

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893.

NO. 44.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is stated at Washington that the Mohican could not have been fired on by the Alexandria as alleged, the Mohican being at Port Townsend at the time stated.

SECRETARY LAMONT has come out squarely against granting army officers free trips to the world's fair. There are a dozen or more of these applications, principally from engineer officers who have prepared papers to read before the engineering congress.

The pension office says the total number of pensioners dropped from the rolls since March 4, 1893, is 245, and the total number of pensioners suspended pending a further investigation of their cases is 5,090.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR SWINFORD with a corps of surveyors has started out to locate and lay out the county seats in the Cherokee strip.

The attention of the world's fair national commission has been called to the agricultural building, which is said to be another fire trap.

An important change has been made by the treasury department in the classification of wool that will lower the duty on some grades of the article nearly 100 per cent.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS made public a letter in which he declares he will do all in his power to enable suspended national banks to resume.

CONGRESSMAN BURROWS claims a soldier, after having once been granted a pension, cannot be deprived of it by suspension, reduction or re-examination, and he will introduce resolutions in the next house with particular reference to settling the question.

A SUGGESTION has been made to the superintendent of the mint that Sherman silver spoons be made out of the bullion on hand.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MORTON said in an interview he favored the repeal of the 10 per cent. law, yet did not favor wildcat banks. He thinks "no man can tell what the next congress will do."

The treasury purchased silver at 70 cents an ounce on the 21st, the lowest price ever paid under the Sherman law.

The Canadian government has applied to this country for the extradition of Alfred Morset, at one time a broker in Quebec, but who committed forgery and fled to the United States. The Dominion government was the loser on his transactions.

#### THE EAST.

FOUR undesirable immigrants have been ordered deported from the port of New York.

An excursion train was wrecked on the Western New York & Pennsylvania road at Buffalo, N. Y. Two engines were demolished. No lives were lost, though several persons were injured.

The New York stock exchange was much demoralized on the 19th by the bear raids on stocks.

REV. EDWIN BENJAMIN RUSSELL, the well-known rector of the American chapel in Florence, has abandoned the Methodist Episcopal church and been received into the Roman Catholic church by Archbishop Corrigan at New York.

The headquarters of the national republican league in New York have been formally closed and the effects shipped to Chicago, where the future headquarters will be opened.

A New York woman has sued Russell Sage for \$100,000 damage in a breach of promise suit. His offense is claimed to have been committed in 1868, when he was a widower.

KOSTER & BIAL's famous music hall in New York will be closed in six weeks, and will reopen in one of the finest theaters in New York.

FOUR persons were killed by the explosion of a can of naphtha at Campbell's factory, 211 Walworth street, Brooklyn.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, of Homestead poisoning fame, now says that his confession exonerating Hugh Dempsey was false.

By the will of A. J. Drexel, the Philadelphia German hospital gets \$1,000,000. One million is also left to found a public art gallery.

PROF. BRIGGS' book, written in defense of himself, is out. He pays his respects to the Presbyterian assembly which convicted him of heresy in terse terms.

IN the suit against Russell Sage for \$100,000 damages for alleged seduction, it is charged that the millionaire sent his victim to a notorious abortionist to be operated upon.

By the collapse of a building on which they were working at Hicksville, L. I., seven carpenters were thrown into the cellar and severely injured.

THE Revoldville, Pa., woolen mills, Sykes, Allis & Moorhouse, proprietors, were destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$100,000; insurance, \$20,000.

A GENERAL shutdown of the textile mills of New England on account of the financial stringency is in progress.

REV. TALMAGE thinks everything will be prosperous after congress has met and given the country a "bread pill."

A DISASTROUS fire at Long Island City destroyed two blocks of business buildings and caused a loss of \$800,000.

THREE of a gang of Hebrew robbers were captured by the New York police. The gang would entice members of their race to their room and beat and rob them.

#### THE WEST.

PROF. PORTER, of Cincinnati, announces that the comet has been with in 38,000,000 miles of the earth.

TRAMPS raided the town of Sheffield, Ind., and a desperate battle with the citizens ensued. Two men were mortally wounded and one killed.

A CORNER in September lard was reported at Chicago.

EWEN, Mich., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The man suspected of starting it was hanged upon a tree.

NEAR Hillsboro, Ill., Jacob Kaberic and his wife discovered a burglar in their house and when they attacked him they were terribly beaten and cut.

FARMERS near Waterville, O., have made a rich oil strike, and there is great excitement in that region over the find.

The world's fair directory has decided not to return to the government the money derived from the sale of souvenir halves.

S. B. DUSENBERG, cashier of the Bank of Puyallup, Wash., who was arrested for embezzlement of \$41,000 and released on bail, has been re-arrested on a second charge of embezzlement. He was held in \$15,000 bail.

WILLIAM JAMESON, a wealthy farmer near Janesville, Wis., took a glass of cocaine, supposed to be wine. He was seized with convulsions and died in a few minutes.

FRIENDS of Will H. Morton, the well known theatrical manager and husband of Lilly Post, were greatly surprised to learn that his mind had become so seriously affected that he has been placed in Bloomingdale asylum.

SIXTY contraband Chinamen came near being left to starve to death by the libeling of the steamship Haytien Republic at Portland, Ore. The owners abandoned the vessel and the authorities could not see for some time why they should feed the yellow men.

A CASE of genuine leprosy has been discovered in Nelson county, S. D. The victim is O. H. Nelson, 29 years old, who came from Norway three years ago.

PRESIDENT GRANT, of the Omaha and Grant smelters, says there is no cause for a flurry or alarm because of the silver situation in Colorado.

The Minnesota supreme court has decided that a boycott directed against an offending member of an association is not only lawful but laudable.

The Russian exhibit at the world's fair was closed because of the boorish conduct of customs officials, who imagined that bonded goods had been sold.

THREE alleged pals of Henry Starr, said to have been in the Bentonville, Ark., bank robbery, have been captured near Cherokee City, I. T.

A THRESHING machine exploded at Belen, N. M., killing the engineer.

M. J. DOWLING, editor of the Star, at Renville, Minn., a man with neither legs nor hands, has been arrested by order of the village council for not working poll tax.

SEVERAL points in Illinois report farmers working night and day cutting oats comparatively green to escape the army worm, which is now taking the fields.

#### THE SOUTH.

A PARTY of hunters discovered a few days ago near Weston, W. Va., what appears to be an incipient volcano.

CONGRESSMAN W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE was married at Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. Louisa Scott Wing.

GALVESTON, TEX., has run out of funds. City employees are paid in scrip.

AT Bayou, Ark., a dog brought in an infant's foot. The rest of the body was not found and a crime was suspected.

THE attempt to close variety theaters in Dallas, Tex., proved a failure.

FRANKLIN P. MILLER, found guilty of the murder of Police Officer Riddle at East Dallas, Tex., has been sentenced to hang on August 18.

FIVE female convicts have escaped from Maddox's camp, near Atlanta, Ga. The camp was much demoralized.

CITIZENS of Greenville, Miss., are in a great state of excitement over the frequency of incendiary fires there of late.

THE straightout democratic ticket was elected at Jacksonville, Fla., with big majorities.

HON. JOHN HAYCOCK, one of Texas' most prominent jurists, once a member of congress and prominent in politics, died at his home near Austin.

THE American bark Alice Reed, from Cienfuegos, with sugar, arrived at the Delaware breakwater. Both masts had yellow fever on passage. One died and was buried at sea.

STOCKHOLDERS of the Galveston & Western railway voted to increase the capital stock to \$3,000,000, and to build east to the Sabine river, north to Houston and west to San Antonio river.

A THIRD furnace of the Maryland Steel Co., at Sparrow's Point, Md., was banked, throwing all the furnaces which had been in operation out of blast. About 300 laborers are out of work from the shutdown.

THERE was no truth in the report that Virginia state guards had been killed in a battle with outlaws.

TEXAS railroad passenger earnings for the quarter ended June 3 last show a slight increase over last year.

THE report of Internal Revenue Inspector Hart is that sugar planters will lose nearly \$700,000 by the Rescue crevasse in Iberville parish, La.

IN the United States court at Atlanta, Ga., the attorney for the Central Trust Co. filed a bill to foreclose a \$14,500,000 mortgage on the Georgia Pacific railroad. This is a part of the reorganization scheme.

#### GENERAL.

THE government has been advised of the outbreak of cholera at Naples.

BRIGANDS raided the village of Lipkaey in Austria, and after beating the inhabitants in a pitched battle, looted the town at their leisure.

A BIG strike among the miners of the United Kingdom is in prospect for they have resolved not to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. in wages.

THE reported Korean uprising against foreigners turns out to have been a local political movement.

CHOLERA is rampant among the poorer classes in Moscow. There have been no cases so far in St. Petersburg, but in Podolia and other infected places the death rate has not lessened.

INFORMATION has been received from Peking that China had taken measures to support Siam against the French.

AUSTRIA has prohibited the exportation of fodder.

THE notorious Italian anarchist leader, Cipriani, who has been involved in May day riots at Rome and elsewhere, has been ordered to quit France, as the instigator of riots in Paris.

THERE is great indignation among the citizens of the United States residing in Peru because the cruiser Alliance has been ordered to proceed to Corinto. They believe that owing to the political situation in Peru the vessel should have been kept in Peruvian waters.

ONE hundred and forty thousand English miners resolved to strike against a reduction of wages.

THE anti-Semites and the conservatives, mortal political enemies, are making common cause in a fight on Jews at Neu Stettin, Germany.

WALTER BESANT, the English novelist, has sailed for home. He says he is charmed with this country.

BUSINESS failures the past week were the most numerous ever reported for a like period.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended July 20 showed an average decrease of 3.5 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 1.5; outside, 14.4.

DUN's weekly review says that while money is still very close there is a perceptible improvement at some points.

A CUT of 85 in round-trip world's fair rates has been made from points south of the Ohio river.

HERB MQUEL, German minister of Finance, has instituted a prosecution against Reuter's Alhwardt, based on insults in connection with the notorious bogus documents of the latter.

A PRIVATE letter from Ounalaska states that the whaling steamer Belvedere was caught in the ice and after being somewhat crushed was released from her perilous position and taken to Ounalaska for repairs.

LARGE consignments of the best wrapper tobacco have been seized in Quebec, after passing through the Philadelphia custom house as fillers. The losses at the last place alone are said to reach a million and a half dollars.

#### THE LATEST.

FRANCE on the 24th announced a blockade of Siam. War appeared to be inevitable. Paris newspapers were bitterly hostile to England.

The City national bank of Louisville, Ky., has closed its doors.

The treasury on the 24th bought silver at \$6.0960 per ounce, the lowest price yet.

The Merchants national bank at Great Falls, Mont., has suspended.

FIFTEEN persons, eight of them ex-federal officers, have been indicted at Portland, Ore., for smuggling Chinese and opium into the United States.

The second "grand excursion" of the railroads from the Missouri river to the world's fair proved a dismal failure.

The National Bank of the Commonwealth has suspended at Manchester, N. H.

INDICTMENTS for murder have been returned against Col. F. C. Ainsworth and others for the Ford theater tragedy at Washington June 9 last.

CALE, a town eighteen miles south of Radio, I. T., was visited by a tornado. A church and many barns were destroyed.

DOCUMENTS have been found in Santiago, Chili, which are alleged to show that ex-Minister Egan was engaged in some curious transactions with a man named Mayers. Under the alleged agreement Egan was to get 20 per cent. of certain nitrate certificates.

TEXAS has suffered from rain, sand and wind storms. In McLennan county D. F. Nunnally was killed by lightning.

THE Women's Relief corps of Illinois has decided to establish a home for old soldiers and soldiers' widows at Wilmington, Ill.

The new postmaster of New York does not take kindly to interference of the post office department with the conduct of his office.

It is said a new volume of army regulations is to be issued.

The experiment of making soldiers of Indians has proved a failure and is to be abandoned.

SAMUEL SPENCER and F. W. Huidekoper have been appointed receivers of the Georgia Central.

NON-RESIDENT insurance agents are being prevented from doing business in Illinois by the new insurance law.

REPORTS from Fort Gibson show little likelihood of the expulsion of any "intruders" from the Cherokee nation.

TEX coach loads of negroes, number ing 500, many of them armed, have been started from Alabama for Pittsburg, Kan., to replace the striking miners there.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Wichita is about to proceed against physicians who failed to observe the rules of the board of health.

All the firemen of Salina have resigned because one of the papers scored them for their conduct July 4.

Claude Stewart, a convict in the penitentiary, made his escape the other day. He had only about eight months to serve.

Six Kansas banks, located at as many towns, failed on the 17th as a result of the suspension of the Kansas City National bank.

The financial flurry resulted in the suspension of the Northrup bank at Kansas City, Kan., and also the Armurdale bank.

"Miss Jones," who wrote that silly letter to Chief Justice Horton, is pronounced by a private letter received at Topeka to be a lunatic.

Among the banks carried down by the late storm were the First national and the People's savings at Fort Scott. A run on the other banks, however, was promptly met.

Albert May, a tough character, was detected in the act of breaking into a store at Leavenworth the other night and captured by a citizen who brought him to time with a revolver.

Twenty-one military convicts from Fort Sully, I. T., were recently brought to Fort Leavenworth and placed in the military prison. Most of them were sent in for desertion and their sentences range from one to five years.

A dispatch received at Leavenworth a few days ago stated that the board of managers of soldiers' homes had exonerated Gov. A. J. Smith, of the home at Leavenworth, and recommended the removal of Surgeon J. L. Weaver.

A. L. Davis, an express messenger on the Santa Fe, was killed the other morning at Hunnewell. He was leaning out of the car too far and was struck on the head by a coal chute, which threw him under the moving train.

Joseph Ebler was terribly mutilated with a razor while stupefied by liquor, at his home in Kansas City, Kan., the other night and bled to death. His wife is under arrest charged with the crime. Ebler was 30 years of age and his wife 49.

The state board of railroad commissioners has concluded the hearing of testimony in the case of the city of Wichita against the railroad companies centering there. The board has fixed August 10 as the day for hearing final arguments in the case.

Attorney-General Little stated recently that his attention had been called to the fact that railroad companies were operating coal mines in violation of their charters, and that he proposed to institute an investigation with a view of forcing a forfeiture of the charters of such companies as are engaged in the coal business.

The attorney-general has directed Secretary of State Osborn not to charter any more "bond investment" companies. Several of these concerns are already in operation. They promise to make people rich in a short time, but people who have investigated their manner of doing business claim they cannot do what they promise.

During the financial flurry J. D. Carter, a stockman, drew his balance, amounting to over \$700, from one of the banks at Wichita. Taking his money home in the country, he deposited it in a fruit jar, and a few nights later the stack was struck by lightning and the money went up in smoke.

HORACE RENNIE, of Springfield, Mo., died suddenly about 2 o'clock the other morning at a hotel in Wichita. He arrived on a visit the day before and in the evening retired in apparent good health. Just before his death he awoke his wife and said he was ill, and a few minutes later died. A post mortem examination showed that death resulted from organic heart disease.

The state campaign on behalf of the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution will be inaugurated at Kansas City, Kan., on the 29th and 30th of September, under the auspices of the woman's rights association. The various committees of the association will continue the campaign vigorously from that date until the November election, and will have the assistance of the most noted suffragists in the United States.

Warden Chase, of the penitentiary, has completed a report of the habits and inclinations of the inmates of that institution, which shows some queer facts. There are more country boys than town boys. They are divided thus: City, 270; town, 157; country, 281. Profanity is common among 538 of the convicts, while 170 do not swear. Seven hundred and six want to reform and one says he does not. Three hundred and fifty-six say they were led to crime through drink. Tobacco is used by 603 of the men there, while 104 neither smoke nor chew.

In marked contrast to Buffalo Bill's wild west show at Chicago is an exhibit from the United States Indian school at Lawrence. World's fair visitors will find this exhibit in the Indian school building just west of the Krupp gun building. This building is set apart for exhibits from the various Indian schools, the school at Lawrence exhibiting from July 20 to August 16. Indian pupils, fifteen girls and fifteen boys, and the twenty members of the school military band will, in miniature, illustrate the methods of this great school for the education of the Indian.

## BIMETALLIC CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the State Convention at Topeka—The Resolutions Adopted.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 21.—About 300 persons were in attendance at the bimetallic convention, which sat in Representative hall yesterday afternoon.

A. C. Shinn, of Ottawa, who called the convention as a vice president of the National Bimetallic league, was made temporary chairman, and G. W. Finch, of Harper, was chosen secretary.

Speeches were made by ex-Attorney General John N. Ives and Congressman John Davis.

At 4:30 o'clock the committee on permanent organization reported that it had chosen for chairman ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, a republican and a director of the Second National bank of Topeka. This announcement was greeted by vociferous applause, and the adoption of the report was moved by Fred J. Close, private secretary to Gov. Leveiling. W. H. Greene, of Wichita, was made permanent chairman, with Dr. S. McLellan, of Topeka, as assistant.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the hall of representatives was filled, a good part of the audience being women. Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne was presented without formality, and he was received with long and deafening applause. The ex-governor spoke briefly.

Immediately after the adoption of the resolutions Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, spoke for over two hours.

The following named were chosen delegates-at-large to the national bimetallic convention, which is to sit at Chicago on August 1: Noah Allen, Shawnee county; W. A. Bashore, Pratt; G. Boher, Rice; Harrison Kelly, Coffey; A. J. Felt, Atchison; J. P. Campbell, Sedgwick; A. C. Shinn, Franklin.

Delegates from congressional districts were selected as follows: First district, C. M. England, L. C. Clark, J. H. Brown; Second, F. A. Willard, Edwin Taylor, J. T. Little; Third, C. L. McKisson, William Ryan, J. F. McDonald; Fourth, S. McLellan, Senator Dennison, J. N. Ives; Fifth, W. D. Vincent, Albert Griffin, L. B. Collins; Sixth, not reported; Seventh, A. G. Forney, Charles Hatton, S. M. Neot.

A letter was read from J. O. Pickering, lately the prohibition candidate for the governorship, and he, upon motion, was made a delegate to Chicago.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted:

We are opposed to a universal gold standard, because the gold coin of the world would not afford a sufficient basis for a currency adequate to the needs of commerce, and its adoption would cause an immediate increase in the exchangeable value of a dollar because of the increased demand for gold and an unjust increase in the burden of all debt during the continuance of a gold standard, because the supply of gold available for coinage is not increasing in proportion to the population, and need for more money would cause the indefinite extension of business depression. We believe that an international agreement for the coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio is not necessary, and so long as England's cooperation is awaited, not probable, because she is a creditor nation and will be slow to surrender the advantages accruing to her ruling class by the appreciation.

We denounce as selfish and inconsistent the action of the eastern states, which, having grown rich by laws intended to give special advantage to their manufacturers, now oppose laws demanded for the general good on the ground that such laws might bring an incidental benefit to the miners of silver.

We call attention to the fact that the prices of our staple agricultural exports have fallen with silver, and that the farmer has found his labor less productive, while his debts, remaining nominally the same, have actually increased in size, and insist that it is unjust to the toilers on the prairie of the west and in the cotton fields of the south to change the ratio between the silver dollar and thus condemn them to perpetual loss.

We also emphasize the fact that a change in the ratio secured by increasing the size of the silver dollar would necessitate the recoinage of \$90,000,000 of dollars at a great shrinkage, thus reducing the sum of our currency and decreasing the value of all other property, and increasing the burden of all debts.

We condemn as suggestive either of ignorance or intent to deceive the refusal of the opponents of silver to present a substitute or outline any future financial policy, and insist that as bimetallicists we are now in a better position to fight the battle of the standards than we will be if we take the final step to a gold standard by the unconditional repeal of the present law. We deprecate any suggestion of violence, believing that all wrongs can be righted at the ballot box, confidently relying upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the United States to urge a careful consideration of present conditions and proposed remedies to the end that prosperity may be restored to the masses of our people.

Resolved, That we demand of our senators and representatives that they oppose the repeal of the Sherman law of July 14, 1890, except by the adoption of a law placing silver back prior to its demonetization in 1873.

We denounce it as inconsistent with sound public policy to confer or advise, directly or indirectly, with any foreign nation as to what the money or currency of the United States should be.

MIND READER SEYMOUR.

The Interesting Arrangements He Has Made for His Burial.

HILLSBORO, Ill., July 21.—Prof. Seymour, the mind reader, who proposes to be buried alive and afterward resurrected by himself, was a visitor in Sumner, Ill., a day or two since, and to a reporter said:

"My coffin has gone ahead to Chicago. It is a facsimile of the one in which Gen. Grant's remains now rest, and cost \$5,000. I will be buried in the coffin 6 feet deep in the ground. Signals will be arranged so if things do not go right I can communicate with the soldiers on the outside, who will guard the grave. Directly after I am buried a crop of barley will be sown over the grave. I will remain buried till the germs sprout, grow, ripen and are harvested. Then the disinterment will take place. I will not come back to earth until September 24. I am positive that I can do it, and the scientific men who are assisting me are beginning to think so, too."

## GETTING SERIOUS.

Strikers Make an Attack Upon Men at Work in a Mine at Weir City, Kan.—Several Parties Wounded.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 21.—Blood has flowed in the coal strike at last and the worst of it is that all indications are that more serious trouble is ahead.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a mob of strikers with a large number of women and children began gathering on vacant ground just west of the Gulf railway. Shortly before noon they formed a procession, with the women and children in front, many of both sexes carrying sticks and clubs. At the front the American flag was carried and farther down the line were two or three black flags. The crowd to the number of 600 or 800 marched east on Main street till it reached one of Granat's strip pits at the edge of the town. The men here, some five or six in number, were just quitting for noon. The premises are inclosed, and seeing the approach of the mob Clemmons warned them to keep off the ground.

No attention was paid to the warning. The gate was broken down, and the strikers swarmed in, some advancing on Clemmons, while others went after his men. Clemmons retreated and continued to warn the crowd back, and finally, when an assailant attempted to seize him, he shoved the fellow back, drew a revolver and fired several shots over their heads to frighten them.

Many of the crowd, especially the women and children, began to scatter, but the more determined rioters passed on. Meanwhile others on both sides began firing, and Clemmons and his men found firing in the air useless and began shooting to kill. Spectators say that fully 100 shots were exchanged. Clemmons' men soon ran out of ammunition and fled for their lives, pursued by the infuriated strikers. Three of the men found refuge in a house, and, being securely hidden by the inmates, escaped the searchers. They remained hidden about three hours, until a deputy sheriff succeeded in getting a carriage into the neighborhood unobserved and took them to Columbus.

One of the Clemmons men was badly wounded on the head and several of the strikers received injuries, none fatal. Comparative quiet was finally restored.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

Russia to Back France—China to Back Siam.

TIENTSIN, July 21.—Information has been received here from Peking that China has taken measures to support Siam against the French.

Siam has for many years paid tribute to China, but only as a matter of usage and convenience, and it is now apparent that China is determined to assist the Siamese against French encroachments upon their territory.

The interference of China will add most interesting feature to the Franco-Siamese dispute and will probably result in a modification of some of the demands of France as contained in her ultimatum.

PARIS, July 21.—The statement is published here that Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador to France, officially informed the French government prior to the session of the chamber of deputies Tuesday, when M. Develle, foreign minister, defined France's position in the Franco-Siamese dispute, that Russia would support France on all points involved in the Siamese difficulty. It is further said that the Russian fleet in Chinese waters is under orders to proceed to the Gulf of Siam for the purposes of supporting the French and of protecting the French residents in Siam. The fleet is expected to shortly arrive in those waters.

LONDON, July 21.—A special to the Times from Bangkok, says that the recent statement of the Siamese difficulty made in the house of commons by Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, and particularly that portion referring to France's declared desire to maintain the integrity of the Siamese territory, has created a favorable reaction in native and foreign feeling in Bangkok. The dispatch says that the present and future position of Great Britain in Siam depends upon the action taken by the French.

## NAPHTHA EXPLOSION.

&lt;

THIN OUT YOUR FRUIT.

"Thin out your fruit, and don't delay," The agricultural columns say.

As if they could not bear to see A well-filled pear or apple tree.

Thin out my fruit! I can't see why I need to trim it or should try.

To give my trees or vines relief, Lest they, o'erloaded, come to grief.

The striped burs their work begin, And make the tender leaves grow thin.

Upon my melon vines, while yet The shot-sized fruit has hardly set.

My cherries! why should I thin them? Forsooth, at every other stem.

A robin perches, picks and eats, But never from the tree retreats.

What shall I do for cherry pies? Birds thin my fruit before my eyes.

They take the best upon the tree, And leave the wormy ones to me.

"Thin out your plums!" Ah, say you so? Excuse me—the curculio.

That ever-active little Turk, Saves me a world of weary work.

And thins the trees that would bear plums, Before the fruit to ripeness comes.

The pears and grapes! Ah, well, you see, The small boy thins them out for me.

While I am sleeping, he doth wake, And in his hat the best doth take.

And eat them—where, I do not know—I wish that boys would not do so.

How much think you am I ahead, When bugs and birds and boys are fed?

And yet each year the papers say: "Thin out your fruit"—that's not my way.

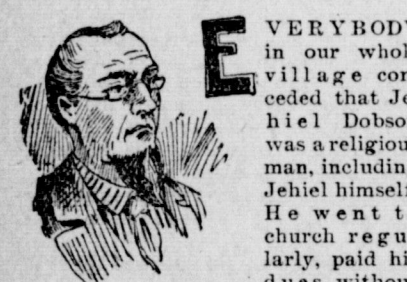
I let it grow at its sweet will, Though birds and boys do have their fill.

Yet even they don't take it all—Perhaps my share to me doth fall.

Now should I thin it, don't you see, There would be nothing left for me.

—Egbert L. Bangs, in Country Gentleman.

A GOLDEN TEXT.



EVERYBODY in our whole village conceded that Jehiel Dobson was a religious man, including Jehiel himself. He went to church regularly, paid his dues without grumbling—so far as the outer world knew—owed no man a dollar and permitted no man to owe him one. He was well-to-do, the neighbors also conceded, had one of the finest farms in that region, and a snug sum in bank to boot.

His wife, Mary Ann Dobson, was a small, thin little creature, with a pair of faded blue eyes in which ever lurked a touching expression of weariness of both body and spirit. She had not always been pale and weary looking, as friends of her girlhood could vouch, but years of hard toil in kitchen and dairy—toil which had helped to swell the sum in the bank very materially, and to add acre after acre to the farm—had taken the roses from her cheeks and brought that look in the eyes which spoke of a weary body and starved soul.

"I'm about tuckered out," was her usual response to occasional visitors, and the sigh with which she dropped into the chair and the nervous twitching of her toll-worn hands left no doubt in the visitor's mind that Mary Ann Dobson told the truth.

There were neighbors who whispered among themselves that Jehiel Dobson was too "near," much too "near," for the comfort and well-being of his pale little wife, but the majority of the farmers' wives thereabouts performed daily the same routine of duties, and went to bed nightly much more weary than the farm hands or the horses themselves, for they had in consequence no sympathy to offer and asked none in return.

One morning in May, in the year of our Lord 1887, Jehiel Dobson said to his wife: "I've bought that field, Mary Ann—what I've been bankerin' fer so long—so I reckon I'll have to get a new hand onto the farm. Jim and me can't do the work of four men much longer, I'm a-thinkin'."

"Timothy Smith's field?" asked his wife, as she passed him his second cup of muddy-looking coffee.

timed Mr. Dobson, "and I calkerlated onto gettin' the field for about half its worth on the instant. And I did, Mary Ann," gleefully, "and so the field is mine at last."

"Poor unfortunat Timothy," repeated Mrs. Dobson. "I suppose it's all right, Jehiel, since the Scripture says: 'To him that hath shall be given; and he that hath not from him shall be taken away even that which he hath,' and I reckon you was to take the little he had for some purpose or other, what we can't see jest exactly now."

Mr. Dobson cleared his throat, then coughed, and ate the remainder of his meal in silence. He was his old cheerful self at dinner, when he imparted to his wife the news that the new hand had been engaged.

"What would you say if I'd tell you it was Timothy himself?" said he, with a laugh. "But it is all the same. He come to me this mornin' with tears in his eyes and asked me fer the place. He wasn't strong enough, I said, and that I was afeared his leg wasn't jest right yet, and several other objections, but he declared he was all right and able to do as much as the next man, and would work for one dollar a day. Seem' as how I was calkerlatin' onto payin' one dollar and a half a day, why, I jest clinched the bargain, and he's to begin to-morrow."

So Timothy Smith worked week after week, from sunrise to sunset, and Mr. Dobson congratulated himself time and again that he had secured a man who could accomplish so much for so little.

"One dollar a day ain't nothin' in comparison to the work he does," he was continually saying to his wife. "Why, he works like a horse."

"A dollar a day ain't much, Jehiel," she once replied, "for such a large family as Timothy has. I don't believe they see a piece of fresh meat more'n once durin' the whole week."

"That's often enough," commented her husband, helping himself the third time to a piece of steak; "poor folks oughtn't to expect no more."

"Poor, unfortunat Timothy," sighed Mrs. Dobson, and her husband shook his head solemnly, and echoed the sentiment.

Now the harvest had been gathered, and so one Saturday night Timothy Smith received his last six dollars for his hard week's labor. Mr. Dobson nervously fingered the crisp bills in his wallet upon that occasion, and reflectively withdrew double the amount.

The light of hope gleamed in Timothy's eyes for a second, but died out immediately, for Mr. Dobson's hesitation was soon over. The wallet was replaced and Timothy turned away with the usual pittance.

"It's accordin' to the bargain," muttered Mr. Dobson; "it's all he asked, and it would be settin' a bad example to pay more, accordin' to my notions. Still, he was not his usual cheerful self at supper that night, and something in his wife's eyes made him fancy she was internally repeating: 'To him that hath shall be given,' etc."

The next morning found him in his usual pew at church.

Meeting had begun, however, before his wife entered and took her place beside him, for the chores had been heavy, and the vegetables had to be prepared for dinner. It was with a weary sigh that she hurriedly made her toilet, casting, as she did so, a longing eye upon the comfortable lounge, half inclined to seek the needed repose and forego the church altogether.

"But Jehiel wouldn't like it," she thought, and after all she might find a grain of comfort in the sermon, so in her old-fashioned bonnet and shawl the pale little woman took her place beside her husband that memorable Sabbath morning.

The minister arose, and Mr. Dobson fixed himself as comfortably as the uncushioned pew would permit, with an eye possibly to a nap should the sermon prove dull and uninteresting.

"That both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together," Mr. Dobson settled the spectacles upon his nose and surveyed the speaker.

"A good text," he resolved in his mind, "and very appropriate to the season," remembering with much satisfaction his well filled barn and other fruits of his reaping.

But as the sermon proceeded, Mr. Dobson grew restless and his eyes furtively sought his wife's face. There were no signs of rejoicing there, and as

she turned her patient eyes to his, he noted for the first time that expression of weariness and sad resignation.

and Mr. Dobson fancied his gaze was fixed upon him as he pictured the laborer's home, so often devoid of cheer, barren of comfort, but little for the present, no hope for the future.

"That both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together," Jehiel Dobson sought the face of Timothy Smith in the far corner.

No sign of rejoicing there; only dull despair, hopeless apathy. He raised his eyes at that moment and met Mr. Dobson's gaze. The latter's eyes fell, and a flush arose to his brow.

Timothy smiled faintly. "He is judging me," thought Mr. Dobson, "as I am judging myself."

How that text followed him during the remainder of the day. It danced before his eyes when he tried to read, it burnt into his brain when he tried to sleep; do what he would it was ever before him.

"I noticed Timothy Smith's wife ain't been to church for a month or more," he said to his wife, breaking a long silence at tea that evening.

"No wonder," replied Mrs. Dobson, "seem' as how she's no shoes fit to go out in."

"Who told you that?" queried he, a little sharply.

"Why, herself, the other day when she come over to borrow mine. She was purty nigh barefoot, and hed to go to town fer medicine for the youngest child, that is sick with the fever, you know."

Mr. Dobson's tea must have been very hot, for when he replaced the cup from which he was drinking something like moisture dimmed his eyes.

"I've come to pay what I owe you," then he looked at his wife and asked, tremulously:

"Mary Ann, do you consider your husband an honest man?"

"Why, Jehiel!" she gasped, "what-ever—"

"Would you call a robber honest?" he interrupted.

"Why, who ever—"

"He that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much," quoted Mr. Dobson, rising, "and Mary Ann, I hev been more than unjust, fer I hev took that what didn't belong to me."

His wife stared at him in affright. "Jehiel!" she cried. "Jehiel, are you crazy?"

"No, Mary Ann," tenderly stooping to kiss her wrinkled brow. "I'm just beginnin' to be sane. I hev my eyes opened at last to find that I hev been robbin' my wife as well as my neighbor. You hev helped me, wife, to sow, without ever a chance to rejoice over the reapin'."

"O, Jehiel!" she sobbed, "you've been thinkin' of that text, ain't you? Why, I'm rejoicin' now, wipin' her streaming eyes, 'and I feel as if I'd received a blessing.'"

"And so do I," replied her husband, shading his eyes with his hand, "and so, Mary Ann, do I."

Early the next morning found him at Timothy Smith's door.

"I've come to pay what I owe you," said he, bringing forth his well-filled wallet.

TWO SISTERS.

How One Was Misjudged by All Who Knew Her.

Frank Johnstone was an ardent lover. He showed it in his face, his manner and his actions. It was his first; that may, perhaps, have been in a measure responsible for the keenness of his passion. But Sarah Bennett was a girl to be loved. She was sweet, affectionate, sensible; she had her full share of good qualities. The two had met at the literary club, and it was a case of mutual attachment from that moment.

They had been acquainted a month now, and Frank's visits to the house of his sweetheart became more frequent. One evening he presented himself, in accordance with a previous agreement, and while Sarah was upstairs putting the finishing touches to her toilet Frank sat in the parlor and talked to herself Matilda. This latter personage was two years older than his beloved—all, thin and angular. She was dark, with an imperturbable placidity of manner that nothing could ruffle. Her movements were distractingly slow, and she wore spectacles; not small, dainty things, with gold bridge and a long silken cord, but big steel-bowed goggles, the wires of which stretched clear back behind her ears. Nothing phased her; it is said she was mixed up in a railroad smashup once. The only one of fifty unjured, she was found at the bottom of a ravine, muddied and disheveled, but cool as an iceberg.

Frank had met her two or three times before, but the meetings were short, and he had formed a fugitive impression of her. But now he had a chance to see something more of her and to hear her talk. She spoke with deliberate slowness, but her enunciation was clear as the sound of a zither. It soon became evident that every sentence which passed her lips was carefully weighed and shaded before given utterance. She answered yes and no only to the simplest interrogatories. She was cynical, sarcastic, searching, and her sphynx-like countenance effectually hid any emotion that found birth in her thoughts.

The two sat for perhaps five minutes without a word being spoken by either. The silence became oppressive.

"I shouldn't wonder if we had rain before morning," said Frank, to break the noiseless monotony.

"Think so?"

"He knew she had spoken, but, though he was staring right at her, he had not seen the motion of her lips.

"Yes," he continued, "the clouds had a heavy appearance as day left us and were massed in the western sky. Besides, the weather bureau predicts more rain."

"And you argue from all this that we are going to have rain—must have rain, to be exact?" A quizzical expression stole over the stony countenance.

Poor Frank! By the most innocent remark he had laid his neck on the keen edge of this young woman's satire. He squirmed in his seat, he felt stupid, uncomfortable. Would Sarah never come?

Ten minutes more passed and again the unbroken silence became oppressive.

"Have you lived long in Detroit, Mr. Johnstone?"

For a second only her face took on an expression of interest; its object was beyond question to induce an answer from the visitor.

Frank was her equal in age, but he was the babbling brook, she the deep pool.

"Oh, no!" he exclaimed, pleased that she should have so altered her manner in his favor. "I came from Wisconsin, and this is the first city I have ever lived in."

"Ah, then you are from the country?" There was a world of meaning in this remark. In it was conveyed an avalanche of the disdain she felt toward anything and anybody not used by life-long residence to city forms.

He had sense enough to perceive this, even though his lack of divination had led him into the trap.

He was vexed, but he was too much of a gentleman to show it. He contented himself with sitting still and gazing idly at the carpet. A footfall on the stairs aroused him, and he straightened up, then arose with alacrity to greet the girl for whom he was ready to make great sacrifices. Her smile and the warmth of her hand-clasp were reward enough for the discomfort he had undergone.

The opera was a good one, and the two returned home with the pleasing melodies ringing in their ears. But when his head rested on its pillow at home and the doings of the day passed in review before his mental inspection, the vivid impression formed of Miss Matilda intruded itself before all else. Sarah, he knew, stood in awe, almost dread, of her; in conversation never mentioned her name; in her presence was abashed, constrained. Her dark, bespectacled face seemed to pierce through the gloom into his, and actually frightened him. "Why," he asked himself, "are such people placed on earth?"

Invitations were issued for an evening party at the Bennett home. Frank Johnstone read the address on his envelope and instinctively inferred whence it came.

He vowed he would never again sit in the presence of that unnatural young woman.

Two nights later he called at the Bennett home, and was met at the door by Matilda. He had walked on air thus far, his mind full of the pleasant anticipations, his face the picture of good-humored happiness. The sardonic and the human met, and the human was vanquished; the smile was swept away.

Not a word from her; with a disquieting loss of her head she motioned him to a seat in a side room. There he sat for a full half hour in darkness. He was nonplussed. Surely Sarah must be absent, he thought, and while he looked into space and racked his brains the door opened softly and the motherly voice of Mrs. Bennett broke the stillness.

"Sarah is very sick. The doctor is with her," was all she said.

Frank trembled with an indefinable dread. The perspiration sprang in great beads to his forehead and he felt weak.

"Cannot I be of some assistance?" he asked, in a voice husky with emotion.

"Not now. In a few moments we will know what it is. But I can see from the doctor's manner it is serious."

And she left him in a mire of doubt and despair.

Soon he heard voices in low conversation in the adjoining room. He crept to the door and listened. A masculine voice was speaking now. It was the doctor's.

"It is diphtheria. There is hope, but she is delirious, and the case is a grave one," he said.

With a dread cry he burst from the room and ran toward the sick-bed, but, quick as he was, there was one quicker.

"Stand back!" she commanded, and Frank, more the inferior now than ever, unconsciously cowered before that imperious will. He knew it was useless to oppose her, and his very hesitancy brought him to a realization of his wild foolishness.

He slept in the Bennett house that night. In the morning he was astounded to learn that Matilda had spent the night at the side of her sick sister. The doctor had warned her of danger, but she smiled and said she knew not fear. When she left the room it was only to perform some errand of mercy, and she returned immediately. The physician saw hers was no ordinary mind, and calling her aside, he gave minute, explicit directions for the use of the medicine, the general care of the patient and in emergency. For a week she continued thus—faithful as the Angel of Mercy, intelligent as the physician himself. She was sleepless, apparently, for night and day, whether her eyes were closed or open, she missed not the slightest move of the patient.

All save the physician were subordinate to her. These two now thoroughly understood each other, and their combined efforts saved the life of the sufferer. In a week the crisis had passed and Dr. Thurston for the first time smiled. Matilda must take a rest now; ordinary care, months of it, would finish the task so nobly begun and sustained.

Matilda did take a rest. She slept, nobody remembers how long, and when she awoke it was in the midst of a raging fever. The doctor's smile faded. He waited, noted the symptoms and actually wept, so strong was the impression she had made upon him, as he pronounced it a repetition of the first case.

There was no delirium, but the disease seemed to have a stronger hold this time. The many days and nights spent in the vitiated air of the sick-room had made deep inroads on the system weakened by loss of sleep and of food, and the sick girl grew worse. One day the doctor came from the room, and the family knew the worst was to be expected.

"Matilda cannot live beyond to-morrow," was the information that fell like a thunderclap on the ears of father, mother and Frank Johnstone. They had never known her before; now they were ready to worship her, and they fell on their knees and prayed to God to spare her life.

The night passed and the day broke; a heavy day it was—sky leaden, the rain dashing and beating against the panes—a day for the edict of judgment to come. The watchers sat still, said not a word. The food, untouched, lay on the table. Nothing but the dismal wail of wind and ceaseless patter of rain broke the silence.

At four o'clock the doctor walked direct from the sick room.

"She is dying," he said, "and wants to see you. Step only to the door; to enter is death again." Strong man that he was, he broke down at this, and throwing himself upon the sofa he cried like a child.

Bowed in deepest grief the three silently moved toward the door. She saw them, and a faint smile of recognition passed her face. She moved as if in great agony. A convulsive upheaval of her entire body came—then another. Her eyes were lusterless, but they lit with a heavenly joy, and these words came forth:

"I—have—done—my—duty." And the spirit left its earthly home for one of everlasting glory.

VERIFYING A SUPERSTITION.

One Day's Results of Getting Out of Bed on Its Wrong Side.

"So you don't believe in the old superstition about getting up on the wrong side of the bed, eh?" said the down-town business man the other day at luncheon.

"I do not," remarked his friend.

"Well, I do. I had a dose of it the other day. I hopped out of bed one cold, frosty morning and tumbled into my things and off I went to work."

"I hadn't gone more than a block and a drunken man reeled into me and spoiled my new hat. The elevated train was late. I could get no seat. At the office the fire had gone out and the boy who is supposed to attend to that part came in about noon saying that he was sick. I spilled ink all over the books of the firm. Then half a dozen men I owed money to came to see me; when the sixth man showed up the head of the firm scowled and remarked that it was about time I took a vacation."

"The luncheon I had that day gave me the indigestion. I hurried back to the office with a splitting headache, madness oozing out of every pore of my body."

"I began to see that I had been 'hoodooed.'"

"In the office again I ran around my chair, expecting to break the charm, but it was no go. In half an hour came a telegram saying that my brother had died in the west and that I should send money to have the body forwarded to New York. I rushed around to the bank to get the loan and the cashier gave me a wad of the long green that was five dollars short. I failed to count the cash at the desk, and we had a big war word when I tried to convince him of his error."

"I then went to the telegraph office to send the money, but slipped on a banana peel at the very entrance and sprained my ankle. That settled me for the day. I hired a cab to take me home, and cabby overcharged me three times."

"When I got home the worst stroke of all was to confront me."

"What was that?" put in his astonished friend.

"Why, my mother-in-law was there, bag and baggage, just arrived for a four months' stay."

"And the bed?"

"I confidently assert that all this happened because I got out on the wrong side of the bed. To guard against similar misfortune in the future I have placed the bed close to the wall, so that it now has only one side, and the result is grand—luck all day long. Have a cocktail on me?"

"I will," said the friend, quickly, "and I propose a toast."

"And it is?" said the other clicking glasses.

"To the biggest liar in all New York—hail!"—N. Y. Herald.

Doubt Changed to Faith

"My little girl Kitty had a skin disease which the doctors called Eczema, causing her great agony with its intense itching and burning. Seven or eight physicians gave us medicines but to no good."

At the earnest advice of a neighbor we tried HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA with the result of a perfect cure. Her skin is now as fair and clear as any child's in town." WILLIAM FOX, Fair Haven, Vt. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED) The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with renovative lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, brushes, trees, etc. PENNA SALT MFG CO. Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa. —NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Paste, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Riseing Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

For renovating the entire system, eliminating all poisons from the blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**THE DEAD KING.**

The king was dead His body lay  
In splendor, stern and grim,  
While round him fell the solemn day  
Sifted through windows dim.

His sword was clasped within his hand  
As firm as when in life  
Mid battle clouds that dreadful brand  
Had flashed, and led the strife.

Beside his gray and stately head  
His jeweled crown was set  
In readiness, as though the dead  
Had need to wear it yet.

And flags from many a battle plain,  
Standing about his bier,  
Told of rebellious chieftains slain,  
And nations taught to fear.

And there, with plumes of tuffed snow  
Cresting the banner tall,  
Stood steel-clad sentinels, arched  
Like pillars of the hall.

And all day long with curious stare  
And timid, bated breath,  
The people passed, and eyed him there,  
Dead, yet defying death.

Right royal seemed his upturned face,  
For on it lingered still  
The majesty of all his race  
And of his own high will.

The king was dead: before God's throne  
A soul stood in the light,  
Shrivelled, misshapen, striped, alone,  
And trembling with affright.  
—George Horton, in the Century.



**CHAPTER X—CONTINUED.**

Then, in less offensively defiant tones, perhaps in commiseration for the great anguish in the sweet white face before him, he added:

"She went away from me! Thank God, the last words she ever heard me say were in apology for that brutal outburst. I had never spoken angrily to her before. I had never had occasion to do so. I believed in her utterly and entirely. Yes, she went away from me and returned to the women downstairs. I could hear her voice above every other one, the gayest, clearest one there, as I went out of the house again. I dined at the clubhouse that day. I wanted time to think the whole miserable business over fully before I met her again. I was afraid I might forget that I was a gentleman and she a woman; false, damnably untruthful, but yet a woman. Nothing would be easier than for me to prove an alibi if need be. I did not care for my own company that evening. I picked two club men up on leaving the house, drove them to the club, dined with them, played whist with them, until—until—a messenger—Bennett, I believe it was—came to the club and informed me that Mrs. Norcross's maid, surprised at her mistress' not ringing for her at bedtime, went to look her up, she found her—as you know. You are her sister, and you are entitled to this much."

He stopped talking, and, reaching forward to a decanter on the table, poured out a large, wineglassful of Madeira, which he drank off at a gulp. Nora's eyes had never once left his face while he was talking.

"You believe me, do you not?" he asked, leaning wearily back in his chair, and drawing his handkerchief slowly across his lips.

"You have left me no choice. I must believe you. I do."

"This is the first and only statement I shall make on the subject. I have offered the reward, as I told you before. In a few days I leave for Europe. There is one thing I should like to do. Before you came, it looked impossible."

She looked at him inquiringly. What a strange turn things had taken! He began again, in a broken voice:

"In that—letter—she spoke of a child. I should like to know that it would not become a pauper—would never know the need which sometimes drives women to deceive men. If you will help me—I do not know its name. There were no names mentioned. She only spoke of her little girl. By that I knew she was a widow."

"There is no need for that. The child will be well cared for. But it is generous of you."

She put out her hand to him impulsively. Perhaps, after all, he had been more sinned against than sinning. He took the proffered hand:

"Thank you. I am glad, after all, that I have been able to rid your mind of that hideous fancy, before I leave the country. It might have looked like a flight. And I don't know but what it is. Life, here, is intolerable—will be everywhere, in fact."

"And you have no theory? It was not a suicide?" she asked.

"No. Of that I am quite sure. She was too timid, and not miserable enough, by half! I had a theory—the same one the detectives seem to have hit upon."

He pointed to the papers she had thrown on his table.

"You mean the strange, plainly-dressed woman who was admitted to Mrs. Norcross in the afternoon, and who, according to the papers, 'stole out by a side entrance, evidently shunning observation.' That was I."

"So I presumed. That was why I said I had a theory. I have none now."

"None. Unless"—he opened a drawer of the writing table and took from it a small pasteboard box—"this may eventually prove to be one." He extended it, unopened, to Nora Lorimer. "It was found clasped in one of her hands. But she had so many trinkets and baubles that I lay no stress upon it—scarcely know how to connect it with the crime."

few possessions in her girlhood; nor was it such a seal as the wealthy Mrs. Norcross would have been likely to purchase. Moreover, seals were not in fashionable demand just then.

"May I keep this, Mr. Norcross?" she asked, replacing the possible clew in the box. She had studied it carefully.

He was leaning back in his chair with closed eyes. His face was worn and haggard. He waved his hand in consent, sat up presently, and held out his hand to her:

"I believe I must ask you to cut this interview short. It has been more trying than I anticipated. We have exonerated each other, but intensified the mystery. Perhaps time will solve it; perhaps we will never know until—"

"She solves the mystery for us herself, over there," said Nora, turning away from Amelia's husband and the darkened home which would never again resound to the chatter of gay voices or be converted into a bower of roses.

As she passed out into the lamp-lit streets, she repeated his words with a sense of absolute powerlessness: "We have exonerated each other, but intensified the mystery."

She melted some wax as soon as she got back to her room, and made a succession of impressions with the seal she had brought away with her until the design was fully revealed. The result was disappointing.

She had hoped for a monogram, at least an initial, by way of clew. There stared her in the face, instead, a dozen more or less perfect waxen effigies of a "martlet," an absurd bird with abbreviated legs and wings. She held it close to the light to examine it minutely:

"Not at all pretty. Therefore it must mean something."

CHAPTER XI.

"Norcross, I see, has got off."

"Yes, poor devil, he has got off."

The emphasis was too significant to pass unnoticed. The speaker who had just found Eugene Norcross' name in the passenger list of an outgoing steamer laid the paper across his knee to



A PIECE OF BROKEN GOLD CHAIN.

stare at the other one. They were both club men. One of them was called the cynic; his real name was McKenzie.

"What do you mean, McKenzie?"

"Nothing. I never by any oversight tax my utterances with a meaning."

"Yes, but, by Jove, the remarkable emphasis you put on the word off is equal to an indictment."

The cynic shifted his position carelessly, bringing into his line of vision a small table at which two men sat, with a bottle of wine between them.

"There is an improving spectacle. It is enough to make a good Universalist of a Digger Indian to see such harmony. Hereafter I will make no doubt that everybody will eventually be saved and occupy the same mansion of the blest."

"What is your interesting tableau? I can't turn round and stare without beastly rudeness."

"Two men hobnobbing over a bottle of wine, who according to all precedent ought to be at each other's throats, bulldog fashion. They are being false to their traditions,—not conducting the family feud properly."

"This was too much for the polite man. He risked 'beastly rudeness,' squared himself in his deep leather chair sufficiently to take in the alcove and its occupants, and said, in a disappointed tone:

"Oh! Lorimer and Fairbanks. What's the matter with them? Why, they're a regular Damon and Pythias, Castor and Pollux, or any other of the immortal inseparables you choose. One never comes to the club but the other is sure to follow."

The cynic brought his eye-glass deliberately to bear on the men in the alcove: "Fairbanks is a superb-looking fellow! But what about the vendetta?"

"A rubbishy piece of inherited lumber, which those youngsters seem inclined to relegate to memory's attic,—a proof of common sense to which I take off my hat."

"But the vendetta?"

"Oh, yes. Well, I got the history of it from my grandfather, who at one time owned a plantation between the belligerents. It began with the shooting of a bull. Fairbanks shot Lorimer's bull, or Lorimer shot Fairbanks' bull. Doubtless my grandfather transmitted the gory legend correctly to me, but my villainous memory has refused to retain it. I confess to a certain confusion as to the original ownership of the bull whose horns have become to all the succeeding Lorimers and Fairbanks."

"Gammon!"

"Gospel truth. Of course there was a row over that bull, but I believe his is the only gore that stains the scutcheons of two proud families."

"Be serious for once, McKenzie."

"Serious as a sexton, 'pon honor! My veneration for family feuds forbids

levity. In the succeeding generation, tradition hath it, there were a boy and a girl of the two households madly in love with each other—perhaps the father and the mother of that identical pair. Doubtless by that time the casual bell—or bull, if you will permit a vile pun—began to look a trifle shriveled; so an imaginary grievance of more respectable origin was manufactured. Years of bad blood had not improved the temper of either family. Consequently, row number two: hands parted, hopes blighted, and all that sort of thing. I have the satisfaction of feeling that I have helped the thing along somewhat in modern times."

"Satisfaction!"

"Unquestionably. When people have been quarrelling over a dead bull half a century after the buzzards have done with it, it is a source of satisfaction to feel instrumental in furnishing fresh material for their ammunition. I wanted to sell out my place up there. I was wedged in between the two places of these mortal foes. I reaped a golden harvest from their idiocy. They bid against each other in the most reckless fashion. The result—I have been made comfortable for life. Fairbanks ruined himself buying the property, which has enabled him to impinge closer and closer upon the neighboring place. The Lorimers have nearly ruined themselves in lawsuits about the boundaries, and the bones of the poor old vendetta are rattled more feebly as each year goes by. But noblesse oblige, you know. Ta-ta. I promised my daughter a drive in the park this afternoon."

"And I must be going too."

The long reading-room was deserted by every one but the two men in the alcove. But for the full hour they had been sitting there, shielded from close surveillance by their position in the embrasure of the bay-window, they had seemingly been oblivious of the coming and going of the other men. They had come together with a more earnest purpose, perhaps, than any of the men who sauntered in and out, smoking, reading, gossiping, idling the hours away, waiting for dinner time.

"Do I understand that my child, Ninette Fairbanks, was taken to Glenburnie by her aunt, your brother John Lorimer's wife?"

"So it seems."

"And her mother? The whole thing is so mixed."

"Cursedly so," said Dennis, hotly, "and unless you can unravel it no one else can, Sibley. It is an infernal complication, invented to perpetuate an old worn-out feud, and to keep Ida and myself apart."

"I don't see it that way. Perhaps I am growing stupid about the whole business."

Dennis Lorimer leaned towards him beseechingly:

"Fairbanks, for God's sake tell me the absolute, entire truth. Was the woman who married my brother John the mother of that child? Don't you—can't you see how black it all looks?"

For a second Sibley Fairbanks looked as if he were ready to return to the family traditions and throttle this slight boyish Lorimer in front of him. Then he answered him with such fierce earnestness that there was no doubting his impetuous statement:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**CONFIRMING A DOUBT.**

The Case of a Young Man Who Was Severely Snubbed.

A Detroit young man who does society now and then, that is to say as often as there are days and nights in a week, met a handsome girl not long ago, stopping at one of the hotels. He called once or twice, and, much to his surprise, the next time he met her at a function, she was polite enough, but was not extremely cordial. The next evening he called at the hotel and sent up his card. The boy reported the young woman out and the young man went away in all innocence. Again she was out and he began to be suspicious. Two nights later he went again and sent up his card for the third time. "Not at home," was the answer, as before, and it struck him very forcibly that he was being slowly but surely grounded. She was popular, however, and in demand, and he might be judging her wrongly. So he waited fifteen minutes, talking to a friend, and sent up a card again. This time another man's name went up. In a few minutes the boy reported the young lady at home and would be glad to see the gentleman in the parlor. Then he realized the situation in its fullest horror and he walked out of the hotel and left the girl waiting there in the parlor for the man who never came.

—Detroit Free Press.

To Keep Iron from Rusting.

A simple method of keeping iron and steel from rusting is to coat them with a solution of rubber in benzol, made about the consistency of cream. It may be applied with a brush, and is easily rubbed off when desired. A coating of more use where the "tooth" imparted by rubber would be disadvantageous is prepared by dissolving two parts of crystals of chloride of iron, two of antimony chloride and one of tannin in four of water. Apply with a sponge or rag and allow to dry. As many coats can be given as are deemed necessary. When dry it is washed with water, again allowed to dry and polished with linseed oil. The antimony solution should be as nearly neutral as possible.

What He Meant.

"That fellow was deuced familiar for a man one hardly knows. He slipped me on the back and called me 'old man.' What did he mean by that, I should like to know?"

"Well, the fact is, he told me afterward he had forgotten your name."—Drake's Magazine.

As She Understood It.

Sympathizing Neighbor—Flossie, how is your mother this morning?

Four-Year-Old—I guess she's pretty sick. The doctor says if she don't look out she'll have ammonia on the lungs.—Chicago Tribune.

Why She Loved Them.

"I loves my enemies," said little Anne. "They gives me a chance to say such horrid things about 'em."—Judge.

Rara Avis.

"I never destroy a receipted bill, do you?" said Bunting to Gilley.

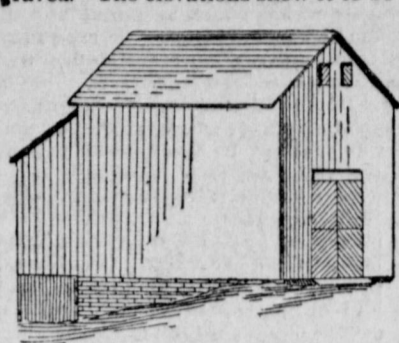
"I don't think I ever saw one," replied Gilley.—Brooklyn Life.

Roses and Kittens.

"Roses are kittens is awful like each other," said Tommy. "They both have too many thorns on 'em for me."—Harper's Young People.

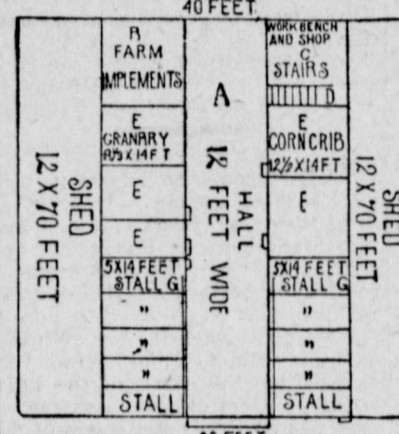
**FARM AND GARDEN.**

AN ILLINOIS BARN.  
How It Is Constructed and Arranged—Cost of the Building.  
Mr. G. G. Spear sends to the Prairie Farmer a rough sketch of his barn at Greenville, Ill., which we have had engraved. The elevations show it to be a



THE SPEAR BARN.

bank barn used for cattle. The entrance is by four folding doors, as shown, the windows at the peak being for taking in hay. The darkline along the roof shows the position under the roof of the hay carrier. The ground plan shows a floor 40x70 feet, with sheds on each side 12 feet inside. In the original plan these sheds extended only 50 feet, which would have cut them off at the end of the first 5x14 feet stall. In the plan, E E E shows granaries; F F F corn crib. The lettering explains all else. In Mr. Spear's barn he says: "The building is a bank barn,



FLOOR PLAN OF SPEAR BARN.

but it need not necessarily be so, and there may be fewer cribs and granaries and more stable room. The barn has 18-foot posts; the lower floor in the hall and under granaries is laid with one-inch plank doubled; the upper floor is laid with matched flooring and is eight feet between floors; the space between the lower hall floor and upper floor is 14 feet, with space about the center 12x16 feet for hoisting hay. The cost of the barn was about \$1,500.

**SELECTING SEEDS.**

Pick Out the Best Plants and Preserve for That Purpose.

Owing to the facility with which farmers can supply themselves from the seedsmen, few save their own seeds now as they did in former times. It is so convenient to look over the assortments to be found in the seed stores and select what one wants for the garden for a small consideration that saving seeds at the right time is scarcely thought of by most families having gardens. Still there are in many cases manifest advantages in saving at least a portion of the seeds which may be wanted the next season, says the Southern Farmer. In this way one can feel certain of having for his various crops seeds which will grow and be true to name if proper care is taken in gathering, curing and preserving them from injury until wanted for use. Do not take seeds from the plant until perfectly mature. Select from the best stalks and spread for a few days in a dry room, and when they have been carefully cleaned put in small bags, labeled and hang out of harm's way until planting time. It is a good plan to single out the plants from which the seeds are to be saved some time before the ripening and note such as are the most productive and vigorous.

**TIMELY FIELD NOTES.**

The need of ice is now being felt by a great many persons. It is neither difficult nor expensive to put up a small amount of ice. Suppose you try it next winter.

Do not allow harvesting to keep the field of late corn from having a needed plowing. The last plowing destroys many weeds and usually increases the yield materially.

PASTURES which are infested with ragweeds can be materially benefited by mowing the weeds late in the month before the seeds have matured. Comparatively few weeds will ripen seeds if this is done.

DESTROY noxious weeds along the roadside. Many of them are distributed and allowed to seed there and soon get out on the adjoining farms. District road supervisors should see that they are not allowed to mature seed.

THE mower, binder and rake which have stood outside since harvest time last year are in poor condition and will need mending or will break down when you are busy. Lumber for making machinery sheds is cheaper than machines.—Orange Judd Farmer.

MUST FIGHT FOR THEMSELVES.

Professional and commercial men say to the farmer: "Let other people's affairs alone, mind your own business and you will be prosperous enough." The trouble is that the farmer has always, until very recently, done that very thing. And while the farmer has always done this, the other men have habitually meddled with his affairs, and their meddlingness has taken the form of not only holding him in the background while others advanced rapidly, but of reaching out for all his earnings and of reducing him to the condition of a tenant at will on his own acres, to be treated in all respects like the helpless and hopeless peasantry of the old world.—Western Rural.

**FOR SHEEP RAISERS.**

How Long Can Ewes and Lambs Be Kept to Advantage?

As with all other stock much depends upon the growth made, the kind of sheep and the conditions under which they are kept. Generally the safest rule to follow is to market when the sheep have reached their full commercial value. That is, whenever a sheep will sell at the highest price then is when it should be sold. But with this, as with all rules regarding the management of stock on the farm, there must be exceptions, and with sheep a good breeding animal can often be kept until they are ten or twelve years old. In very many cases, he kept until they are five years old, especially the ewes, if they are good breeders. Wethers, unless they are exceptionally good ones, can generally be marketed when they are three.

With sheep that are raised more especially for market it is often the case that they can be marketed to a better advantage as lambs than as matured sheep, and especially so when they can be made ready for market reasonably early. When only a certain number of sheep can be kept on the farm with profit, and the surplus is to be marketed, the market value should determine when it is best to sell. Whenever the most clean profit can be realized is the time to let go. With sheep raising as well as with other farm products, every advantage must be taken to secure the best profit and the time and manner of marketing are often important features in this. Growing well is important, but selling well is equally so. If a lamb will sell to the best advantage when it is three weeks old then it is better to keep it, of course other things being equal. Again, it may be more profitable to clip two fleeces of wool and then market as mutton, of course having fat and in good condition. By this time a sheep should be well matured, and, if fat, will be at its best and should sell at the highest price for matured mutton.

It is only where a ewe is an exceptional breeder that it will pay to keep her longer than five years. Under what may be considered average conditions after a ewe is five years old she begins to lose vigor and the safest plan is to sell at that age. It is of no advantage to sell off good ewes unless there are younger sheep to take their place. Ewes can always be kept longer with profit than wethers, and often lambs can be sold to a better profit than matured sheep. So that no infallible rule can be laid down as to when it will be best to sell.—N. J. Shepherd, in Wool and Mutton.

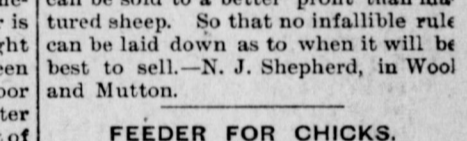
FEEDER FOR CHICKS.

A Simple Contrivance of More Than Ordinary Usefulness.

More properly, this may be termed a cover for the feed dish. Simply attach a handle to an old basket or a box of any kind, and make entrance holes of a diameter just sufficient to permit

young chicks to run in and out. The bottom of the basket or box should first be removed.

The object is that when feeding young chicks their food may be so covered as to protect it from larger chicks or fowls, while the chicks can help themselves unmolested. Such a contrivance will cost but an insignificant sum, and will be found very useful when feeding the chicks on food prepared especially for their use only. Place their food in a dish or small trough, and then set the cover on the dish.—Farm and Fireside.



A CHICK FEEDER.

Hardy Climbing Plants.

The trumpet flower is a robust plant fit only for large arbors or wall covering. It adheres strongly to walls and is prolific in clusters of flowers. The Virginia creeper is well known, and its foliage is beautiful especially in autumn, when the leaves become crimson and then scarlet. In rich soil the pipe vine makes a heavy growth, and bears a peculiar-shaped flower which resembles an old-fashioned Dutchman's pipe. A strong growing, woody climber, adapted for large trellises, is the Chinese vistarita. The flowers are large and fragrant. Among the hardy and perennial climbers are the everlasting pea, Chinese yam, Virginia bower and passion flower.—Farmers' Voice.

A Word About Specialties.

There would be less objection to specialties if those pursuing them did not abandon all other reliances for getting a profitable return from their labor. At the first, at least, the specialty should never be allowed to take up all the farmer's or fruit grower's energies. He should not put all his eggs in one basket. Not heeding this rule, thousands have lost all they had earned by a life of previous toil. If you find that you can surely make a success of the new crop or method, then will be time enough to depend on it exclusively.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Manure on a Small Plot.

It pays to place the manure on a small plot. When the manure is spread over a large surface its effect on any portion is less than when it is applied liberally. There is also an increase in the cost of spreading over a large field, as the manure must be hauled to a greater distance, and the cultivation of the land is increased without a corresponding gain in crops.

NEGLECTANCE more than anything else ruins many an orchard.

**The Chase County Courant.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher**  
 Issued every Thursday.

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

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

While we do not want to dictate to the People's party what they should do in the coming campaign, we would like to have their ear long enough to whisper into it. When you meet in convention, next Saturday, just adjourn until the first Saturday in September, and all will be well for you.

It may be set down as a fact worthy of acceptance by all that it would be hazardous and dangerous for either the Democratic party or Populists to follow the lead of the extremists in either organization under any circumstances. In fact it is a rule of general application to any organization of men of whatever creed, political, religious or social, that the extreme elements must be kept under subjugation by a reasonable degree of conservatism guided by the second sober thought upon any question at issue. At this time we would admonish the several political organizations opposed to the Republican party that their only hope of success and advancement in the cause of better government lies in the application of the rule laid down.—*Topeka Press.*

Under the head of "Announcements," in another column, it will be found that A. Lehnherr, of Cottonwood township, is a candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County convention. Mr. Lehnherr is an educated gentleman, speaks and writes fluently German, French and English; is a thorough Democrat, and is, in every way, pre-eminently well qualified to fill the office to which he aspires. It often becomes necessary, when citizens of foreign birth are transacting business with County officers there is no one in the Court-house who can interpret what they say, but should Mr. Lehnherr be elected the Germans and French could get in him, a ready interpreter; but, it may be said, Mr. Lehnherr is an applicant for a foreign appointment. In regard to this matter we would say that there are so many applicants for these appointments that the successful candidates are few and far between, and Mr. Lehnherr's application for one of the Consulships to Switzerland, his native country, should cut no figure in his candidacy for the Clerkship of this county.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.**

Pursuant to call, the Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, met in the District Court room, in Cottonwood Falls, at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, July 22, 1893, for the purpose of considering the political situation in this county, and to begin making arrangements for the coming fall campaign, and the following named members were present: J. R. BlacksHERE, Chairman; W. E. Timmons, Secretary, and C. C. Smith, J. L. Cochran, S. T. Slabaugh, J. R. Holmes, Levi Griffith, Robert Matti, E. P. Allen, M. R. Dinan, C. S. Ford, G. T. Myers with proxy for B. F. Tallington, S. E. Yeoman and A. L. Morrison, leaving only six of the twenty-one members absent.

After the Committee had been called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Cochran moved that the Committee go into executive session, which motion prevailed, and those persons in the Court-room, who were not members of the Committee, vacated the room.

Mr. Yeoman then offered the following preamble and resolution, which was seconded:

**WHEREAS,** The People's Party Central Committee has appointed a Committee of three to confer with a like Committee to be elected from this Committee, to try to make satisfactory arrangements for co-operation in elections, this year,  
**Be it Resolved,** That a Committee of three be selected, by this Committee, to meet with said Committee of the People's party, and that they report the action taken, at their earliest convenience.

Mr. Cochran moved an amendment, that the Chair appoint this Committee of three, and that they report the action of the conference in thirty minutes. The motion, as amended, prevailed, and Messrs. Smith, Ford and Allen were appointed to meet the People's Party Committee, which consisted of A. M. Brees, Andrew Schneider and O. H. Drinkwater; and, at the end of half an hour, said committee returned and reported that the People's Party Committee was willing to divide the offices to be filled this fall, as follows, between the Democrats and People's party, viz: The People's party to have Sheriff, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, and Commissioner for the First District, and the Democrats to have County Treasurer, County Clerk and Coroner.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, this proposition was accepted by the Democratic County Central Committee, subject to the ratification of the Democratic County Convention.

On motion of Mr. Cochran the date for the holding of the County Convention was fixed for the first Saturday in September.

On motion, the Committee then adjourned.

**THE STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.**

Topeka, Kan., July 3, 1893.

**DEAR SIR**—The Labor Bureau has established an employment agency. We simply undertake to keep record of positions wanted and persons wanting work. We can, therefore, place the employer and the employed in communication, each with the other. We do not assume to recommend either the employer or the persons seeking employment.

You are aware, also, that no appropriation was made for carrying on the enormous correspondence arising from this new departure. It will, therefore, be necessary for each person desiring employment to inclose five stamps to cover postal expenses.

This Bureau assumes to attend to all correspondence and no fee is charged. It must also be understood that we do not guarantee employment to every one addressing us. We will furnish, however, all information at hand and use our best endeavor to secure positions for all who apply.

In Ohio, this class of agency was in operation last year, and 24,000 persons received employment through its endeavors. About 40,000 made application. It will, therefore, be seen that, should our undertaking prove as successful as that of the Ohio Commissioner, a person addressing this department would stand a little better than one chance in two of securing the position he wants.

All classes of employment, domestic and otherwise, will receive the attention of this department.

In addressing this Bureau, state the class of work desired; also if it must be in a certain locality. Give your name and postoffice address, and other facts or statements concerning what is desired.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,  
**J. F. TODD,**  
 Labor Commissioner.

**THE PANSY**

for August comes to us with its usual amount of good things. It never fails to do that. As clever a piece of reading as any between its covers, however, is the paper which concerns itself with American literature. Pleasant mention is made of Louisa M. Alcott, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Whitney, and the author of the "Wide, Wide World," but the charm of the article for the readers of this magazine will center about Pansy and Margaret Sidney, the young folks' favorites, and to whom, when they look upon the good portraits which accompany the article, it will seem like greeting friends for whom they have long been waiting. "Only Ten Cents" and the "Golden Discoveries" develop in interest, and the shorter stories define the purpose for which they were written—to stimulate the young people to noble aims and high purpose. The P. S. Society maintains its popularity with all, while it adds fresh interest to each month.

Price, \$1 per year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

**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 answers. 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. & N. Y. depot, in Chicago, to give information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some fair grounds will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay.

**CONVENTION DINNER.**

The ladies and friends of the People's party are making extensive arrangements for the dinner on the 29th to be served in the old Gillett store, Cottonwood Falls, upon a similar plan as last year. Friends, do not wait to be solicited. Each and every one seek to know your own duty. It is hoped you will bring well-filled baskets; also knives, forks and spoons. Price of dinner, 25 cents to gentlemen. Same to ladies who do not furnish or assist. Proceeds to be used in campaign work.

**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 \$28.40. 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 35 degrees above zero. Warmest day 92 degrees. Velasco offers the best investments in the South. Write the Commercial Club, Velasco, Texas.

**FREE LECTURE**

on temperance under the direction and auspices of the Kansas State Temperance Union, by Rev. J. B. McAfee, in the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls, on Sabbath, July 30, at 8 p. m. The lecture will be of a non-political character. The singing by the united choirs of the churches. Come all.

**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. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**A "Change" at Last.**

The chopping block of pension reform has been set up in this city, and in two instances, at least the axe has fallen. One promise of the democratic party—that of cutting off all pensions possible—seems to be in a fair way for fulfillment.

The first of these cases is that of N. W. Pickard, the carpenter and contractor of this city. Pickard was a gallant soldier and served throughout the war in an Iowa regiment.

He has been drawing a pension of \$17 per month for a gunshot in the head and for pipes contracted in the service. His pension was allowed in 1866 but it remained for a democratic administration twenty seven years later to discover that he was not entitled to it. Under the ruling of the department of the interior, he has been allowed sixty days in which to show cause why it should not be discontinued, but if the evidence adduced twenty seven years ago was insufficient it is hardly possible that, with the lapse of time, death of witnesses, etc., a better claim could be substantiated now.

The other case is that of Henry Sager of Cottonwood Falls, a brother to M. A. Sager and formerly a resident of this city. His pension certificate dates back to 1852, and for the past two or three years he had been drawing \$12 per month.

It will be noted that both of these pensions were allowed under the old laws, although it was generally supposed that the "dependent act" of 1890 would be the point of attack. It seems however that the pruning hook of democratic malice and hatred has been sharpened for all those who contributed health and strength to the cause of freedom and a reunited country and that the pent up vengeance of thirty years will now be satisfied.—*Florence Bulletin.*

Up to date Mr. Sager, of our city has received no notice that his pension has been discontinued nor is he aware that it has been. It must be a mistake. While we are not a democrat and are not upholding their cause yet we hardly think they are inclined to be as black as the above article paints them. It always pays to be just. It was generally reported on our streets last week that a lady of our city had been stricken from the rolls and all felt the injustice of it, but it turned out a false alarm. Give the devil his due.—*Reveille.*

**Santa Fe Pulls Up Stakes.**

Sunday the first steps were taken by the Santa Fe, in this county, to reduce expenses. The division end of the Superior branch which has been located at Strong is being moved to Emporia. This takes some 15 families away from Strong and about \$500 per month. The round house is vacated and the turn table torn up. This is a serious blow to Strong and this county and is heartily regretted. Some who claim to know, say that it will shortly be moved back, and we hope this may prove true. The Santa Fe is evidently very hard up just now and is making every move to cut down expenses. With their checks down to 17 and behind with their checks this month some predict a receiver.

**The New Ballot Law.**

The township trustees were all present at the meeting Saturday to purchase booths and fixtures required under the new Australian ballot law. The following firms were recommended: Wichita Eagle, Hutchinson News, Crane & Co. Hall & O'Donald Langley Booth Co. Each firm put in a bid and it was unanimously decided to purchase those of the Hall & O'Donald firm. 37 were ordered at \$7.50 each. The same number of ballot boxes were ordered at a cost each of \$5.25. 13 of the 37 booths were for this township—7 for the Falls and 6 for Strong. It will take an extra large room for the polls this fall.

**Our Banks Solid.**

Notwithstanding the various bank failures all over the country and that of the 1st National of Marion and the Lost Springs banks, almost at our doors, there is not the slightest excitement in Chase county about her banks. They are all prepared for trouble and consequently there will be no trouble. There has been little excitement and no money drawn out. One man who had a time deposit in the National for \$1,500 because of a little worried and offered to sell it at a discount of \$100. James McNea promptly paid him \$150 cash for it. No better compliment could have been offered the bank than that. When so able a financier as Mr. McNea thus attests his faith we can rest assured that our banks are O. K.

**Fused in Sedgwick.**

The Democrats of Sedgwick county met in convention at Wichita Saturday and nominated a full county ticket three of whom are Democrats and four Populists. The Populists also held their convention and nominated a full ticket, including the three Democratic nominees.

**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.

**On the new schedule which went into effect yesterday the terminus of trains 307 and 308, the Superior Branch passenger trains, is changed from Strong City to Emporia.**

This changes the residences of about seven hundred men from Strong City to Emporia and practically does away with Strong City as a division point.—*Emporia Republican.*

The Probate Judge received the following telegram from the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, at Osawatomie, on Tuesday:  
 "Mrs. Min Brantley is here and wants to take her husband home, I see no objection if you consent."

To which Judge Rose answered, in substance, that the Superintendent of the Asylum had exclusive control of Mr. Brantley and must act on his own judgment and responsibility.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran, on Saturday last, filed a protest with the officials of the C. K. & W. and Santa Fe R. R. Cos. against the transfer of a division terminal from Strong City to Emporia, a violation of the terms upon which the county voted aid to the C. K. & W. R. R., which company, some time ago, changed the terminus of the freight division, and, last Sunday, changed the terminus of the passenger division.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



**ASTHMA**  
 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 so that you need not neglect your business or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**BEDFORD'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.**

THE ONLY first-class Magazine in the West. Equals the best Eastern Western Writers. WESTERN WESTERN WESTERN PICTURES. SUPERB PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY FREE! STORIES. AGENTS PAID CASH COMMISSIONS. A TRIP TO THE FAIR and all EXPENSES FREE!

**BEDFORD'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.**

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

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

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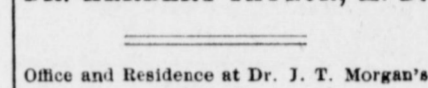
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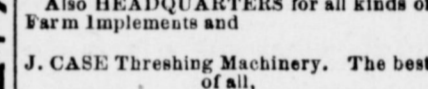
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## TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(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 a member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office, P. O. Box 58, Buffalo, N. Y.)

### STUFF CLUBS

Want Millionaires to Bear All the Expense of Government.

TOPEKA, Kan.—(Special Dispatch to The Voice.)—Lieut.-Gov. Percy Daniels, of this state, who has for several years devoted his time to the study of the problem of taxation, has evolved what he calls a graduated-tax scheme, and in order to promulgate this doctrine he now proposes to have organized throughout the country "Graduated Estate Tax" clubs. Under the Daniels scheme none but millionaires will be compelled to pay the expense of the government. The millionaires will be taxed as follows: On all estates the aggregate actual market value of which is not less than \$1,000,000, nor more than \$2,000,000, one per cent tax; on all estates the aggregate actual market value of which exceeds \$2,000,000, but does not exceed \$5,000,000, a three per cent tax; and on all estates the aggregate market value of which exceeds \$5,000,000, but does not exceed \$10,000,000, a tax of eight per cent. All who have more than \$10,000,000 worth of property will be required to pay annually a tax of eighteen per cent. According to Mr. Daniels' estimates this scheme will not cost the government, the first year it is put in operation, \$2,000,000,000, which will be paid by the 10,000 unfortunate millionaires whom he has computed will come under the provisions of his proposed law. One-third of this vast amount, except that collected in the territories, he proposes shall be divided among the states in proportion to their valuation. Another third of the proceeds among the states by the same method, in proportion to their population. The remaining third, Mr. Daniels would have divided among the states according to their area. The proceeds of the tax in the territories shall be expended in the territories in which it is collected.

There is every reason to believe that the income tax scheme will be popular among the populists of Kansas. Under this plan not a dollar will come out of the pocket of a populist, and as there is not over two or three millionaires in Kansas, very little of the money to be received as her portion would be paid by Kansas.

### City Taxes.

City taxes are collected because when people gather together, as in cities and towns, it is found cheaper to divide certain portions of necessary work, so that some may give their undivided attention to specialties.

For instance, we have water works that supply water at a very low cost, compared with the amount of labor that would be expended if every man drew his own supply with horse and wagon. We have scavengers, street-sweepers, electric lights, etc., because it is cheaper and better to have those things done by the city than it is for each man to supply himself.

It pays to have a good fire department. It pays to have an effective police department. It pays to have well paved and lighted streets. Then why do people grumble at being obliged to pay for them, when manifestly it is to their interest to do so?

Why are taxes heavy? It may be said that corruption and bad management make them heavy; and undoubtedly this is the case to a certain extent, but the great reason is that those who pay them do not get their just proportion of benefits returned to them in service and improvements. Some people pay, others reap the benefit and pay little or nothing.

### WHO PAYS THEM?

The man who is industrious. The man who builds a house or a factory, or a business block. The man who improves the value of every foot of land in the city, he it is whom we discourage by fining for every nail he drives, and every brick he lays. Is it any wonder that he grumbles when we treat him so unjustly for giving employment to our labor? Is it any wonder that there are over a million men out of work in the United States when we place a fine on the man who employs labor? We have adopted the Turkish method of taxation, "when you see anything, grab it." But it may be said that the owner of a house or other buildings gets the benefit of taxes spent; so he does, if he owns the land, otherwise his rent is raised, but his neighbor gets it who does nothing but hold on to vacant land, until improvements are made by others, when he pockets the benefit of the improvements paid for by the man who builds. It is the man who sits idly by, or "works" the council to have public money spent in his locality whose land is made to rise in value.

It is the height of absurdity and injustice to tax one man for the benefit of others, when he has by his labor already improved their property. In our city we find that the great burden of taxation is borne by the man who improves, while those who stand in the way of improvements are let off with merely a nominal tax. This is not equitable. The men who receive the benefit of improvements should pay for them. This is but simple justice, and the only question with fair-minded men should be, "who reaps the benefit?" Suppose public improvements are made in a certain locality, do they increase the value of any one's house or building? No, but they do increase the value of the land. The land is the better for being in proximity to them and "land goes up." Therefore, it is quite evident that if we wish to tax the man who receives the benefit of public improvements we must tax the value of land only.

It may be said that the rate would have to be raised. Well, what of it? What difference does it make whether a man pays \$50 a year on his house and lot or \$50 a year on his lot alone? Not any,

but it makes a vast difference to the speculator, who is blocking improvements by holding his land at a high figure. He would be discouraged from holding his land idle, and encouraged to improve it.

It can be shown, however, by figures that are indisputable, that if all the taxable land in the city was taxed up to its full value, and all improvements exempt, the rate would be lowered and would not exceed 8½ mills on the dollar.

Do we want our taxes lowered? Do we wish that those who receive the benefit of taxes should pay them? Do we wish our city to prosper and flourish? Then let us agitate until our legislators grant us the privilege of taxing what we please for city purposes.—Tax Reform Club, P. O. Box 58, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Practical Tax Reform.

ALBANY.—The Buffalo delegation of the New York Tax Reform association came out strong at the hearing on the taxation bills. The senate chamber was crowded, and the members listened and questioned with the deepest interest. Buffalo, as a great commercial center, removed from Wall street influences, had special attention, and appeared at the head and front of the movement. It is from the state at large that the members want to hear, and especially from representative communities.

Samuel C. Rogers made a forcible address from a conservative standpoint on the point that the property benefited by the expenditure of taxes is that which should bear the burden, and that, through it, the taxes will be equitably distributed. He showed that personal property, such as merchandise and machinery, can always be reproduced at its first cost or less, and therefore can not be enhanced by public improvement and good government, but that real estate depends for its value entirely upon the business activity and the money spent on and about it, and especially upon good fire, water, and police service, and other public functions.

Dr. Crowe spoke at length, showing the inequalities of the present system of taxation—how it discourages home owning, lowers the rate of wages, and decreases the purchasing capacity of the producer upon which all business depends. He showed how the man of moderate means labors under a burden which, if rightly adjusted, he would hardly feel.

Several assemblymen spoke of the large number of letters received from influential men in Erie county advocating the county option in taxation idea. Large properties especially those in the hands of corporations, in great measure escape taxation, while, under the present administration of the law, the small business building and the plain home are in many cases assessed up to or above their true value. It is from the land values created by these small owners that the prosperity of the city arises and taxation should be so laid as to keep and encourage such residents.

Among other speakers was Bolton Hall, the vice-president of the association, who pointed out that a tax on mortgages is a tax on land, and increased Monmouth county, New Jersey, where the rate of interest on mortgages is 5 per cent, when the borrower pays the tax on the mortgage and 6 per cent, when the lender pays. He asked, is it not clear that in this instance the borrower pays the tax in the shape of interest?

Representatives of the labor unions, of the building and loan associations, and of the farmers, spoke in favor of the exemption of personal property, and asked thorough consideration for the whole question. Several lawyers also pointed out how legal devices, aided by the nature of things, will always compel the borrower, in the shape of fees or commissions or exchanges for extending mortgages, to bear any tax imposed upon capital.

### Local Taxation in England.

A very interesting and valuable return has just been issued on the question of local taxation. It is practically a continuation of the particulars given in the report of the committee over which Mr. Goschen presided in 1871, and is especially valuable just now when we hear so many complaints of the pressure of local taxation upon the owners of land and of the necessity of further contributions from personality to relieve real estate.

There are many interesting particulars in the return, but one important one is all that we can touch upon now. This is the proportion of taxation borne by land and houses respectively. But in this calculation it must be borne in mind that the term "lands" includes not only lands which are or could be used for agricultural purposes but also ornamental grounds, gardens attached to houses, farm houses and farm buildings, tithe rent charges, tithes not arising from lands, Easter offerings, surplice fees and other dues and money payments in right of the church, manors and other royalties, profits of cemeteries, easements, right of way, etc.

Year	Rate borne by Lands	Rate by houses and other property
1817	6.75,000	61.66
1847	5,500,000	33.33
1891	4,250,000	15.31

The whole report shows that land in this country (England) is far more lightly taxed than in foreign countries and in place of the burden of taxation having increased of late years, the other side is the case. This adds strongly to our contention that the government ought in place of adding a penny to the income tax, to have taken back the grants which the late government made to local taxation. It is the welfare of the country that must be considered, not the maintaining of a privileged and small class in a condition of idleness and luxury.—Liverpool (Eng.) Financial Reformer.

### Taxing His Personality.

Under the listing bill a conscientious Georgian has returned for taxation "one cork leg, \$90; toupee wig, \$8, and set of false teeth, \$33."

## THE SUGAR KING.

"If He Damned If We Will Do It," Says the Sugar King to His Slaves, Who Ask to be Delivered From a Burning Hell.

The terrible power of the trusts to oppress labor is just now illustrated by the strike in the Havemeyer & Elder refinery, the largest refinery in the sugar trust—and that means largest in the world.

When a trust gains full control of an industry and can, by the aid of a protective tariff, control production and price, as does the sugar trust, not only must the consumer suffer from extortion; the workmen, also, find themselves subject to the tyranny of an almost omnipotent organization. Theoretically the laborer is still a free man, but if he knows only one occupation he is practically a slave, for there being no competition for his labor he must sell it for whatever the almighty at the head of the trust is willing to pay. The other alternative is starvation for himself and family.

The heat in the rooms where sugar is melted becomes intense in summer. The unusual heat in which men are required to work and the small pay allowed them by the trust for their services and risks has driven nearly all Americans out of the refineries. Those employed now are mostly Huns, Poles and Italians, many of them brought over under contract to work at low wages and to displace the Americans at work in this protected American industry. Over 2,000 are employed in the great Havemeyer & Elder refinery in Brooklyn. During the excessive heat of last summer the rooms in this refinery approached so nearly to an earthly hades that several hundred laborers were taken from the rooms more dead than alive. It is said that twenty-four could not be resuscitated. If there had been other important refineries not in the hands of the trust, the laborers could have thrown up their jobs individually or struck together, with fair prospects of obtaining employment elsewhere, or of a successful termination of the strike. But as they had to deal with a sugar king, whose word was law in all the refineries of the land, they must either submit to the heat and oppression or see their families starve. They submitted.

This year, with the renewal of last year's conditions—rooms heated to 150 degrees, strong men fainting, ambulances hurrying back and forth from hospitals to the refinery, deaths and funerals the chief topics of conversation—the laborers naturally begin to think of means of improving their hard lot. The 102 firemen and their helpers who are getting \$2.20 a day for twelve hours continuous work, timidly approach the sugar king, tell him of their terrible experience last year, remind him that while they are kept at most severe work for twelve hours they get less wages than firemen and boilermen on steamships who are only four hours on and eight hours off, and then ask that their hours be reduced from twelve to eight. They say that for this concession they are willing to work four boilers instead of three, as now. The king, who is dressed in a light-colored summer suit and who is making \$2,000,000 a month clear profit, for his royal family, takes his cigar out of his mouth and informs his intruders that it would cost him \$40,000 per month to grant their request, and adds, as the impudence of their proposition dawns upon him, "I'll be damned if we will do it."

"Then," said Mr. Lyons, the foreman of the committee, "if we were willing to work for 50 cents for eight hours you would not allow it?" "No, I would not," said the king.—B. W. H.

Mr. Lyons then explains the special reasons for their request: "The men cannot work twelve hours a day during warm weather," he says. "Last summer, when 500 men were carried from the works, overcome by heat, and there were several dozen deaths, we were told that it was time to strike. But we did not do it because we considered we would be taking you at a disadvantage. Now when we come to you to save us from a repetition of that experience, you say: 'I'll be damned if I do.'"

The king is immovable, and as the committee leave the office orders the superintendent to "shut down the mixers and call up the police." The committee turn and tells him that, "we are not going to give you any trouble; we resign; we do not strike."

The great potentate, however, who can purchase legislation and who thinks the occasion a good one to display his police force, has his refinery surrounded by blue coats for several days. He announces that it is a particularly fortunate time for a strike, as the trust has enough refined sugar ahead to last three months and that the depressed production due to the strike will sustain prices.

The men have been out less than two weeks, but their poverty and helplessness is fast making them willing to again submit their bodies to the burning heat and to the tyranny of their former masters before their places are filled by more submissive, if not fireproof, slaves imported for the occasion. Great is protection and great is the trust king!

## THE BEST.

Ad Valorem Far Preferable to Specific Duties—The One Just, the Other Unjust.

Since the special committee of the Reform club made public the proposed tariff bill which it had drafted, thousands of republican papers, on the ad valorem system of duties which were adopted by the committee to the exclusion of specific duties. Many importers and manufacturers also wrote private letters to the chairman of the committee, Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, stating that the ad valorem system would lead to undervaluation and fraud, and would put a premium upon dishonesty. These were severe criticisms, and criticisms that the committee expected to receive, even in greater numbers and in stronger language than has followed. Nevertheless, at their meeting on June 26 they again went over all the ground and considered thoroughly all of the objections

urged against ad valorem duties. As before, they came to the conclusion that ad valorem duties are always preferable to specific duties. They, however, announced that in a few cases where the difficulty of detecting undervaluation was great the ad valorem system should be subject to administrative provisions which should meet the objections urged.

The conclusion of this committee, which contains several of the greatest tariff experts in this country, will go far to compel the adoption of this system by the next congress. Many of the great democratic leaders, who may be responsible for the next tariff bill, have also declared themselves unqualifiedly in favor of ad valorem duties. Secretary Carlisle, William L. Wilson and William M. Springer are a few of those mentioned.

Briefly stated the objections against specific duties are:

1. They tax by the yard, pound or gallon, and compel the poor who use of cheap goods to pay as much taxes, and a higher rate, than is paid by the rich, who use dear goods. It taxes cloth that costs 50 cents per yard the same as cloth that costs \$5 per yard. It is equivalent to taxing land by the acre, in which case the owner of an acre of Kansas prairie would pay the same taxes as the owner of an acre on Manhattan island. The injustice of such a system is so great that a worse system is inconceivable.

2. They increase the rate of tax as prices of articles decline, and thus prevent the consumer from getting the benefit of falling prices, and at the same time yield an increasing amount of protection to manufacturers.

3. They are more easily juggled with by manufacturers and tariff makers who wish to deceive the people. Nearly all the numerous "jobs" in the McKinley bill would have been impossible without the aid of specific duties. Thus, if McKinley, instead of adding "2½ cents per line" to the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, on pearl buttons had proposed to add a duty of 500 per cent, on small buttons, his proposition would never have gotten outside of his committee room. And yet this is what his bill accomplished.

Ad valorem duties, especially when high, do encourage undervaluation and discourage honest importers. They are also not always as convenient for the importer and the collector. But the slight inconvenience and injustice to these few cannot be set up against the gross injustice that would be done to the whole people by the use of specific duties.

## AN INCOME TAX.

Why a Tax Upon Large Incomes is Necessary in This Country.

The Chicago Tribune argues that Great Britain has an income tax because it is not a matter of choice, but of imperative necessity. Free trade and heavy military expenses make it necessary.

The same line of argument will fit the situation in this country. The new democratic administration is pledged to reduce the tariff to a free trade basis, and the deficit thus made in our revenues must be made up in some other way. Then, our pension bill will exceed \$300,000,000 a year in the immediate future.

We shall require a great deal of money to pay the expenses of the government, and the only way to raise it is by an income tax. The matter of pensions alone is a tremendous drain upon our people, and it would be a great help if we raised enough money by taxing large incomes to pay this one item. This idea is vigorously advocated by the St. Louis Republic. That paper says:

"If a 2 per cent. rate on incomes of over \$10,000 a year will meet the pension expense, then let only 2 per cent. be levied. But if a 10 per cent. or a 20 per cent. rate is necessary to pay this debt, which, in connection with keeping up high tariff taxes, has so often been called 'a debt of honor,' then by all means let our very wealthy men be called on to show even a more exalted patriotism in coming to the relief of their distressed country now than they did in the dark days of the civil war, when they hastened to lend the government their money at such interest rates as the exigencies of the situation and the risk justified."

Let us shift the burden from the masses to the privileged classes who have grown rich under the favoritism of the government—the bondholding classes, whose greedy coffers have swallowed up the interest on the war debt. The taxing power should not spend its force on the poor man's cottage; it should touch the big income of the idle bondholder. We need more justice and equity in our system of taxation.—Atlanta Constitution.

## High Wages Cheapest.

It is a stock argument of protection monopolists to compare the "pauper" wages of Europe with those of America, taking care to conveniently forget the relative cost of production, and to credit to McKinleyism the balance in our favor. An interesting illustration reaches us from the Youth's Companion of a German, trained in America, who has founded an arms works in Berlin. He introduced the American system of working and put in American labor-saving machinery. His 1,000 employees are paid almost double the usual German wages, and as a result, the superintendent says, "It pays us well to pay this high rate of wages. It is economically the cheapest way. Best paid men produce the cheapest." It has created hostility from other employers, who are losing the best skilled men and cannot compete with these new methods introduced. Discontent has also been created among their employees. We expect to see some republican paper claim this innovation as a result of McKinleyism.—Saturday Budget.

—With reference to Gov. McKinley's speech before the Ohio republican convention, the Philadelphia Ledger (ind. rep.) says: "It is too early to hold the democrats responsible for the ills of the country arising under conditions unchanged since the republicans surrendered power."

## TARIFF RESTRICTIONS.

American Enterprise Hampered by Republican Legislation.

Those who have so long shouted that British gold was trying to break down our tariff in order that the British manufacturers might take away the American market from our home producers will find it hard to understand the warnings that are beginning to appear in English journals, and from thoughtful Englishmen, now that we are about to reform our barbarous system and open a few gates in our Chinese walls.

To many of these "Britishers" it has already occurred that free raw materials and fewer tariff restrictions with us mean not a surrender of American markets to them, but a competition from American manufacturers in the neutral markets which our protective system abandoned for the past thirty years. Many of our own manufacturers are beginning to catch the inspiration of new industrial triumphs, having learned that the nation which most effectively uses the inventions and forces of modern production and pays the best wages to its skilled labor will come out ahead in such a contest.

Singularly enough, this same alarm was sounded more than fifty years ago by no less a statesman than Richard Cobden, then an unknown Manchester manufacturer, in an anonymous pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland and America." We were then a people of 14,000,000, while the United Kingdom had 25,000,000, but our exports of domestic produce had reached \$100,000,000, as compared with their \$180,000,000. Mr. Cobden, comparing the commerce and shipping of the two countries, said that "from these it clearly appears that America, in proportion to its population, is at this moment carrying on as extensive a commerce as England or any other state in the world," and prophesied that in thirty years the two peoples would be equal in population and his own country threatened by the naval and commercial ascendancy of the United States. And for this latter fact the explanation is on the surface.

When Mr. Cobden wrote both nations were struggling forward in the bonds of the restrictive policy—protective tariffs and navigation laws. Both began almost simultaneously to unloose these bonds, under the teaching of bitter experience. England went steadily forward, even to the final goal of commercial freedom. We suffered a reaction, first from the interruption of a civil war, and then, and far more grievously, from the fetters which the Morrills and McKinleys put upon us.

Our merchant navy has so languished that little more than one-eighth of what we send out or bring back is carried in our own ships. Our foreign commerce averages but \$27 per head of population, while that of the United Kingdom has swollen to \$100 per head. In other words, half a century ago, population compared, our foreign trade and our shipping had caught up with those of the greatest trading and seagoing people in the world. The race was neck and neck, with every chance of outstripping in our favor. To-day what commerce we have is a passive commerce. Our rival carries most of it for us, drawing in return a rich tribute in freight charges. Her foreign trade in proportion is four times greater than ours. Under McKinleyism we should thus lag forever in the rear. But the American people have determined to recover the lost ground.

With a reform of our tariff and a breaking of McKinley's fetters, they will take up anew their long-abandoned destiny. American enterprise, unburdened and untrammelled except as public necessities require, will close the gap and put into reality the apprehensions expressed by Mr. Cobden fifty years ago.—N. Y. World.

## REDUCING THE PENSION LIST.

Economy Rendered Necessary by Republican Extravagance.

In accordance with orders from the pension bureau at Washington 125 certificates held by pensioners whose stipends are paid at the Pittsburgh agency were canceled. The grand array of cases that city have resolved to take up the cases by an appeal not to the department of the interior but to the courts.

There are eighteen pension agencies at which disbursements to the amount of \$120,000,000 or \$130,000,000 are made annually to pensioners numbering more than 675,000. This was the number at the close of the fiscal year of 1891. It showed an increase for that year of 138,000. The total has been steadily augmented. If, after months of inquiry, the pension bureau finds no more than 125 cases of undeservers at Pittsburgh, and that should be the average throughout the United States, no more than 2,300 pensions would be dropped. Does anyone who has observed the administration of the pension office during the administration of President Harrison under Corporal Tanner and under Green B. Raum doubt that thousands upon thousands of undeservers have been piled up on the pension rolls? Men are continued thereon as invalids though no sign of physical decrepitude is visible. Widows who were not born at the close of the war survive the old soldiers whom they married and have not made remarriage known to the department. Through, searching investigation would, no doubt, drop tens of thousands of names from the pension rolls. The work of investigation is an act of simple honesty, not alone to the taxpayers of the United States, but particularly to those persons whose names are on the pension roll because of their undoubted desert. The marvel is not that 125 names were dropped at the Pittsburgh agency, but that the number was not ten times that.

If courts will take jurisdiction of the subject matter, and it is difficult to say how they can, they can do no more than make inquiry into the grounds upon which the pension commissioner has proceeded. If the facts are as the agents of the bureau have found the case of the dropped pensioners will be of no avail. Grand army posts that exist for the purpose of succoring their brethren perform a useful mission, but when they come forth indiscriminately

to shield undeservers, to struggle for the retention upon the pension roll of people who receive a stipend because they lost their hair during the war of the rebellion or acquired corns on some of their toes, they discredit the name they bear and the associates they had during the war.

Economy of federal administration has become an imperative necessity. One reason for the stringency of the times is the exceeding cost of government—federal, state and local. Too much is demanded of the resources of the people in the name of state and nation. The largest single item of expenditure is that for pensions, which has mounted up beyond the anticipation of anyone, even the most extravagant proponent of free, wide-open pension laws. The pension bureau has full authority under the law to make close inquiry into the existing list. If persons have certificates and do not hold them honestly it is within the power of the department to drop such persons. They will never be able to ascertain all of them, but they should continue their investigation in the hope of diminishing the number in every case that search will develop. The trend of appropriations on pension account, as upon all other account, must be downward.

The nation is costing the people too much money.—Chicago Times.

## DISOWNING THEIR WORK

Republican Responsibility for the Passage of the Sherman Law.

The reluctance of the republicans to accept the credit for the passage of the Sherman law is wholly expost facto. In the fall of 1890 some of them were alarmed lest the democrats would at some time or other lay claim to a part of the credit.

It will be remembered that after the bill was passed speculation in silver became very active and the price was run up to \$1.21 per ounce, with possibly a few sales at a higher figure. For the moment it appeared as if the prophecy of those who had predicted that the bill would bring the bullion value of silver to a parity with its coming value, or \$1.2929, was going to be fulfilled. Accordingly, on September 10, 1890, the republicans of Indiana in their platform "pointed with pride" in the following expressive fashion:

"We cordially commend the action of the republicans in congress on the subject of silver coinage. Ex-President Cleveland, by messages to congress, strongly opposed all legislation favorable to silver coinage, and the law recently enacted was passed in spite of persistent democratic opposition. Under its beneficent influences silver has rapidly approached the gold standard of value, farm products are advancing in price and commerce is feeling the impulse of increased prosperity. It will add more than \$50,000,000 annually of sound currency to the amount in circulation among the people, and is a long yet prudent step toward free coinage."

We do not find in this resolution any evidence that the republicans of Mr. Harrison's state regarded the Sherman act as necessary to head off free coinage, but on the contrary that they regarded it as wise legislation and a long step toward free coinage.

The Indiana republicans were not without some good reason for making these assertions. A leading republican congressman, Mr. Conger, of Iowa, when he offered the conference report on the bill in the house, had spoken as follows:

"This measure will be given to the country. I am happy to say, by republicans. It was agreed upon in conference by republicans only. It was passed in yonder chamber only by republican votes, and I suspect that it may pass here only by republican votes. It will then go where it will be signed by a republican president, and from there it will go to the country, which, in November next, will give such a republican endorsement that many of you gentlemen will not be found here to pass upon the next silver measure that may come before congress. It is a Mr. Speaker, in line with republican judgment and republican policy."

Mr. Conger was quite right in saying that many of the members of the house who then heard him would not be members of the next congress. In this he proved himself a true prophet, albeit one of those who keep the word of promise to the ear only. Mr. Conger meant that the popularity of the Sherman law would be so great that many democratic congressmen would fail of reelection. It turned out just the other way. It was the republicans of whom so many failed to get back, and Mr. Conger was one of them, though candor compels the admission that the silver bill was not the principal cause of their failure.

This is by no means all the evidence available on this subject. Various other republican conventions held in 1890 commended the Sherman act. California indorsed it. Arizona complimented it, but demanded free coinage. Idaho called it "a splendid victory over the enemies of silver." Kansas called it a step in the right direction. Michigan indorsed it. North Carolina returned the thanks of the American people to congress for passing the bill and to Mr. Harrison for signing it. Tennessee congratulated the country in the wise solution of the silver question. West Virginia congratulated congress on the passage of the bill. There were more of the same sort, but these will suffice until the republican organs do some more denying on the subject.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—President Cleveland, in his message calling an extra session of congress, truthfully says that "the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by congress." Every word of this is true. The responsibility must rest where it belongs—with the republican party. Those republicans who are trying to shift the responsibility upon President Cleveland are demagogues, pure and simple.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Rules will be adopted by the incoming house of representatives to enable the majority, after full opportunity for debate, to pass such measures as it deems desirable. Such rules will be very different from those of the Reed congress, designed to stifle all debate, to deprive the political minority of all share in or knowledge of contemplated legislation, and to enable the speaker, with the cooperation of only a minority of the house, to pass such measures as he saw fit.—Albany Argus.



COSTUMES of linen duck, pique and gray linen are among the most popular for summer wear.

A YACHTING wrap which is just now in great favor is a triple cape of serge or faced-cloth, having one cape of blue, one of red and one of white.

SOME of the prettiest sheer and semi-transparent toilets are being made up unlined to wear over a single low waist and petticoat of taffeta or surah silk.

THE novelties in various articles of dress are at the present moment all called Eulalia. There are Eulalia bonnets, slippers, jackets and capes in a multitude of forms.

A POPULAR trimming for a dress skirt for afternoon wear is ribbon three inches wide, gathered twice through the center to form a little puff. Three rows of this trimming are set on about three-eighths of a yard apart.

AMONG the very stylish outing dresses are those of colored linen with glossy surface in the natural ecru shades, in flax gray and in navy blue. Oddly enough, these costumes are trimmed with revers, collar, belt and cuffs of black satin, repped silk or moire.

THE boa is with us, but it is not the long feather boa of a year ago. It is of feathers, short fringed silk ruches, or of countless loops of bebe ribbon, in satin and velvet, set in a full cascade of lace and reaching just around the neck, where it is tied with a ribbon bow.

A PRESENT fancy in London is for fine tailor gowns of covert coating. They are made with fitted jacket waists, like those now used for riding habits, of even length all around and falling just below the hips. The fronts turn in neat narrow revers from a linen chemise with small rolling collar that is worn with a little black cravat.

STYLISH imported flannel dresses have a French blouse waist, with fullness at neck and belt arranged in small box plaits. The neck of this waist opens low on a chemise of lawn or of linen and is finished with a large reverse collar of cloth, either like the dress or, if the flannel is figured, of plain material the color of the figure. The sleeves are full bishop sleeves and the gored skirt is plain.

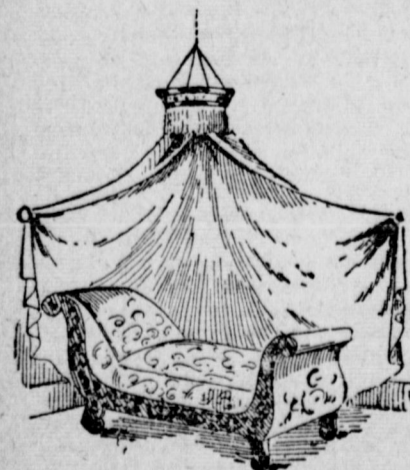
THE summer hat for wearing with all sorts of outing dresses is the English or French sailor. The former is of white straw with a rather wide brim and is trimmed with a simple white ribbon and flat bow. The French are of white or black glazed leather and have very narrow brims. Those in white are trimmed with white and gold galloon and the black ones with a bunch of violets.

THE newest traveling wrap comes from London in the form of a deep cape, which was first designed to be used in playing the game of golf. This cape, which reaches nearly to the knees, is of two very full pieces, each nearly three-quarters of a circle, joined by a sloping seam down the back. It is finished in the back with a hood lined with changeable silk and has a collar that buttons up under the chin.

FAD OF THE HOUR.

Reign of the Clumsy Old Dutch Bedstead of Antiquity.

One of the latest fashionable fads is to have the bed as little like a bed as possible. Happy is the fashionable youth who can secure such a quaint old Dutch bedstead as is shown in the sketch, with the high, swan-like curve of tester and the frame of highly-polished mahogany with inlaid dishes, after the fashion of the best old Dutch pieces. This antique couch is placed in the corner, with a canopy of old brocade, which is lined with faded



rose pink satin, and is held in place by a curiously-wrought metal crown, from which falls a founce of beautiful old lace, the crown being suspended by four chains from the ceiling and the sides of the canopy looped back against the wall.—N. Y. Tribune.

Kerosene in the Household.

The use of kerosene is considered a valuable aid in house-cleaning by those who have tried it. For cleaning wood-work, dissolve a little soap in a quart of hot water and add a few spoonfuls of kerosene to the mixture which is boiling. As soon as cool enough wash all the wood-work or painted articles and it will be found to easily remove dirt and grease and it makes paint look fresh and new. We never could see that it injured or destroyed the paint as some methods of cleaning do. It is also nice for cleaning window-glass and many other things. We always find it best to boil it up with the soap and hot water, unless a little kerosene is applied with a cloth on offending spots or particularly soiled portions.—Mildred Thorne, in Western Rural.

RAILROADS IN POLITICS.

Railroad Employes Suffer from Railroad Extortion Equally With Others Who Receive the Same Pay.

The May number of the North American Review contains an article written by Henry P. Robinson, president of the Railway Age and Northwestern Railroad. Mr. Robinson seeks to show that in several states the organization of railway employes' clubs constitute nuclei of a railway party in politics—as, for instance, in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Texas. Mr. Robinson places the number of railway employes in the United States at 800,000, and estimates in the states named there are from 15,000 to 30,000 railway employes, or on an average of 22,500 in each, which would give a total, for the five states named, of 112,500 employes.

Mr. Robinson is evidently in favor of the organization of a railway party in politics, as will be seen by the following rosy outlook. He says: It is easy to see how much strength such a party, if formed, would possess. According to the reports of the inter-state commerce commission, there were in the immediate employ of the railroads of the United States, a year and a-half ago, 749,391 men—all, or nearly all, voters—which number has now, it may be assumed, been increased to about 800,000. There are, in addition, about one million and a quarter shareholders in the railway properties of the country; and in other trades and industries immediately dependent upon the railroads for their support, there are estimated to be engaged, as principals or employes, over one million voters more. These three classes, united, would give at once a massed voting strength of some three millions of voters. There are also, in the smaller towns especially, and at points where railway shops are located, all over the country, a number of persons, small tradesmen, boarding house keepers, etc., who are dependent for their livelihood on the patronage of railway employes, and whose vote could unquestionably be cast in harmony with any concerted employes' movement. Moreover, unlike most new parties, this party would be at no loss for the sinews of war or for the means of organization. The men whom it would include form even now almost a disciplined army. With them co-operation is already a habit, while the financial backing and the commercial and political strength of which the party would find itself possessed from its birth would be practically unlimited.

We do not remember to have seen anywhere in print such a glowing description of a vagary, unless, perhaps, a parallel could be found in some narrative of the Keeley motor, or of some "salted" diamond mine. The writer, to put it mildly, does not understand the intellectual status of the great body of railway employes, the army of 800,000. The intimation that they can, to any considerable per cent., be sufficiently degraded to be marshaled under a political flag to promote stock and bond watering by railroad corporations, is calculated to excite universal laughter, a succession of ha ha's and guffaws in comparison with which a fusillade of champagne corks at a Vanderbilt dinner would be as the chirp of a cricket compared with a discharge of the great Krupp gun.

It is not to be denied that some employes of railways, as well as some editors, and some shopmen and boarding-house keepers, would join "a railway party in politics." Bread and butter has its votaries in this degenerate age, and the worshipers of the railway pass could be easily induced to join the party. Numerous lawyers and divines could be roped in—creatures in human form who have an exhaustless supply of apostasy for every dollar or dime dropped into their itching palms, and the hinges of whose knees are always lubricated and ready to crook at the nod of the fellow who has got the dollar.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary elements of strength the new party would possess at its birth, the "practically unlimited financial backing," the writer is of the opinion that there exists no "immediate probability" of the formation of such a party. A "corporation" party in politics would be just a little too heavy to swim; it would sink with all on board—employes, stockholders, bondholders, boarding house keepers, captain and cook, would all go down together.

The reasons set forth for the organization of "a railway party in politics" are almost as clear as mud. The people, it is intimated, particularly the farmers, are robbing the railroads to an extent that bankruptcy has already come to many roads and is forever confronting the remainder; all are to be engulfed in disaster by the farmers, who simply demand such rates of transportation as will leave them a little corn bread and pork upon which to subsist. The writer to whom we are directing attention, says: "But it is possible that all of the capital stock of these lines—one-third of the railway mileage of the country—is water." Yes, more than one-third of the \$10,000,000,000 or \$11,000,000,000 is water—not a cent less than \$4,000,000,000, and the figures are conservative—and upon this vast sum of fraud, the mention of which startles the civilized world, the railroads of the country are trying to collect dividends—a fact about which there is no controversy, and because farmers protest and are unwilling to be robbed, suggestion is made by Mr. Robinson that "a railway party in politics," made up chiefly of railway employes, would be just the thing to enable the railroads to collect dividends on water, because, by so doing, the roads could pay better wages. But would it not be more in consonance with good government and good politics, of right and justice, to cease collecting dividends on at least \$4,000,000,000 of water, and with the sum thus saved pay the employes better wages?

In discussing railways in politics it is eminently proper to indicate why laws have been enacted touching directly or remotely railroad affairs. Such meddling of lawmakers could not have occurred unless there had been a loud and long demand for it. And who has a right to speak out upon the subject? The answer might be, and very properly, too, any citizen who feels himself aggrieved. It so happens that a very distinguished United States senator, Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, is conspicuous in giving the country to understand why congress passed the inter-state commerce law, in a communication to the Railway Age, April 14. The act in question was passed by congress in 1887, and it required eleven years of ceaseless battling to place it upon the statute

books of the nation. Referring to the fact, Mr. Cullom says:

All fair-minded men will agree that the condition of affairs in this country in connection with the operation of railroads as common carriers prior to the passage of the inter-state commerce act necessitated the exercise by congress of constitutional power by enacting legislation for the "regulation of commerce among the several states."

The passage of the act of 1887 encountered stubborn opposition, and its enforcement has been exceedingly difficult. The greed for money and the determination to secure it, impel operating railroads and those dealing with them to seek an advantage over others in competition with them to the extent even of violating the plain letter of the law and taking the chances of a fine and imprisonment.

Here the declaration is made that the railroads forced the legislation upon the country by discreditable conduct and dishonest dealings with the people.

The world soon forgets past conditions. Doubtless few now remember the utter disregard by the common carriers of the country (I speak especially of railroads) of the common rules of fair dealing with the patrons of shipping, or with other localities, prior to the passage of the inter-state commerce act. Extortion was practiced at non-competing points; unjust discriminations were practiced by all manner of devices—special rates, rebates, drawbacks; and concessions were given which enriched favored shippers and bankrupted their neighbors. Men engaged as presidents, managers and superintendents of railroads used their positions to amass fortunes for themselves in utter disregard of the public interest. Many of them seemed to know no law; they were a law unto themselves. A patient people finally determined to endure no longer such a condition. State legislatures and finally congress, as a result, adopted the policy of regulation.

The arraignment is simply terrible, and what Senator Cullom says, relating to the necessity for passing the inter-state commerce law, is equally true, as a reason why states have interfered to protect their citizens.

With these facts in full view, why should railway employes organize a political party in the interest of railway corporations? What wisdom is there in such a movement any more than there would be in a trust party in politics?

The American people, and none more so than railway employes, want honesty in politics and in business. They suffer much and suffer long, but when fully aroused they enter the domain of rascaldom and cleanse it. The people are honest. As for the corporations, let Senator Cullom be heard.—Eugene V. Debs, in Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

TARDY JUSTICE.

There Are Times When Nothing but Blood Will Satisfy the Public Mind.

The pardoning of Fielding, 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. In his remarks Gov. Altgeld gives the judges and prosecuting attorneys who conducted the trials a terrible raking over. He openly accuses Judge Gary and Prosecutor Grinnell of manufacturing evidence to convict the men. He denounced the trials as unfair, not a scintilla of evidence having been produced to prove that Fielding, Neebe or Schwab knew or participated in the plot that resulted in the killing of Policeman Degan. The people of Chicago demanded victims, and as a result four innocent men were sacrificed on the gallows to appease the popular clamor and three were sent to the penitentiary, two for life and the other for fifteen years. In infancy and miscarriage of justice, these cases are on a par with the judicial murder of Mrs. Surratt, an innocent and helpless woman who was dragged to the scaffold to appease the wrath of a blind and infuriated mob. Innocent or guilty, there are times when the people must have victims, when nothing but blood will satisfy them. The Chicago anarchists were such victims.

Private vengeance, even when there is some foundation for it because of the intricacies and delays of the law, is bad at its best; but public vengeance, when a whole community clamors for the blood of innocent men and influences courts of justice to affirm the verdict of the mob, it is one of the most terrible spectacles that the mind can contemplate. When men are legally executed for crimes they have committed, one can only deplore the barbarous institution whereby the state itself commits murder as a punishment for murder; but when courts are made the instruments to carry out the decrees of an irresponsible and infuriated mob that has judged and convicted innocent men without a particle of evidence, and the popular cry for blood penetrates the courts and weighs down the scales of justice, regardless of law or evidence, it is a blur upon the fair name of our country—a mark of dishonor to the city in which it occurred. Here are three innocent men, robbed of five years of their lives, broken down and unmanned by five years at hard labor in prison, who entered prison in the prime of life and came out at old age, with gray hair that had been black, with their families scattered and destitute. What can the state do to wipe out the wrong that has been done them? What can it do to satisfy the justice that has been outraged? Nothing. Restitution is a weak word. No power in existence can compensate these men for five years of toil and suffering, and make the past as though it had never been. The people of Chicago may justify the deed by pointing to the decrees of courts, but history will call it infamous.—Cleveland Citizen.

A Governor With Nerve.

Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, who were convicted of complicity with the Haymarket riots in Chicago six years ago, have been pardoned by Gov. Altgeld, who takes the position not that they had suffered enough, but that they were in no sense guilty of that which they were convicted. Gov. Altgeld, in stating the grounds on which the pardon was granted, gives the notorious Judge Gary a well deserved slap in the face. That he was right is evident from the fact that Judge Gary still has occasion to defend himself through the public press. All honor to Gov. Altgeld for having the courage of his convictions and the nerve he has displayed in emphasizing that fact. May his shadow never grow less.—Erie (Pa.) People

ABOLISH IT.

The Contract System Should Be Summarily Abolished.

Labor creates all wealth and is taxed for so doing, and when it demands a more equitable division it comes in conflict with the law, which recognizes property, not labor. Every additional waste in creating something is an additional burden, and when extortions in the shape of profits go beyond a reasonable percentage it is robbery, whether the state recognizes it as such or not, just as murder is murder, whether the state declares it legal or not. The proposed drainage canal at Lemont, Ill., is going to saddle the workers of that state with additional burdens in the shape of taxation, and is a splendid example of the loose business methods of the contract system. If the workers, the true builders of that canal, take it into their heads to go on strike for a portion of the booty, the sub-contractor can hire other men to take their places and will be backed up by the very commonwealth that is being robbed. As soon as the state or municipality does its own work, instead of letting it out to thieving contractors through villainous officials, just so soon will leaks stop in that direction; and just as soon as working-men quit voting idiotically for the hollow names of the old plutocratic parties and vote for themselves, their families, their neighbors and the general good, and parties that stand pledged to wipe out this vicious contract system, just so soon will there be a change for the better—and no sooner.—Cleveland Citizen.

Labor Notes.

November 1 every union printer in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Hawaii islands will demand nine hours.

Chicago's aristocratic suburb, Evanston, is torn up under a boycott of servant girls, and the "best" families are now the most down-trodden.

Every woman in the state of Illinois is prohibited from working longer than eight hours in any workshop or factory, according to a recent bill passed.

Knights of Labor are having a fight with Havemeyer, the Brooklyn sugar king and member of the trust, over the question of shortening the hours, and the strike is likely to spread all through the trust.

The industrial council of Kansas City, Mo., has addressed a circular to organized labor throughout the country, proposing that a general national executive committee be formed, to be composed of two members each from the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Farmers' Alliance and all other national labor and reform organizations to conduct the general labor movement.

P. H. Rogers, an ironworker in Clinton county, N. Y., has been appointed state mine inspector. The office was created several years ago, but remained unfilled because the law made it necessary for the appointee to have many qualifications for the position. No suitable man was found until lately. The duty of the inspector will be to inspect all mines and to provide for the safety and health of the men who work in them.

Regulating Wages.

The iron and steel workers of the midland district of England have an arbitration board called the Midland iron and steel wages board. The board, which is composed of employers and workmen, exists for the purpose of regulating wages according to the selling price of iron. A recent award of its chosen arbitrator, Sir Thomas Martineau, decreed a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. to continue till June 13, when, the men feared, further reductions would be sought and obtained. This caused so much dissatisfaction that they were on the point of throwing off allegiance to the board, especially as it appeared not to represent the whole of the trade. A break-up seemed imminent, but better counsels prevailed, and the board is now reconstituted with a widened basis, to consist of sixty representatives from each side. Sixty out of sixty-nine firms have given their adhesion, and wages shall be regulated by a mutual agreement, which both sides will respect. What is even more important, competition between makers will have some sort of regulation, too. As an earnest of good, the new board resolved that no further disturbance of wages should take place till August next.

Good for Illinois.

Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, has nobly fulfilled the anticipation of his labor supporters, shown the courage of his own convictions and done credit to his sense of humanity and justice, by pardoning Neebe, Schwab and Fielden, the Chicago anarchists. In the governor's statement on the case he leads to the inference that he believes: 1. That the jury was packed to convict; 2. That the jury was incompetent; 3. That they were not proven guilty; 4. That as to Neebe, the states attorney declared there was no evidence; 5. That the trial judge was prejudiced. All honor to the brave governor of Illinois. If the workers of the country measure their friends by actions rather than words, Gov. Altgeld should be remembered in the future. The verdict of the unprejudiced world now is that the Chicago anarchists were convicted, not by the evidence, but to satisfy the cry for vengeance.—Labor Leader.

Tackling Parliament.

The question of government work is engaging the attention of Birmingham and London artisans in the brass, tin plate, brush and harness trades. Shortly a deputation, representing those industries, will ask to see members of parliament and the permanent officials of the war office, to discuss certain alleged irregularities under the fair contract resolution of the house of commons. The complaint to be made is that manufacturers are able to evade the intentions of the framers of the resolution; and the deputation will be prepared to offer suggestions as to how it can be made more effective for its purpose.

You can Economize. By using Royal Baking Powder to the exclusion of all other leavening agents. The official analysts report it to be 27% greater in leavening strength than the other powders. It has three times the leavening strength of many of the cheap alum powders. It never fails to make good bread, biscuit and cake, so that there is no flour, eggs or butter spoiled and wasted in heavy, sour and uneatable food. Do dealers attempt, because times are dull, to work off old stock, or low grade brands of baking powder? Decline to buy them. During these times all desire to be economical, and Royal is the most Economical Baking Powder.

An elevator boy's contrariness can't last very long. There are too many people to call him down if he keeps it up.—Buffalo Courier.

AGES—"Going to the seashore this season, Madge?" Madge—"No, I don't believe in the recuperation of the sexes."—Detroit Tribune.

Sustain the Sinking System. This common sense injunction is too often unheeded. Business anxieties, overwork, exposure must and do cause mental and physical exhaustion, which lessens vigor and tells injuriously upon the system. That most beneficent of tonics and restoratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, effectually compensates for a drain of strength and loss of nerve power, regulates impaired digestion, arouses the dormant liver and renders the bowels active. It is, besides, a preventive of malarial and rheumatic ailments.

"Br Jove," said Caddy, "there is no change pocket in these trousers!" "Perhaps you can carry your change in the ends of the legs," suggested the valet.—Harper's Bazar.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with the Catarrh Cure. Taken internally. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

AT THE THEATRE.—"Mamma, doesn't papa like music?" "Yes, my child, why do you ask?" "He always goes out between the acts when the band plays."—Philadelphia Record.

The evils of malarial disorders, fever, weakness, lassitude, debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

The only suspicion of crookedness in Heaven?—Same about when an astronomer discovered that some of the stars had been fixed.—Picaune.

Red, angry eruptions yield to the action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

SEEDY clothes have a bad effect on the memories of one's friends.—Truth.

COME to think of it, isn't the parrot a sort of mocking bird, too?

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. in Kansas City, St. Louis, and New York.

SWEARING may give relief to overworked feelings, but it doesn't bring back the excursion boat the swearer has missed.—Chester News.

FRICES TO SCIT.—"Here is a bridal suit advertised for four dollars and a half." "That is cheap—even cheaper than a divorce suit."—Judge.

SHE—"I wonder why they call these angle sleeves?" He—"What else could they be called when you wear them?"—Indianapolis Journal.

SOME people ride a hobby as they would a bicycle—simply for exercise.—N. Y. World.



KNOWLEDGE

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

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Must Have Agents AT ONCE. Sample Agents for the Catarrh Cure, Chicago, Ill. Write to J. H. HAWKINS, 222 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL. CHICAGO ATHENAUM—22d Year. Elegant Front Educational work. Business, Short-hand, Academic and Preparatory Text-books, and more. Library and Gymnasium. Address E. L. GALT, Supr. MAKE THIS PAPER every day you read.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. H. HAWKINS, 222 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. MAKE THIS PAPER every day you read.

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

CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, Soc. E. T. Hazeline, Warren, Pa.

A. N. K.-D. 1458 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

CHEW Nothing Like It. \*Horse Shoe\* Satisfies Everybody. PLUG. THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

# BLOCKADE OF SIAM.

France Enforces Its Demands on the Little Kingdom.

## ENGLAND GREATLY DISTURBED BY IT.

War May Result—American Interests Confined to a Few Missionaries, Who May Be Safely Left to Themselves.

BANGKOK, July 25.—M. Pavie, French minister resident, has lowered the flag over his office and has notified the Siamese government that he will leave the city to go abroad the French warship *Inconstante* on Wednesday. He has requested the government to provide pilots to conduct the *Latin* and *Cometa* down the river. French subjects in Bangkok will be placed under the protection of the Dutch consul.

PARIS, July 25.—The government has notified the powers that it intended to establish a blockade of the Siamese coast, without prejudice to the other measures that may be taken with the object of securing to France the guarantees to which she is entitled. A council of the ministers will be held to decide what additional measures shall be taken to insure the obtaining of guarantees from Siam.

France will seize and hold Battambang and Angkor as guarantees that her demands will be satisfied. The *Soir* utters a threat that France and Russia will combine to put the screw on England, and says: "The concordance between the Russian movement in the Pamirs and that of France in Siam has not been sufficiently remarked. It may be mentioned in passing that Russia hides the nature of her advance in the Pamirs by calling it a scientific expedition."

"The *Liberte* says that the French gunboats probably will go down the river, shell and destroy the Paknam forts and then return to their positions before Bangkok to bombard the place. Some painful measure is necessary, adds this journal, for the preservation of France's prestige.

The Debats says that Siam, as a rice producing country, probably does not greatly fear the blockade. As for the operations on land, the Debats thinks the Siamese will be provided surreptitiously by England with all the arms they need. The majority of the Paris newspapers devote as much space to denunciations of England as to the matter at issue between France and Siam. England is reproached by them with supporting the Siamese in their opposition to France's just demands and with planning to give the Siamese secret aid when hostilities begin.

The extreme conservative and radical newspapers alone abstain from discussing the situation. They are holding back so as to denounce the government in case the Siamese venture proves a fizzle. A dispatch from Rome says that Italy has asked England to protect Italian subjects in Siam.

ENGLISH VIEWS. LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch from Paris to a news agency states that the blockade of the Siamese coast will become effective on Thursday or Friday next.

The Franco-Siamese complications have been the one absorbing topic in the house of commons today. The situation is regarded with apprehension by all parties and latest news from Bangkok and Paris is read with as much anxiety as eagerness. On all sides regret is expressed that the British war-ships in Siamese waters were not reinforced a month ago, as the British interests in Siam outnumber the French a hundred to one.

A council of ministers was summoned at the instance of Lord Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to meet in the prime minister's room of the house of commons. The only subject discussed was the situation at Bangkok.

The Times says editorially: England's main objection in the matter is against making British and French possessions in Asia continuous. If she so desired she might warn France of the dangers she is running by reminding her of the Tonquin fiasco.

The Daily News comments at length on the opinion prevalent in the German press that a squabble between France and England over Siam would be of advantage to Germany, and expresses the belief that such a squabble would afford a rest to the historic fire-eater on both sides of the Vosges.

### THE AMERICAN INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—So far as the state department is informed there are no American citizens residing in Siam except about a score of missionaries. It is not believed to be necessary to take any special measures for their protection. The United States has no diplomatic representative in Siam, and the consul-general at Bangkok, Mr. Royal, is in this country at present, leaving the office in charge of his son, the vice-consul. If the welfare of our missionaries should be threatened, which is unlikely, they can without doubt secure protection upon application to the minister of some other nation, as will be the case with the French residents. The commercial interests of the United States in Siam are insignificant, the exports being very few and the imports being made up of teak wood, used in ship-building, and some trifles of Oriental and Malayan decorative work.

### A Long and Bitter Contest.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Bond Buyer prints the following: "Just as we go to press we learn that the president has made, by one of the competent officers of the government, a thorough canvass of both houses of congress on the silver question. The conclusions reached by the president's canvasser point to a long and exciting and bitter contest in both branches of congress. The eventual repeal of the bill may be brought about, but not promptly. The extra session will doubtless run into the regular session without an agreement on this disturbing question."

Inspector Wicker Removed. WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Carlisle has removed W. N. Wicker, Chinese inspector, Mr. Wicker was stationed at New Orleans.

The Plainview, Neb., state bank was robbed of about \$3,000. In consequence the bank did not open its doors.

### NEWBY CASE ENDED.

The Government Wins in the Celebrated Pension Case. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—As a result of the verdict in the celebrated Newby pension fraud case, United States District Attorney Shutt and Special Examiner McBride narrowly escaped being assaulted by a mob of the defendant's sympathizers. After being out nineteen minutes the jury returned a verdict as charged, and the bitter feeling which had been bred by the recriminations during the trial was given full play. As soon as the verdict was announced in court room, loud murmurs were heard from the seats occupied by Benton's partisans. A short time afterwards as the people were walking out of the room threats were made against Shutt and McBride. Before the mob could do any harm, however, the prosecutors reached safe quarters.

This ends for the time being one of the most noted pension fraud cases ever tried in the west. Two years ago the prisoner, who was confined in an almshouse in White county, this state, announced that he was William Newby, who had since the battle of Shiloh been mourned as dead and for whose demise a wife had been drawing a pension. Newby, or rather Benton, as he is declared to be by Saturday's verdict, went to the Newby home and was recognized by several persons, including Mrs. Newby, as the long lost husband.

Some time later Benton applied for a pension under the name of Newby and an investigation was immediately set on foot which aroused grave doubts that the man was not Newby. Benton was indicted on three charges, that of making a false affidavit to a pension claim and perjury. The trial has been on for some weeks and evidence was adduced showing that Benton was Newby, and vice versa, but the preponderance was against his claims. The attorneys of the defendant will move a new trial.

### THE THIRD IN TEN DAYS.

Another Murder in Kansas City, Kan., Caused by Wounded "Honor."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—Another murder, the third within the past ten days, was committed in Kansas City, Kan., yesterday morning, when Charles Blunk shot and almost instantly killed William Blackford at the former's home on Troop avenue. The first of this trio of capital crimes was the killing of Dick Moore by William Mullens over a game of craps in Lawrence's joint on Third street; the second was the murder of lawyer B. E. Johnston by banker A. W. Little in front of Conley's drug store on Minnesota avenue over a business transaction. In yesterday's murder the man was killed without warning by a shot from behind, and it was the most cowardly of them all, as well as one deliberately premeditated. The killing was the result of Blackford having paid too much attention to Blunk's wife.

Blunk owns a "joint" on North Third street, near the Northwestern railroad crossing, and Blackford had been employed by him as bartender since January until last Tuesday, when Blunk objected to Blackford giving away so many drinks, and the latter quit work.

It seems that Blunk took a girl to a dance and Blackford, hearing of it, took Mrs. Blunk out. This fired Mr. Blunk up to the point of madness and his "honor" could not be satisfied until he had killed Blackford.

### KANSAS RAILWAY ASSESSMENTS.

The Valuation of All Railway Property Completed.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24.—The clerks in the state auditor's office yesterday afternoon concluded their labors on the railroad assessments. The aggregate valuation of all the railroad property in the state was found to be \$61,984,407.03, distributed as follows: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system (including the St. Louis & San Francisco).....\$24,022,364.94 Union Pacific.....5,818,738.94 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (including \$9,846.00, value of rolling stock and Pullman cars between Kansas City and Topeka).....7,341,995.22 Missouri Pacific.....12,492,450.93 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....2,300,738.85 Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis (including Kansas City Belt line).....2,916,078.05 Burlington & Missouri River.....1,469,291.42 Kansas City, Wyandotte & North-western.....829,445.70 St. Joseph & Grand Island.....1,442,179.24 Hutchinson & Southern.....310,738.90 Dodge City, Montezuma & Trinidad.....72,184.94 Brighton & Lansing.....6,761.30 Chicago, Kansas City & St. Paul.....103,391.42 Atchison Union depot.....29,070.00 Total.....\$61,984,407.03

These figures are \$4,118,174.46 higher than the assessment of 1889, when it was \$57,866,232.57; \$11,118,581.69 higher than the assessment of 1891, when it was \$50,865,825.69; and \$10,179,863.29 higher than the assessment of 1892, when it was \$51,404,543.74.

### SIAM'S REPLY.

She Offers to Indemnify France for Losses, But Declines to Absolutely Surrender Territory—France Not Satisfied.

PARIS, July 24.—Siam's reply will be handed to M. Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The entire time allowed by France's ultimatum for a reply will then have expired.

Siam agrees to deposit 3,000,000 francs to cover the amount of indemnification for losses to the French, and while making concessions as to French occupancy of the left bank of the Mekong, declines to absolutely surrender the territory.

### A Long and Bitter Contest.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Bond Buyer prints the following: "Just as we go to press we learn that the president has made, by one of the competent officers of the government, a thorough canvass of both houses of congress on the silver question. The conclusions reached by the president's canvasser point to a long and exciting and bitter contest in both branches of congress. The eventual repeal of the bill may be brought about, but not promptly. The extra session will doubtless run into the regular session without an agreement on this disturbing question."

# A NIGHT ATTACK.

A Deputy Fired Upon at Shaft 47, Weir City.

## A LIVELY FUSILADE FOR A TIME.

The Attacking Party Retires—The Strikers Worked Up by the Importation of Negroes from Alabama.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 25.—An attack on shaft No. 47 at 10:30 o'clock last night created great excitement. Deputy Sheriff Thomas Grant was fired upon by some person who slipped up the railway track leading from the strip up to the shaft.

Grant returned the fire vigorously. At once the rest of the guards came to his assistance and firing became general, a number of shots being fired by the attacking party under cover of the brush along the strip pit.

Sheriff Arnold and Chief Deputy Douglas were at once notified and went to the scene of trouble. The attacking party being repulsed, however, slipped away under cover of the uneven ground and brush and disappeared. None of the deputies were injured, and so far as known none of the strikers. At present all is quiet.

### NEGROES FROM THE SOUTH.

PITTSBURG, Kan., July 25.—News of the coming of negroes from Birmingham, Ala., created great excitement here and leading strikers were very indignant. The Birmingham men will likely be unloaded at Litchfield, as they will come in on the Memphis route by way of Springfield, changing cars at Arcadia. Serious trouble is expected when the negroes attempt to go to work.

News was received that a large force of miners from the mining districts of Colorado and Utah was on its way to this city. The strip pits in this county were all running with nearly a full force of men and no trouble has been reported. A conference between the strippers, advertised to be held here, was a failure, owing to the fact that the strip men were not represented.

### WARNING TO SHERIFFS.

An Official at Memphis Suspended for Tacitly Allowing a Lynching.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25.—The aftermath of the lynching of the negro Walker Saturday night promises to be more than was expected. In the criminal court Attorney-General George B. Peters filed an affidavit reciting the history of the lynching, including this paragraph:

"Affiant is informed that any resistance or threats of resistance by said sheriff would have kept said parties out of the jail and thereby saved the life of said Lee Walker; that said sheriff failed to do his duty and permitted said unknown persons to take away and lynch said Lee Walker and refused to permit his deputies, policemen or others to offer resistance by directing them not to hurt anybody."

The criminal court judge suspended the sheriff, and the coroner has charge of the county. The grand jury has been called to investigate the case, and public sentiment loudly condemns the inexplicable conduct of the sheriff and police captain who would not permit their men to offer resistance.

### THEIR REMNANTS FOUND.

Two Young Men Supposed to Have Practiced with a Target Gun Near a Powder Magazine.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., July 25.—A powder house located on the river bank at the western limits of the city, and containing twenty-five pounds of dynamite and 500 pounds of powder, was blown to atoms in some mysterious manner. Two bodies were discovered in the vicinity. One of the bodies, a young man about 22 years of age, and the other lad is believed to be Homer Hosner. Buildings in the heart of the city trembled with the shock. The fact that both victims were seen in the vicinity of the powder house with a target gun before the explosion seems to indicate that the magazine was fired by a stray bullet.

### The Missouri University Building.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 25.—The governor, auditor and secretary of state last evening examined the bids received by the curators of the university ten days ago for erecting a main edifice in connection with the university at Columbia. The contract was awarded by the curators to F. H. Binder, of this city, and this action was approved by the state officers, as was also Mr. Binder's bond for \$500,000. Work will be commenced immediately. The bids were not made public by the curators, but they were as follows: F. H. Binder, Jefferson City, \$241,500; Theodore Laocoff, Nevada, \$265,000; Allen & Co., St. Louis, \$392,000; Anderson Bros., St. Louis, \$395,000.

### Big Four Scalp Tickets.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Roads east and south from Chicago were thrown into a state of excitement by the discovery that the market here was literally flooded with Big Four tickets, which were being used to scalp rates from Chicago to St. Louis, Chicago to Indianapolis and Indianapolis to St. Louis. The tickets purported to be round-trip world's fair tickets. They are, as a matter of fact, one way tickets from Cleveland to St. Louis, via Chicago and Indianapolis.

### Again Respited.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 25.—Gov. Stone has granted another respite to Harry Duncan, the St. Louis negro whose execution was set for July 28. A stay is granted to August 18 to give Duncan's attorney, Walter M. Palmer, an opportunity to copy the records and prosecute an appeal to the United States supreme court.

### District Attorney Ady Resigns.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 25.—United States District Attorney J. W. Ady has sent to Washington a notice of resignation. He will leave the office on the 1st of August and return to his law practice at Newton.

Hanlan was defeated by Gaudaur in the recent boat race in Ontario.

### THE EXTRA SESSION.

Both Sides Preparing for the Great Conflict Between the Forces of Silver and Anti-Silver.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Cleveland will not return for a week. Neither will Crisp. Excitement will not run high until these gentlemen are here to inspire it. The silver men here are inclined to look into the matter of house organization with serious care. They regard the making of the rules for the house guidance next session as of primal importance. It is the open talk of anti-silver people, such as Gen. Tracey, of New York, that the next rules will be so drawn as to leave no room for successful filibustering.

It is the intention of both sides of the finance fight to make a supreme effort to get a set of rules which will favor their respective programmes. The anti-silver people, feeling full blown and powerful, meditate a rushing fight. The silver people intend to stand on the defensive and, while they will favor a repeal of the Sherman law, or at least the clause which purchases 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, they will insist on as strong a silver substitute as can be worked through. The silver side is determined that no checks rules shall be adopted. Many here of the best informed expect the financial fight, so far as the house goes, to develop in the very inception of congress in the adoption of the rules. Gen. Catchings, of Mississippi, head of the rules committee, said the other day:

"The rules will not be as arbitrary as those of the Fifty-first congress, but they will be stringent enough to permit the will of the majority to have its way. House business will not be dead-locked by a more handsful. After all it was not the rules of the Fifty-first congress so much as the unjust and speaker application of them which speaker attempted to make that the country complained of."

But, contest or no contest over the adoption of the rules, this outcome is certain. The rules will be so drawn that the money, tariff and every other question can be forced to a vote. Cleveland, Crisp and the majority of the house favor such a set of rules, and they will be drawn and adopted.

Speaking of Cleveland there is a story current on the Washington streets that he runs daily danger of apoplexy. It was generally known that he had grown vastly stouter since his inauguration, but no intimation of ill-health or apoplectic danger was whispered until he left on his present vacation.

"His health is too abundant," said a doctor. "He makes too much blood, not to be rheumatism which he limps with; that's great. Mr. Cleveland ought to be careful and eat the things and drink the things which modify the blood, or in the excitement and strain of the coming fight in congress something will snap and we'll bury a president."

The general view seems to be, without either plain or plenty of proofs in the matter, that Cleveland has been a very sick man on the recent Benedict yacht trip, and that the sickness was of the brain and blood apoplectic variety.

### EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The New York World Publishes His Views on the Cause of Business Depression.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The World prints the following as ex-President Harrison's expression on the existing business depression:

"The Sherman act is not alone responsible for the prevailing state of confidence that this country now experiences. The distrust is not against silver only. It is not against government issue of silver. People are not holding gold through the country. Relatively, gold is circulated as freely as silver. People are holding gold from the circulating banks or the saving institutions and are locking it in safe deposit vaults or hiding it away in old stockings. They do this not because they have no confidence in government money, but because they are fearful of business calamities. The distrust is increasing and the outlook is gloomy. The Sherman act is not the sole cause of bad times. That measure has served its purpose, it is true, but it is not responsible for the depression which overhangs commerce, trade and agriculture."

The present party in power came on a statement of its principles, formulated and promulgated at Chicago, where a gathering which represented a diversity of political beliefs and prejudices gave this statement to the country as the platform of the democratic party. It was announced to the country that the existing system of tariff should be modified to the extent of a tariff for revenue only. On this basis the candidates of the party now in power were elected. The enormous manufacturing interests were, of course, duly impressed, and became compelled to suit themselves to the condition to which the Chicago platform must logically lead.

It is impossible to bridge over suddenly the wide chasm intervening between comparative free trade and the protective system under which the nation grew rich, without prolonged convulsions in trade. Great economic changes do not adjust themselves with celerity; hence, fearing changes, they stop workshops and strikes arise.

If the Chicago enunciation of principles is to be maintained, business must prepare for a change. According to its principles the government is pledged to reduce the tariff to the standard of the Chicago convention. The business of the country cannot prosper under the circumstances. Distrust is widespread, everything languishes. The heterogeneous political elements that will meet at Washington in August will represent free trade and many theories contrary to business stability. The conservative people stand aghast at the possibilities and are trimming sails to suit the weather. The outlook is dark because it is difficult to see how relief is to come. The distrust might be dispelled, perhaps, but how? In one sense the situation is theatrical, excitement may be caused by a stroke of inspiration. How can the present somewhat analogous condition be changed by suddenly inspired confidence? The leaders of the party in power will scarcely acknowledge that its principles are mistaken ones, that the Chicago platform was false and should be repudiated. I can see no Moses at present who will lead the business world out of its Egyptian darkness."

### Miners Coming East.

HASTINGS, Neb., July 24.—The second delegation of the tramp miners from Denver passed through this city en route for Lincoln and Omaha. The men had been furnished transportation and traveled in box cars attached to a special freight. The only point of difference between this gang and its predecessor was the fact that they were furnished with bread and some meat. Their description of the suffering in the mining regions of Colorado which they have left is something appalling. They claim that Denver authorities are trying to suppress the silver.

### BUSINESS REVIEW.

Dun and Bradstreet Give Their Weekly Review of the Condition of Trade—A Much Better Condition Than Might Be Expected.

NEW YORK, July 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: This week the country has without surprise with an extraordinary stringency. The failure of many banks and firms has come despite the relaxation in eastern and some southern and western money markets. Denver banks were overthrown largely by the heavy export of products, particularly in iron and steel. The banks in a healthy condition, and there has since been noticed more readiness to extend accommodation. Under all the conditions it is astonishing that business has been so well maintained with so little evidence of unsoundness.

The treasury has been paying gold to the banks, but on the whole increasing its holdings. Exports of products are a little larger than a year ago, but imports are also large. The failures during the week number 467 in the United States against 168 last year, and 25 in Canada against 19, two of the failures of capital exceeding \$20,000, and 167 others of capital exceeding \$5,000 each. Last week the failures in the United States numbered 374.

### Bradstreet's weekly review of the state of trade says:

A bird's-eye view of general trade conditions throughout the country indicates that the South Atlantic and Gulf states have suffered no material change in condition, dullness or exceptionally quiet trade being reported from all points with slight exceptions, the improvement being noted at Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile. The Pacific coast reports no further financial or commercial disturbance, and with excellent crop prospects, freer exports of wheat and more liberal loans by the banks to exporters of wheat, particularly in California. Prospects there are relatively brighter. East, however, while there is a tendency to greater ease in money as at Boston, Baltimore, New York and Pittsburgh, that tendency does not include larger or extended loans. At Philadelphia there is relatively less ease in financial circles. Some large manufacturing industries at the east are beginning to acknowledge the cause of the continued depression. One or two large woolen manufacturers have closed temporarily, in addition to several cotton factories earlier in the week. The encouraging feature in iron is a continued reduction of stocks, but quoted prices in most instances are nominal. The advance in prices of anthracite is followed by a slower movement, while in most lines of staples quotations have been forced downward as compared with the preceding week. The financial position at New York has been to some extent unfavorably affected by the demands for money at St. Louis and Denver. Nearby manufacturing centers are also calling for currency to meet pay rolls, and it is believed that the result will be a loss in cash holdings to an undetermined amount. Few changes have been made in the outstanding money loan certificates, which are now nearly \$23,000,000. The money market is affected by the break in stock values, call loans being at 6 per cent. or less, while time loans and commercial discounts are currently restricted by high rates. Foreign exchange is somewhat firmer on diminished foreign stock purchases. About \$1,000,000 gold came in from Europe and the West Indies, and some \$20,000 is in transit from London. Silver is weaker on threatened adverse action by some nations of the Latin union. The number of failures for this week is the largest ever reported for a like period.

### GOLD RETURNING.

It Hears Can Be Held in Check There Will Be a Steady Importation—Failure at Milwaukee.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Gold is beginning to return to this country in goodly quantities once more and if the bearing on Wall street can be held in check for a few days there is little doubt but that there will be steady importation of the precious metal. To-day \$218,500 worth of the precious metal arrived here on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, consigned to Heidelberg, Ichelheimer & Co. Mueller & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co. It is also announced that August Belmont & Co. have bought in London \$200,000 worth of gold bars to be shipped on the Campania to-morrow and that \$150,000 additional of gold is on its way here for Heidelberg, Ichelheimer & Co. There seems to be no doubt that the stock exchange will soon order an investigation of the disreputable tactics of bear traders of late. One of the best known commission men said to-day: "The street endures without complaint the effect of legitimate influences upon prices irrespective of their favorable or unfavorable import, but at a time like the present, with the whole financial fabric of the country shaken, such unbecoming tactics as have recently been employed to depress prices exasperate even the most conservative operators."

### A Milwaukee Bank Swooned.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—The Commercial bank has assigned. The troubles of the bank are said to result from its acceptance of a large amount of paper of Corrigan, Ives & Co., iron dealers. The officers are E. R. Payne, president; J. G. Flint, vice president, and A. B. Geiffuss, cashier. The capital stock was \$250,000. The July statement gave liabilities at \$1,650,850, of which \$557,743 was due depositors on demand and \$328,940 due depositors on time.

### THOSE CHOCTAW PRISONERS.

They Are Run Off to a Private House for Some Purpose.

MCLESTER, I. T., July 22.—The nine condemned Choctaw prisoners have been removed from the Gaines county jail to Red Oak in Sugar Land county, where they are chained and guarded in a private house. The officers in charge will only state that the transfer was made for their personal convenience, and the indications at present are about the same, although for the past few days a large number of Indians have been at this place in council, and some people state that they are all of the Jackson faction and are in war council.

### Three Men Killed.

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—An oil well was being drilled in on a farm belonging to the Ohio Oil Co., about half-way between Freeport and Woodside station, twenty-five miles south of this city. The last screw was being turned when the well suddenly began to flow furiously. The tools were thrown out of the casing, and then the casing followed. The flood of oil soon reached the furnaces near by and ignited. So rapidly did the flames spread that only two of the five workmen escaped with their lives, and they were terribly and perhaps fatally burned.

### A STREET TRAGEDY.

Sensational Shooting in Kansas City, Kan.—Lawyer B. Edward Johnston Shot Dead by A. W. Little, a Prominent Business Man.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 20.—B. Edward Johnston, an eloquent lawyer, was shot down and instantly killed by A. W. Little, president of the Kaw Feed & Coal Co., ex-president and director of the Armourdale bank and a director in a Guthrie (Ok.) bank, in front of Holzmark's furniture store, 639 Minnesota avenue, at 8:30 last night.

The shooting was the outgrowth of a coal mine deal in which Little, Johnston and other Kansas City, Kan., men were engaged last winter, and which terminated unsatisfactorily.

When the shooting occurred Johnston was standing with Eugene E. Townner, clerk of the Wyandotte county district court, and Dr. C. L. Van Fossen, a dentist. Johnston had joined Townner and Dr. Van Fossen only a few moments before. He had just lighted a cigar in Connelly's drug store near by and was smoking it complacently with no thought of impending death. Dr. Van Fossen had one arm about Johnston's shoulders. The three men were very close friends. Presently Johnston inquired, according to the statements of Dr. Van Fossen and Townner:

"Isn't that A. W. Little crossing the street?" He pointed to the corner of Sixth and Minnesota avenue.

Dr. Van Fossen thought it was Little. Townner thought not, and offered in a joking way to bet a dollar on it, and Van Fossen accepted the wager. While they were discussing the matter Johnston told them of a rather stormy meeting with Little in the afternoon. He said that he was passing Little at the Western Union office on Minnesota avenue when the latter saluted him. In return for the salutation Johnston said he remarked to Little:

"I don't want you," using an ugly epithet, "to speak to me at any time."

Meanwhile Little was approaching. When he had crossed the street he was joined by C. J. Hanks, an ex-justice of the peace. Little and Hanks were chatting in an ordinary manner as they approached. When within twenty feet of the group, of which Johnston was a member, Little suddenly stepped forward two paces and a revolver seemed to fairly leap into his hand from its place of concealment.

Johnston glanced around and a look of surprise was manifest in his face. Without a word of warning Little fired. The bullet passed through Johnston's heart and he fell dead in the gutter with the look of surprise still on his face.

Soon after the shooting Little surrendered to an officer and asked permission to be taken home to see his wife and children, which was granted. He was then taken to jail. The body of Johnston was taken in charge by the coroner.

The coal mine deal, out of which primarily grew the trouble, was entered into last winter. George Douglas, N. D. Carskadon, A. W. Little, J. R. Quarles and B. E. Johnston were interested. The mine was at Huntsville, Mo. Early this spring Johnston & Carskadon withdrew from the concern, sold their shares and the enterprise proved a losing one. Little was often heard to accuse Johnston of causing him to lose \$5,000 in the deal. Johnston, on the other hand, told a reporter two weeks ago that he felt that he was being entrapped into some scheme, and that was the reason, he said, that he pulled out. His withdrawal from the concern, he further explained, was hastened because he saw that Little and another of those interested intended to beat him in the matter. Much talk has been caused in Kansas City, Kan., for a long time over this mine controversy.

Johnston was about 40 years of age. Besides his wife he leaves two children, one 3 years of age and the other 20 months old. Little is about the same age as Johnston and has three children, 14, 12 and 10 years of age respectively.

### THE DEMPSEY CONVICTION.

The Confessions of Gallagher and Davidson. If True, Bad for Pinkertons.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 20.—At the Western penitentiary yesterday District Attorney Clarence Burleigh, Attorneys L. K. Porter and W. J. Brennan, Notary Public C. C. Lee and Stenographer J. Beal met to take the depositions of Gallagher and Davidson, serving time in the Homestead poison cases. Gallagher was before the committee over two hours. Davidson's examination occupied about twenty minutes. The district attorney conducted the examination, but declined to give out anything for publication.

It was learned, however, that Pat Gallagher's confession in regard to Hugh Dempsey and the Homestead poison case is much more sweeping in its details than had been imagined by the general public. A gentleman who has heard the whole story says Gallagher's story not only implicates Pinkerton detectives, but several men much more prominent in business and commercial life. He stated positively, the gentleman said, that every word he said against Dempsey on the stand was false.

He implicates Detective Ford, of the Pinkerton agency, and gives the names of many others who were instrumental in Dempsey's conviction. He further states that he never administered poison or orotone oil to the men at Homestead and that Dempsey never proposed that he should. He sticks to the story that the \$250 that Dempsey gave him was a loan to protect his furniture.

### A New Bug on Hand.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 30.—Farmers of northern Iowa are seriously alarmed over the destruction caused by the new worm which appeared in their timothy crop ten days ago. In almost every field from here to the Minnesota line, and then to Waterloo and beyond, the ravages are apparent. The worm, which is about an inch long and an eighth of an inch thick, feeds on the head, utterly destroying the seed. Many fields are entirely ruined and others fast reaching the same condition. The pest is entirely new to this locality. Prospects are that the timothy seed crop will be a failure.