicago Eight Hour Herald.

Gov. Altgeld is a man of head and heart, in spite of being a democratic office-holder. He knew what was right and dared to do it; he knew what was wrong and dared to condemn it, regardless of whom it should serve or whom should suffer.—Hartford (Conn.) Examiner.

Because brave and upright Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, acted conscientiously all the subsidized newspapers of the country abuse him.—Paterson (N. J.) Labor Standard.

The course of John P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois, in pardoning the three men falsely accused and convicted of the Haymarket murder six years ago, justly entitles him to the admiration of all honest men.—Oshkosh (Wis.) Labor Advocate.

The pardoning of Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, who were sentenced to imprisonment for life for the alleged participation in the Haymarket riot at Chicago on May 1, 1887, is an act of justice that has been too long delayed.—Cleveland Citizen.

TRADES ORGANIZATION.

Were Trades Unions to Die Out, Humanity Would Relapse Into Slavery.

The intelligent, observant and fair-minded people of the civilized world are fast awakening to the realization of the object, intention and rights of the laboring element and their unions, and though not many years ago in England there was an effort to suppress trades and confederation of laborers, and many of them were actually indicted for criminal conspiracy, as being pernicious and dangerous to the best interests of society, still by a wise, proper and conservative course of action we are fast ingratiating ourselves into the confidences and good wishes of our fellow-men of all classes, as they begin to understand that our organizations are for self-protection and self-control, and that our councils are characterized by moderation, caution, legal and reasonable demands, and in addition our intentions are perverted, if it is thought that we are in any way antagonistic to capital. We are its safe guards; labor and capital are mutually dependent one upon the other; their confidence should likewise be mutual; their intercourse open and honorable; their wants free from oppression, tyranny, unfairness or exactness; the demands and rights of each should always be entitled to a patient, respectful and non-discriminating hearing at the hands of the other. For an arbitrary interference with an unjust regard of the privileges of one, necessarily produces a want of observance and a desire to resist the encroachments upon the freedom of the other. There is no one agency that has ever so successfully averted conflicts and disruptions between labor and capital as the conservatism, good judgment, rightful and moderate demands that have emanated from just and fair, yet firm and decisive labor councils. In this era of refinement, enlightenment and civilization, it is a matter of no little surprise how anyone can contend that trades organizations or unions among the toiling people of our country are objectionable and dangerous in their tendencies, when manifestly they are and have been productive of morality, intelligence and a personal pride among members thereof that creates a desire for self-elevation and advancement. Self-protection and self-control, for which we strive, necessarily begets sobriety, integrity, moral and intellectual development among us, that is now receiving the plaudits and encouragement of observant and non-partisan men.

The happiness and ultimate success and prosperity of a union is the aggregate prosperity of its individuals. "The best part of a man's education is that which he acquires himself." The very discussion of various subjects among ourselves in our meetings is most beneficial to us. We are enabled to more intelligently consider and determine questions that pertain to our welfare. Our intellect is thereby increased, our information brightened, our comprehension broadened.

The question of the advancement and betterment of the toiling masses is in no aspect a purely local one. The wage-worker, who by his own brawny arm and physical powers supports himself and family, is not known alone to any one or particular locality. He is everywhere upon the face of this broad land. He knows no north, no south. "From the bleak coasts of Massachusetts to where the placid waters of the blue Pacific kiss the golden shores of California" he can be found cheerfully,

yet continuously, toiling for loved ones dependent upon him for maintenance and support. We belong to no faction or sect. We are free and liberty-loving citizens of the grandest government under the broad canopy of God's skies, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." We are true and loyal Americans; we are proud of our citizenship, our laws and our constitution. We breathe the same air of freedom and liberty and live under the same national flag as other Americans, a flag that waves triumphantly in our midst and "kisses with its silken folds the genial breezes of our southern clime." We want only the privileges and immunities accorded to other citizens of this great republic, protection and unrestrained enjoyment of this liberty and their rights.

How can it be said that when we band together to assist each other in climbing life's rugged hill, to lighten the burden allotted to all mortality, that we are selfish, exacting and dangerous in our organizations to society and our country? It must not, it cannot be so. Give the workingmen their just dues, treat them considerately, sympathize with them in their grievances and endeavor to right them.—Journal of Labor.

NO RACE, NO CREED.

Sensible Conclusions Arrived at by a Labor Journalist.

A communication sent to this office, in which the author takes special pains to vilify the Hebrew race, has been consigned to the waste basket, where it belongs. This paper is not run for the purpose of airing views on religious and race problems and matters having no connection with the labor movement. While it may be true that there are Jews "whose sole ambition seems to be to lie and cheat, and reap riches by every known dishonorable act," "enslave labor in cleverly woven coils," etc., it is arrant nonsense to condemn the whole race for the despicable methods of individuals, especially when we find some pretty devilish tricks resorted to by so-called Christians and staid pillars of the church for the sake of gain. We have never as yet heard that all meanness, dishonesty, hypocrisy and crime was accredited to any one race, color or creed. There are many thousands of Hebrews who are as earnest and sincere in the labor movement as any class of people can well be. In New York the strongest labor organizations are said to be the Hebrew unions, having a combined membership of something like 10,000 workers. An example that might be cited with profit by some of our good Christians is that set by Nathan Strauss, a wealthy Jew of New York. Last winter Mr. Strauss established coal yards in that city where the poor could get coal in small quantities at ton rates and receive full weight, which meant an actual saving of about \$7.50 a ton over the bucket system. Now the same gentleman has just opened a milk depot with the same idea in view, and 10,000 quarts of pure milk, direct from an Orange county farm, will be furnished daily. Mr. Strauss' ideas have not been advertised in the daily press for the very good reason that his commendable acts attack the present robber social system. The way to make the surest progress in the reform movement is not to antagonize race, color or creed, but to hammer away at the seab competitive system and give no quarter.—Cleveland Citizen.

OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN.

The Fatherhood of God Implies the Brotherhood of Man.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., is something of a crank. In a recent sermon he expressed himself thus: "The poverty of the city is an open door to the deepest hell, and through it daily crowd countless thousands, because poverty in the city means loss of a home. There is no home life among the poor of the great city. The word home is stricken from the language of man. The poor live in a den. They exist in a tenement, and the tenement life with its attendant horrors is constantly on the increase in our great cities. To every so-called house in the city of New York there is an average of nineteen dwellers. London averages seven. In what is known as the tenement house district there are no fewer than 267,000 families packed together. Poverty and disease and crime are the portion of these people. The tenement has, like a huge monster, devoured the home. How hundreds and thousands of people in the cities, with their wages, can keep from stealing is a miracle. People are entitled to bread. A man is certainly entitled to existence. He is entitled to bread to eat. He is entitled to enough clothes to keep him from freezing. He is entitled to a house to cover his head, and he has a right to work. But these things are denied hundreds and thousands of people to-day in the city. A woman was discovered the other day who had starved to death. Men commit crime daily that they may get the comforts of a penitentiary, the luxury of a stay on Blackwell's island."—Cleveland Citizen.

Eight-Hour Movement.

The moral side of the eight-hour movement is alone sufficient to commend it to any thoughtful mind. It is conceded by all that those who have an opportunity to study and read improve themselves and thereby make good citizens. A man can hardly realize what is expected of him when he is compelled to labor assiduously for twelve hours; he is fatigued in mind and body, and is not in a condition to pay attention to surrounding events. Let us pay more attention to this economic movement.—Journal of Labor.

Times Have Changed.

In the old days the thief did not show his face openly. He haunted the highways and byways on the borders of civilization or prowled in unfrequented parts of the sea. He fell on his victims by night and fled from the majesty of the law. Now the thief lives in houses with brown stone fronts. He is at the "top of the heap" in society. He haunts the stock exchange and the halls of congress. He is even elected by the people to hold office. Times have changed, you see.—Journal of Labor.

THE POWER OF UNIONISM.

Workers in All Lines and Industries Should Unite Together to Obtain Their Rights.

We of the proletariat are skillful and industrious, but despite our skill and industry, and all the talk about our prosperity, we are wretchedly poor. We are thus poor because we are weak; and we are weak and helpless because we are disunited or united on a wrong basis.

Capital is but the accumulated result of the work of our hands, yet the sword of capital is forever directed against the throat of labor; and for want of that strength which intelligent unity alone can afford us, we are powerless to throw it aside. Do we want an example of the force, the power of unity, we find it in those cannons, rifles and bayonets which are hurled by the centers of despotism against humanity when engaged in a struggle for the realization of its heaven-inspired aspirations for freedom. Our enemies are more powerful, more subtle than we; they have read the fable of the old man and the bundle of sticks, and the application of its moral for the enforcement of their designs is to be found in the army, the militia, the navy and many other things. The strength of those who slander us lies in their confederacy of purposes. They are as wise as serpents while we are more simple than children. The stone of dissension is hurled amongst us, our forces are divided, when from our isolation we are unto our enemies as a bundle of sticks untied, who, finding us destitute of power, take us and break upon the wheel of their will.

We are the slaves, and our slavery exists and is prolonged but by our own assent. The cause of labor is a common cause, and when any one of the multifarious branches of industry is engaged in a struggle against the encroachments of rapacity, a common support should be at the service of the strugglers. Fighting thus under the banner of the united trades of America, and in time of the world, the rights of labor would be victoriously asserted. Capitalists, finding our power invulnerable, would hesitate ere risking a battle where defeat would be certain. Thus strikes and lock-outs would not result. In our federated trades, thus combined and federated, we use not our power for the purposes of intimidation or unjust aggression, but rather that when our voice is uplifted in legitimate assertion it shall be heard and respected—or if forced by the greedy and rapacious into a struggle for the common rights of existence, the termination by such effort shall not be to us a ruinous defeat.

Our social and political ruin lies on the side of isolation, our emancipation in one vast confederation of the toilers of the world—from the serf upon the soil to the toiler in the mine, the forge and the workshop.—Paterson Labor Standard.

GETTING TOGETHER.

The Toilers on the Farms and in the Cities Are Beginning to Feel Their Interdependence.

Speaking of the results of an industrial conference held near Los Angeles, Cal., in the early part of July, the Farmer and Labor Review says: "By reference to the report of the industrial conference a resolution will be found indorsing union labels, and calling upon all alliance and people's party men to buy nothing but union-made goods. This is a move in the right direction. It is an assurance that hereafter the urban and suburban toilers will work in harmony. The time is almost here, thank God, when the foolish prejudices existing between city and country producers will be no more. Let us malign the last half of the nineteenth century no more!"

The Following are the resolutions referred to:

Whereas, This industrial conference fully recognizes the fact that the interests of the industrial masses of our country are one, though so much divided organically; and

Whereas, It is desirable and necessary that all branches of our great industrial army should be brought into a closer and more effectual union of sympathy and co-operation in our common struggle for the industrial freedom of the toilers; and

Whereas, We believe the most effectual way to secure these objects is by a practical and mutual recognition of the brotherhood between all industrial organizations on the fundamental principle that "an injury to one is the concern of all," therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that all industrial organizations, without exceptions, be requested to issue, through their proper official authorities, circulars of instructions recommending that all the members of such organizations and all friends of labor make it a point and a principle to patronize organized labor and their employers in their business transactions at all times in preference to all others.

Resolved, That we should do all in our power to bring about a more perfect union of all toilers and producers and to remove so far as possible all existing prejudices in order that all may be enabled to act together in harmony in securing the great object in view, "equal rights to all; special privileges to none."

Resolved, That the present concentration of the greater portion of the wealth of our republic into the hands of the few, not only robs the producers of the result of their toil, but demoralizes the people, subverts justice, increases corruption, destroys virtue and if not restricted will endanger the very existence of the republic; and

Whereas, Such evils are made possible under our present representative form of government, where the law making power is delegated to the few who are enabled to enact unjust and arbitrary laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this industrial conference favors direct legislation known as the initiative and referendum, whereby a government of the people, by the people and for the people is made possible, and that we urge all citizens desiring such government to, in every possible manner, educate the people upon this important question and refuse their support to any candidate for legislative office, or any political party not unreservedly pledged to support and work for such legislation.

John Burns, in a brilliant speech in the English parliament on the home rule bill, succeeded in defeating an amendment which proposed to except from the powers of the Irish legislature, factories, workshops and mines, on the ground of danger to English manufacturers that might arise from special Irish legislation.

A circular letter from the trades and labor council of Great Falls, Mont., requests that laborers and mechanics keep away from that section. A circular from San Francisco advises men to keep away from that city. More than 20,000 workers are idle.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

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

The young stereotypers' first impressions of the business are seldom his best ones.—Troy Times.

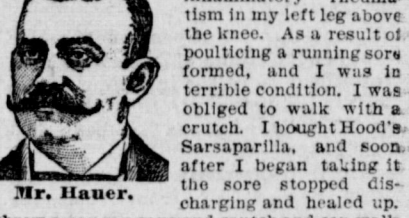
A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

"I'm better off," buzzed the fly as he tried to break away from the fly paper.—Philadelphia Record.

No man can be a real king who does not rule himself.—Ran's Horn.

"Don't say I seen him. That is not correct." "What shall I say?" "I sore him!"

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



Mr. Hauer.

"My trouble began with inflammatory rheumatism in my left leg above the knee. As a result of poulticing a running sore formed, and I was in terrible condition. I was obliged to walk with a crutch. I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon after I began taking it the sore stopped discharging and healed up. I threw away my cane and crutch and can walk as well as ever." CHARLES W. HAUER, 23 W. Patrick Street, Frederick, Md.

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

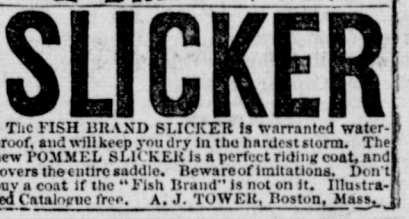
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

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

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

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

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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc.

25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores.

Write for sample dose, free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, New York.

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Is the title of the new 50 page work by J. Alexander-Koore, LL.B., Member of the New York Bar. It enables every man and woman to be their own lawyer. It teaches what are your rights and how to maintain them. When to begin a law suit and when to withdraw. It contains the useful information that every business man needs in every State in the Union. It contains business forms of every variety useful to the lawyer as well as to all who have legal business to transact. Include two dollars for a copy or inclose recent postage stamp for a table of contents. Write to agents, Address: R. N. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 230 N. 5th Avenue, New York.

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With Paste, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hair, injure the hair, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass packages with every purchase.

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Beware of imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF THE GENUINE HARTSHORN.

RADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

has proven an infallible specific for all derangements peculiar to the female sex, such as chronic womb and ovarian diseases. If taken in time it regulates and promotes healthy action of all functions of the generative organs. Young ladies at the age of puberty, and older ones at the menopause, will find it a healing, soothing tonic. The highest recommendations from prominent physicians and those who have tried it. Write for book "Do Women," mailed free. Sold by all druggists. RADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

GROWING OLD.

The fairest blossoms droop at eventide. The sweetest roses fall from off the stem. The rarest things on earth cannot abide. And we are passing, too, away like them: We're growing old.

We had our dreams, those rosy dreams of youth. They faded, and 'twas well. This afterprime hath brought us fuller hopes; and yet, forsooth, We drop a tear now in this later time To think we're old.

We smile at those poor fancies of the past— A saddened smile, almost akin to pain: Those high desires, those purposes so vast, Ah! our poor hearts! they cannot come again: We're growing old.

Old! Well, the heavens are old; this earth, too: Old wine is best, maturest fruit, most sweet; Much have we lost, more gained, although 'tis true. We tread life's way with most uncertain feet. We're growing old.

We move along, and scatter as we pace, Soft graces, tender hopes on every hand; At last, with gray-streaked hair and hollow face, We step across the boundary of the land Where none are old. —Atlanta Constitution.



CHAPTER XL—CONTINUED.

"What sort of a foul fiend do you take me for, Lorimer? When you asked me if I had ever been married I quailed, because my married life was such a miserable failure. I tumbled into love with a beautiful but absolutely heartless woman within three months after leaving home. I had about a thousand dollars then from the sale of my riding horses. We got along smoothly enough while that lasted. When it was all gone—when—bah! there's no necessity for washing one's soiled linen in public—I went off to look for work. I wrote back regularly enough. But—well, I got back here about a year ago, heard my wife had gone to Europe, traced her as far as the steamer—the farther. Up to the moment you showed me that letter of Ida's I had been unable to discover the whereabouts of my little girl. 'That was what I was staying here for.' 'And John's wife?'"

"Must have been Amelia's sister. There was a Nora Hemway. I received one letter from Amelia after my departure, in which she told me she had taken steps to have our marriage set aside on the ground of desertion. She was willful and passionate, and my failure to support her gave her ample opportunity, under our lax laws, of accomplishing her end. Thank God, my little Ninette is safe." He broke off petulantly.

"What are you looking at me that way for, Lorimer? Have I said anything particularly nauseous? I never posed for a saint."

Dennis answered him absently. "Did you not say that her sister's name was Nora Hemway?"

"I did."

"Have you followed the papers on the Norcross affair, Fairbanks?"

"I have not."

Lorimer called a waiter and ordered the week's file of papers brought. Both men were silent while waiting for its coming. Dennis was idly clipping the edges of the wax impression on Ida Fairbanks' envelope.

Fairbanks, as idly watching the operation, said, by way of breaking an incomprehensibly awkward pause: "I see Ida still makes use of the old seal. What an old-fashioned girl she is!"

"Is this the Fairbanks seal?" Dennis asked, dully. "I could not make anything out of it but a short-legged bird. I supposed it was a woman's fancy."

"It is a martlet. In heraldry it defines the position of its owner as a younger son. They must take their flights on clipped wings, climb on short legs. Father's forehead was a younger son. Yes, it is the old family seal. The men of the family all have used it."

The file of newspapers was placed before them just then, and Dennis Lorimer began fluttering the unwieldy leaves with nervous haste.

"Read that," he said, curtly, putting his finger on a paragraph and pushing it towards his companion.

"The chief of detectives confesses himself absolutely baffled in every effort at unraveling the Norcross affair. The last clew has failed them. The woman who was admitted to the house by the butler that Friday afternoon turns out to have been a sister of Mrs. Amelia Norcross, and fondly devoted to her. Her name has not been revealed, but the butler says she wrote the one word Nora on the card she sent in to his mistress on that fatal afternoon. This explodes the theory of her possible guilt."

"There might have been a thousand Noras calling on their sisters that Friday," said Sibley Fairbanks, crushing the file of papers savagely between his strong hands. "But it opens up a ghastly possibility." After a long pause: "Lorimer?"

"Well?"

"If it is so—if that is the end—then may God be merciful to us all."

"And bring the truth to light," Dennis added, in a solemn undertone, gazing fixedly at his companion.

CHAPTER XL

Lorimer Lorimer, the gentlest of men, whose very gentleness had rendered his subjugation to a woman of narrow vision and unbending will fatally easy, had positively lashed himself up to the point of "having a row with John if need be," and instead they had fallen to discussing the dreariness of things generally with mutual good-natured sympathy.

"Did you hear what mother said this morning, John?"

"Yes. Five helpless boys and an old woman dying. Which was putting it harshly. She is not dying."

"Did you hear what she added?"

"No. I went out of the room just then. It took all the man out of me, to see mother, always so strong and clear-headed, lying there with that pinched white face, babbling nonsense."

"Her head is as clear as yours or mine. She said, remorsefully, 'I wish I had not hugged that silly old grievance to my heart so long. My Dennis, at least, might have been happy, instead of a homeless wanderer the Lord knows where. So many people need not have suffered. It looks so small and empty now—the feud.'"

"Have you told her that Dick and Rafe had gone to fetch Dennis home—at least to look for him?"

"No. I did not care to excite her. I told her I was obliged to send them to the city in my stead, but that I was looking for them back to-morrow. That is all she knows."

"But we've got away from the subject I started out to exhaust, John. I want you to hunt your wife up. I want you to pull yourself together and get out of this worn-out old rut. We want no more tabby-cats in the family."

"Wait, Lorrie! Not now!"

"I did not mean just now."

A somber silence fell between them. Then Lorrie said, in his gentle voice: "I think I will go in to mother, now."

He left John sitting there alone, staring listlessly out over the sunlit world. The dogs lay asleep in various spots out there under the big trees. The guns were all stacked in the corner of the green-tinted hall. A solemn stillness pervaded White Cliffs, indoors and out. The harsh creaking of the big front gate on its new wooden hinges made John turn his gloomy face in that direction. The next moment he was on his feet with a muttered exclamation of amazement.

Ida Fairbanks, accompanied by Stepiak, her Danish hound, who walked on one side of her with dignified self-possession, and by Ninette, whose methods of progression suffered severely by comparison with Stepiak's, was coming towards him.

Amazement swallowed up every other sensation in John Lorimer's breast, but he was conscious of an uncontrollable physical repulsion as Ninette, running swiftly in advance of her companions, seized his hands and put up her small red mouth with an imperious demand:



READ THAT.

"Kiss me, Uncle John. I ain't come back here to live. My aunt Ida says my papa is—" But Ida drew her backward.

"Ninette, you and Stepiak are to sit just here." She halted at the lowest step and waited for Ninette to arrange herself and her short draperies to her own entire satisfaction.

"I could not leave her behind," she said, apologizing to the shuddering dislike in John's eyes, "because I have sent the woman Celeste away, and no one else can control the child. I had to come. I heard that Mrs. Lorimer was ill, and I thought—ah! I hope she will not say I may not come in. Life is so short, and so full of the anguish we neither make nor can unmake for ourselves, that everything else seems so pitifully small. It is monstrous!"

"I will tell my mother that you are here," said John, looking at her, as if he only half comprehended the meaning of her presence or of what she said. He turned mechanically towards the front door. Ida put out a detaining hand.

"Not just yet, please. I have something I want to say to you. It may amount to nothing, but still I think you ought to hear it. I have sent Celeste away."

"So I heard you say," John answered, coldly. What was that child, sitting on the low stone steps with her dimpled white arms clasped about Stepiak's neck, while she "whispered secrets" into his long, silky ears, but a thorn in his flesh, a reminder of his miserable matrimonial defeat? Why should the dismissal of her bonne be reported to him?

"Yes! I had to send her away." Ida stood before him, twisting her hat ribbons about nervously, as confused and tremulous as a snared bird.

John Lorimer looked at her with polite attention.

"Oh, it is nothing but cowardice that makes it so hard for me to repeat her vile threats. And yet you ought to know. Perhaps you can find a meaning to them that I cannot."

"You are agitated, Miss Fairbanks. Pray be seated."

He brought a chair, but she waved it aside and plunged into her story with impetuous earnestness:

"I was agitated. I feel calmer now. It is not easy to repeat such miserable things. When Celeste found that she had lost her place she railed out at me with a tempest of insulting words. Some things she said seemed to throw some light on—"

"Mrs. Lorimer's flight?" John asked, steadily.

"Yes. That is why I am here. She came into my room after her box was gone, and, standing before me, with her

bad, bad face working with passion, fairly shrieked into my face: 'I am not done with the Fairbanks yet. I have loved and hated them by turns, and the good Lord has put it into my power to hurt every one of them. You pass for a saint; no one but Celeste Bougreaux knows that it was because of you that John Lorimer's poor young wife was driven to despair. It was I, the despised Celeste, not he, the man who had sworn to love and protect her, nor you, the saint who can do no harm, that received her back, wet and shivering and heart-broken, that night—the night that—' Then she broke off with that fiendish laugh that always made me shudder, adding: 'Ah, well! that will keep until I have use for it. Celeste Bougreaux has a storehouse for family secrets. It is very full, but there is room for a few more.' Then she rushed from the room, but as Cato was driving her from the door I could hear that hideous laugh of hers."

John looked at her uncomprehendingly. There was no more to tell, apparently. She stood before him flushed and silent.

"Well? I always knew that the woman was a devil. I wondered at Mrs.—at the child's aunt employing her. I suppose she had her own reasons for it. But what are her ravings to you or to me?"

"By themselves, perhaps, nothing; but one link discovers another. Do you remember, Mr. Lorimer, the evening you were so good as to take me to old Isham's cabin to meet Dennis, my husband that is to be?"

"Perfectly."

A wintry smile flitted over his grave face, she had raised her young head with such a proud gesture of defiance as she asked the question.

"Something strange happened the next morning. It meant nothing at all to me until after Celeste's outburst. Old Isham came to me with a five-dollar gold piece in his hand, and asked me if I hadn't made a mistake. When I told him I did not know what he was talking about, he said: 'Missy, didn't you think you were giving me a quarter for seeing you 'cross Dry bayou, 'stead of which you give me this?' When I

told him he must be dreaming, that I had never given him anything, he said: 'Missy, you needn't be 'fraid old Isham would tell on you.'"

John Lorimer made a gesture of impatience. Why should he be called on to sift the utterances of an infuriated French nursery maid and an imbecile old negro to find the clew to his own misery? The best of women were so prolix.

"Don't you see? Can't you see?" Ida asked, impatiently.

"See what?"

"That the poor little thing made a mistake! How she must have suffered, Mr. Lorimer! Perhaps," she went on, blushing entrancingly, "she may have seen you piloting me through the briars and the gullies that night. Perhaps she got it into her poor little bewildered head that—don't you see?—that you cared for me, the wrong way. If she had known me"—with a proud flush on her pure young face—"she could never have fallen into such a hideous error. But, ah, how she must have suffered! Tell me where she is, that I may make haste to beg her pardon for my ignorant share in her wretchedness."

"Do I understand—am I to understand that my wife knew of your visit to the Dry bayou to see Dennis?"

"But what else? Why should she have come back to the house broken-hearted? Who was it that old Isham piloted home in the dark?"

"By Jove, it was shabby treatment of me!"

There was scarcely any uplifting of the shadows. If Nora had stooped to play the spy on his movements, if she had so little trust in him as all that, what had he to hope for?

"I want to write to her, Mr. Lorimer," Ida said, insistently.

"Do not know where she is."

"Then you must find out. If you do not, I will." She said it with that imperious air of self-assertion which always had a quelling effect even upon her father.

Now that the whole ugly story was out, she put from her all sense of the indignity that had fallen to her own share, and was bent only on the high mission of the peacemaker. Lifting her brave eyes defiantly to John's, she became aware of Lorrie's pale worn face framed in the open doorway. There was a look of irrepressible wonder in his eyes. She went towards him with outstretched hands.

"You are wondering what I am doing here. I want to be her nurse. I want her to know about Dennis and me. She thinks we have given each other up. I would feel like a coward marrying him, as I mean to do some of these days, but

hiding it from her. This is no time for nursing groundless animosities. Can't you make her feel so?"

"Something strange happened just now, in there," said Lorimer, pointing to the closed shutters of his mother's room. "I think perhaps your voice must have penetrated her dreams, but I did not hear it. Mother opened her eyes—there were tears in them—she looked all about the room with disarrayed eyes before she said: 'Son, I dreamed just now that I had a daughter. I could hear her voice—it was very sweet—and the touch of her hand on my forehead was very soft and pleasant. I wish I had one, son, one who would be good to my helpless, clumsy boys when I am gone.' Then she closed her eyes and dozed off again."

"She is waiting for me," said Ida, with a sweet, shy, upward look at the tall fellow in front of her. "Go and tell her that I am here, please."

Lorimer came back from his errand with a luminous smile. "Come. Truly she is waiting for you."

He left the two women together, and came out to where John still sat motionless. Ninette and Stepiak had fallen asleep in the slumberous sunshine—she with her bright curls falling over his shaggy eyebrows, he with one huge paw outstretched protectively upon her short skirts.

"John," said Lorimer, in a voice of intense feeling, "what is the promise made to the peacemakers?"

"They shall see God."

"Then that radiant vision will dawn for Ida Fairbanks. Mother has found a daughter."

"And perhaps—" John looked at him with a face that shone with the recovered light of hope—"I have found—my wife."

Then he told Lorrie all that Ida had told him.

CHAPTER XLII

When Miss Fairbanks finally turned her steps towards Glenburnie—again, she did it with such unprecedented briskness that Ninette, holding tight by one of her slim fingers, as she swayed helplessly over the uneven ground, was moved to protest:

"What is you running for, auntie? My legs is too short."

Ida slackened her pace, stooped to kiss the child impulsively, and answered, enigmatically: "Poor little martlet! I am not running, Niece Ninette. I am just trying my new wings. I want to see how it feels to flutter there outside of prison-bars. My emancipation proclamation goes into effect from to-day, Miss Ninette Fairbanks!"

Ninette had dropped her hand and circled gravely twice around her before responding, querulously: "But I can't see them!"

"Your new wings."

Whereupon Ida laughed so long and so gayly that Ninette, applying her own little narrow gauge to this unwonted flow of spirits, asked:

"Is somebody given you something nice, auntie?"

"No, Niece Ninette, but I have been brushing the cobwebs from the sky, and it is good to see the sunlight of truth once more."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WOMEN AS LITIGANTS.

When They Once Get Into a Lawsuit They Never Compromise.

"Droves of old women, crowds of middle-aged women and bevy of young women crowd the justices' courts," said ex-Judge Jones, of Arizona, a well-seasoned practitioner in the tribunals of this city, yesterday afternoon. "Just look at those female litigants rushing into Justice Dunne's court."

"O, those are not litigants; that's a wedding party," said somebody who knew the visitors.

"Well, my remark goes just the same," returned the venerable oracle. "I know what I'm talking about. Somebody has called this a poor man's court. I think it ought to be called the woman's court. The reason so many women get into the justices' court instead of the superior court is because their transactions are as yet not very large. Just wait till the women are commercially as well as politically unammittable, and you'll see litigation begin to buzz. Heaven speed the day, say I, for then I will have as many clients as I need. I never could get along well with men, but when it comes to the ladies—ahem—they tell me I have an attractive way about me."

"I'd rather have a woman for a client than to have retainers on my books from half a dozen men."

"I'll tell you why. Men are apt to forget their cases, or reach some agreement or compromise, or lose interest and let the matter go by default. Will women do that? Not much. They'll fight to the bitter end. I never knew a woman to compromise a suit in my life. They'll put up their last dollars and keep on sending good money after bad just as long as there is a ghost of a chance for them to get even with their adversaries. It is not altogether a matter of dollars and cents with them. It becomes a question of principle—almost a life and death proposition. They will not abandon the field to be triumphed over by their opponents. This is particularly so if there are women on both sides. When I get in that kind of a case I know I'm solid for fees just as long as the sneews of war hold out."

"Bless the women, say I. Bless their dear litigious souls. It is their good nature that keeps the wolf from the door of many of us lawyers who otherwise might not know where they were going to get their next drink."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Postal Question.

The postmaster at Jackson, Mich., is in a quandary regarding a missive that was recently received at his post office. A resident of that town wrote a message on the back of a one-cent Columbian stamp, and caused it to be mailed. The letter reached the post office and the postmaster is greatly perplexed, and, although a message can be forwarded on a one-cent postal card, he does not think it lawful for a letter to be sent through the mails written on the back of a one-cent stamp.

THE HARD TIMES.

Edelicious Republican Ballings Against the Party in Power.

To rail, to nag, to sneer at government is the privilege of the opposition. A useful privilege of the opposition, indeed a right, is the right of free, honest and intelligent criticism.

The governmental situation in the United States differs to-day from that which obtained a year ago only in two particulars. The laws are the same; congress has not changed them in one iota. But the personnel of administration is different, and there is a purpose in all departments to bring about that economy which is manifestly needed by the stringency of the times, and ought to be the rule under all circumstances, for government ought not to be a devourer of the substance of the people, or, to state it more exactly, government ought not to ask in taxes more money than is needed for an economical administration.

Democrats have been in possession of the administration of the United States since the 4th of March last. During all that period, but particularly for two or three months last passed, there has been widespread stringency of the money market, resulting in business depression, whereupon, with almost unanimous voice the republican press of the country indulges itself in the cheap reflection that they in their prosperity told the country so, that the hard times result necessarily from democratic administration of affairs, and that if Harrison had been reelected everybody would be on the high road to prosperity. Of course there is no specification warranting this criticism. It grows out of the broad fact that, unquestionably, the times are hard. John Sherman used to claim that the republican party was the author of bountiful crops. He would never assert the converse of the proposition, though, that when crops were poor there was responsibility on the republican party.

An administration, save as it is extravagant or economical, can have very little influence upon business activities of the United States. Legislation, which is more than the administration, for it is congress and the executive together, can legitimately do no more for the business of the country than to give it a stable currency. Congress has not been in session since the advent of President Cleveland, but business distress, money stringency, is not peculiar to the United States. All civilized countries are suffering because of a rebound from extravagance, speculation, overproduction, and wild dissipation. The business world has slowly wakened up from a period of debauch to take the inevitable consequences of a sick headache and a remorseful disposition. The first check, the first real realization of what was coming, was the announcement nearly two years ago of the Barings failure. It was followed upon the part of prudent persons by retrenchment, by failure to extend credit save where credits were deserved. And though there was but momentary check in the United States, yet as it was slowly followed by a policy soon becoming apparent of requiring from the United States gold payments confidence was slowly undermined in this country. The process commenced during the administration of President Harrison. He was not responsible for it save as his signature to the Sherman law had its bearing, and the situation which has been finally attained has been reached the quicker less by occurrences in the United States than by events beyond its jurisdiction. Australia gave notice of the storm. So did India.

The prudence of Washington, the vigor of Jackson, the patriotism of Lincoln, not all the virtues of the best of presidents would in the slightest change that distress in the United States which has been produced by a series of events of world-wide occurrence. In the vulgar mind the opinion fostered by persons of more intelligence for party ends charges upon the party in power all responsibility for an unhappy business situation. But it is as certain as the day that the situation would not as to the United States be changed in the slightest were Benjamin Harrison, not Grover Cleveland, president of the United States; indeed, it might be worse, because it was apparent that under Benjamin Harrison there would have been none of that government retrenchment which must result in reduction of taxation upon a people who are less able now to pay it, or think themselves so, than they were a year ago.

Some of the republicans of to-day who charge the stringency of the times upon the national administration were in 1873 republicans who associated with tremendous emphasis that the mere fact that Gen. Grant, a republican, was president of the United States had nothing whatever to do with the panic of that year.—Chicago Times.

The party in power stands between two fires. It is chaffed and taunted for not daring or even desiring to reduce the McKinley tariff materially and carry out its last year's platform, and in the same breath accused of a design ruthlessly to pull down the pillars of our manufacturing industry, and reduce the country to a free trade basis, with all that may imply of stagnation, in one of the important departments of American enterprise and trade. Both of these propositions cannot be true. Yet both will naturally operate against the party this year that was successful last year.—Boston Transcript (Rep.).

The proposal to limit repeal to the purchase clause alone of the Sherman act is mischievous. It invites complication, controversy and compromise. It threatens an endless series of substitutes, amendments and dilatory proceedings. The direct and simple course is the only safe one. The law of 1890 should be repealed promptly, completely and without conditions. There is nothing in it worth preserving.—N. Y. World.

The robber barons may exult over the temporary obscuration of the tariff issue. They may gloat over the hopes of having an apostate in the elected chief of the tariff reform army. They may fancy that the silver muddle will keep the McKinley swindle in the background. But they reckon without their host. No one man is essential to tariff reform. Not even the weakness, or the recency of an administration can stay, though it may retard, the march of free trade in America.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

How to Deal with the Tariff and Money Questions.

Whatever is not democratic is dangerous.

Into the principles the democratic party adopted when government by the people was separated from oligarchy the collected experience of all the nations was poured.

Not one has been annulled or modified since the first democratic president was elected and the democracy was first organized into a political force.

The force once organized and the principles once laid down, democracy became too great to be diverted by the follies of a few or to be injured by the battering of special interests.

Every democratic voter has a share in the direction of the party; he bears his portion of the responsibility for what it does or leaves undone. Thus his personal interest and his pride of citizenship are enlisted. He has a regard for the consistent execution of law he has helped to enact and for the redemption of platform pledges he has helped to make.

Democracy is a body of highly trained political units. No professedly democratic leader has been able to deceive his people. Other parties may obey leaders and applaud the act which belies the once applauded word. A real democrat trusts the principles he has adopted and judges for himself whether they are followed or deserted. The republican party can promise to reduce the tariff, and then raise it. Such a shameful violation of repeated pledges as that party committed in 1883 could not be imitated by a democratic congress without an atonement which would consign to obscurity every guilty member.

Each individual democrat has in his memory and heart the historic struggle of his party against protective tariffs.

Therefore the McKinley law must be replaced with a tariff based upon the general welfare principle of revenue. For the party is in power and pledges must be redeemed.

No act of the party which lately controlled the government is more undemocratic than the Sherman law. The party is unreservedly under pledge to repeal it, and to substitute a measure for the coinage of gold and silver without discriminating against either metal. Such are the words of the national platform of 1892, passed after the democrats in every state convention had made the demand in language as plain and well considered.

For the democratic party, in or out of power, nothing is safe which is not democratic. To temporize with the McKinley tariff or to hesitate in suspending the operation of the Sherman act would be unsafe for a democratic congress. In principle, in detail and in effect these two laws are against the thoroughly ingrained opinions of the democratic masses. They were bought by special interests and their design did not embrace consideration for the people. Both have disturbed trade and offended the natural laws of wealth. Both have brought losses upon the producers and consumers. Together they have contributed to create the uncertainty which has contracted the movement of capital and crushed hundreds of enterprises.

The tariff and money questions which will come before the Fifty-third congress are not the accidents of the summer. The future of the whole American people enters into their settlement. The democratic masses know the pledges of the party, because they voted upon pledges. How can democratic congressmen face their people next year and endure the comparison of pledge with performance if they are capable of no better finance than blind stand against suspending the purchase of bullion, and of no better taxation than a miserable, ineffectual, intimidated rebash of McKinleyism?

These are considerations of import. The democratic party has a history and a destiny. Its history is the story of its constitutional doctrines. Its destiny is the restoration of the spirit of the constitution. If a democratic congress and a democratic president can do no better than to put their benedict backs under the Sherman and McKinley laws there will be one chapter which the democrats of the next century will pass over in silence if they can.

Whatever is not democratic is dangerous.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

McKinley has the consolation of knowing that the democrat who succeeds him in the state house will find it an empty honor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The washed sow returns to her wallow. The republicans are again preaching McKinleyism. Before the Fifty-third congress is far along they will be grunting in the force bill depths.—St. Louis Republic.

The same republican organs that were shrieking themselves hoarse for an earlier session of congress are now disposed to hold the administration accountable for the fact that this climate is addicted to hot weather during the dog days.—Detroit Free Press.

The silver question ought not to allow the silver quester to become a party issue. If congress meets it promptly repeals the Sherman act, or at least its purchase clause, the republicans will be left in enforced idleness. They will be destitute of working issues, and must content themselves with pecking at the petty faults and mistakes of their opponents.—N. Y. Times.

The robber barons may exult over the temporary obscuration of the tariff issue. They may gloat over the hopes of having an apostate in the elected chief of the tariff reform army. They may fancy that the silver muddle will keep the McKinley swindle in the background. But they reckon without their host. No one man is essential to tariff reform. Not even the weakness, or the recency of an administration can stay, though it may retard, the march of free trade in America.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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. BLACKSHERK, Chairman

W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

Congress will meet, in extra session, next Monday, August 7th.

Be not too harsh with those whom circumstances brand as having done a wrong without a cause. "Be slow to anger" but swift to grant forgiveness, for ye know not what the heart conceals. In every human heart there lies, dark veiled from public view, a skeleton whose whitened bones gleam constantly and drearily; and it is well the world at large is never saddened by the knowledge of the hidden sorrows of mankind. Many a heart-ache never finds expression in the face, and many a grief is borne without an outward show that it is gnawing out the life and hastening to the grave the poor unfortunate whose manly pride or woman's fortitude prevents the palling lips, burning eye or trembling tongue from giving traitor sign that may disclose the weight of grief the individual bears. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn," but if, forsooth, there is no outward sign we are too often prone to quick condemn, without a thought that pride, or love, ambition, hope or fear may seal the face or chill the tongue and bury in the heart the pain of an unjust and wrongful accusation. "He did the best he knew" will be the epitaph the hand of God will write upon the tomb of many a suffering one the world has never understood; and on that great, grand book of human life the sins that man has charged will be o'er balanced by the virtues God has known.—Barton County Democrat.

AN OPERATOR SHOT.

A HIGHWAYMAN ENTERS THE STATION AT SAFFORDVILLE AND SHOOT'S J. M. FISHBACK. J. M. Fishback, night telegraph operator at Saffordville, a little station a few miles west of this city, was shot and seriously wounded, Sunday night, by a man who it is supposed entered the office for the purpose of robbery. The Emporia Republican gives a very full account of the affair, in substance, as follows: The telegraph instruments are located in a little bay window facing the track, and are not cut off in any way from the main room. Young Fishback was sitting at his desk in this window at that time reading a book. Shortly before 11 o'clock he was startled by a rough voice shouting out the stern command, "throw up your hands." Naturally he turned his head to one side to see the source of this unusual order and in doing so he looked into the muzzle of a 38 calibre revolver held in the hand of a big rough looking man who wore a white handkerchief over his face for a mask. Almost in the same instant, before the operator had time to comply with the command, the idiotic highwayman who was evidently panic stricken himself, placed the gun within an inch or two of the victim's neck and fired. Young Fishback fell forward with his face on the desk and the cowardly would-be assassin, thinking he had killed him, turned and fled, without even stopping to look for cash, which was evidently the prime object of his visit. He had no sooner got away than Fishback got up and made his way with some difficulty to the home of the day operator, who was aroused. He immediately went to the station and notified the Emporia office of the shooting. A switch engine was hastily attached to a coach, which by 11:30 landed Surgeon Jacobs and others at Saffordville. After an examination the doctor announced that the wound was probably not fatal. The bullet which had ploughed its way through the neck and the wind-pipe and lodged in the flesh near the collar bone was at once removed. The ball had struck the collar bone and glanced off and was mashed as though it had been fired against a stone. After the wound had been dressed, the party returned to Emporia taking Fishback to the home of his brother-in-law, L. H. Witte, 901 Exchange street. He is resting comfortably today, and the doctor states that the chances are decidedly in favor of his recovery. He talks freely and aside from a pain in his throat is not a great sufferer. He is about 21 years of age, and before beginning work as a telegraph operator he was employed in the Emporia Republican office. The shooting was evidently the work of some greenhorn, who had determined to stick by the good old adage to "despise not the day of small things," and accordingly selected the smallest place in which to begin his career of crime. There is, of course, no money to speak of kept on hand at the Safford office, and the nervous highwayman would have secured only a little small change.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

If you get your horses in good shape well broke and fat, I will sell all of them you may wish me to.

J. G. ATKINSON.

List of Teachers.

Below find a partial list of teachers employed in our county schools.

- No. 1, Elm Dale H A Rose, Mrs. Della Beck
2, Clements, D J White.
3, Silver creek, Walter Austin.
4, Cedar Point, RS Reed.
5, Pringle, Elsworth Jeffrey.
6, Cottonwood Falls, W M Kyser, T J Perry, Hattie Gilman, Carrie Breese, Minnie Myser, Rida Winter, Minnie Ellis.
7, Bazaar, Nettie Smith.
9, Toledo, C Garth, Cora Stone.
10, Hayden, Bridgie Quinn.
11, Vernon, Mollie Albin.
14, Lower Fox creek, Grace Smith.
15, East Buckeye, Lena Macy.
16, Allen Stevens.
16, Elk, J W Brown.
19, Miller, T G Allen.
20, Blackshere, Laura Johnson.
22, Harris, Jennie Hayden.
23, Woodhul, Stella Breese.
26, Caanan, J G Patterson.
30, Prairie Hill, Ida Schimpff.
32, Grand View, Jennie Lomback.
33, Safford, S E Bailey.
34, Cedar, Ruby Brandle.
35, Simmons, Anna Rockwood.
36, Jackson, Edward Sayer.
37, Coin Valley, Jessie Channel.
39, Pleasant Hill, Angie Stout.
41, Strong City, Prof Wilson, Fannie Powers, Lida Ryan, Ina Jackson.
42, Cahola, Beth Bailey.
45, Cooley, Maud Thomas.
46, Marble Hill, J R Prichard.
47, German, Eugene Furman.
48, Chase Co., Fannie Thomas.
49, Buck Creek, Lora Pratt.
51, Ina Montgomery.
52, Rocky Glen, Nellie Bishop.
54, Forest Hill, May Vebrung.
55, High Prairie, Dan Wilson.
56, Lone Star, Adaline Goslar.
58, Banks, Dolly North.
62, Bloody creek, Helen Praeger.
63, McDowel, Lulu Minix.

PROGRAMME

of the annual county convention of the Chase County W. C. T. U. to be held at Cedar Point, Kansas, August 9th and 10th, at the Presbyterian church:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.

8 p. m.—Music.

Devotionals—Mrs. S. B. Stotts.

Address by Rev. C. H. St. John.

Collection.

Benediction.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

9 a. m.—Devotionals, Mrs. H. L. Richards.

Organization.

Appointment of Committees.

Reports of local Presidents.

Reports of County Superintendents.

Report of County Secretary.

Report of County Treasurer.

Address of County President.

Music.

Paper—"The Evils of the Day," Mrs. J. F. Kirker.

Announcements.

Noontide Prayer—Mrs. Gillmore.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m.—Devotionals, Miss Carrie Wood.

Reports of Committees—Credentials, Resolutions, Plan of Work, Finance.

Miscellaneous business.

Paper—"Equal Suffrage," Mrs. S. B. Stotts.

Election of Officers.

Announcements.

EVENING SESSION.

8 p. m.—Devotionals, Mrs. E. V. Schriver.

Music.

Address by Rev. C. H. St. John.

Collection.

Benediction.

R. A. SHIPMAN, President.

S. B. STOTTS, Secretary.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Burlington has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station, at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand-and-one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

It is a place to which all travelers may apply and receive full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities, and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the "Burlington" enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of the Bureau may be enjoyed by all patrons of this line.

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair grounds?" "How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses?"

Trustworthy agents will be at the C. B. & Q. depots in Chicago, to give information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay.

TO BEGIN WITH

You have been wondering how much it would cost to go to the World's Fair.

The price of a ticket from Cottonwood Falls to Chicago and return, via Santa Fe Route, is \$36.40. Tickets on sale April 25th to October 31st, inclusive, with final return limit of November 15th, 1893.

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

STAR OF THE SOUTH.

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

FOR SALE

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

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

MAN WANTED.—To take charge of our business in Chase county.

Steady job and good salary to the right party. Enclose stamp to Uniform Collection & Commercial Agency for full particulars, 306-7-8 Whitman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Republican County Central Committee will meet at 11:30 o'clock, p. m. (that's the way the notice reads), on Saturday, August 5th, 1893, in the District Court room, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Gentlemen, you can have the Court-room all to yourselves in the day time, but of course you know best why you should take the middle of the night to hold this meeting.

The Degree of Honor A. O. U. W., of Strong City, entertained the members of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights, yesterday evening, in Reti-gers Hall, in royal style, giving them a grand banquet, as we understand from members from this city. The work done by the ladies composing the team was the most entertaining feature of the evening, and met with the plaudits of all who saw it. And, all in all, it was a most enjoyable affair and will long be remembered by all who were there.

Died, at the home of his parents, in this city, on Thursday, July 27, 1893, of cholera infantum and whooping cough, Jesse Carl Robbins, son of J. T. and Maggie Robbins, aged one year and two months, having been born in Strong City, Kansas, on May 27th, 1892, and was buried from the M. E. church, in this city, Friday afternoon, July 28, in the cemetery west of this city, the Rev. Thomas Lidzy preaching the sermon. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins desire us to extend their thanks to their friends and neighbors for their kind assistance in their hour of trouble and sorrow.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

Statement of the amount on hand in the county Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, July 24th, 1893.

Table with columns: County Fund, gen., Poor Farm Fund, Int., Redemption, Bazaar township gen., Matfield township gen., Cottonwood township gen., Cedar township gen., Diamond Creek township gen., Falls gen., CITY FUNDS, Strong City, Normal Institute, County school, unapportioned.

No. 1, general

Table with columns: No. 1, general, 2, general, 3, general, 4, general, 5, general, 6, general, 7, general, 8, general, 9, general, 10, general, 11, general, 12, general, 13, general, 14, general, 15, general, 16, general, 17, general, 18, general, 19, general, 20, general, 21, general, 22, general, 23, general, 24, general, 25, general, 26, general, 27, general, 28, general, 29, general, 30, general, 31, general, 32, general, 33, general, 34, general, 35, general, 36, general, 37, general, 38, general, 39, general, 40, general, 41, general, 42, general, 43, general, 44, general, 45, general, 46, general, 47, general, 48, general, 49, general, 50, general, 51, general, 52, general, 53, general, 54, general, 55, general, 56, general, 57, general, 58, general, 59, general, 60, general, 61, general, 62, general, 63, general, 64, general, 65, general, 66, general, 67, general, 68, general, 69, general, 70, general, 71, general, 72, general, 73, general, 74, general, 75, general, 76, general, 77, general, 78, general, 79, general, 80, general.

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.

WANTED.—A Representative for our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, no matter what purchase. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

THE PANSY FOR JUNE

\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.75 FOR GENTLEMEN, \$2.00 FOR LADIES, \$1.75 FOR BOYS, \$1.75 FOR MISSSES

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

Take No Substitute. Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE MER-CANTILE COMPANY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Rocker Washer has proved the most satisfactory of any Washer ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash any ordinary family washing in 100 PERCENT LESS TIME. It is clean as can be seen from the washboard. Write for prices and full description.

ROCKER WASHER CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

Liberal inducements to live agents.

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.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JULIUS REMY, TUTORIAL ARTIST.

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

On receipt of name and Post-office address we mail trial bottle and prove to you that it will and does cure asthma. For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ASTHMA

so that you need not neglect your business or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation.

Send for FULL CIRCULARS, or write to BEDFORD'S MONTHLY, CHICAGO, for FREE COPY of this

BEDFORD'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

THE ONLY first-class Magazine in the West. Equals the best Eastern Magazines in contents and make-up.

WESTERN WRITERS. WESTERN STORIES. WESTERN PICTURES.

SUPERB PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY FREE!

AGENTS PAID CASH COMMISSIONS.

A TRIP TO THE FAIR and all EXPENSES FREE!

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BEDFORD'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

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.

WANTED.—A Representative for our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, no matter what purchase. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

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ROCKER WASHER CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

Liberal inducements to live agents.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-17

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM

WOOD & CRISHAM,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

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

U. S. Commissioner.

BUCK & BRUCE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

GO TO

CEDAR POINT!

call on

PECK,

and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

AND

TWINE, etc,

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

THE

Climax Wind Mill.

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

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

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

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

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

Address all correspondence to

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,

CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

PORTABLE SODA

FOUNTAINS

Complete Ready For Use.

\$35 to \$60.

FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS

ON THE FINEST STONE

NO DANGER! HANDSOME!

Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

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

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, INDIANA.

Now is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$5.00, without leaving your home.

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

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

Those interested will please call on or address,

CEO. W. SOMERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

NEW ENGLAND BARN.

Its Arrangement Cannot Fail to Be of Interest to Dairy-men.

This is not brought to notice because it is an ideal barn or all its features to be commended, but because its arrangement interested me, may interest others and may furnish suggestions. It struck me as having at some time been lengthened from what was originally (Fig. 1) being thus accounted for and the barn's unusual length. The cellar is used simply for manure, and being thus housed none of its value is lost.

The interior plan, Fig. 2, shows how the first floor is utilized. The cattle stalls are on the south side

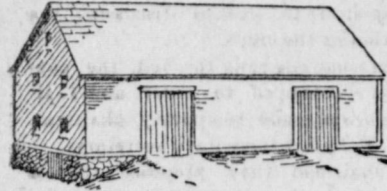


FIG. 1.

and in the center of the building, with a close partition around them that insures perfect warmth in winter, however low the mercury may fall. The partition surrounding this space is carried to the roof, which gives two rooms over the cows that are used for poultry, one room being for sitters and the other for general purposes. The whole eastern end of the barn is devoted to hens and hogs clear up to the "ridge-pole" even, for over the two rooms figured are two others for poultry, reached by a stairway, and above these in the roof is a room used as a nursery for early-hatched chickens. Over the floor on the left and over the whole space in front of the cows is flooring on which hay is stored, as well as in the bay upon the right, the hay being driven into the barn on the floor at the right where it is taken by a fork and carried wherever it is to be placed, the carrier of the hay fork running lengthwise of the barn. This right-hand floor has no large doors on the south.

A shed in which there is a watering trough, located at X, connects with the south and right-hand end of the barn, and a light and movable fence placed where the dotted line is shown makes it possible to drive the cows from their stalls to the watering trough and back without going out of doors. This shed connects with the house, so that the entire work of the day in winter can be done without once setting foot out of doors—a convenience that means a great deal in stormy days, and days of extreme cold. The creamery is located in this shed, but separated by a partition from the space where cattle are watered. Near at hand is a pump from which water is pumped into the creamery. In cooling the milk, freshly drawn from the cows, the water is warmed and is conveyed by a pipe to the trough, thus killing two birds with one stone, so to speak—cooling the milk and warming the water in winter for the use of the cattle.—Country Gentleman.

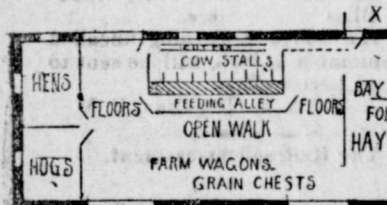


FIG. 2.

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TIME FOR CHURNING.

Valuable Points in Butter-Making from Prof. Robertson.

Prof. Robertson says: I have put the limit of time for churning at 35 or 40 minutes. I heat the cream just high enough to make the butter come after about 35 minutes of agitation. Some butter-makers complain that there are specks in the butter. If you allow the vessel containing the cream to be exposed to the action of the atmosphere a part of its moisture will evaporate and a scum of skin will be formed on the top of the cream. That will be broken up by the churning, and you will have merely small portions of thickened dried cream in your butter. Prevention is better than an attempt at cure. Let the cream vessel be covered, or by frequent stirring prevent the formation of the skin of dried cream. Occasionally butter-makers find the butter full of streaks. That condition may come from the retention of portions of the buttermilk in the mass of the butter. The addition of a quart of water for every two gallons of cream, after the granules of butter begin to appear and before the churning is completed, will help to bring about a speedy and full separation of the buttermilk.

The Principles of Road Making.

Although the principles of highway construction are simple—such is indeed the case in most arts—their application must be guided by a body of expert training. In a road a mile in length the engineer will often encounter half a dozen different problems as to the materials to be used and the way in which they may be made to serve his purpose, engineering which he can gain no light from treatises, however learned they may be. To deal with these matters he must know the "craft" of his profession. Here, indeed, lie the difficulty and danger of our present situation. If we try to make roads by book rules and not by true knowledge, we shall spend a precious lot of money and fail to attain our end. If the public will be patient, and if the purse is long enough, the untrained road masters—or at least the more intelligent of them—may, by dear experience, learn a share of the art. But the chance is against success even in this unhappy way of attaining the end. In general our roadmasters are not professional men; they come from other occupations and serve the public only while they find favor in their eyes; they are thus not in a position to profit by their experience.—Prof. N. S. Sialer.

POISON IN SPRAYING.

An Important Matter Which Calls for Thoughtful Research.

Now that so vast a multitude is protecting itself from the destructive effects of insects by the use of poisons, it becomes important to know the extent of the disasters which those poisons in their use are bringing upon us. Usually great caution is employed in the use of the fruits saved by means of these poisons, so far as human beings are concerned. But domestic animals are constantly liable to be dosed in some way or other, and the protection of them should be carefully observed. The owner of an apple or pear orchard of a few acres is willing to sprinkle all his trees with arsenites, in order to save his delicious crops; and in doing so he thoroughly sprinkles the grass or clover which is permitted to grow beneath them. The question at once occurs: What quantity of arsenic do the horses swallow in partaking of the rich herbage? Does the animal which supplies himself with this rich food escape or devour the arsenic? It is important to know what relative quantity he consumes. All that drops upon the grass in the form of dew is of course consumed in the grazing. It is important to know what quantity falls from the sprayed tree and is caught by the foliage; and secondly, it is necessary to know how much of this poisonous liquid must be swallowed in order to injure or destroy the animal. Careful observation must be made with the spraying apparatus to ascertain these important results. One particular pump or engine may throw the liquid out in heavy streams, and most of it would fall to the ground, instead of being caught and retained by the bearing fruit trees. The grass or clover would catch a large portion of the rest, and the horse would get his full share. Another spraying engine may be so constructed at its orifice as to reduce all the liquid to a mist, which, playing in the midst of the foliage, will be caught and retained by it, like a heavy dew. The horse that feeds beneath will get very little of the poison.

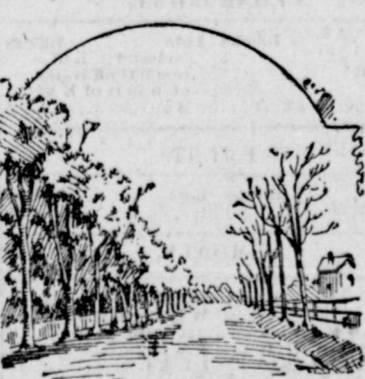
But it is important to measure the quantity of liquid which is retained by the tree and which falls to the earth. This may be done approximately. Carefully cut or secure one crop or single growth of the grass, and by accurate weighing determine the amount. Similar experiments may be made with masses of foliage, and the operator be thus enabled to ascertain how much liquid he has to waste upon his trees.

The degree of mixture usually employed with Paris green and water is 1 pound to 250 gallons, or 1 pound arsenic to a ton of water. A trifle of schoolboy figuring would show the broad area which a single grain would cover, and the small danger to the domestic animal where this spraying is performed, and the extended application given to the liquid when not wasted in coarse streams.—Country Gentleman.

SOME ROAD FINANCES.

Experience of New Jersey Counties Whose People Believe in Reform.

For a good road where there is a sandy bottom, a macadam road properly put down and nine or ten inches thick will bear the burden and wear well; but on clayey soils we should insist on a telford road. A sandy bottom will be found to be the best road bed. The next thing to engage our attention is the cost, and it is well worthy of consideration, but while considering it do not look continually into the large end of the telescope; reverse it and calculate the saving in time, wear and tear of wagons and horses, and the comfort to be derived from traveling on a good road at all seasons of the year. But to return to the cost of constructing these modern roads. I have seen a great many figures, and have made some myself, but I am forced to the conclusion by practical experience that the only way to find out the cost of these roads is to get contractors to offer bids for building them; they have resources and advantages that we cannot estimate; but in order to give some idea of the actual cost of such roads, I will mention a few bids upon which contracts have been awarded. On three roads in Burlington county the bids were, for telford road, 89 cents, 92 cents and 95 cents per square yard. In Middlesex county the bids for macadam roads were \$1.19 per lineal foot for a ten-foot roadway, \$1.00 per lineal foot for a four-



ESSEX COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM. View of telford road in vicinity of Monclair, N. J., near the residence of Mr. Thomas Russell. From photograph.

teen-foot roadway, and \$1.09 per lineal foot for a twelve-foot roadway. These roads were all 9 inches thick; the contractor's price varied as to the location, and it is safe to say that these figures will not vary much anywhere in the state within five miles from a railroad station or water navigation wharf. One of our counties has issued \$450,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, and put down about 60 miles of stone roads averaging 16 feet in width, and although they pay the taxes to meet the interest on these bonds, their tax rate is now lower than it was before the roads were built.—Good Roads.

The effect of wheels of large diameter and wide tires is to greatly diminish spot pressure, and the breaking of the road surface is thus obviated.

CAN tomatoes be propagated from cuttings? asks a correspondent. Yes, if the ground is good and there is enough moisture.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation not tariff.) Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office or P. O. Box 28, Buffalo, N. Y.)

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Call Sent Out From the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati.

To the Public:—Our system of representative legislation is rotten. Witness the passage of the Strehli law giving more privileges to the street railway monopoly of this city, and the refusal of the legislature to pass the Ford bill to repeal the Weitzel law. It is proposed to change the system by substituting that of direct legislation which includes the following:

1. The right to approve or reject proposed state laws shall rest with a majority of the citizens of the state. The right to approve or reject the proposed laws of any political subdivision of the state (such as county, city, town, township or village), shall rest with a majority of the people of such subdivision. The method of such approval or rejection shall be that known as the referendum.

2. The right to propose laws for the state shall (in addition to being exercised by members of the senate and house of representatives), rest with any proportion of the citizens of the state, between five and twenty-five per cent., which may be determined by statute law. The right to propose laws for any political subdivision of the state, (such as county, city, town, township or village), shall (in addition to being exercised by members of its legislative body as at present) rest with any proportion of its citizens, between five and twenty-five per cent., which may be determined by a law of such political subdivision. The method to be employed in so proposing measures shall be that known as the initiative.

Abusing the "Hayseed."

Taxation to the hayseed constituent of interior senators and representatives is a scheme for fining the successful business man of the metropolis just as much as his accumulations will stand, so as to relieve the poor hayseed from a few pennies of the exactions levied upon his land. Inquiry into the tax methods has to him and his representatives only this and nothing more.

You can reach the bucolic ear with the cry of home rule on any matter of public policy, excepting taxation. On that he is an obstinate and obdurate conservative. It is ingrained in his mental constitution that any change in the vexatious and expensive system now existing will increase his burdens, and he can hardly ever be got to listen. It was certainly a most simple and comprehensible proposition to let each county determine how it would raise its money for public purposes. State authority would still have the full power to fix how much each county would be required to pay for state purposes. County authorities would lose no part of their power to designate how much, and how, money must be raised for county expenses. If a rural county still desired to make its rich men purgers by insisting upon personal property tax they could go to sheel in their own way. The only sufferers would be banks, widows and orphans and the few rich men who are cursed with tender consciences. The great raft of owners of personality would go unscathed, save for a fresh scar on their already tattooed hearts.

It is almost too late to pray for any change of the bucolic mind in this particular. Still, we will once again point out that it does not matter one iota to the people of any rural county how the taxes of New York city are raised. If they see fit to raise them wholly from land values, the farmer can have no possible reason to object. It will not make the difference of a single penny either in their land or taxes. The county option tax bill will enable every community to put its own ideas into operation, without the interference of its neighbors or any prejudice to their property, or free regulation of their own affairs.

If anything has been demonstrated, it is that no equitable way of collecting personal taxes has ever been devised. It has not and can not be made to bear equally and uniformly upon all such property. That is the experience of the world, civilized, semi-civilized and barbarous ever since man undertook to raise the money to support the government. It has never accomplished anything but gross injustice, the development of fraud and perjury, the relief of liars and bribers and the increase of the burdens of those who are too honorable to lie and too poor to bribe. The Turkish governors of the Danubian principalities had the effective method of tying up the suspected possessor of hidden wealth, hands and feet together, and flogging him with the barbarous double-edged sword. This method occasionally wrung a few piasters from the stores of sorrowing relatives or soft-hearted spectators, and so was regarded with favor by tax farmers. Even a hayseed, however, would hardly approve of the regular employment of this method of saving him from the few pennies of tax on farm land which he unwillingly pays. He prefers some good ingenious scheme of soul torture as the Georgia tax listing law, and puts a premium on perjury, individual and official. The official tax gatherer must perjure himself when he swears that his assessment roll is equal, just and fair, while each individual tax payer either honestly endures unjust and unfair exactions or perjures himself to swear them off.

Good for Bond Holders.

The railroads encourage the farmer in crying for taxation of personal property, because that would let them out. Their bonds are not taxable and their stocks can be hidden, sent away or sworn off.

How Taxation is Studied in Pennsylvania.

Let us hope that the "study" this commission has given to the "tax questions" will not prove to be the same kind of "study" the governor himself once gave to tariff taxation, viz.: call in the plutocrats and ask them how the people ought to be taxed. Let us also hope that their study is not the same sort of Pennsylvania commission always gives the "tax question." "How to tax the masses without taxing the classes; how to tax industry without taxing monopoly; how to have more money in the treasury for rings to manipulate; how to pretend to do something for the people and really do nothing at all. What is taxation and what is unjust taxation; what has the state a right to take and what has it no right to take; what taxation will promote the general welfare and what will be injurious to it—all these are questions that these commission students of taxation generally know little about and concerning which they care even less.—The Crusader.

Liveries, the Badge of Serfdom.

The Massachusetts stranger spoken of in the Eagle of last Thursday, who said, "Your city should compel them (the horde of filthy, saucy and noisy Italian bootblacks) to pay a license tax and wear a badge the same as expressmen," should inform this community how he earns his living and whether he wears a badge or not.

No one should pay a license or wear a badge when earning a living at a legitimate occupation. He who would turn liberty to license has little knowledge of the causes of brutality and crime.—Poughkeepsie Sunday Times.

How misplaced is the sympathy for debtors as against creditors will appear from a fact which is not generally considered, but which the events of the past two weeks on the New York stock exchange have made plain, namely, that the debtors who are in trouble are not poor and needy people, but adventurers who were seeking to make themselves rich by the aid of borrowed money. Another fact, no less important but quite as unfamiliar, is that creditors are mostly people of moderate means, not to say poor, and that in number they far exceed the debtors. The largest borrowers, also, besides the speculators in stocks who have just come to grief on our stock exchange, are, first, the railroad companies, whose aggregate debt amounts to \$6,000,000,000, then the banks, state and national, which have deposits amounting to \$2,500,000,000, and the United States government itself, which owes in round numbers \$1,000,000,000. In addition there are state, city and county obligations amounting altogether in 1890 to \$1,135,210,442. These debts are owing, not to a few capitalists, but to a multitude of small creditors, many of them women, who have invested in them their own savings, or have inherited them from relatives who did the same.

But by far the most numerous class of creditors in the country, and one whose claims to consideration are not, I think, sufficiently estimated, are the workers for wages and salaries. Out of our total population of 65,000,000 there must be at least 10,000,000 of men, women and children who depend for a living upon their personal labor. Estimating their earnings at the low average of one dollar a day, these sons and daughters of toil find themselves at the end of every week the creditors of their employers to the amount of \$60,000,000, and in the course of a year to one of \$3,120,000,000. The value of this vast sum in purchasing articles of daily use is measured by the value of the dollar, and to diminish that value for the benefit of the comparatively small number of debtors is to rob the many for the benefit of a few.

A large portion of these 10,000,000 earners of wages are, moreover, creditors in another way. The census shows that 4,781,605 of them have savings bank accounts, amounting on an average to \$358 each, and in the aggregate to \$1,712,769,626. The debtors, who borrow this money, borrow it in sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$500,000, but assuming the average to be \$5,000, their number is only 342,554. The taxation of credits sought as a measure for the relief of the debtors could not therefore benefit more than 342,554 persons owing money to savings banks, while it would injure 4,781,605 who have deposits in them. A million and a quarter or more people hold, also, policies of insurance on their lives, aggregating more than \$9,500,000,000, for the security of which the companies have assets amounting to \$750,000,000. These are still more largely interested in the exemption of evidences of debt from taxation.

The only debtors, of any number, who seem to deserve consideration in the matter of taxation are the farmers who have bought land on credit and have given mortgages on it for the purchase money. These deservedly claim the natural sympathy felt with men who are striving to secure homes for themselves and their families, and since they believe that to tax the money loaned to them would make it easier for them to pay off their mortgages there is strong impulse to grant it to them. It would have the contrary effect, and on the other hand, it should be remembered that buying land on credit is as much speculation as buying stocks is, and for the most part, those who have engaged in it have seen the market value of their purchases advance and the rate of interest decline, for more than enough to compensate them for any additional burden on the land which the exemption of the little money now taxed might cause. Besides, when it comes to choosing between them and the much more numerous little creditors I have mentioned, the preponderance of sympathy as well as of numbers is against them.—Matthew Marshall, in N. Y. Sun.

A merchant who died suddenly not long ago, left on his desk a letter he had intended mailing to a correspondent. An Irish clerk finding it sent it off, after adding this postscript, "Since writing the above I have died."

OUR FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

They Are Due to the Sherman Silver Purchase Act—A Political Makeshift.

We are cursed with a law which compels the United States government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month of the year. Practically we have to pay for this silver bullion with gold. The drain on the supply of gold, continued since 1890, has exhausted all of our available gold and has forced the treasurer to trench upon a reserve fund. A financial crisis is pending and may break even before congress meets in extra session to prevent, if possible, the great evils of our foolish policy.

According to Senator Sherman and Congressman J. E. Walker, two of the great republican statesmen who were most prominent in drafting it, this law, when it was passed in 1890, was recognized to be unsound and unsafe as a financial policy and was put through only as a political makeshift. The republicans then had full control of every law-making department. Even if they could not hold together in both houses of congress to defeat free coinage bills the president, unless he disregarded all of his public utterances, must have vetoed such a bill; and surely it could not pass both houses over his head.

Why, then, did not the republicans give us a comparatively sound and stable currency at once? It was because as politicians they were looking ahead to the presidential election and were trimming their sails for votes. Some of the rich senators and congressmen from a few western silver states were rebellious and threatened to withdraw their support from G. O. P. if it should not treat one of the interests of these states with special favor. After consultation it was considered best to compromise in some way with these silver representatives rather than risk an open offense to them, and perhaps put the president under the painful necessity of vetoing a free-coinage measure. As Senator Sherman says, "it is said there was no danger of free coinage—that the president would have vetoed it. We had no right to throw the responsibility upon him."

Hence to retain the votes and influence of the silver states the republicans decided to "compromise" by agreeing to purchase the silver product of these states. This was all the silver mine owners could have asked for. They would have been no better off if the United States had undertaken to coin the silver of the whole world. Indeed they would not have been so well off then, for the job would have proven a failure sooner than the present one. What use the United States would have for several thousand tons of pig silver, and what great loss the nation must suffer when it should attempt to sell this bullion did not trouble the "statesmen" after silver votes. That their scheme for vote-getting failed ignominiously in 1890 and 1892 was due to their under-estimation of the intelligence and patriotism of the American voter.

In the face of the present financial danger brought about to please the silver voters, these same petted and spoiled children of this republic are holding meetings in the different silver states and threatening to boycott eastern products to get up a bloody revolution and even to assassinate the president if he persists in his determination to prevent national bankruptcy by ceasing to make our treasury department a market for all of product of silver.—Byron W. Holt.

GIVE PATRIOTISM A CHANCE.

Congress Should Turn a Deaf Ear to the Selfish Interests Which Are Conspiring to Defeat the Will of the People.

There is great activity in the camps of manufacturers and importers since President Cleveland's call for an extra session of congress on August 7. The trade papers are sounding bugle alarms calling their patrons to arms before the enemy—the consumers—has built fortifications around the committee of congress which will construct a new tariff bill.

The protected manufacturers want to save as much as possible of McKinleyism. They are busying themselves by holding meetings, drawing up resolutions and petitions and collecting long tables of wages in this and other countries. Notwithstanding the unequivocal declaration of the Chicago platform that protection is an unconstitutional fraud and that duties should be levied for revenue only, the manufacturers still imagine, or fancy that they can make others believe, that the principal duty of the ways and means committee will be in this, as in many previous congresses, to listen to the resolutions, demands and threats of the beneficiaries of protective tariffs, and that this committee must be as subservient to the wealth of manufacturers, concentrated in trusts and combines, as were republican committees. The manufacturers forget or ignore the facts that the committees of the present congress exist in spite of, and not because of, the moneyed interests of any one class; that these committees represent the consumers of the country and can perform faithful service only by levying duties which shall bear as lightly as possible on the whole people; that statistics of wages and cost of production, showing how necessary protective duties are to certain industries, are of no use to committees engaged in solving the problem of how to raise a sufficient revenue; and that it is the duty of the present congress not to waste time listening to persons who represent themselves or some privileged class, and do not speak in the interests of the consumers, who include all classes.

The fact is that, considering the conditions imposed upon the present congress, it would be an insult to this body for selfish interests to appear before it to ask for special legislation of any kind. They would not expect to get the ear of this congress if they had not for so long been accustomed to spend several months telling each congress, upon which they had many claims, just what legislation their interests demanded. The only persons whom congress should consult are those who are known to be public spirited citizens and who will speak in the

interests of the people at large and not in their own selfish interests. What the country wants, and what congress should attempt to give it, is a system of taxation which shall rest lightly upon industry and upon the people. Congress should not sit still and wait for comparatively ignorant representatives of the little industries to present long arguments; it should only permit these industries to send in their statements to be considered when necessary, and should invite well known and able patriots, who have for years been students of social and economic conditions, to present the needs of the people before the committees.

Such a course would be ridiculed as "impracticable" by the pearl button, tin-plate, jack-knife and piano-felt men who figured so prominently in the McKinley bill, but it is time that this country turned its back on these narrow, selfish bigots and give ear to the broad-minded men who are recognized as authorities on public questions. We should take advantage of the learning of this age by adopting some of the economic principles which are about as firmly established as is the fact that water always seeks a level. For example, the most unanimous opinion of authorities for the last fifty years has been that trade is a blessing and not a curse, and that direct is preferable to indirect taxation. Yet here we are trying to kill trade and using an old foggy method of taxation because it is highly satisfactory to the few manufacturers who have taken the trouble to make our taxation laws for us.

The present congress should legislate for the whole people, to whom it owes its existence. If it shirks its duty and legislates for any class or party it may expect the fate of the McKinley congress.—Byron W. Holt.

A GREAT FRAUD.

All Protection a Fraud, No Matter by Which Party Advocated.

"Republican protection is a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few," says the national democratic platform.

This is undoubtedly true, as it has received the official stamp of the people. But we will go the platform makers one better and say that all protection is a fraud, etc.—democratic, prohibition, populist or republican protection. The Samuel J. Randall protection to the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania; the New England protection to its woolen and cotton mills; the New York protection to its barley and potatoes; the south's protection to its sugar and rice; Michigan's protection to its lumber and copper; Ohio's attempted protection to its wool; Colorado's protection to its silver; all protection, under whatever name or guise by whatever party or class, is a fraud and a robbery. Why? Because no one industry can be protected except at the expense of other industries, and if all industries could be equally protected none would receive any protection. But as only a few industries can be protected all "protection is a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few.

Such being the case, what are people going to do about it? There is but one sensible and patriotic course—deny to each claimant what cannot possibly be granted to all and notify the privileged classes—the iron, copper and silver mine owners and the proprietors of woolen mills and protected industries of all kinds—that hereafter each tub must stand on its own bottom. This will hurt the feelings of some of the bottom tubs that have been utilizing the bottoms of other tubs, but it is the only just solution. Until senators and congressmen can broaden their sentiments to include the whole country and the whole people, and are willing, when they meet at Washington, to sink for the general good the narrow, selfish interests of their own particular districts or localities, we cannot expect the stoppage of this fraud and robbery.

The main trouble, however, lies with the people themselves and can be cured only by a more liberal education on economic and social questions. If the great masses of voters understood their needs as well as the few protected manufacturers understood theirs, and if the masses would work and vote, even on the low, selfish grounds of the few who are protected, every politician who serves only the rich of his district would soon be retired in favor of one who should represent the interests of a majority of voters in the district, and soon protection would be to an end.

It will be in order at the next national democratic convention to strike out "republican" and leave "protection" an unqualified fraud. B. W. H.

Harrison's Lame Excuse.

Ex-President Harrison has been in New York, and to a question from a reporter who asked: "After the passage of the Sherman law, silver sold at 129; now it is at 62; how do you account for the shrinkage?" Mr. Harrison replied: "I would prefer not to discuss that subject now. But everybody knows that the Sherman law was only an expedient. Sherman, Aldrich and many other republicans recognized that fact and the Sherman silver bill was passed in preference to something worse." Of all lamentable excuses this is certainly the lamest. Was not Mr. Harrison president, and had not he the power through his veto to prevent any bad legislation from becoming law? Where is the patriotism Mr. Harrison has spluttered so much about when he knows the Sherman act was signed by him to save the western votes for himself and party? The "worse" he alludes to was the prospect of the votes going democrat. What cared he for the condition of the country if he could retain his office for another four years. The American people, however, have a practical way of acknowledging such perfidy toward its interests, and right well they did it last November.—American Industries.

Gov. McKinley is the very last person who should find fault with the administration. He placed himself in the hands of an assignee during the administration of Mr. Harrison and his debts were paid off under the administration of Mr. Cleveland.—N. Y. World.

THEY WANT SILVER.

An Urgent Appeal from the Miners of Montana.

The Agricultural Classes Are Warned of the Depreciation of Their Products—The History of Silver Legislation.

The leading citizens of Butte, Mont., held a mass meeting on the evening of July 22, to discuss the silver question. Prominent free coinage advocates were present and addressed the assembly, and the following address, prepared by the Free Coinage association, was unanimously adopted:

"The citizens of the state of Montana, in sending forth to their fellow-citizens throughout the union this appeal against what they sincerely believe to be an existing wrong of cruel proportions, and a redress of that wrong, desire first to extend the assurance to all who may differ from them in opinion that, despite the disastrous conditions which at this moment surround them, despite the fact that many of their mines and mills and smelters are now idle and labor unemployed; notwithstanding that their property values have been largely destroyed and their credit greatly impaired, they are today, as they have ever been in the past, loyal citizens of the republic, devoted to its institutions, obedient to its laws, loving and cherishing its traditions and history, and proud of its magnificent achievements.

"We assert with all sincerity that although it directly and most injuriously affects one of our principal industries, and one that has formed in a great part the basis of our prosperity, we yet would not advocate the full recognition and restoration of silver as a money, did not so solemnly believe that such a policy would redound to the happiness and welfare of the great mass of producers and toilers of the land, and to the increased prosperity of the nation. We place our demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one of gold, and full equipment with all money functions equally with gold, upon the simple plan of justice. In support of the plan we present, and to this association we challenge contradiction, that for centuries, and before legislation undertook to control and direct its action and movement, silver maintained its parity with gold with but slight variation, and despite the wide divergence in the ratio of production which frequently existed, in 1816 England demonetized silver. She was even then the creditor nation of the world, and her financial position was such that she would enhance the value of gold and render it harder for other nations to pay her what they owed. For nearly sixty years thereafter France, the Latin American nations, and the United States maintained the parity of the two metals. In 1871 Germany, flushed with her victory over France and her treasury filled with France's ransom of \$1,000,000,000 in gold, determined to demonetize silver, to increase the danger and distress arising from a scarcity of gold.

"Sherman Law Wrong in Principle. "We concede that the Sherman law is wrong in principle because it degrades silver into a mere commodity to be bought and sold by unprincipled speculators. At the same time the treasury notes issued under the provisions of that law have been of inestimable benefit in increasing the circulation at a critical time and thus preventing disaster. "To repeal this law unconditionally would be to destroy silver forever, and would be playing directly into the hands of the advocates of a single gold standard, and a contracted money. It would be the cruellest blow ever struck at the rights of the great mass of the people, and particularly at the debtor class, for it would enormously increase the purchasing power of gold, and correspondingly lower the value of all products and every other form of property. The Sherman law was never favored by the advocates of free silver coinage, and as it is, it is now all that stands between the desires of the gold standard men and the consummation of their selfish ends, and must be retained in the interest of the common people until something better is conceded in its stead.

"Favor Both Gold and Silver. "We are in favor of both gold and silver as money to be coined upon equal terms at the ratio of 16 to 1. This is the money which the people of the republic have used for centuries. The facts are that the government has prospered and prospered with this currency. It was destroyed at the dictation of England and Germany through their agents in this country and in the interests of the creditor class, those with fixed incomes and annuities. We now demand that it be restored again to the place where the fathers left it, in the interest of the whole people. "The constantly repeated charge that the silver dollar is a cheap dollar is so manifestly illogical and absurd as to render it unworthy of notice among intelligent people. There are no cheap dollars. A silver dollar will purchase as much as a gold dollar or any other kind of dollar. Equally untrue is the statement that the government has lost money upon its silver purchases, because of the depreciation in its price. The facts are that the government has made a profit amounting to more than \$100,000,000 on its silver purchases under the Bland and Sherman laws, being the difference between the market and coinage value. And this profit has gone to the credit of the people because with it the government has paid its current expenses and obligations, and all their silver, whether itself or by its silver representatives, is in circulation to-day, bearing the burdens of trade, performing the functions of money, while the gold is locked up in the vaults of the money kings. It is gold that is hoarded, not silver.

"Great Britain Blamed. "We are filled with a great and just indignation at our country, of which we are so proud, strong in its credit and wonderful beyond example in its rich and varied resources. It is yet so weak and unsettled in its financial system that England can in a day, by the dishonest manipulation of the currency of far-off India, bring upon the people of free America a panic which, without a moment's warning, transforms a happy and prosperous people into communities of comparative paupers. Such a condition is humiliating beyond words of convey. It is destructive to the pride and faith which are the joyal citizens we have so long and dearly cherished in our government. We warn those in this country who are waging this unjustifiable war on silver as money that they are creating a boom which will return to crush them. They may destroy the property of a great and growing section of our country and bring poverty and suffering upon some millions of their fellow citizens, but the return they will receive with it hundreds of millions of securities in the form of railroads, state, county, and municipal bonds, made worthless by their narrow selfishness and selfish greed. The silver is not wanting to prove the truth of this assertion, even thus early, and unless the gold standardists are defeated in the coming session of congress, we believe that within a year there will be a railroad west of the Missouri river that will not be in the hands of a receiver.

"Last Appeal for Silver. "One hundred and seventeen years ago the patriots of the American revolution gave to our independence, in framing the law and laying down the principles which were to govern us, they sought no counsel and asked no advice from their enemies. Relying upon their own splendid courage and wise statesmanship they inaugurated a system of finance based upon the world's previous experience and upon equality and justice. We ask that the present generation of American statesmen follow their example that they imbibe the new courage and contemplation of the sturdy patriotism and broad wisdom exhibited by the founders of this government; that they will enunciate a second declaration of independence; that they will restore silver to its time-honored place as a full legal tender money, and thus give to the United States—the greatest and richest in natural resources of all the nations of the earth—a financial system which may call its own free from foreign control. Standing to-day amid the wreck and ruin of our erstwhile prosperity, a condition wrought by selfish aims by weak policies, and unjust laws, the people of Montana without regard to class, occupation, or political creed, inspired by a deep sense of injury, and filled with a just indignation, send forth this appeal to the great masses of producers and toilers of the United States. We ask them to ponder well the statements herein made, and not to be prematurely biased in their judgment by the false utterances of interested classes, and to subscribe to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one of gold, and to the workingman of the land, we say: 'You, too, have a deep and abiding interest in the cause of free coinage of silver and in the movement for its restoration; for to throw out of employment a vast array of men, and precipitate them upon an already glutted labor market, must work incalculable injury to the cause of labor.

"We therefore ask you, one and all, to join hands with us and make a common cause in behalf of the white metal—the money of the masses through all ages and in all lands. We ask you to let your combined voices be heard, and to see to it that those who represent you in congress cast their votes in accordance with your welfare and ours. The people of Montana are an honest people. They believe in hard money. They scorn all suggestions of repudiation. They are proud, energetic, and courageous and loyal. They have always paid their just obligations, and notwithstanding that at this moment they are overwhelmed by the greatest calamity that has ever befallen them, they will continue to meet all their responsibilities as becomes honorable men."

PREPARED FOR WAR.

How the Nations of Europe Reached the Limit of Endurance. "What a wonderful spectacle it is that Europe now presents! Her population claims a sort of monopoly in civilization, yet outside of England every nation has reached the limit of its endurance in preparing for war, which nevertheless does not arrive. The whole energy and money of the European continent is devoted to keeping up a security which is nowhere felt to be quite sufficient, yet is nowhere overtly threatened—which, indeed, is guaranteed by profuse professions of peaceable intentions.

"The work of civilization goes on, every day records some advance in science or in human comfort, the toilers are daily exerting themselves to secure more leisure, better housing and pleasanter food, and yet the nations with one consent are converting themselves into food for powder. It is as if the professor and the merchant and the laborer, while strenuously going on with their business and eager to derive more comfort from it, were all agreed that they must sleep in plate armor. It would be almost comic, were it not so terrible, and as yet there is not a sign that we are arriving at the end of the situation. People say it must end some day, but it has gone on getting worse for twenty years; and though it cannot get worse still, because men and money are alike exhausted, there is no proof that it will not last for twenty years further yet.

"There is not a statesman in Europe who could draw up, much less carry, a project of general disarmament. There is not a popular leader in Europe who makes of disarmament an earnest cry, though the socialists in their fear of repression would do it if they could; and we question if there is a nation in Europe which would consent to be disarmed. That is certainly not a triumph of human wisdom; and yet the nations are no more furious; and yet the nations are no more reasonable, are not even indisposed to work through the methods of diplomacy. They are not even, in a way, unfriendly, for something 'international' is arranged every week, and of congresses with all Europe represented in them there is literally no end.

"Still the nations lie down in armor and rise up, pistols in hand, and before they begin the day's labor look first to see what the armed burglar may be at. What the end may be or can be we know no more than the simplest, but of this we are very sure, that no spectacle at once so unaccountable and sad has ever yet been presented to the historian with eyes.—Spectator.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER.

An Interesting and New Material Called "Flexus Fibra." "Leather possesses such excellent qualities for the many purposes to which it is put that it would seem idle to seek a substitute. Nevertheless, there are many persons who, while they find that leather serves as an effective protector covering for the foot, find also that it is often obstinate in adapting itself to the requirements of individual feet or to the more or less physical abnormalities to which so many are subject. In such cases, if comfort is to be expected, only the most supple and yielding quality should be worn. At the same time, of course, it should be waterproof and durable. These qualities, so far as we have been able to judge, belong in a satisfactory degree to an interesting and new material called "flexus fibra." It appears to be a flax-derived material, suitably prepared and oiled, so that to all appearances it is leather. It is particularly supple and flexible and takes a polish equally well with the best kinds of calf.

"We have recently had occasion to wear a boot of which the 'vamp' or cut-front section consists entirely of flexus fibra, and have purposely submitted it to somewhat undue strain, in spite of which no cracking of the material was perceived, while the sense of comfort to the foot was very evident. Flexus fibra, being a material of vegetable origin, is calculated also to facilitate free ventilation and thereby to obviate the discomfort arising from what is called 'drawing' the feet. Tests with a view to prove its damp-resisting power were made with the material by placing a small section over an open glass tube with true ends, so that on applying pressure at the other end of the tube it was found to be practically airtight. This having been ascertained a little water was placed in the tube resting on the flexus fibra and pressure once more applied. After some time traces only of liquid had oozed through; but, of course, this was an exaggerated state of things, and as a matter of fact, no oozing of water took place at all when it was simply allowed to rest on the material several hours. The structure of flexus fibra is better seen when the oil in it is removed with ether, to which it imparts distinct fluorescence, and when the black dye is washed out (being at the same time changed to red) by hydrochloric acid.—London Lancet.

TENDER MEMORIES.

Men and Women Who Have Made West Point Famous.

The West Point chapel has been called the Westminster Abbey of America. It has such a priceless story in its memorial tablet of heroes. Also in the little cemetery lying at the entrance of the winding road which leads to old Fort Putnam you can read chapter after chapter of American history. Here is the tomb of Gen. Scott, in honor of whose victory at Chippewa the cadet grave was adopted. Here is the name of Anderson, of Sumter fame, and of Custer, the dash of whose charges still stirs the pages of Indian records. Under slabs of heavy granite old Revolutionary heroes lie side by side with some cadet just learning the art of war. Among them a white marble shaft tells us that it marks the place where "Susan Warner, the author of 'The Wide, Wide World,' rests in peace in Christ." The work of this sweet soul has become one of the traditions of the army. In many a western post are to be found men who like to tell of those far-away days when they were one of "Miss Warner's boys." For years every Sunday her sister and herself crossed from their home on Constitution Island, in the Hudson, opposite the Point, in a rowboat to the quaint old chapel. Here after service they held a Bible class composed entirely of cadets. Many a homesick boy, smarting under the sting of military discipline, has been ministered unto by these mothers of souls. Miss Anna may still be seen in all the delicate loveliness of a Dresden shepherdess with her sturdy flock about her. A dainty maid, who fulfills Joseph Jefferson's ideal of what a maid should be—"rosy-cheeked, clear-eyed and smiling"—carries a basket of bouquets, which are distributed as the cadets disperse, and come like a breath of home into dreary tents of barracks. The name of another woman is associated with West Point history. It is that of the beautiful wife of Gen. Knox, in whose honor the cadets have named the practice battery known as "Battery Knox." She is said to have opened the first ball given at West Point with Gen. Washington. From that night in May, 1783, for over one hundred years the rhythm of dancing feet has marked the crowning cadet life. Never mind if the Apollo in gray has been "skinned" because "his collar was not neatly put on, his shoes not properly blacked," or because "his hair was too long" at inspection, he still can go to hope, those charming hops, where all is so exciting. Sashes and uniforms bright, black eyes that shoot forth lightning!

In the old mess hall, gay with hunting and adorned with the celebrated Childs portraits, many a young Napoleon has met his Waterloo.—Harper's Bazar.

The Slaughter of Elephants.

In Zanzibar alone some 500,000 pounds of ivory are brought every season to the market. There are tusks among them weighing from 150 to 160 pounds and even more, but, of course, the tusks are mostly small, for it is much easier to trap or kill a young elephant than an old one. Let us say that on an average every tusk weighs twenty to twenty-five pounds. The tusks of 10,000 elephants are brought annually to Zanzibar. Elephants in Africa are mostly killed with poisoned arrows. Perhaps 50 per cent. break away to die in the jungle, where their tusks are never found. So perhaps 20,000 elephants have been sacrificed to get the ivory for the Zanzibar market alone. Besides this a lot of ivory is used in the interior for all kinds of domestic purposes. The tusks are used as grain pounders, etc., while ornaments are commonly fashioned of ivory. There are even chiefs in the interior who have a fence around their houses made of elephant tusks.—San Francisco Call.

Assaults Upon Health.

Are frequently committed by people who dose themselves with violent purgatives. Nothing but ultimate injury can be reasonably expected from such medicines, and yet, upon the smallest occasion, many unwise people use them repeatedly. If the bowels are costive, the most efficacious laxative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never convulses and gripes the intestines, while it thoroughly regulates them and insures healthful action of the liver, stomach and kidneys. Use it in rheumatism and malaria.

"AN' 'T' use it at the piano," said the coal-yard employe as he adjusted the weight of a load of coal, "but I'm great at runnin' the scales."—Washington Star.

TWO ARTISTS got mad at each other and fought last week. It was declared a "draw."—Yonkers Statesman.

SEA AIR roughens the skin. Use Gienn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"ALWAYS put your best foot forward," especially if the fellow has really wronged you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MAN'S system is like a town, it must be well drained, and nothing is so efficient as Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

THERE is a great difference between making things hum and making things humdrum.—Puck.

A CHICKEN ought to make a good guide. At least it knows considerable about the lay of the land.—Rochester Democrat.

THE style of house that will accommodate two families at the same time has yet to be invented.—Puck.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, FLOUR, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, POTATOES, and various oils and beans. Includes sub-sections for KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, and CHICAGO.

At Chicago Royal Leads All.

As the result of my tests, I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

All other baking powders are shown by analysis to contain alum, lime or ammonia.

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

"THERE'S a roomer in the air," muttered the impetuous seventh-floor lodger, as he slid down the rope that led from his window to the back alley, "that the landlord won't be able to trace, and I'll bet on it!"

"HAVE you any tomaters?" asked Mrs. Dimling of her grocer. "No, ma'am," replied the latter, "but I have some very nice potatoes." "Keep 'em," she rejoined, viciously.—Harper's Bazar.

Wide Awake. The August number of this delightful magazine is much larger than usual—containing 150 pages of reading matter. Perhaps the "Story of WIDE AWAKE" may be considered the leading article of the number. It is a graphic account of the magazine, from its very beginning to the present time. A fine frontispiece portrait of the late Daniel Lothrop, the founder of WIDE AWAKE, most fittingly opens this farewell number.

Among the more notable stories and articles may be mentioned "A Race for Life," by John Willis Hays, a thrilling Indian tale; "The North Chamber," by Louisa T. Craigin, and "The Thrilling Story of Capt. Noman," by Charles R. Talbot; "Concord Dramatics," by George B. Bartlett, will interest all lovers of Louisa Alcott's "Little Women" stories.

With this great Midsummer issue, WIDE AWAKE ceases to be a separate publication, and bids farewell to its thousands of readers.

This new departure is explained in the article "The Story of WIDE AWAKE." The D. Lothrop Company have made arrangements to merge WIDE AWAKE into St. Nicholas.

The price of this number is 30 cents. For sale at news stands; or mailed by D. Lothrop Company, Boston, on receipt of price.

A GIRL is not angry with her lover every time she closes the door behind him with a dozen bangs.—Galveston News.

ARE frequently committed by people who dose themselves with violent purgatives. Nothing but ultimate injury can be reasonably expected from such medicines, and yet, upon the smallest occasion, many unwise people use them repeatedly. If the bowels are costive, the most efficacious laxative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never convulses and gripes the intestines, while it thoroughly regulates them and insures healthful action of the liver, stomach and kidneys. Use it in rheumatism and malaria.

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THE style of house that will accommodate two families at the same time has yet to be invented.—Puck.

CROSSING THE CAMPUS.—"Miss Pretty—Oh, I wish I could have gone to college!" Sophomore Cousin (bowing again). "Why? Miss Pretty—'It must be nice to know so many men!'"—Puck.

GENEROUS.—Briggs—"The thermometer in my room is thirty degrees." Griggs—"Don't you want to borrow the one in my room? It's only eighty-six degrees." Truth.

GEORGE—"Have I come too early, dear?" Laura—"No, George. We have just had tea, and I always ought to come right after."

MISS PRIM'S of the opinion that no lady who had any claim to modesty would regard undressed food as a delicacy.—Boston Transcript.

ALMOST any employe can tell you that some one is liable to be fired when the boss gets hot.—Troy Press.

"August Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Ziville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

THE SILVER QUESTION

By Howard Greenleaf explains the real cause and only remedy for existing MONETARY TROUBLES. Price 10c. By Agents supplied. EDWARD A. GARDEN & CO., 10 William Street, New York.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

For all Sewing Machines, STANLEY'S, SINGER'S, THE TRADE SUPPLY. Send for catalogue price list. BILLOCKY ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

BORE WELLS BEST MACHINERY

THE BORE WELLS BEST MACHINERY. Catalogue Free. LOUIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O. Total cost \$2.25 per wk. Catalogue Free. W. A. WILLIAMS.

PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma should use Pisos Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere.

A. N. K.—D 145 9 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

FREE! An ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and a TEN-CENT CUT of HORSE SHOE PLUG

to any one returning this "Advertisement" with a HORSE SHOE TIN TAC attached. DRUMMOND TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE POT INSULATED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

UNSETTLED SIAM.

The French Make Further Demands as Security.

THE PEOPLE IN APPREHENSION.

It is said at Paris that the blockade has been ordered to be raised immediately—a neutral zone proposed.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Paris correspondent of a news agency says that it has been learned from good authority that France demands as security from Siam that the terms of the ultimatum will be carried out, the temporary custody of Chantaboon, a town near the gulf of Siam; also that Siam shall establish no military stations in certain named places near the frontier of Cambodia or within a certain distance of the Mekong river.

A dispatch from Bangkok, dated Monday, 7 p. m., says: "The uneasiness among the people here, far from lessening, is increasing. Seven more French gunboats have arrived at Khou Si Chang, making a total of thirteen now there. Negotiations are still going on, but the progress made is not reported. The intentions of the French are awaited with fear and apprehension. Rear Adm. Humann, commanding the French squadron, has issued a second blockade notice, to take effect three days from Saturday. He will order the British warships Pallas and Swift, now lying off Bangkok, to go outside the blockade limits. M. Pavie, the French minister resident, has gone to Saigon, and Rear Adm. Humann is under direct orders from Paris. Unless the French government interposes quickly, an attack on Bangkok seems certain. The trading community is surprised that Humann is still allowed a free hand."

The Standard received the following dispatch from its Paris correspondent: "Owing to the representation made to M. Develle, the foreign minister, by Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, the question of a natural zone between the French possessions in the Siamese peninsula and British Burma and the Shan states has been settled satisfactorily. It has been agreed that the French blockade of the Siamese coast will be raised immediately."

No confirmation of the foregoing has been received up to a late hour.

THE WICHITA ROBBERY.

Reason to Think the Gang Planned to Rob County Treasurer Doran.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—After two full days of hard work a clew has been found that may eventually lead to the identity of the men who robbed the Pacific express wagon in the heart of Wichita Saturday night. The clew was furnished by County Treasurer John A. Doran.

At 3 o'clock every afternoon the treasurer puts the receipts for the day into a shot sack and takes it to the bank. He usually walks the entire distance, which is four blocks. Saturday afternoon, while making up his cash, he noticed an unknown man lurking in the corridors of the building and apparently watching him, but he paid no attention to it at the time. When Mr. Doran left the building the suspicious character appeared on the front steps of the courthouse and nodded to a man across the street. The latter unhitched a horse and buggy and drove south a distance of half a block, when he overtook Mr. Doran and, addressing him familiarly as Johnnie, invited him to ride down town with him.

Mr. Doran knows nearly everybody in this county, and the fact that an absolute stranger addressed him so familiarly aroused his suspicions. The stranger further pressed him to ride with him, but Doran cut him off with a curt answer and just then stopped a street car and rode down town in it.

It was undoubtedly planned to get Doran into the buggy, drive down a side street into the Missouri Pacific yards and rob him. He had in his possession at the time \$10,700. Doran gave a good description of the man and the sheriff's end of the official force is looking him up and are almost sure that the same man robbed the express wagon.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Official Programme of the Coming Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—The official programme of the National encampment of the G. A. R., to be held in this city in September, has been issued. It is as follows:

Sept. 1—Reception of the Naval Veterans association on the Kearse.

Sept. 2—Parade of the Naval Veterans.

Sept. 3—Naval Veterans at religious services.

Sept. 4—Arrival of G. A. R. and escort to its quarters. Naval Veterans association meets at Masonic hall at 11 a. m. In the evening the reception of officers, delegates and distinguished guests of the G. A. R. will be held at Tomlinson hall. First night of the electrical and artificial gas displays, which will be continued every night of the encampment.

Sept. 5—G. A. R. parade. The parade will be seven hours in passing a given point. The Naval veterans and Sons of Veterans will act as guards of honor. Reunions will be held after the parade. At night the Women's Relief corps will hold a reception at Tomlinson hall. Natural gas display and exhibition of fireworks on the grounds south of the Dear and Dumb institute.

Sept. 6—National encampment meeting G. A. R. at Tomlinson hall. The W. C. T. U. meets at Roberts' Park church. Ladies of G. A. R. at Y. M. C. A. Daughters of Veterans at the Second Presbyterian church. The N. T. C. C. camp meet. Army corps, division and brigade reunions will be held. At night camp fires and reunions of the encampment will be held.

Sept. 7—Meeting of the encampment and reunions will be continued. At night the war pageantry.

Sept. 8—Sessions of the national bodies will continue. The farewell receptions will be held at night.

A Young Lady Drowned.

BERLINGTON, Kan., Aug. 1.—While a party was boat riding on the Neosho river, at the mouth of Big creek, south of town, Sunday afternoon, the boat tipped and spilled those in the party into the river. All of them escaped except Miss Davis, a young lady about 15 years old, who sank at once. Her body was not recovered until next morning.

SIAM SURRENDERS.

The French Ultimatum Finally Accepted and War for the Time Being Averted—The Cost of Peace.

LONDON, July 29.—The Siamese legation has received an official dispatch from Bangkok stating that the Siamese government has accepted the French ultimatum in its entirety. The French government has expressed its satisfaction at the Siamese acceptance of the ultimatum as a sign of good faith and as a proof of the Siamese desire to maintain peace, and has telegraphed instructions to the Siamese minister at Paris to inform M. Develle, the French foreign minister, that Siam accepts the ultimatum in its entirety.

The dispatch adds that Siam hopes that the blockade will cease; that diplomatic negotiations will be resumed, and that an early settlement of the trouble will be effected.

The substance of the ultimatum was as follows:

1. A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river as far north as the 23d parallel of latitude.
2. The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east banks of the river.
3. Full satisfaction for Siamese aggressions against French ships and sailors on the Menam river.
4. The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.
5. An indemnity of \$100,000 for various damages sustained by French subjects.
6. The immediate deposit of \$50,000 to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims or the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit.

THE FEELING AT BANGKOK.

BANGKOK, July 31.—While the government of Siam accepted without reservations France's ultimatum, it received previously the assurance that the kingdom would not be dismembered until after the consideration by all the powers concerned of France's demand for the territory between the 18th and 23d parallels. It is somewhat remarkable that before Prince Vadhana, Siamese minister in Paris, could have received his instructions regarding the ultimatum, Great Britain's refusal to recognize the blockade had become known in this city. The British residents here, while rejoicing over the action of the home government, do not forget to give credit to Capt. Jones, British minister at Bangkok, for his careful and judicious conduct throughout the critical period. Whenever his advice was sought by the court, Capt. Jones pronounced in favor of moderation and concession.

The blockade is still maintained by the Forfait, Lutin, Inconstante, Comete and Lion. The British warships Pallas and Swift remain at the Me-Nam bar, inside the blockade limits. The British war ship Linnet and the German war ship Wolf are at anchor in the river off Bangkok. The British government mail has been allowed to pass, but the mercantile correspondence with Siamese firms has been cut off. An effort is being made, therefore, to render efficient an overland postal service via Tavoy and Rangoon.

A BADLY DISABLED VESSEL.

Her Boiler and Engines Useless and Her Crew Stricken with Fever.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The British steamship Dorset limped into port a cripple, and it required the services of three powerful tugs to tow her to her dock in Brooklyn. Her boilers were badly handicapped. Her boilers were ineffectual and leaked like water-pots. The plates parted at the seams, her tubes gave out, the cylinders allowed the steam to escape through wide apertures, and more than once at sea the big steamship was forced to call into use her spread of canvas in order to keep her head on to the seas, and while her old boilers were being patched. In addition to these drawbacks, the Dorset's crew was sadly depleted with the ravages of yellow fever. Her chief engineer, Richard Peters, was about the first to succumb to the terrible "yellow jack." This was on June 2, he having been stricken a few days before, and while the vessel was lying at Santos. The chief mate, S. W. Page, had died, and in rapid succession followed the deaths of donkey engine man, Vanderwinkert, and J. W. Corbett, an American skipper who, a short time before, had taken passage on the Dorset, and had abandoned his sailing ship, Maria, at Santos. Others had died later.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

One Man Shot and Another's Throat Cut During a Fight in an Alabama Courtroom.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—News comes from Russellville, Ala., of a bloody tragedy that was enacted in the Frankfort courthouse. Leslie Richardson was shot and John Ligon had his throat cut from ear to ear. Ligon will die before morning, while Richardson may recover. The story goes that years ago Ligon married the mother of the Richardson boys. It is said he maltreated her and she sued for a divorce. The trial came off yesterday and during its progress Ligon gave testimony very damaging to the woman's character.

Leslie Richardson, her son, called him a liar. Then a terrible scene followed in open court. Ligon cursed Richardson, and drawing a murderous pistol began firing at him. The first shot struck Richardson in the shoulder, but before a second could be fired, Clark Richardson, his brother, ran forward with a drawn knife in his hand and springing at Ligon cut his throat from ear to ear.

The wildest excitement followed in the courtroom, and the Richardson boys were taken away under guard.

Gov. Boies Going Out of Politics.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 30.—Gov. Boies is in the city, returning from a visit to the West Madison penitentiary. In the course of an interview regarding the report that he was a candidate for renomination and in case of success at the polls this fall that he would make the race for United States senator, he said: "I am through with politics. Under no circumstances will I accept another nomination for governor, and so far as my being a candidate for senator is concerned such is far from the case, as I would not accept it as a gift. When my present term expires I shall retire to private life."

Low Water.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1.—No coal has been shipped by river from Pittsburgh since May 18 on account of low water, and as a consequence there are 20,000,000 bushels of the black diamonds for shipment. This will break all previous records. Most of the river mines are closed, as all the boats and barges are loaded. A rise is not expected before September.

A "SURE THING."

The Burning of the Harvey County Records a Mystery No Longer.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED CULPRITS.

Two "Sure Thing" Gamblers Possess the Only Abstract and Burn the Records and Charge Their Own Price for Copies.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—One of the blackest crimes in Kansas was unearthed here last night and the arrest of the criminal effected through the instrumentality of Rufus Cone, chief of police of this city, and Detective Bedford Woods, of the Metropolitan police force.

On March 16 last the vaults of the register of deeds of Harvey county were broken into and the entire records of title to property of the county burned. The books were piled on the floor of the vault, saturated with five gallons of oil and the next morning the register opened his vault to find that there was not a line of the records recognizable. There was nothing left to show who owned either property or mortgage.

Detectives of the Pinkerton agency were employed and kept in the service of the county commissioners at a cost of nearly \$3,000. Till four weeks ago last Saturday they had accomplished nothing, and the case was given to Chief Cone and Bedford Woods, of this city, with the result that George H. Shirley, of this city, and G. Wash Rogers, of Newton, were arrested last night, with evidence sufficient against them to convict them beyond doubt. It is said that they have evidence that these men not only planned the arson, but that they paid a man \$500 for doing it.

The motive for the crime is this: Shirley and Rogers had a mortgage on the only set of abstract books in Harvey county, and they foreclosed it and took the books soon after the burning of the records was effected. The citizens of Harvey county were wild with excitement, and every man or woman who wanted to convey a piece of property was compelled to pay \$10 for every transfer to Shirley and Rogers.

It must be remembered that there are sometimes twenty transfers in one abstract, in which event the cost was \$200. This extraordinary extortion caused so much excitement that the county commissioners offered fabulous prices for the books of Shirley and Rogers, but to no purpose.

Finally one of the county commissioners told them that their extraordinary doings made the thing suspicious and a feeling of weakness came over the monopolists of the records, and they feared that there was something in the wind. Shirley and Rogers finally offered the books, which they had foreclosed on a mortgage of \$700, to the commissioners for \$20,000, which the commissioners were on the eve of accepting, when the disclosures were made.

Chief Cone told a correspondent that there is no possible escape for Shirley and Rogers from conviction. Shirley was arrested here at 10 o'clock and Rogers was arrested at Newton twenty minutes afterward on a telegram sent from here by Chief Cone to the marshal of Newton.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the Newton people were all in bed, otherwise there would be a probable lynching of Rogers. He will be brought down here in the morning to avert the vengeance of the outraged people of Harvey county.

Previous to taking the abstract books on foreclosure both Shirley and Rogers were looked upon as gamblers, "sure thing" men and jointists.

UNABLE TO ATTEND.

Gov. Stone Cannot Go to the Silver Convention, But He Selects Delegates to Represent Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—Gov. Stone yesterday received an invitation to address the silver convention at Chicago, but wired that he would be unable to attend the convention. He was also invited to name delegates to the convention without regard to party. He named as such delegates the following gentlemen: E. H. Turner, Clinton; E. F. Hynes, Howell county; H. J. Pewley, Clinton county; J. E. Lincoln, Clay county; C. E. Cochran and John Bittinger, St. Joseph; R. T. Van Horn and Judge James Gibson, Kansas City; W. F. Switzer, Booneville; E. J. Conger, Linneus; John Knott, Hannibal; Jere C. Cravens, Springfield; Henry W. Ewing, Jefferson City; D. R. Francis, St. Louis, and M. L. Hawkins, St. Louis. Their credentials have been this day forwarded by the governor to Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the bimetallic league, at Chicago, where the delegates attending will find them.

COLD STORAGE SENSATION.

A Chicago Paper Finds Incendiarism to Cover Up Theft.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—In connection with the grand jury investigations into the cold storage fire holocaust, a local paper prints a sensational story to the effect that the fire which resulted so disastrously to human life was of incendiary origin, the incentive being a desire to cover up a wholesale theft of goods stored in the warehouses. The story goes that for three weeks previous to the fire the big storehouse was looted night after night by a ring composed of certain crooks on the outside and certain parties on the inside. On one occasion it is said a watering cart was loaded with bottles of wine and carted away.

Low Water.

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IN NO DANGER OF CHOLERA.

The Treasury Department's Agent Says the Disease Does Not Prevail Except in Mediterranean Ports.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Dr. A. W. Wheeler, the United States marine hospital surgeon, who was recently sent abroad by the treasury department to examine into the sanitary condition of the ports where emigrants are embarking for this country, has sent the following communication to Dr. Senner, commissioner of emigration:

"In reply to your letter asking my opinion as to the probability of an epidemic of cholera appearing in the ports whence we get a large number of people, and which was, as you remember, visited by cholera last year, there has been no recurrence of the disease, which it was greatly feared there would be. The city authorities have done and are still doing everything in their power to prevent its introduction from abroad and to suppress it should it appear. At an enormous expense all the water in the city now is filtered and purified.

"As the weeks roll by the chances of escaping the disease improves so far as northern ports are concerned.

"With regard to the Mediterranean ports, it may be said that sporadic cases of cholera appear in Marseilles and Naples almost every year, and the presence in those cities of a few cases does not by any means indicate that an epidemic will follow.

"Since the last epidemic at Naples the sanitary condition of the city has been greatly improved; first by the introduction of water from a mountain lake situated fifty miles in the interior. An active municipality is also alive to the dangers of the commerce of Naples in the event of an epidemic of cholera and will use every effort to suppress the disease should it appear.

"You will, therefore, see that I am inclined to be very hopeful regarding any serious outbreak of cholera in foreign ports this season, and do not anticipate any marked diminution of immigration from that cause."

RESTLESS FRANCE.

Blockading the Siamese Ports—She Can Expect No Aid from Russia.

PARIS, July 29.—Adm. Humann has made no report to his government yet on the blockade. The cabinet will meet again on Tuesday to decide whatever fresh measures may be necessary.

The press and the public are beginning to realize that it is useless to expect Russia to assist France in grabbing Siam. The Soir, which formerly threatened England with a Russian alliance, now admits that France can only hope for the czar's neutrality.

A dispatch from Peking says that the viceroys of the provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan have received instruction from the Chinese court as to the attitude which they must maintain in the event of a conflict between Siam and France. The Chinese government has chartered several steamers to convey troops, arms and ammunition from the north to the south.

CROSSED THE BAR.

BANGKOK, July 29.—The night passed quietly. Although the native feeling against the foreigners in the city is strong, there is no disorder. The anxiety as to the outcome of the trouble continues. The French gunboats crossed the bar outward from the Menam river last night.

They will rendezvous with the other vessels of the Indo-China squadron under Adm. Humann, off the island of Koh-si-Chang, near the head of the gulf of Siam. Trade is at a standstill. There are no vessels on the river.

TROOPS ORDERED UNDER ARMS.

PARIS, July 29.—It is semi-officially stated that the French blockade of the Siamese coast will be put in operation. Fifteen hundred of the troops forming the foreign legion have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to depart for Siam.

DUNN'S REVIEW.

A Hard Week Successfully Tided Over—Many Failures But Some of Them Very Large.

NEW YORK, July 29.—E. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The hardest week yet has left the business world still able to rejoice in the soundness and strength disclosed. No banks here or at other eastern cities, and no eastern firm of large importance, have gone down, but numerous banks failed in the west, including some of high repute and large business. But through all this, the banks of New York have passed without trouble and imports of gold have continued."

From \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 in money has been sent west every day, and a large decrease in bank reserves is expected, as the treasury has not liquidated its holdings. Few commercial loans have been negotiated, and at high rates. In other cities the money markets have been quite close. Chicago has drawn heavily on New York, but in that and other cities bank statements indicate creditable soundness.

Grain rose briskly on Monday, but all speculative markets yielded a little when tight money came and the slaughter of stocks. Wheat closed about 1 cent lower, though western receipts were moderate; corn is a fraction lower and some hog products. Many woolen factories are closing for a month or more, or indefinitely, because orders are slack, for while jobbers' orders are about as usual, clothes still hold off. Fall trade is said to be nothing more than a third of the usual, and many dealers expect to do no more than half of the usual spring business.

Failures during the past week number 386 in the United States, against 171 last year, and 23 in Canada against 22 last year. It is noteworthy that only three failures were of capital over \$1,000 each and only ninety-nine of capital over \$500 each. Over fifty banks stopped during the week, but nearly all were in the west.

TO BE SHOT ON THE SPOT.

Summary Justice to Be Meted Out to Cattle Thieves in Mexico.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 29.—The legislature of the state of Chihuahua has passed a law which, if rigidly enforced, will rid a considerable portion of the Rio Grande border of the bold and desperate bands of cattle thieves and smugglers who have committed depredations unchecked for the past several years. The law provides that one caught in the act of stealing cattle shall be shot on the spot, and that the death penalty will be inflicted upon all cattle thieves.

HAWAII'S NEW PROPOSALS.

The Provisional Government Drafts a New Treaty.

HONOLULU, July 19.—It was learned positively to-day what the provisional government's policy and position regarding future treaty relations with the United States are and would continue to be. The new treaty drawn, which is a document governing objections which arose in the United States during the visit of the Hawaiian commissioners to Washington, will now be forwarded. The treaty matter has been fully discussed in special sessions of the council lately, and the draft of the new treaty has within a few days been returned from the committee, and been indorsed by the government and council unofficially. The document contains five articles, which are briefly as follows:

Article 1—Cedes, from the date of the exchange of ratification of the treaty, without reserve, all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian islands and dependencies to the United States, to become an integral part thereof.

Article 2—Cedes and transfers the absolute fee of all government and crown lands, public buildings, ports, harbors and all other public property.

Article 3—Provides that the existing government of the Hawaiian islands and the laws relating to its internal policy, are to be continued for five years to be executed and carried out under the direction of a United States commissioner appointed by the president and senate; said commissioner to reside in the Hawaiian islands, with power to veto within ten days any act passed by the local government, which shall thereupon become void unless afterward approved by the president of the United States.

Article 4—Prohibits the immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian islands until such time as congress shall provide further legislation; it also prohibits Chinese laborers now here from entering the United States. Otherwise immigration and labor laws are to remain as they are where they do not come into conflict with the constitution of the United States, or such future laws as congress may provide.

Article 5—Provides that the public debt shall be assumed by the United States, but the Hawaiian government shall continue to pay the interest thereon, congress to provide the future currency of the islands.

The government has decided to include the substance of this new treaty draft in the instructions to Commissioner Alexander and Minister Thurston, who will bring the matter before the United States government in the form of suggestions, in case President Cleveland decides to finally withdraw the Harrison treaty of annexation and determines to submit therefor a new treaty or some modification of the old. Prof. W. D. Alexander will carry these instructions with him to Washington on the 26th or 27th inst.

A DENVER MOB.

An Italian Murderer Lynched and His Body Dragged Through the Streets.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—Tuesday night Danie Arata, proprietor of the Hotel d'Italia, a tough resort under the Sixteenth street viaduct, killed Benjamin C. Lightfoot, 60 years old, a member of the G. A. R., over the price of a glass of beer. Last night Arata was taken from the county jail by a mob, led by Lightfoot's son, strung up to a tree and his body filled with bullets. The crime was inexcusable, the punishment swift.

The vengeance of the mob did not end with the shooting. The body was taken down and dragged through the streets by the rope with which it was hanged. It was dragged along Curtis street through the business part of the city to Seventeenth and Curtis, where it was strung up to a pole of the Electric street railway. It presented a ghastly sight hanging stark naked immediately under an are light, surrounded by several thousand people. The breast was filled with bullet holes and the body covered with blood and dirt. A few minutes after it was strung up the police patrol wagon drove up, the body was cut down and taken to the police station.

WORLD'S FAIR RATE.

The Round Trip Put Down to \$43 from the Missouri River.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—After a meeting of innumerable days, which has given all the general passenger agents abundant time to see how worlds fair business was progressing, likewise the world's fair, an agreement on rates has at last been reached. Of course it is different from what was expected, and of course it is not quite as low; and of course, also, without any reflections, it leaves a chance for the broker to make something, until it is decided which road will be especially patronized by this alert fraternity, after which, the one way rate will be made just half the round fare trip.

In brief, the rate made for Kansas City was one fare for the round trip plus a 50-cent arbitrary, thus making the round trip \$13, and a one way rate of \$7.25 on a \$14.50, which will give the brokers the same chance to handle the business as it did when on \$17.50 round trip basis the one way rate was \$9.50.

A New Discovery of Gold.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 27.—The best strike ever made in Cripple Creek is reported by the gold mining company, which owns the Rhinoceros and Nil Desperandum mines. A vein 22 inches thick has been uncovered 22 feet beneath the surface, from which a sample mill run gave 22,700 ounces of gold to the ton. The property is being worked under an eight months' lease by Messrs. Sanders, Dahl, Morrall & Banatta. They will ship a car load of this rich ore next week.

Another phenomenal discovery is that made by the Pharmacist in a cross vein in the second level. The pay vein is 12 feet thick, with a high grade seam running through it from 8 to 10 inches thick. A five-pound lump taken from this seam ran 606 8-10 ounces gold, or \$6 a pound.

Awful Disaster at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—News has been received from Hong Kong that the Spanish steamer San Juan, loaded with kerosene, which sailed June 29 for Amoy and Manila, was decapitated by fire. Out of 250 people on board only twenty-nine were saved.

Ticknor Assigns.

BOSTON, July 27.—Benjamin H. Ticknor, of Boston, doing business as Ticknor & Co., publishers, has made an assignment of his property to Charles Fairchild, except such as is exempt from attachment for the benefit of his creditors.

DENVER IN DANGER.

Mob Was Inflamed by the Lynching of Arrata—Riots and Robberies Not Improbable.

DENVER, July 28.—The lynching of the Italian, Arrata, Wednesday night, has shown the immense crowd of idle workmen at present in Denver what can be accomplished by violence, and there is a dread among many citizens that a riot of enormous size, having for its purpose the looting of the city, may break out at any time. The thousands of unemployed workmen already here are being augmented daily by others from throughout the state who are gradually working their way to Denver.

The county, city and numerous charity organizations are doing their utmost to feed and shelter the great army of penniless people, but they are incapable of meeting the demands. The banks of the city have called upon the government troops at Fort Logan, of which there are 700, to be ready to protect their institutions in case of an outbreak. The banks are United States depositories and have a right to ask government protection. The unemployed members of the state militia and the Chaffee Light artillery are under arms at the army awaiting developments.

Mayor Van Horn has issued a proclamation requesting all good citizens not to congregate on the streets, as it may lead to an outbreak. Yesterday afternoon a large number of idle men attempted to board a train at Fortieth street, but were repulsed by the train men.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday afternoon:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF DENVER, July 27, 1893.

All citizens of Denver who prize the good name of our city and state are earnestly requested at this time to refrain from congregating on the streets and elsewhere, and speakers are requested to refrain from addressing all assemblies of laboring men and others. The state, county and city are doing everything possible to provide relief. Let us have no unnecessary excitement.

MARION D. VAN HORN, Mayor.

While the mob was hanging and brutally dragging the body of Dan Arrata through the muddy streets a robber entered the office of the assistant cashier of the Denver Tramway Co., and at the point of a revolver demanded that he open the safe and deliver over the cash. The cashier grabbed a revolver and fired at the robber, who returned the shot. Several rounds were fired, but as no officer was within a quarter of a mile of the scene the robber escaped.

PEACE RUMORS.

France Has Probably Modified Her Claims Against Siam.

LONDON, July 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We learn from an authority that is deserving of the highest respect that the Franco-Siamese difficulty has been settled. France has agreed to accept Siam's proposals, and has abandoned her claims to the territory lying between the eighteenth and twenty-third parallels of latitude."

Sir Charles Dilke said in an interview he believed that the marquis of Dufferin and M. Develle had reached an agreement by which France would abandon her claims to the upper Mekong. "Of course," he added, "the surrender will be glossed over by some form of a compromise, but I cannot imagine England's agreeing to anything else."

The Peking correspondent of the Standard says: "Whilst China is not likely to attempt to enforce her suzerainty rights so long as the scene of conflict shall be limited to the Menam and the lower Mekong, I can state positively on the highest authority that she is fully determined to uphold her dominion on the upper Mekong. If France encroaches above latitude 21 degrees, she will find China in her path."

The Standard's Paris correspondent says: "I gather that M. Develle and Lord Dufferin have agreed to compromise on the frontier question. The newspapers have no inkling of this and are as aggressive as ever."

A MURDEROUS TRAMP.

The Jingle of Silver Inspires Him to Make a Desperate Attack.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 28.—James Mack, a box-car tourist, had a terrible struggle for his life in a moving train on the Hannibal road early yesterday morning. Mack is a molder by trade, and left Chicago a short time ago and came here hunting work. Failing to find employment, and his money running low, he boarded a Hannibal freight east-bound. Shortly after he stepped into the car two boys and a tramp climbed in. After the train was in motion the tramp heard Mack rattling some silver in his pocket and attacked him with a knife. A desperate fight in the dark ensued. The tramp used his knife vigorously, and when the train stopped at the little station of Hemple the two boys aroused the inhabitants and trainmen with their screams, and Mack was rescued. There were sixteen ugly wounds in his body, but he is yet alive, though in a very critical condition.

Western Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following fourth-class post office appointments were made to-day:

In Kansas—At Arcadia, Crawford county, John Crites vice C. Ford, removed; at Eskridge, Wabasha county, E. W. Campbell vice W. Nelrose, removed; at Heattville, Bourbon county, O. Settles, vice L. Ward, removed; at Winchester, Jefferson county, A. Barnes, vice J. Goff, removed.

In Missouri—At Plevna, Knox county, A. Hoover.

The Bridge Gave Way.

PUEBLO, Col., July 28.—During the storm of last night a Union Pacific coal train was crossing a bridge at Bessemer Junction, when the bridge weakened and gave way, and the train was precipitated into the water. N. Henderson, the engineer, was instantly killed and W. E. Nye, fireman, so badly injured that he cannot recover. Lee Wood, a brakeman was also injured.

Kindred Institutions Suspend.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 28.—The Oregon national bank and the Northwest Loan & Trust Co., kindred institutions, suspended this morning.