

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 13, 1893.

NO. 42.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR SQUIRE, of Washington, has been sued to make him give an accounting of an estate of which he was administrator.

The work of congress at the extra session may not be confined to financial questions, but appropriations may also be taken up.

The president has created something of a stir at the interior department by showing a desire to hasten the opening of the strip.

At a conference between the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the land office it was decided not to make the proposed changes in the Kansas land offices at present.

There is some talk that notwithstanding the bullion law the government will make no more purchases of silver until the meeting of congress.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has had another attack of rheumatism.

The Cherokee commission has succeeded in effecting an agreement with the Kaw Indians for the cession of their lands to the United States and they will soon be opened to settlement.

The people of Washington are petitioning the government to give them the Ford theater building for a public library.

SECRETARY CARLISLE is figuring on a new money system which will create a great stir in the financial world.

THE EAST.

AN alleged Chicago crook threw a brick into a New York jeweler's window and grabbed two valuable watches. He was caught after an exciting chase.

The city of Patrolia, Pa., was damaged to the extent of \$300,000 by a fire which broke out in the Kilroy block.

The break in the Erie canal at Rochester, N. Y., is more serious than it was at first thought to be. The three mile level is dry and 150 men are at work.

A TERRIFIC hail and rainstorm visited the region about Reading, Pa., doing an immense amount of damage.

ONE man was killed outright and eight others injured by a collision of trolley cars at Bay Ridge, N. Y.

JAMES HUGHES, the master workman of the United Garment Workers' association of America, who has been in the Monroe, N. Y., penitentiary for six months, has been pardoned.

The stock barns on the farm known as Grasslands, located in Sandy Hill, N. Y., one of the best known in eastern New York, were burned. The contents of all the barns, including sixteen horses, were burned.

The Baltimore and Ohio is rebuilding its line from Pennsylvania to the Ohio river.

A JUDGMENT was rendered in the New York supreme court in favor of the First National bank of Chicago against ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, with interest. The suit was brought on a promissory note for \$5,000.

JUSTICE SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, of the United States supreme bench, died at Newport, R. I.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's physicians say that the reports sent out about his illness have been greatly exaggerated.

CHANCELLOR MCGILL, at Trenton, N. J., granted a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Somerset County bank, a state bank at Somerville. The bank's embarrassment is due to that of ex-congressman Pidecock, whose paper the bank carried to the extent of \$90,000. The capital stock of the institution is \$100,000, surplus \$15,000 and deposits about \$250,000.

THE WEST.

SIX firemen were injured at the engine house at Ann Arbor, Mich., by the bursting of a cannon. Frank Kapp and Charles Carroll were fatally wounded and four others were badly hurt.

NOTHING has yet been heard from Whitman, the missing cashier of the express company at Springfield, Ill.

RED rust has appeared in the wheat at Virginia, Ill.

MISS SOPHIE KINGWILD was burned to death by fire caused by a gasoline explosion at Quincy, Ill.

REV. JOHN T. JAMES, of Aldie, Va., smashed the whisky exhibit of John Powers, of Dublin, at the world's fair. The reverend gentleman was taken to the calaboose in consequence.

A COBORN'S jury has decided that West Smith, who died recently in an Ohio insane asylum, was beaten to death.

The Costa Rica and Venezuela buildings have been dedicated at the world's fair.

The American Amateur Press association began its eighth annual session at the Auditorium in Chicago on the 10th. President J. C. Spencer delivered the annual address.

WHILE on the road near his home near Tahlequah, I. T., James Christie was attacked by assassins and killed. His head was severed from his body. The murdered man was a son of the notorious Ned Christie, who gave the United States officers so much trouble until killed in his last fight. He is also a nephew of Bill Christie, who is in jail at Tahlequah, sentenced to hang on the 18th of August.

DAIRY robbers have attempted to hold up a number of stations in Colorado in the past few days, but were successful in but one instance.

PRESIDENT WARNER, of the Bimetallic league, has issued a call for a convention at Chicago August 1. The idea is then to move on to Washington.

A TEAM driven by M. P. Bradley in Oregon City, Ore., ran away and upset the wagon, throwing Bradley, his wife and four children over a precipice forty feet high. Mrs. Bradley was killed and two children fatally injured.

THE bank panic reached Pueblo, Col., on the 5th, when three institutions dropped the blinds.

FIVE persons were burned to death at the Crow farm house near Gagetown, Mich., which had been set on fire by lightning.

AT Little Falls, Minn., Fred Debney and his entire family were drowned while attempting to cross a stream.

THE Choctaws condemned to die July 7 were given a new lease of life by Gov. Jones, who postponed their execution for one month.

TWO women and a man were burned to death in the floating Bethel at St. Paul, Minn. Two other persons were badly burned.

SEYMOUR, the mind reader, proposes to be buried alive in Chicago in the so-called East India fashion.

GOV. JONES respited the condemned Choctaws for one month, in response to imperative demands from Washington. It was thought the respite was tantamount to pardon as the executions would certainly not be allowed.

A TORNADO swept through Cherokee county and other parts of Iowa on the afternoon of the 6th. Meager reports had it that 100 persons were killed.

THOMAS ST. CLAIR, who was convicted of the murder of Mate Fitzgerald, of the bark Hesper, while the vessel was at sea in January last, was sentenced to be hanged October 6 at San Francisco.

AT Galesville, Wis., Anton Falls and Ida Johnson, an engaged couple, attempted to drive across the tracks in front of a fast approaching passenger train, but were struck and killed.

ELMER E. WILLIAMS, secretary of the Colorado bureau of information, has been arrested charged with having in his possession \$31,000 of the funds of the Chaffee county bank, which recently failed at Salida. The bank gave up business under very peculiar circumstances.

INABILITY to secure an extension of his paper has forced Lowry W. Goode, the most extensive real estate dealer of Des Moines, to the wall. Attachments and mechanics' liens to the amount of \$120,000 were filed.

MGR. SATOLLI was credited at Tacoma, Wash., with saying that the czar was preparing to place the Greek church in the hands of the pope. Russians at New York declared the report altogether absurd.

THE St. Louis & Eastern has been formally opened for traffic, a train running from Marine, Ill., to St. Louis and back.

It has been decided that it will be best to leave troops at Antlers, I. T., for a while yet.

Most of the Choctaws entitled to allotments on the strip have made their selections. About two-thirds of them take farms in the eastern neck of the strip east of the Pawnee reservation. The rest will be near the Santa Fe railway.

D. S. KREIDER, his wife and four children were murdered at Cando, N. D., by a hired man named Bomburgh.

THE directors of the Denver & Rio Grande have passed the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

C. M. PEOPLES, after jumping bail twice, was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Clerk, of Denver, by the Chicago authorities. Peoples is wanted in Denver on two charges of forgery and one of embezzlement.

THE NEW river basin in Louisiana is inundated as never before. Ten persons have been drowned and much property swept away.

JOHN MARSEE, James Francis and Dempsy Smith were killed in a fight at a picnic and dance near Woodbine, Ky. Joe L. Mitchell fired the fatal shots. He was not arrested.

THE Kentucky legislature, after a phenomenal session of 531 days, adjourned on the 3d. Hereafter the sessions will be limited to 60 days.

DURING a drunken riot at Kirkwood, Del., William Benton, a bystander, was shot and killed by a stray bullet.

AT Tarpon Springs, Fla., City Marshal Whitechurch was shot and killed while trying to arrest a drunken man. He fatally wounded the man who killed him.

GEORGE HERRICK, postmaster at Read's Station, Ky., shot and killed Ross Leonard, a young farmer of that county. Leonard was drunk and raised a quarrel in Herrick's store.

NEWS has been received of a horrible crime at Bardwell, Ky. Two young ladies, daughters of J. W. Ray, a respected farmer, left home to gather berries. An hour later they were found along the track of the Illinois Central railroad with their throats cut from ear to ear.

THE negro band who mutilated a young woman, killing her and her little sister near Bardwell, Ky., was captured across the river at Sikeston, Mo., and sent back to the scene of his crime. It was thought he would be burned.

EVERY foreign corporation with a state agency must file its charter in Tennessee.

THE trial of ex-Treasurer Woodruff, of Arkansas, has been continued to October.

AT Bardwell, Ky., the murderer of the two Ray girls was hanged and his body afterwards burned.

AT a large meeting of the chamber of commerce of Pensacola, Fla., a resolution asking the repeal of the Sherman bill was unanimously adopted.

GENERAL.

THE marriage of the duke of York, son of the prince of Wales, to Princess May, daughter of the duke of Teck, took place at London on the 6th.

THE Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Montreal on the 6th. A notable event was the liberal welcome speech of the mayor, who is a French Canadian Roman Catholic.

THE Lancet says that there have been seventy-five deaths from cholera in the southern part of France since May, and during the past four weeks 138 deaths from the same disease in Marseilles, thirteen at Cete and fifty-one in Toulon.

THE minister of public domains of Russia has under consideration a plan for the cultivation of 1,000,000 acres of cotton.

TROOPS are leaving Cairo to form a cordon on the banks of the Suez canal for the purpose of intercepting pilgrims who may try to evade the quarantine.

THE Union Pacific has made a slash in rates east from the Pacific.

THE army bill has been introduced into the German reichstag.

THE schooner Horace B. Parker, of Gloucester, Mass., has been seized at Port Royal, Newfoundland, because it refused to pay an extra premium on silver certificates with which it paid for its license.

ARAB slave traders have been twice defeated in the Congo Free State.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended July 6 showed an average decrease of 8.2 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 5.7.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, the noted French romancier of the naturalistic school, who had been confined in a private asylum, died the other morning. He was born August 5, 1859.

THE riots in Paris broke out afresh on the night of the 7th, the police and the mob having a bloody encounter in the Boulevard Voltaire.

R. G. DUNN's weekly review of trade says that there is a perceptible improvement in the business situation.

A CORRESPONDENT in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, telegraphs to Panama that nineteen prominent partisans of Bonilla were shot in that city, under orders from President Vasquez; many others who are in prison, suspected of complicity in Bonilla's schemes, fear they will meet a similar fate.

TRAIN robbers held up an immigrant train at St. Anns, twenty miles from Montreal, and attempted to rob the baggage car. The train hands overpowered the robbers and placed them under arrest.

THE Christian Endeavorers will meet next at San Francisco in 1895. About 15,000 attended the Montreal convention.

THE Camperdown was placed on dock at Valetta, Malta, to undergo repairs. As she came out of the water it was seen that her stern had been broken off just under the torpedo tube, about nine feet down, her ram was bent over toward the port side and six of her plates, three on each side, were damaged.

THE LATEST.

EX-PRESIDENT SACAZA, of Nicaragua, has arrived at San Diego, Cal. He claims to be president yet of the distracted country.

THE treasury refused to buy silver on the miners' terms and offered half a cent less than the market rates.

THE convicts at Ionia, Mich., made a desperate attempt to escape, seventy-five of them attacking the guards. One convict was killed and two fatally wounded before the outbreak was suppressed.

THE employees of the Milburn wagon works at Toledo, O., struck against a reduction of 25 per cent in wages.

VANDALS have defiled the statue of P. T. Barnum, at Bridgeport, Conn., by daubing it with red paint.

THERE was a terrible loss of life by the destruction of the gold storage warehouse at the world's fair. About twenty-five firemen were on the cupola fighting the flames when the fire broke out beneath them. They all perished except two or three who were badly injured.

THE Choctaw murderers will not be executed as the United States has decided to have the courts inquire into the legality of their trial and conviction.

AT the works of the Home Powder Co., near Denver, Col., two tons of dynamite exploded, injuring two men perhaps fatally.

THE question has arisen as to why the negro Miller, who was lynched at Bardwell, Ky., was taken from Sikeston, Mo., without a requisition from the governor of Missouri.

THE body of Michael P. Kelley, the missing Big Four agent, St. Louis, was found in the Mississippi river at O'Brien's Landing, near Cairo. Suicide because of financial trouble was the theory.

AS a result of an old feud, one man was killed and another wounded at a picnic near Princeton, Ky.

JOHN MAY, the train robber who killed Fireman Martin on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass road, has been convicted of attempting to rob the mails.

THE Holden Smelting Co., Leadville, Col., is in trouble over an attachment for \$17,579. The assets are \$337,000 and the liabilities \$192,000.

A DYNAMITE bomb was found by Cincinnati policemen near a patrol box, and it is believed there was a deliberate plot to kill officers who suppressed the riot of two weeks ago.

GOVT. TAFFEL, Austria's premier, favors the election of workmen's delegates to the reichsrath.

THE IOWA TERROR.

Awful Work of a Tornado Near Pomeroy, Ia.

Seventy-four Persons Killed and Many More Fatally Injured—A Scene of Desolation and Sorrow—A Night of Horror—The Victims.

POMEROY, Ia., July 8.—Seventy-four dead, half as many more fatally injured and 150 with broken limbs, cuts and bruises more or less severe. This is what the tornado of Thursday night accomplished in the matter of casualty in northern Iowa. The town of Pomeroy is one of wreck. There is scarcely a house left standing.

About fifteen acres of debris constitutes now what was a thriving village. Splinters are all that remain. Pomeroy is part and parcel of the prairie, the death-dealing wind having left barren and desolated everything as far as the eye can reach. Scarcely a tree remains. Piles of broken timbers and an occasional piece of furniture are all that can be found of what was once the largest building in the place. Two hundred and fifty houses were in all destroyed, and the money loss of these and their contents is placed at \$200,000.

Thursday night in Pomeroy was one that will never be forgotten by those who were there. Darkness followed quickly in the wake of the tornado, and those who escaped death and injury were compelled to grope their way among the ruined homes, guided along by the cry of some poor unfortunate who was pinned under the falling timbers. Almost every light of any description whatever was destroyed, and the surrounding places failed to bring lanterns with them. The search for the victims therefore was necessarily slow and tedious.

The tornado—for such it was—came from the northwest. All of those who saw it agree that it was not of the funnel-shaped sort, but came bounding by like a huge ball. It was of a dark green color and was accompanied by a terrific noise. There are those who saw it approaching when far out of town. Most of the people became panic-stricken. They ran out of their houses and filled up the streets, crying and shouting till struck by the timbers or whirling trees.

The cyclone was but of a few minutes' duration and was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which continued at intervals throughout the night. The path of the storm seems to be an eighth of a mile in width and twenty miles long.

Fairfield, in Cherokee county, was visited, swelling the total number of dead fifteen. Eight more are reported killed at Storm Lake, and many other places give notice of one or more deaths.

Gov. Boies arrived yesterday afternoon and took charge of the whole affair.

The governor said the situation was far worse than he had expected. He ordered more tents from Des Moines, and said he would have a company of more of soldiers on the grounds. The intense heat made it impossible to keep the bodies of the dead, and those who were not claimed by relatives or friends and by them buried or taken away by the officials. Forty graves were dug and filled with dead up to 9 o'clock last evening. At that hour the flitting lanterns in the cemetery showed plainly that the work of burial was still going on. Hundreds of willing hands dragged the dead and dying animals, with which the ground seemed literally strewn, to points on the outskirts of the town, piled them in big heaps and covered them with the remains of houses and applied the torch. Fully a dozen of these strange bonfires were kept going all the afternoon.

Whole families were in many instances wiped out by the tornado and houses that contained all the way from four to eight persons, not more than one escaped alive. Husbands have been left without wife or children. Children are left orphans and there are fifteen or more women in Pomeroy who have neither husbands nor children left.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

It is impossible to obtain a list of injured, but an almost complete list of the dead follows:

At Pomeroy—Mrs. Bassie Banks, Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Near, Thomas Harmand, Andrew J. Wilkinson, John Anderson, Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. Hught, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Buson, Mr. and Mrs. Neilling and son, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Benjamin Davis, Miss Lillie Kiefer, Roy Banks, Miss Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Marie Adams, Mrs. Harland, Mrs. C. H. Jorge, Banker F. O. Davis, Miss Ollie Lundgren, Miss Katie Davy, Mrs. O'Brien and child, Mrs. B. G. Hawlowe, Mrs. Tabert, two children of John Beckley.

Three miles east of Pomeroy the following: Mrs. Dilwith, J. P. Lundgren, Silas Weston, Mrs. Dahlgren, Mr. Howlett and wife, A. Foley, Henry Genke, Mrs. Quinlan and baby, Miss Alice Maxwell.

A short distance from Pomeroy the following dead were found: Miss Tillie Johnson, Baby Dahlgren, Grocer Black, 18 years old; George Black, 7 years old; Della Black, 11 years old; Samuel Maxwell, Richard George, unknown boy.

Five miles southeast of Pomeroy five were killed. Mrs. Morton and three children, John Detweiler. Two were killed near Quinby; Mrs. Moynihan, Mrs. Lester.

About five miles south of Aurelia were the following fatalities: Samuel Burch and wife and two children, John Johnson, Lilla and Lella Slatery, a Swede girl, name unknown; John Peters.

Southwest of Storm Lake five were killed: Jacob Grotter and child, name unknown; two unknown. Five miles south of Newell a family of three were killed, names unknown.

TORNADO IN IOWA.

Awful Loss of Life and Property—Fully One Hundred People Reported Killed.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 7.—It is reported from Jolley, eight miles distant, that a tornado struck Pomeroy early last evening, swept away half of the buildings in the town and injured a large number of people. Information is very meager. It is believed that Fonda and Manson also suffered from the storm.

Pomeroy is a town of 1,000 inhabitants, located on the Illinois Central, in the north central part of the state and about twenty-five miles west of Dodge. A railroad message states that a special train bearing physicians has been sent from Fort Dodge to Pomeroy. The storm came from the northeast and devastated a wide territory.

The operator at Tama, Ia., telegraphs that 100 are dead at Pomeroy and 200 injured. Not a building is left in the town.

EVERYTHING IN CONFUSION.

MERIDEN, Ia., July 7.—A tornado swept with terrific force over Cherokee county yesterday afternoon, killing fourteen persons and doing at least \$100,000 damage to property. Everything is confusion and wires are down in every direction.

The cyclone cut a swath from one to three miles wide. It is impossible at this hour to get the names of any of the dead. Many injured have been taken to Cherokee and placed under the care of physicians. Houses, barns and fences were strewn over the valley for miles. Hundreds of acres of crops are utterly ruined, and probably 500 people in the farming communities are wholly homeless. The course of the tornado was from west to east, but how far east it extended cannot be learned.

THE STORM WIDE SPREAD.

SIoux CITY, Ia., June 7.—A cyclone, accompanied by a heavy rain and hail, passed over Cherokee, Buena Vista, Ida, Sac and Pocahontas counties, east of here, late yesterday afternoon. Wires are down and little can be learned. The cyclone struck just west of Quinby, in Cherokee county, and did much damage to property. Many buildings were wrecked. Mrs. Allen Warburton, of Quinby, was killed. Near Cherokee a Mrs. Molyneux was killed, but no damage was done in the town. The storm swept across the country nearly eastward, destroying crops and demolishing the buildings in its path. It is rumored several people were killed. Many horses and cattle were killed. Trains on the Illinois Central suffered severely, all the glass in the north side of the cars being broken. Hail stones ten inches in circumference were picked up.

NEAR ALTA, IA.

ALTA, Ia., July 7.—A terrific tornado, accompanied by thunder and hail, struck four miles south of this place, at about 5:30 o'clock last evening. A number of persons were killed. Reports indicate that the storm extended from near Aurelia, but meager reports are as yet at hand.

TEXAS TRAIN ROBBERY.

Bandits Hold It Up in Regulation Style—A Little Booty Secured.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 7.—A special from Palestine says: The cannon-ball train No. 1 from Longview on the International & Great Northern railroad, due here at 9 o'clock, was held up and robbed at Nine Mile post, two miles this side of the Neches. No. 1 was about ten minutes late leaving Neches and at Nine Mile post a man who was secreted on the blind baggage crawled over the tender and commanded Engineer Billy Janders to stop the train, pointing a six-shooter at him at the same time. Janders shut off steam and stopped as soon as possible, but the train did not stop quick enough to suit Mr. Robber and he fired an ineffectual shot at Janders.

When the train was stopped, three men went to the baggage car and covered Express Messenger John Farmer and Baggage Master Strawn with pistols and commanded them to open the safe. Farmer quickly complied with the request under the threat that he had to open the safe or get his head blown off. The only booty secured was some local express money packages, not over the amount of \$500.

THE BRUTE CAPTURED.

The Fiend Who Assaulted and Murdered the Ray Sisters Near Wickliffe, Ky., Captured.

CAIRO, Ill., July 7.—The negro fiend who brutally assaulted and murdered Mary and Annie Ray, the little daughters of John Ray, near Wickliffe, Ky., was captured at Sikeston, Mo., twenty-eight miles from here, and a special train was sent to convey him to the scene of his crime, there to be lynched or burned at the stake, as the infuriated mob should decide.

Early Wednesday night the searching party across the river set out anew to hunt down the felon and secured the woods for miles around. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for his apprehension. Bloodhounds were secured and 200 men started to hunt for the murderer. Yesterday afternoon he was captured on a freight train at Sikeston, Mo., twenty-eight miles southwest of this city. The prisoner is a light colored mulatto, weighing about 195 pounds. He wore no coat and upon his clothing were found stains of blood which had been smeared over with dirt. On his person was concealed a blood-stained razor and two gold rings, which were identified by members of the party as belonging to Mary.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Harvey Bryant, 81 years old, was recently killed by the cars at Florence.

Among the cadets just appointed to the West Point military academy is C. Allen, of Erie.

The state board of railroad assessors, lately in session at Topeka, valued the railroad property of the state at about \$60,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 over last year.

While recently running a slag car through the smelting works at Argentine, William Steinbach and Charles Peterson were caught between the car and the side of the building and badly crushed. Steinbach died from his injuries.

While lately digging a well at Waterville, William Springer, 24 years old, felt the effect of foul air and asked to be raised. When within ten feet of the top his hold on the rope relaxed and he fell back a distance of thirty feet and was killed instantly.

Gov. Lewelling has received a letter from George R. Peck, general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, informing him that the management of that road welcomed the governor's efforts to secure lower world's fair rates and that it would cordially co-operate with him.

A. C. Shinn, vice president of the American Bimetallic league for Kansas, has issued a call for a bimetallic state convention to meet in Topeka, July 20. The financial situation will be discussed from a bimetallic standpoint and a delegate will be elected to the national bimetallic congress to be held in Chicago August 1.

Homer Baker, a young man of Kansas City, Kan., got into a quarrel in a Kansas City, Mo., saloon on the night of the 3d and fatally stabbed William A. Caldwell, of Armourdale. He then returned to Kansas City, Kan., and registered at the Ryus house under an assumed name, with a woman. Next morning, learning that Caldwell was dead, he purchased a pistol, returned to the hotel and in the presence of his paramour, shot and killed himself. He was the son of a motorman on the Elevated road.

The governor granted the following pardons on the 5th: Prince Gibson, of Shawnee county, convicted January 6, 1890, of burglary and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years; David Hiles, of Norton county, convicted February 2, 1891, of rape and sentenced to five years; Edward Johnson, of Linn county, convicted April 28, 1886, of rape and sentenced to fifteen years; Al Smith, of Cowley county, convicted October 3, 1888, of assault to rape and sentenced to ten years. These were recommended by the board of pardons.

The state board of health met recently at Topeka and made preparations for a possible visitation of cholera. The state was divided into nine districts, one for each member of the board. Each member will have ten or twelve counties to look after personally, in which it will be his duty to see that local health officers enforce the law. The board is preparing a rigid set of rules for the guidance of the local boards, and proposes to leave nothing undone which will prevent the dread disease from getting a foothold in Kansas.

About midnight, on the Fourth, an explosion in Garner's gun store, on Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan., wrecked the building, shattered scores of windows in the vicinity and injured three men who happened to be standing across the street. The escape of all of them from fatal injuries was little short of miraculous, and had it occurred earlier in the evening, when the street was crowded, the number of fatalities would have been great. The Herald office on the opposite side of the street was badly damaged, and the total loss of property was estimated at between \$50,000 and \$40,000.

The June report of Secretary Mohler shows a continued improvement of crop prospects throughout the state. In the eastern part of the state rains have been abundant and timely, improving the condition of all crops except wheat. Rust and chinch bugs have damaged the latter crop in some localities. Oats, barley and grasses are in good condition in the eastern half of the state, but not so good in the western half. Present conditions point to a good crop of corn, potatoes and forage crops of all kinds in all parts of the state. The condition of oats compared with average is 67 per cent., barley 64, broomcorn 75, castor beans 65, lax 89, millet 72, clover 75, timothy 79, blue grass 83, alfalfa 75, prairie grass 65, sorghum 72, potatoes 77, apples 25, peaches 46, grapes 75.

The report of the weather for the week ended July 3, showed that the state in general had been well watered, the rains being well distributed in time and fairly well in area. The rainfall was heavy in Logan and Wichita counties, and eastward through the Smoky Hill and Saline valleys; it was very heavy from central Jewell southward to Allen; it was extremely heavy from Abilene, in Dickinson, to Westphalia, in Anderson, in which area it amounted to upward of seven inches. But the most interesting feature of the week was the cloudburst occurring between midnight and 4 a. m. of the 29th, extending from the head of Badger creek, in Lyon, to the head of Hickory creek, in Coffey, wherein upwards of eight inches of rain fell in three hours' time. Light rains from Ford to Kingman and in the extreme southeastern counties.

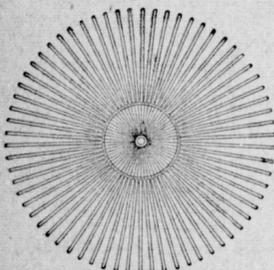
A. D. 10,000.

What Man Is Destined to Accomplish on This Planet.

An Optimist's Picture of the Future—Very Different to Those of Flammarion or Richter, and Feeling Far Ahead of Whose Bellamy Stopped.

The city represented in the accompanying plan is built entirely of aluminum, and the first point that you will observe about it is the complete uniformity of every detail in its appearance. Even in the two thousandth century a great deal of progress had been made towards attaining regularity in construction, but at this distant period the community no longer acts individually, but collectively, these cities being erected, not piecemeal, but in their entirety at one operation, but in their supply, electric light and every requisite service for the perfection of living being simultaneously turned on in ten thousand houses when the city is ready for occupancy. There no longer exist any such haphazard and unnecessarily large agglomerations of buildings such as were found in London, New York and other immense cities, communities of the size depicted in this plan having been found for a number of reasons the most convenient and desirable.

Let us take a trip around this city of the future, which is one of many thousands similarly constructed, all made



THE PLAN OF A CITY IN THE YEAR 10,000.

in one factory, which is the only one in existence, and wherein the process of hurrying out the various parts necessary for the construction of these houses and their complete equipment is so marvelously perfect that little more than the touch of a button will produce an unlimited quantity of material from the beautiful and ductile metal which is produced in the vicinity of the factory by an equally perfected system of machinery. The process of erecting a city is simply that of piecing the various portions together, a service readily performed by advanced specimens of the human race, trained to perform all the manual labor necessary in this epoch. This utilization of the apt would not have been possible, perhaps, but for the entirely mechanical process observed in producing everything under an absolutely perfect system, and for doing work of this kind their faculties are even better adapted than those of the human being ever were.

In building a city, the ground to be occupied is first made perfectly level, and the street surface is erected ten feet above it, so as to leave space for all pipes, tubes and machinery which go to complete its equipment.

By examining the plan of the city it will be observed that the streets are formed in the shape of ellipses, all converging to one central point, — the public hall, which forms the focus of the system.

These streets are built on a principle which permits of a rotary movement, and revolve continuously from the time of the city's erection, being dotted with small pavilions intended to take the place of the wheeled cars of the present day. They are formed in five sections, the center one of which revolves at the most rapid rate, the speed declining from it on either side, consequently, when one wants to hurry, it is only necessary to step from one platform to the other in order to travel more swiftly. In the center of each of the ellipses is a row of houses and between the streets is a central avenue or garden, twenty feet in width at the inner end and increasing in width outwards. This pleasure is filled with evergreen shrubs and plants which are perpetual in bloom and exhale a most delightful fragrance. In this pleasure are also innumerable fountains, and through its center runs a pellucid stream, some five feet wide, which passes through a trough of aluminum, designed especially for the purpose of public ablutions.

The streets, as will be seen, spread outward from a central circle surrounding the public hall, a building a mile in circumference, capable of accommodating all the citizens, and a number of visitors in addition. Beneath the floor of this enormous hall are stored all supplies necessary to be carried for the community; the storage quarters of each communicating by pneumatic tubes with every house in the city, and also with the farms on which the supplies are raised and manufactured, and which radiate out from the cities in every direction. The water and power reservoirs are beneath this huge building, from which all supplies are sent out as well as received.

The system of the city's construction may be likened to that of an animal, of which this building is the heart, receiving and pumping out again vitality in all directions. From this public supply department every detail of the operations in either farm or factory can be watched, owing to the perfection of that wonderful invention, the electro-scope, which permits you to see by means of electricity an object at any distance from where you may be.

With regard to the supplies required

by the people, there has been a wonderful change undergone. Whilst everyone has a new suit of clothing every day, the amount of food consumed by them would appear altogether insufficient to those accustomed to living in the past, the variety being restricted to practically one universal diet.

Two plants may be said to supply everything that is required for the comfort and luxury of man, outside of what the mineral kingdom and elements contribute. One of these is a polyfibral plant, which has been developed from an amalgamation of all the best original fibers, and which yields so prolifically and grows with such wonderful thrift anywhere that it is considered superior to anything else which could have been produced.

Farming at this period has ceased to be a very troublesome operation, everything being done by machinery. The touching of a button in the production department, will either glow, fertilize, plant, regulate the ripening or harvest the crop of fiber or the corresponding food product, polyponum, which is a fruit embracing all the elements that contribute a perfect diet, produced by the interbreeding of such nitrogenous plants as the agaries, succulents, tubers like the potato, and other varieties.

This gigantic fruit, somewhat resembling a many times magnified pumpkin, is, when ripe, gathered and transferred by machinery direct to the factory, where it is peeled, and after passing through various processes comes into the supply department in small tablets, containing food in its most concentrated form. In appearance it is not unlike a small cake of chocolate, and the aluminium in which it is wrapped very much resembles the tin-foil formerly used for wrapping that confection in.

You may imagine how tremendously this simplification of feeding has reduced housework, as one can carry their day's food in their pocket, as they usually do, and eat it as inclination prompts.

As for the clothing question: when the fiber leaves the field it is carried to the supply department in the shape of garments. These suits are bisexual and consist of a trouser-like garment, very loose and flowing, an upper garment of Greek design, and a pair of sandals. One of these suits is supplied to each adult, in any size required, every day, at the end of which time it is returned through the sewerage chute to the fertilizing tanks at the farm. No other garments than these are worn and they are considered to be hygienically perfect. The cost of their production is less than that of laundering a suit of underclothes used to be, although there are three layers of the material, adapted so as to have the effect of wearing both under and overgarments. In appearance they are of a bright steel color and exceptionally graceful when draped.

The public hall is a vast palace of glass, supported on columns of the same transparent fabric, the center of which is occupied by the rostrum, where anyone can speak and be heard instantly by everyone in the hall or even in their houses if necessary. The seating capacity of the hall, each seat being available either for sitting or reclining upon, and made of aluminium, is about thirty thousand.

The story of not only one world, but of many, is told in a never-ending panorama, which passes by means of electric currents round the building upon the walls, something new constantly dropping into the place of what passes away. To the residents of the earth of earlier ages this panorama would represent nothing, as the symbols which are used would be beyond their comprehension. It is a mixture of picture and writing, the necessary evolution of a system of communicating by thought, as practiced by the higher fraternities of the earth at this epoch, under whose control education and publicity naturally rest.

The panorama is carried over wires on a reduced scale into every house, but it is a habit, something equivalent to a perpetuation of attendance at religious assemblies, for the people to gather daily in the hall for discussion and amusement. Every male citizen on duty one day each year in the production and supply department. Otherwise there is little to be done, as there are no laws, but natural ones, which are perpetual, and there is neither the inclination to break them or the opportunity, all cases of atavism being relegated to the hospital or college in infancy.

Death still reaps his harvest, but funeral ceremonies have been simplified. Upon the roof of each house is a little floral bower where it is the custom of the people to spend much of their time. Upon the death of an occupant of the house, which occurrence has been expected for some time, owing to communication from the higher communities, no sudden death having been recorded in many centuries, and people only dying from natural decay, to which all animal organisms are inevitably destined, the body is removed to the roof of the house, the death being recorded simultaneously in every city of the world.

From the roof it is removed in an aerial cataphalque to the mouth of one of the volcanos in active operation, which appear to have been left for the purpose of natural crematories, and into the abyss it is respectfully lowered by the simian undertaker.

The roof of the public hall forms the depot for all aerial vehicles, except those for personal use, which are constructed on the principle which the original mammoth fauna had suggested, and by studying which man ultimately solved the problem of rising above the ground.

Upon this roof is situated all the receiving apparatus in connection with electricity, and from it connection is made with all the transaerial traffic lines, as well as the meteorological department.

In regard to the houses, there is little enough to describe, for in this matter as in others, man finally came to respect and imitate the simplicity which nature had so wisely taught

him, and when it reached the point, as it finally did, that personal service from one person to another was pronounced unlawful, and was abolished, as slavery had been before it, no one was anxious to have more work to perform than was necessary. These millennial houses, then, built entirely of aluminium and glass, consist of but two apartments, twenty feet square, one above the other, and a roof garden, all precisely alike. Pneumatic tubes lead into these rooms from the public hall, one for supplies, such as food and clothing, another for water, which is continually running and empties itself through pipes into the earth outside, and drawing through it into the stream in the center of the pleasure. There are also apparatus for lighting, heating or cooling by electricity, and by turning a valve on from the roof, the two rooms are cleaned of every particle of dust, which is forced by a heavy pressure of compressed air into the refuse chute, down which it is carried to the fertilizing department of the farm.

The simplicity of the furniture is striking, divans being projected from two sides of each of the apartments, upon which are scattered a few fiber cushions, which, when used for one week, are sent away in the same manner as the clothing and towels. Beyond the things enumerated, millennial man has no material requirements.

Nature has brought the hirsute growth down to the same diminutive proportions shown in the vegetable world, in which all plant life not specially cultivated has become dwarfed, owing to certain changes in the atmospheric conditions. The scant crop of hair is of a curly type, doubtless from the amount of negro blood which has been absorbed by the Circassians—the only remaining type, or, rather, the residuum of humanity. As to tooth brushes, there are no teeth to clean, and, the necessity of them having ceased, the gums have grown out to cover the space they formerly occupied in the mouth. As far as mirrors are concerned, the walls, being highly burnished, answer that purpose, and the compressed air, with which the houses are deodorized and cleaned daily, is perfumed more deliciously than any lady's boudoir, whilst fountains in the pleasure and in the public hall distribute a universal atmosphere of sanitary fragrance.

Owing to geological changes of a character calculated to leveling the earth's surface, and also owing to the great engineering works carried on during the preceding centuries by mankind, for the purpose of intersecting the large bodies of land by canals, thereby facilitating inter-oceanic traffic, before the secret of aerial navigation was accomplished, wonderful changes of climate were brought about. The currents of the ocean were altered and were so scientifically directed as to serve the purpose of equalizing the temperature in almost all parts of the globe, currents from the frozen poles being directed to the parched wildernesses of Asia, Africa and Australia, and currents from these places being sent in other directions to carry the welcome heat they accumulate to colder zones. This was one of the greatest engineering feats of the ancients, and conducted wonderfully to the development of the race.

Their epoch also produced the great concave excavations for sucking up the storm winds which give us one of the forms of power necessary for the production of our electrical energy a part of which is also derived from the action of the tides, which have been utilized by another wonderful invention, as also solar energy, converted from the sun's rays, by artificial means. When rain becomes necessary for the crops or vegetation, it is produced by creating atmospheric disturbances by means of concentrated gases dispersed from pneumatic instruments, one of which is located on the roof of each public hall. In this way, public convenience is better served, and at the cost of very little effort on the part of the meteorological department. The uniformity of the weather was really a necessity in an ideal condition of environment, as violent atmospheric changes had great influence upon the physical organization, producing many undesirable effects. Society has formed itself into five distinct fraternities who have their own separate cities, and systems of living peculiar to each, and there are still some in the van of progress whilst the laggards bring up the rear. The most advanced of these are the dwellers upon the hill tops, and their lives are entirely devoted to moral research, in quest of which, owing to the development of certain spiritual faculties, they are able to investigate even the remotest stars. These beings are half mortal only, as their knowledge of the mysteries of nature's laboratory and their spiritual development have advanced them to the point which is the dividing line between spirit and matter.

Following them are the idealists, who dwell under conditions conducive to the highest development of earthly ideas—the educators, who are really selected from these two orders, and lastly, the industrialists, who still depend upon speech for communication and mechanical means of supplying their wants. They are all inter-dependent, the industrialists supplying the higher communities with their clothing and building material, the idealists in turn furnishing the industrialists with ideas through the medium of the electric pictures which emanate from their hands, and both they and the ethereals are employed in the educational centers, laboring for the good of all. Besides this, all new ideas come from the ethereals, who, by means of inter-planetary impressions, are enabled to constantly increase the knowledge of mankind. Each community, you may be certain, duly serves its purpose in the economy of nature. It must be borne in mind that this is the mode of living among the industrialists only; a description of that among the ethereals and other co-existent communities will reveal yet more startling changes in the life of the inhabitants of this planet in the ten thousandth century.—From "The Story of the Millennium," by Arthur Field, in Demorest's Magazine.



WAS SHE GUILTY?
By Edward Lippard.
(Copyright, 1893, by the Author.)
JANE GUTTERIDGE was the daughter of a drunken and a consumptive mother. The latter was a respectable woman, born of honest, hard-working parents. For several years she lived a miserable life. Her husband's infirmity proved a source of constant shame to her. In the first days of their union she discovered his besetting sin and, in spite of the repulsion which it inspired, tried earnestly to reform him. Her endeavors were so unsuccessful that after awhile she gave them up in despair. Worn out by sorrow and anxiety her health completely gave way and she died, leaving behind an imbecile son and a little daughter named Jane.

In her early youth the girl showed symptoms of mental weakness, but these disappeared as she grew older and stronger. She went to the board school and passed the various standards creditably enough. Her home, as may be imagined, was not a happy one. Her father inspired Jane with a mingled feeling of fear and loathing. When he came reeling back from his day's work and the little kitchen of their four-roomed cottage rang with his blasphemous oaths, the poor child would shrink into a corner, cover her face with her hands, and murmur to herself: "Ah! how very terrible. Why—why does he go on like that?"

But sometimes, in spite of her repulsion and disgust, a secret conviction would obtrude itself that she was too nearly allied to him for the same wild blood which flowed through his veins not to flow also in hers. The tie of consanguinity was strong, and it spoke with a powerful, if silent, voice within her breast. And Jane was frightened. At this period she was too young, too ignorant to analyze her sensations. She only knew that while her whole soul rose up in revolt against her father's drunkenness, there were times when it possessed a mysterious fascination for her which she felt almost unable to resist. It made her dread, with a palpitating dread, that given the temptation she too might succumb. She foresaw that in all probability familiarity would accustom her to the debasing and degrading spectacle of a strong man an abject slave to that awful curse—drunk.

So, to keep herself pure and unstained, it came about that the girl fled from home. Through the intervention of a friend she obtained service with an elderly spinster lady, living in a remote, country village. Here her moral atmosphere seemed to grow clearer. At times, however, strange fancies flitted through her brain, for which she was at a total loss to account. Her employer, whose name was Miss Eliza Lorton, quickly succeeded by her kindness and gentleness in gaining Jane's affections. Mistress and maid lived a quiet, peaceful and uneventful life. Jane performed her little round of daily duties apparently to the old lady's satisfaction, and on either side a feeling of good will subsisted.

This several months passed. Jane's health was good on the whole, but her slumbers were frequently disturbed by uneasy dreams. Often they were so vivid that, during the day, she went about almost entirely under their influence. She could not shake off the impression they produced.

The winter season set in, and the weather proved unusually severe. Snow fell in large, irregular flakes, and covered the ground to a depth of several inches. In many places communication was interrupted.

The cold, white snow, the leaden, gray sky and the cheerless aspect of nature in general had a depressing effect on Jane's delicately-constituted nervous organization. She felt restless and oppressed. The sight of the snow filled her with a kind of blind rage. She went into the back yard, and, stretching out her arms, tried with all her feeble strength to check its downfall. Angered by the futility of her efforts, she seized a spade and dug viciously into the soft, white mass at her feet. Strange, fierce impulses flitted like red-hot sparks through her being.

That evening, Miss Lorton retired early to rest, complaining of a bad headache.

Left alone, Jane followed her example. During the early hours of the night she could not sleep, but at last she fell into a troubled slumber, and, as was often the case, she dreamed. She dreamt that she heard the wind howling out of doors, and the sound of it, sighing and moaning, like a living thing, caused a spirit of unrest to descend upon her. Still sleeping, in fancy she rose from her couch and groped her way to the kitchen. A large meat knife lay upon the table. She took it up and felt the blade with her forefinger. A shudder ran through her frame. Then, all at once, with that sudden transition of scene which in dreams appears so natural and lifelike, she found herself transported to her mistress's room.

Miss Lorton was lying on her back, fast asleep. A smile illumined her face. Her thin, white hands were folded together. They rested on the bedclothes, which left her wrinkled neck exposed to vision. In her dream, Jane looked at the peacefully-slumbering woman, and as she looked a sudden and hideous desire seized her to try the temper of the blade on that yielding flesh. The impulse was irresistible. With stealthy tread she advanced to the bedside. One swift dash from right to left and out spurted the red blood, flowing in a crimson stream upon the white counterpane. Jane smiled as she watched

the smile disappear from the face of the old lady. Then her memory grew blank, and she remembered no more until she awoke with a start in her own bed, in her own room, and saw the pale, winter sunshine shining through the window. Her brow was damp with perspiration. A horrible sense of oppression weighted her mind. She trembled like an aspen leaf in every limb. What had happened? She could not shake off the impression left by her dream. It possessed a ghastly reality. She said to herself: "Is it true? Have I or have I not done this awful deed?"

Then, she laughed hysterically, and cried aloud: "Ah! no, no, thank God! it is nothing but a nightmare."

So saying, she sprang out of bed, determined to conquer the nameless horror that rested so strongly upon her spirit. "Merciful Heaven! What was this? There, on the ground at her feet, lay the very knife of her dreams, stained red with blood. She almost fainted at the sight. By and by she gathered courage, however, to dress herself; although she hardly knew whether she were waking or dreaming. She suffered such mental anguish that, after a time, she determined to go straight to her mistress's room, and ascertain the truth. She found Miss Lorton stone dead, with her throat gashed from ear to ear. The body was already rigid. Jane felt vaguely that she was connected with the awful deed, yet she was at a loss to understand how she could have raised her hand against one whom she loved so well. With a wild shriek the terrified girl fled from the room. Now a fresh fear assailed her—the fear of discovery—and she took refuge in the cellar. Her heart beat thick and fast. Its pulsations dwarfed every other sound. She shut her eyes, but even in the darkness she saw that frail old lady lying amidst the crimson-stained sheets. Was she still dreaming, or was she mad?

How long she remained concealed in the cellar she never knew. It might have been an hour, it might have been a week. A kind of paralysis deadened her brain. She recovered from it, to find herself being conveyed to jail on a charge of murder. When the trial came on, it created an unusual degree of interest. Three experts were instructed to examine into the state of Jane's mind. They unanimously pronounced her to be possessed of homicidal tendencies, which were strictly traceable to her parentage, and which amounted to a condition of criminal insanity. The girl, they argued, was irresponsible and not accountable for her actions.

Jane's counsel pleaded, that, although guilty in deed, his client was not so in intention. He dwelt at length upon the friendly relations subsisting between the deceased woman and the accused. He alluded in eloquent terms to Jane's undoubted affection for her



SHE ADVANCED TO THE BEDSIDE.

mistress, and the terrible distress of mind evinced by the girl ever since the discovery of the crime. He urged that she was the victim of hereditary influences, and in the eyes of all charitable and right thinking people was an object of sincere compassion.

His speech produced a decided effect on the jury, who were touched by Jane's youth and piteous remorse.

A feeling in favor of the prisoner pervaded the court.

The judge, in summing up, said a great deal was heard nowadays of criminal insanity. Undoubtedly it was a most difficult and complicated question. At some future period, perhaps, humanity and civilization might pronounce judgment upon the matter. But at the present time the sole point which the jury had to decide was this: Did or did not Jane Gutteridge murder her mistress, Eliza Lorton?

They could only go by facts. If the jury entertained any doubt as to the prisoner at the bar having killed Miss Lorton, then she was entitled to mercy; but if they believed that Jane Gutteridge had committed the crime with which she was charged, they must return the verdict accordingly. Here a relative of the deceased broke in irregularly and declared that even in cases of proven criminal insanity, such as the present appeared to be, since all motive was lacking, he held that it was difficult to improve on the old Biblical jurisdiction of "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." Where life had been taken a life should be given in expiation. It was the only atonement possible. He asked the learned gentleman could it be well, either for the good of the individual or of the state, to prolong the existence of such hapless beings as were not responsible for the deeds they committed. Honest men and women had to pay for their maintenance. Were they not better out of the world than in it? He was promptly suppressed, but not before he had made himself heard.

The jury retired. They returned after a short absence and pronounced the prisoner guilty with extenuating circumstances.

On learning the sentence Jane wrung her hands wildly, and addressing the judge cried: "Yes, yes; you are right. I am not fit to live." So saying she burst into hysterical sobs and had to be supported from the court.

The next morning she was found dead in her cell, with a coarse, cotton handkerchief tightly twisted round her throat. The shears of Fate had snapped the thread of her miserable, young life asunder. She slept, to wake no more

A Queer Spot in Paris.
At the entrance to the Avenue du Bois, on the left, is what is called the Cercle des Panes, which, translated, means "The Hardup People's Club." This gathering is held under the magnificent verdant foliage of four rows of chestnuts, which were recently in all the glory of full bloom. It is supposed to be frequented by persons who cannot afford a carriage to drive to the wood and yet who want to see and above all, to be seen. The accommodations consist of arm and other chairs, which are paid for at the rate of two and four cents a sitting, and the plebeian bench, which costs nothing. Marriageable young ladies, flanked by a superb chaperon—generally the mamma or an aunt—muster there in force on the keen lookout for a lord and master. Men also frequent the spot. They are of all ages, from the pert, downy-lipped adolescent, fresh from college, to the made-up rone. Every one there is well dressed and impeccuous, and the one sex exerts all its efforts to deceive the other. Men are looking out for ladies, maids or widows with a dot, and ladies are in search of husbands.—Chicago Herald.

Wait for 1899.
It is a remarkable coincidence that the figure 9 is intimately connected with every great mining excitement of the present century. The great Algerian gold excitement came in 1809. In 1859 came the Mantazan mountain mining craze, where it was reported that gold nuggets as big as flour barrels had been found. The California fever came in 1849, and the Pike's Peak boom in 1859. In 1869 the lead was struck that made Virginia City a place of importance, and in 1879 the Leadville carbonates were discovered to be valuable. Of course, the connection of the figure 9 is only a coincidence, but it is none the less curious.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Home Medicine

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla may well be called, because of the benefit whole families derive from it. Henry C. Richardson of Bloom, N. Y., says that he and his wife have been wonderfully fully benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. R. was miserably ill the time with kidney complaint but began improving when she had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla one week, and after taking three bottles was perfectly cured.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

THE BEST ... ON EARTH.



HORSE SHOE PLUG.

EVERYBODY CHEWS IT!

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 removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 30 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trunks, etc. PENNSYLVANIA PAINT CO., Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

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

HEED THE WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble. S.S.S. is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to GET WELL. "I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot race. And enable you to GET WELL. S.S.S. all from the use of S. S. S. CHAS. HEATON, 73 Laurel st. Phila. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY WAIT.

Can you tell how the pansy petals grow?
Do you know where the clouds of the evening go?
Where the east winds rise, and the west winds blow?
Do you know the words of the robin's song?
Can you tell when the music floats along,
Whether the notes are right or wrong?
Can you follow the snow-flake as it flies?
Can you tell how the mists of the morning rise
Or the green leaf craves before it dies?
If you cannot fathom these simple things,
If your thought drops down when it tries its wings,
So near the earth, and no answer brings:
Is it strange that you do not understand
The wonderful things that God has planned
For the life in the unobserved land?
The robin's song you may not translate,
Nor the lark in the open book of fate,
But the truth is there, if you only wait.
If you only wait, faint heart, you'll find
The missing thread, and can unwind
All that divinity designed.
For us to know, Sometime, you'll say,
I see God's plan; I can trace his way,
You will understand, some day, some day.
—Julia H. May, in Chicago Advance.



CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED.
"It was not of ghosts I was thinking," she would tell you, "that night, I was awake, I could not sleep. The hall was large and strange to me. The cot was narrow. I was restless. I was thinking of the child Ninette, and how she must have missed me, when of a sudden I felt a cold wave sweep over my face and I saw a white figure gliding noiselessly across the hall and turn towards the steps. I covered my head with the blankets, chilled but not frightened. Celeste Bougereaux is not a coward. When I looked again, there was nothing to be seen but the cold pale moonlight streaming through the uncurtained dormer window upon the bare floor of the hall. The next morning, Mrs. John Lorimer was not to be found. I told no one of that visitation from the White Cliffs ghost. Bah! the provincials, they would have had no faith in it or in me. But I have seen what I have seen."
One portion of Celeste Bougereaux's story was irrefragable. It was on the morning after she slept on the cot in the hall that John's wife was not to be found. On the desk in her room were lying three sealed envelopes. The fourth one she evidently had taken away with her.
One of the envelopes was addressed to her husband. To him she said:
"I married you for Ninette's sake, I leave you for your own. You may be a trifle shocked at this violent rending of the feeble chain that links us together, but I fancy you will be infinitely obliged to me in the long run. Consult some of your lawyer friends and see how the knot can be untied legally, for I would not have you lose the full fruits of this sacrifice by reason of obstacles in the path of your marrying again—more felicitously next time, I will hope. I have no intention of making away with myself."
Another of the envelopes was addressed to Celeste. To her she said:
"As soon as you have read this, ask Mr. Lorimer to send you and the child to Glenburnie. Take with you her trunk and the envelope addressed to Miss Fairbanks, which I leave with this. Be good to Ninette, and stay with her; it will be to your interest."
The third envelope was addressed to Miss Fairbanks. To her she said:
"I am not conducting my project in the way I had planned before coming to White Cliffs. But, after all, we are the merest puppets in the hands of fate. I had meant my little Ninette should win her own way with you before I made for her the startling claims of kinship. She is Sibley Fairbanks' daughter—his only child, born in holy wedlock. Her mother and father did not live together happily. He deserted her; she had to make her own support. As all of the papers were in his possession, it may be some time yet before the child's legal claim upon you or upon your father can be established. She is the child of my only sister—a younger sister, to whom I was idolatrously attached. John Lorimer's suit for my hand carried no weight with it until he accidentally mentioned the fact of having the Fairbanks, of Glenburnie, as neighbors. I meant to have kept Ninette myself until her claim upon her grandfather had been made so clear that he would gladly have recognized it, but it has been ordered otherwise. If your first impulse should be to order Celeste, the child's nurse, to leave your presence and take the child with her, stop and deliberate twice before you send your brother Sibley's infant daughter adrift in an unfriendly world. Until I procure the proofs of what I say, you must make my simple assertion. Every word in this letter is absolutely true."
CHAPTER IX.
Flowers! flowers everywhere! The most expensive sort at the most expensive season! But expense was never taken into account in the Norcross establishment. Did Mrs. Norcross desire a thing? And was that thing the very best of its kind? Those were the only two questions worth the asking or the answering.
Friday was Mrs. Eugene Norcross' day. Not that every day was not entirely at her own frivolous disposal, but even butterflies are subject to exhaustion, and if Mrs. Norcross had not set apart one day out of the seven for "special observances," the praiseworthy butterfly of fashion that all Esplanade street, in the city of New Orleans, could boast, would have succumbed to the burden of its own popularity.
On Friday, therefore, one was sure of finding Mrs. Norcross at home, clothed in one of those marvels of French costumes that all her "set was raving over." One was also sure of finding the house converted into a bower of roses, while from every corner of the spacious

lower floor, during the regulation hours, floated the mingled aroma of English breakfast tea and feminine gossip.
Apparently, no one enjoyed Mrs. Norcross' Friday afternoons more thoroughly than she did herself. No child, freshly admitted into fairy-land could have outdone her in joyous gaiety, as she flashed from group to group of the tea-drinkers, moving her little form with its glistening satin train, and her jeweled arms and hands, with an effective grace not altogether unstudied.
All of those who drank her tea were not good-natured towards Eugene Norcross' young wife. Some of them, perhaps, had not yet got over the secret smart of his defection from the ranks of their own possible suitors. Some of them, perhaps, would have preferred his marrying a woman whom "somebody knew." Among these was his aunt, Mrs. Mellicent Norcross, who confidentially assured his married sister, Mrs. Delancy Delany, on the Friday in question, that—
"If Norcross had not brought her direct from Paris, one would be tempted to accuse her of gaucherie."
"Not gaucherie! Anything but that. For a woman in her first winter here, she is the most absolutely self-possessed young thing I ever saw."
"Well, then, provincialism, if you prefer. I imagine she has seen very little of this sort of thing. Her enjoyment of it is too undisguised, too absurdly genuine."
"It is rather patent. She is a pretty creature, though, Mellicent. One can scarcely blame Eugene for becoming infatuated so late in life."
"She is exquisite! Chic from the crown of her blonde hair to the tips of those little twinkling yellow satin slippers. It is her effusive gaiety I

condemn. I should prefer more repose of manner."
"Her costume is daring. No woman less sure of her complexion would have ventured so much yellow at once. She does laugh too much."
Miss Delancy Delany lowered her long-handled eye-glasses, and sighed. Mrs. Mellicent Norcross lowered hers, and smiled:
"After all, why should she not laugh? Life must be an altogether pleasant thing for her. The adored wife of Eugene Norcross, no children, assured position, old family, wealth, beauty, youth, health—I envy her, my dear, positively."
"And—yet—a skeleton!"
Mrs. Mellicent shrugged her plump shoulders and lowered her voice:
"You mean Eugene himself?"
"As jealous as a Spaniard!"
"What would you have? Perfection? I imagine her Friday afternoons are free from his espionage only because he knows that no men ever come here before gas-light. He will appear with the lighting of the first jet."
"Doubtless! It is an ugly serpent in this pretty Eden!"
"She walks too rapidly. She lacks repose."
Then opportunity for further criticism was lost. Mrs. Norcross was coming towards them, followed by a tray bearer. She swooped down upon them smiling:
"You are neither eating nor drinking! This is abominable."
"No; we were gossiping, and about you."
"About me?"
She clasped two jeweled hands to her pink ears. The diamonds that flashed upon them were priceless family gems. "It is the left one that burns. You were saying naughty things about me."
"On the contrary. We were saying that Eugene was always a most fortunate man. But—Bennett is trying to catch your eye. He has a card there. One does not need cards to-day."
Mrs. Norcross turned towards the butler, who was standing behind her extending a card and wearing his most impassive facial expression. She flushed under this implication of social ignorance, and made no motion towards taking the card:
"I am at home to all my friends to-day, Bennett."
"This is not a friend, madam. It is a person."
"Then I am not at home to her."
"She insists upon seeing you. She would not go. She has written something on the card. I have shown her into Mr. Norcross' study."
Mrs. Norcross lifted the card from the salver. It was one of the sort Bennett always kept in the drawer of the hall rack for emergencies. There was nothing written on it but a name:
"Nora."
A slight tremor, as slight as the waving of a willow wand when a rude wind shakes it suddenly, passed through her frame, leaving her color a shade fainter, and her voice a trifle less resonant in its gay clear tones:
"Presently."
She waved, Bennett out, of her presence with that one softly-spoken word,



THIS IS NOT A FRIEND, MADAM, IT IS A PERSON.

and once more gave her exclusive attention to Mr. Norcross' relatives. She had a favor to ask of both of them:
"Would dear Mrs. Delancy come to her on next Monday and dine en famille? She and Eugene could not agree upon the location of the conservatory. They needed an umpire. Eugene was positively autocratic."
And
"Would dear Mrs. Norcross make one at the theater party she was getting up for Irving's first night?"
Then, with joyful thanks, and an adieu waved from the tips of her pearl-stocked ostrich-feather fan, she turned from them flashing and smiling, and, gradually making her way to the velvet portiers that separated the parlors from the rear of the house, she disappeared behind them.
"Wonderful!" Mrs. Delancy exclaimed, in tones of genuine admiration, as the velvet draperies fell softly together once more, shutting out the radiant vision.
"What?"
"Amelia's self-control. The card that Bennett brought her agitated her excessively. She had twisted it into a perfect corkscrew before you had made up your mind about the theater party. The person is not welcome."
"That, at least, goes then to prove that Eugene did not marry a provincial."
"I yield that point. But one would like to know a little something of the antecedents of one's own brother's wife."
If it had been Mrs. Delancy's privilege to go with her sister-in-law into the presence of the person who was patiently waiting in the study, her curiosity might have been amply if not agreeably satisfied on the score of antecedents. It was John Lorimer's wife who sat there waiting for the tardy coming of

her sister Amelia, Ninette's mother. As the radiant young thing who had just successfully run the gauntlet of several scores of critical eyes flitted into the dimmer region of Mr. Norcross' study, Nora stood up confused and bewildered.
She kissed each other, and they called each other "Norrie" and "Mellicent," but, even as their embracing arms fell apart, the look of pain and bewilderment deepening on Mrs. Lorimer's face, she recognized that she was looking at her sister over a yawning abyss.
"I don't understand at all, Amelia! I have been trying to find you for a month. When I heard that you were Mrs. Eugene Norcross, I grew more utterly bewildered than ever. What does it mean? You cannot—have—"
"My letter was explicit enough, heaven knows!" Mrs. Norcross interrupted her rudely, laughed nervously, and settled herself on the other end of Nora's sofa.
"Your letter?"
"Yes—my letter, in which I told you the whole truth. I thought it would be safest. When I sent Ninette to you and told you I was going to Europe with that old woman as her paid companion, I told you that I could not take Ninette with me, because it was only on the understanding that I had no ties she would have me. She said she wanted no tear-shedding females about her. You knew all that before."
"Well, I thought no wrong of it, either."
"But I did not tell you the whole truth, Nora. If that old woman had not been Eugene Norcross' mother, and if he had not been going over with her, I never would have taken the position. It all turned out splendidly. The old lady died in Nice. I had seen none of her family, but her son, on this side. I came back Mrs. Eugene Norcross. When I wrote you from Paris that I was going on the stage, it was to prevent you from hunting me up, ma chere. I knew your horror of stage people. One cannot hope to succeed in life—succeed as I have—she glanced comprehensively about her—"if one dare not flinches a little, even with one's own sister. As for the child, she was always much fonder of you than she was of me. I wrote you a long letter three weeks ago. I told you in that letter that I did not mean Ninette should be a pecuniary burden to you."
Nora put her hand to her head with a distracted gesture:
"I grow more bewildered at every word, Amelia. I never got your letter. I have heard from you but once since the day Celeste came to me with your little girl, bringing the letter telling me you were going to Europe as a companion. That once was when you wrote me you were going on the stage. I cried over that letter, Mellicent, and I prayed so hard that you might be kept pure and sweet."
Mrs. Eugene Norcross smiled indulgently:
"A ruse, Norrie, my dear, but a necessary one. I knew your abhorrence of the stage, and I knew, or thought I knew, that if you believed me to be on the stage you would shun me as you would a leper."

"Now! We are safe—quite safe! Eugene never intrudes here. We can talk comfortably."
She pushed Nora into an easy chair, and, seating herself close beside her, began nervously:
"I am sorry you failed to get that letter. It would have saved you this trip."
"No. I came to the city independent of any expectation of seeing you. I had believed you were on the stage. I had given you up for dead. I placed the child where its proper protectors would be obliged to care for it, and then—then— But I did not come here to talk about myself. Tell me all that you have kept from me so long, Amelia."
"I am married."
Mrs. Norcross was not looking at her sister now. Her eyes were down-dropt, and she was nervously twisting a heavy gold bangle around on her wrist.
"I see that for myself. When did Sibley Fairbanks die?"
"I don't know."
"Don't know! Don't know! You must know that he is dead, Amelia!"
"I don't know. Of course he is dead. Of course I know it. Wretch! despicable! unnatural monster! Was I to wear the willow all my life for a creature who defrauded me into a mock marriage, deserted me and his child—left us to starve or to worse?"
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TRUE GENEROSITY.

A Sea Captain Who Was Not Above Taking Advice.

England's present interest in preserving the Foudroyant, Nelson's old flagship, brings to mind a story of true magnanimity which belongs to the annals of that famous craft. It was in command of her that Earl St. Vincent, then Capt. Jervis, in 1782 fought in the dark his duel of three-quarters of an hour with the *Pegase* off Brest. The Frenchman carried a crew of seven hundred men, and the two ships were very well matched.
As they were about to exchange fire, some one called out that the enemy was putting up her helm to rake.
Capt. Jervis immediately directed that his helm should be put to starboard; but a young officer was quick enough to see that the opposite maneuver would give the *Foudroyant* advantage of the first fire and make it possible for her to rake instead of being herself raked. Impulsively he called out:
"Port, port! If our helm goes to port, we shall rake her!"
Even in the excitement of going into action, the gallant captain was not above taking his junior's advice.
The helm was put to port, the *Pegase* received the *Foudroyant's* broadside, and as the smoke floated away, Capt. Jervis raised his hat and exclaimed:
"Thanks, Bowen, you were right.— Youth's Companion.

The Future of Natal.

To the African native the establishment of a colony like Natal is like throwing open the gates of Paradise. He streams in, offering his cheap though not very regular labor, and supplying all his own wants at the very smallest expenditure of toil. Where he multiplies, however, the British race begins to consider labor of all but the highest kinds dishonorable; and from the moment that a white population will not work in the fields, on the roads, in the mines, in the factories, its doom is practically sealed. It is limited to supplying employes, merchants, contractors, shopmen and foremen to the community. Sooner or later the black race will be educated to a point at which it will demand and receive a share in those employments and in the government. Whenever that happens the white race will either be absorbed or disappear. The mass will gradually demerit, and be perpetuated in the persons of a few hundred, or it may be a few thousand, mulattos and quadroons.—National Life and Character—Pearson.

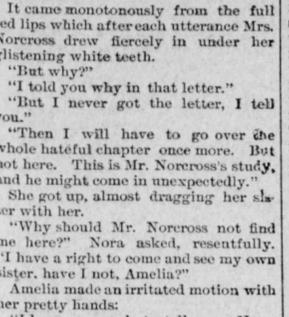
A Hint to Headquarters.

Head of the Firm—I don't see how you are going to support a wife on your present salary.
Smart Clerk—Neither do I, sir.—Truth.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOUSE FOR HOGS.

The illustration presented herewith shows the plan of the interior of my hog house. In addition to sheltering pigs it has two cribs for corn. The building is 30x48 feet, and is divided as follows: Two feeding floors, 2 corn cribs, an alley way and two rows of pig pens. The feeding floors, F. L. are 8x18 feet. The alley, A, is 4 feet wide and runs the full length of the building, separating the two rows of pens and the corn cribs. The cribs, C. R. are 8x16 feet and arranged so grain can be thrown from them into the alley, for feeding in the troughs or upon the feeding floors when wanted there. Pens for pigs are shown at P in the cut. They are divided by movable partitions, represented by the dotted lines in the figure, into pens 4x8 feet. The door at the rear of each of them opens on the feeding floor. Movable partitions can be made and placed across these floors dividing them into apartments 4x8 feet the same as those at P. With this arrangement, opening the door at the rear and putting in a movable partition makes a pen 4x16 feet, or, by taking some out, pens 8x16, 16x16 or even



PLAN FOR A HOG HOUSE.

larger ones can be made. They can be built solid board or open, of fence board to suit the convenience. They are held in place by nailing cleats to the wall or posts and having them fit into the groove between. It is well to have a wooden pin stuck in above the top of the panel at each end, to keep the pigs from raising it. Fasten the pegs to the post or wall with leather or twine strings about a foot long, so they will not be lost. These partitions are light, being only 3 feet long, and can be readily put in place or removed. Drive two spikes or strong pegs into the studding at the rear of the feeding floor and hang the partitions of them when not in use. Place troughs, for feeding swill or other food, in the ends of the pens next to the alley, A. The feeder can give the pigs in each division just the amount of food he wants them to have without leaving the alley.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FEEDING PROFITABLY.

It is a Business to Be Conducted on Business Principles.
The feeding of stock both during growth and to properly finish for market should be done on business principles. The amount of feed required to make a pound of gain should be known as well as the manner of combining the different materials so as to form the best returns to secure the purpose for which it is being given.
It is necessary to know what it costs to grow an animal for market, and this can only be known by knowing the value of the pasturage and feed given. Get the cost of properly fitting an animal for market, and it is comparatively easy when it is sold to know whether or not it has returned a fair profit.
So long as there is so much variation in the results secured in feeding we can hardly determine which is the best course to follow in feeding. While much has been gained in reference to improved methods of feeding, yet there is much variation as regards the rations that will secure the best results.
Of course, in summer grass can be made the principal ration, especially with nearly or quite all growing animals. But in many cases, and especially when it is desired to push the growth, something in addition must be supplied. There are few farmers that can make up the ration that will be the very best that can be supplied.
In fattening, the farmer that has plenty of corn will feed it almost exclusively. Another will feed middlings, not because he believes middlings are best, but because he has not the corn, and concludes it is cheaper to buy middlings than corn. The same holds good with nearly all kinds of materials used for feeding stock, and with all classes of animals a ration is given, not because it is known to be the best for the purpose to be secured, but because it is most convenient. A better knowledge about feeding would not only lessen the risk of loss, but in very many cases would increase the profits.
The man who knows how to feed, not only as to the best quantity, but the best rations, will be able under nearly all conditions to realize the best profits; and, while much may be learned from others, there is nothing that will equal our own careful experiences.—Prairie Farmer.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

To have nice chickens give them plenty of room.
One grain of powdered opium given every four hours will check diarrhoea in matured chickens.
Do not use lime on the floor of the poultry house. It generates ammonia from the droppings.
If you fail with a good incubator do not blame the incubator, for the incubator has proved a success.
ASA-FETIDA is used by some as a preventive of gapes and other diseases. It is put into water and the water is used.
It is a good plan to shut the poultry out of the house and generously sprinkle it with kerosene oil. If the house is shut up all summer the kerosene will kill all insects.—Farmers' Voice.

FACTS ABOUT PIGEONS.

How to Be Successful in Raising the Feathered Aristocrats.

There are some kinds of aristocracy in this world which display too much human nature as far as companionship or social intercourse is concerned, but included among these are certainly those charming aristocrats whose robes are of feather instead of broadcloths or silks, but whose blood is as blue as the bluest, and whose pedigrees are as long as the longest. Companionship with pigeons, the feathered aristocrats, brings one into a kind of society that is very real and makes no pretense of being other than it is.
To find the origin of pigeon breeding one would have to go far back into past ages. Variety after variety has been produced. Varieties have been made to take on many peculiarities of form and color. Doctors, lawyers, preachers, statesmen and men in all other professions and walks of life have been most eager admirers and breeders of these feathered beauties. The interest bestowed upon the pigeon fancy has been very great. Fabulous sums have been expended for single specimens of a particular variety, and years have been spent in mating and breeding these birds to secure a coveted characteristic. The greatness of this work and the success which has attended it can be well understood if one makes a visit to a pigeon exhibition and notes the almost infinite number of varieties that now exist, and the very great diversity among them in color and form.

The beginner in pigeon keeping should visit one of the many poultry exhibitions. Here will be seen the tall and stately pouter, with his enormous protuberance of breast, making a balloon of himself with his curious power of inflating the air sacs near the lungs. A most interesting bird is the pouter, but hardly suitable for a beginner's loft. Here also will be seen the dainty turbit, the owls, the tumbler and a host of others, but to my mind the most satisfactory stock for a beginner to put in his newly-made pigeon loft would be either the fantails or the

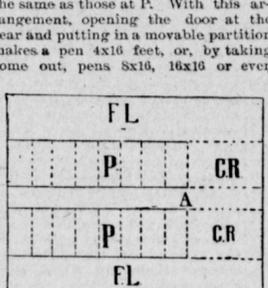


FIG. 1.—PIGEEON LOFT, WITH LOW, WIDE WINDOW.

Jacobins. These are among the easiest to raise and possess, withal, so many points of beauty and of interest that one would not go astray were he to choose either, or both, varieties, for two different classes of pigeons can be kept in the same loft without any mixing of the varieties, but more satisfactory results will be obtained if only one variety is chosen, at least in the beginning.
The fans are so called because of the enormous spread of their tails which look for all the world like the tails of turkey cocks when in the midst of their most pompous strutting. No more attractive sight could well be imagined than a collection of white fantails wheeling through the air and alighting on the green turf, with heads drawn back over their bodies, their tails spread to their fullest extent, and uttering the soft cooing notes of which which only pigeons are capable. With the fans, as with almost all other varieties, there are numerous subdivisions differing in color alone, but the white and yellow colors are most commonly to be seen. When, however, one leaves the white color he can hardly expect his birds to have perfect uniformity of color in their plumage, as some will be of a lighter shade than others, or some other point of color difference may be presented. The white fans, therefore, being so beautiful in themselves, and breeding so true to color, are to my mind preferable as a choice for a beginner.

The Jacobins have an even more curious characteristic as to feathering than the fantails. The feathers of the neck are long and part in a more or less distinct line around the throat, one part turning upward and forming a

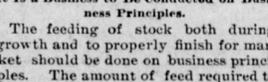


FIG. 2.—PIGEEON LOFT, WITH ARCHED WINDOW.

distinct ruff around the head, which nearly conceals it. The other parts lie down smoothly over the shoulders. Many buildings have unoccupied roof chambers. One end of these can be partitioned off and a very desirable pigeon loft thus obtained. A window must be placed in front, and, outside, a landing board for the pigeons to light upon. If a simple window is used it should be low and wide (Fig. 1), and be placed very near the floor, so that the birds may readily get the sunshine, as they hunt for grain in the littered straw upon the floor, without going into the cold air of winter days. An arched window (Fig. 2) is particularly attractive in these roof chambers when one's resources permit the extra expense necessary to secure one, but the rectangular shape will give just as good results. If the roof slopes down to the very floor, a low partition should be put in on either side. Pigeons always mate in pairs and remain so mated, so each pair must be provided its own roosting perch and nesting bowl of earthenware. It is convenient also to have a row of cages made of slats in which to shut up a pair, or in which to place the male bird, if he shows signs of a tyrannical abuse of his position, as head of the family, as he sometimes does during the breeding season. Full directions for the care of these beautiful pets cannot be given in a short article, but let anyone begin with a few birds and he will soon learn by experience what to do and how to do it.—Webb Donnell, in American Agriculturist.

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A Hint to Headquarters.

Head of the Firm—I don't see how you are going to support a wife on your present salary.
Smart Clerk—Neither do I, sir.—Truth.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.
The Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, July 22, 1893, in the District Court room, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at which meeting every member of the Committee is urgently requested to be present, as it is very important that we should begin now to make ready for the coming fall election. Every member of the committee should be present, either in person or by proxy, without fail, as early action, on the part of the Committee, may insure the election of some Democrats to office, at the next election.

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

Hay is selling for \$40 a ton in England, beef cattle are being slaughtered in France, on account of the draught, and every government in Europe is searching for fodder to keep alive its army horses. The United States with her bountiful resources, is beating back the shadow of an old time European famine.

Although the Democrats are in power in the Nation and the Populists in Kansas, Frank White, of the Huron Herald, still rejoices, and sings the following song for our State:

Kansas is the great glistening gem, set in the very center of a vast galaxy of glorious gems. Her brilliancy in affairs of government, men, and every branch of business in the commercial world, scintillates like the flash of sunshine reflected from steel, and the brightness of a Kansas day discloses to the thoughtful that nature is well pleased with her production. It is a joyful thought that Kansas stands today as she has for a decade or more, the peerless princess of the west, the sparkling gem in the Nation's diadem.

On the issue of female suffrage the Cowley county Populists see the Republicans and go them one better; or rather they try to elbow the Republicans off that platform so as to get on it themselves with both feet. They say:

Resolved, That we denounce the action of the late Republican convention of Cowley county in its endorsement of female suffrage as a by-product of the extreme and totally at variance with the creed of Kansas Republicans or their past record and may be placed on a par with the resolution of the Republican State platform of last year in favor of a reduction of freight rates, and we sincerely trust that no one will be deceived thereby.

Inasmuch as the foundation principles of the People's party are "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," therefore, Resolved, That we, the People's party of Cowley county, are unequivocally in favor of extending the ballot to women.

The destruction of the Wyandotte Herald office, at Kansas City, Kansas, on the night of July 4th, is greatly regretted by the editorial fraternity of the State, especially the Democrats, as V. J. Lane, the editor and publisher of the Herald, outranks every other Democratic editor in the State in continuous connection with the same paper, and is familiarly known by the fraternity as "Father" Lane. The building owned by Mr. Lane, in which the Herald office was located, was blown to pieces by three terrific explosions, caused by the ignition of a stick of fireworks that occupied the front store room on the first floor. Mr. Lane had just put his office in fine shape, adding a new newspaper press and material. The damage was very heavy, but was probably covered by insurance.

The July number of Arthur's New Home Magazine is the best of the year so far, which is exceedingly high praise. It is really wonderful that a periodical so excellent from a literary point of view, so artistic and so practical, can be published at the phenomenal price of a dollar a year. "The Woman's World" is a real treasure for ladies, both where the newest fashions and household suggestions are concerned. The illustrated articles are quite numerous and the work is admirably done. "Flora Culture," by Mrs. Phebe Westcott Humphreys, is a series of articles that would alone make the magazine invaluable to a large circle of women. A new novel, entitled "The Bride of a Summer's Day," opens in a most promising fashion, and the short stories and poems are one and all far above the average. "The Girls and Boys" department and "The Home Circle" cannot be too highly praised. It would be impossible to recommend this family periodical beyond its deserts, and we are certain that every one who reads a number will become a regular subscriber. A sample copy will be sent for 5 cents. Address Arthur's New Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

The appointment by Internal Revenue Collector R. B. Morris, of John E. Watrous, editor of the Burlington Independent, as one of his deputies, is one of the best that could have been made, as Mr. Watrous, while being eminently well qualified to fill the position, ranks next to the editor of the COURANT in continuous connection with the same paper, he having now run the Independent nearly twenty years, and during all those years battling for the cause of Democracy, most of the time hoping almost against hope, but ever ready, with

armor on, to champion the principles of free government as laid down in every Democratic platform, from the time of Thomas Jefferson to the present time. Yes; this appointment shows Col. Morris' appreciation of long and faithful service, and does credit to both his good sense and political sagacity. Shake, Col. Morris, on your appointment, and shake, Brother Watrous, on your appointment, and may your days be lengthened, and the sphere of your usefulness be widened, and the cup of your prosperity filled to overflowing, because both of your appointments have been deserving ones.

THE LIFE OF BLAINE.
As Norwich had the honor of publishing to the world Mr. Blaine's great historical work, "Twenty Years of Congress," so Norwich is to have the honor of giving to the world the only authorized story of his life. President Haskell, of the Henry Bill Publishing Company, has just returned from Washington, where he has made arrangements with Gail Hamilton for the immediate preparation of the Life of James G. Blaine.

Gail Hamilton has for years been a member of the Blaine family. She has known the inner and outer life of the man who stood for years as the foremost American statesman and political leader. She had his respect and confidence; she was made by him his literary executor, and to her care were confided his papers, letters and all his historical and biographical remains. Herself a writer of remarkable power and attractiveness, with a force and vividness of style which are the envy of her literary colleagues and the attainment of none, she undertakes a subject in its own character fascinating beyond any other American biography of the past decades. From this combination of a great subject and a great writer a great book will result. Nothing else would be a reasonable supposition. It is proper matter for local pride that, as Mr. Blaine's own great literary work carried into tens of thousands of homes the imprint of a Norwich publisher, so this only authorized and complete biography of him by his own chosen literary executor will bear the imprint of the same Norwich publisher.—Norwich (Conn.) Morning Bulletin.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The thirtieth Annual Catalogue of the State Agricultural College, just received, is handsomely illustrated and clearly shows the character and extent of the Institution. During the year just closed there were enrolled 587 students, of whom 336 were gentlemen and 251 ladies. These students represented 68 counties in Kansas and 16 other States and countries. The graduating class numbered 24 gentlemen and 15 ladies. During the 30 years of its existence, the College has received nearly 5000 students, about a third of whom were young women. Most of them have come from farmers' homes, and after from three months to three years of study, have gone back to such homes without graduation. The number of graduates up to 1892 is 320, of whom 105 are women.

The fall term begins on September 13th, next, with examination for admission. Copies of the Catalogue and other points of information may be obtained by addressing the President or the Secretary, Manhattan, Kansas.

THE RANSY

for July develops many strong points in its two leading serials by Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy) and Margaret Sidney, the latter being Columbian year sketches. Shorter stories and articles likewise set forth the purpose of this standard publication, which is to furnish the best reading to be had for the young folks and the family. The American Literature Paper concerns itself this month with the poets John Greenleaf Whittier and Oliver Wendell Holmes—names that will touch a responsive chord in the hearts of every reader. Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN

for July is bright, vivacious and timely. Its writers enter into the spirit of their work with a heartiness that imparts itself not only to the young reader, but to the sympathizer and lover of child life everywhere. Its poems and stories, noticeably "A Little Columbian Grandpa," which is distinctively "Columbian" this month, will meet the needs of vacation time, and inspire a love of patriotism as well among both boys and girls. Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

BABYLAND

for July is a real summer number. All about tennis, and Two Little Indian babies who are cradled in the tree tops. "Through the Farmyard Gate" and "Babykins," the little pictorial Baby serials, are dainty and sweet. There are pictures for Baby to look at, and rhymes for mamma to read to Baby. Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

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

J. G. ATKINSON.

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

By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these BEST-SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan, of Maine, took 112 orders from first 110 calls; agent's profit \$196.50. Mrs. Ballard, of Ohio, took 15 orders, \$3 Sent Russia, in 1 day; profit \$28.25. N. J. Rice, of Massachusetts, took 27 orders in 2 days; profit \$17.25. J. Partridge, of Maine, took 43 orders from 21 calls; profit \$75.25. A. Palmer, of North Dakota, took 53 orders in 3 days; profit \$35. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY BY GIVEN. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to THE HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., Norwich, Ct.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase,

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

Mrs. C. F. Spink, Plaintiff,

Hiram W. Newby, G. Allie Newby, The Marion Abstract Investment Company, John K. Mulvane, Wm. Maxwell, Albert Hartmann, Guaranty, G. G. Newby, W. L. B. Newby and McPherson National Bank, Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JULY, 1893,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

East half (1/2) of northeast quarter (1/4) and east half (1/2) of southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (22), township eighteen (18), range six (6) east, and the west half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section four (4), township nineteen (19), range six (6) east of the sixth (6) E. M. TOWNS reserved at time of sale.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Newby, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs. J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, June 17th, 1893.

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Cottonwood Falls, Kan.,
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3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.	...	25
4—Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Bilious Colic.	...	25
5—Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.	...	25
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.	...	25
7—Constipation, Headache, Bragg.	...	25
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	...	25
9—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	...	25
10—Dyspepsia, Bloating, Constipation.	...	25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.	...	25
12—Wires, Too Profuse Periods.	...	25
13—Cramp, Lumbago, Rheumatism.	...	25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	...	25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.	...	25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	...	25
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding.	...	25
18—Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes.	...	25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	...	25
20—Whooping Cough.	...	25
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.	...	25
22—Ear Discharges, Impacted Hearing.	...	25
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling.	...	25
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness.	...	25
25—Dropsy, and Serous Secretions.	...	25
26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding.	...	25
27—Kidney Diseases.	...	25
28—Sore Throat, or Canker, White Throat.	...	25
29—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	...	25
30—Painful Periods.	...	25
31—Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery.	...	25
32—Chronic Constipation or Eruptions.	...	25

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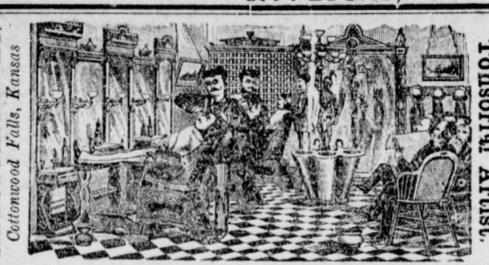
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And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

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The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway; New to the line, let us change place where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names (CEDAR GROVE, ELIMDALE, etc.), and times for various routes.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

A merchant looked into his store and said, 'Next year I will advertise.' Forty years after they found him dead, with a fool's cap over his eyes. Rain is needed badly. Peaches are beginning to ripen. We still need money to pay debts. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter is quite sick. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Somers has 17 pupils in shorthand. John Bell has gone to the World's Fair. H. F. Gillett is on the sick list, this week. Lee Swope was down to Topeka, last Saturday. J. R. Blackshere was down to Topeka, Monday. Hugh Griffith has sold his store at Arkansas City. D. W. Mercer, of Homestead, was in town, Monday. Johnnie Coleman has returned home, from Chicago. If you ever think of studying shorthand how is your opportunity. WANTED.—A cook, at M. Quinn's restaurant, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. H. F. Gillett has presented his daughter, Miss Ella, with a new piano. N. B. Scribner shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night. Sid Delate, of Strong City, has returned home, from a visit at La Junta, Col. J. H. Mayville and Park McMinds, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Tuesday. Mrs. James Austin returned, Tuesday, from a two months' visit in Michigan. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, the fore part of the week. The annual tax levy will be made by the County Commissioners, August 7. Joe Weirman, of Langston City, Oklahoma, is here visiting friends and relatives. E. O. Trask, of the Matfield Mirror, smiled on the COURANT outfit, last Saturday. C. The family of Wm. Norton, including himself, are suffering from whooping cough. Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug18-tf Binding Twine at the Co-operative Store, equal to the best, at ten cents per pound. Mrs. M. McDonald, of Strong City, is at Emporia, receiving medical treatment. Wm. McNeer and family leave, today, for a visit at their old home, in Wisconsin. Born, on Monday, July 10, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clay, of Strong City, a son. Miss Emma Kilgore was quite sick, Saturday night, but is now up and about again. Howard Grimes, of Matfield Green, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, Monday. John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. j12-tf W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka, arrived here, Tuesday, on a vacation from his arduous labors. FOR SALE.—A fresh young milch cow and heifer calf. Apply at the COURANT office. jyl3-tf B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling calico and muslin at 5 cents per yard. Joseph Langendorf, of Prairie Hill, is slowly recovering from his severe spell of sickness. Misses Fannie Evans and Dovie Barnett, of Emporia, are visiting at Mr. A. B. Reese's. Miss Ollie Fish, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Geo. Ferrer, at Topeka. Willard Harrow, of Hamburg, Iowa, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. G. K. Hagens, of Strong City. Ed. Bradley left, yesterday morning, for Reno, Nevada, where he will work for C. L. Watson. Wm. Potts has moved his shoe shop to Matfield Green, but he has not yet moved his family there.

Joseph Shaw, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his son, John Shaw, of Florence. July 11, marriage license was issued to Mr. J. S. McCauley and Miss Laura Maloney, both of Hymer. J. E. Vanderpool came in from Guthrie, Oklahoma, Friday night, and has since gone to Homestead. R. D. Howden, of Woodward, I. T., was, this week, visiting friends in Strong City, his former home. Mrs. Robert McCrum and children, of Strong City, were at Council Grove, this week, visiting old friends. Mrs. J. H. Brown, of Arkansas City, arrived here, Friday, on a visit at her mother's, Mrs. L. T. Simmons. Mrs. T. M. Gruwell had a congestive chill, Saturday, from the effects of which she is slowly improving. Born, on Thursday, June 29, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ice, near Cedar Point, a 12-pound daughter. Frank Mills and sister, Miss Jennie Mills, of Topeka, are here visiting their cousins, the Smith brothers. Call on 'Equire M. C. Newton for pocket-book found near Spring Creek, Saturday night, containing money. A gasoline stove for sale. The owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Apply at this office. jeltf P. P. Schriver and family, of Cedar Point, returned, last Friday, from a two weeks' visit at the World's Fair. Mrs. Mary J. Palmer and daughter, Bertie, have returned home, from their visit at Peabody and in Marion county. Geo. Collett, of Garnett, was in town, Monday, making final settlements in his deceased father's estate. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lewis, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from their son, Riley Lewis, of Kansas City. Andy Robertson, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his mother, Mrs. S. C. Corry, of Emporia. Best Oil and Gasoline in the market, delivered at your door. Perfection Oil, 10c per gallon. Gasoline, 12c per gallon. A. C. GATES. Mrs. Walter Simmons, nee Lizzie Daub, and baby, are visiting relatives here, and will remain during the summer. Mrs. J. T. Foracre, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her brother, N. P. Claybourne, of Winchester, Ohio. Mrs. James McClelland, of Prairie Hill, is enjoying a visit from her niece, Miss Clara Mills, of Albany, N. Y. Dr. J. T. Morgan and family are now at East Los Vegas, N. M., and Mrs. Morgan is improving some in her health. Ed Martyn and sister, Miss May Martyn, of Kansas City, Mo., are visiting the families of John and Dennis Madden. Barney Lantry, Jr., was at Strong City, last week, on his way to Los Vegas, N. M., where he was going for his health. Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Scribner went to Kansas City, Monday night, on a visit to Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, Mr. Scribner's sister. E. O. Trask, Sr., of Matfield Green, was at Americus, last week, where he expects to start a newspaper, in the near future. Miss Dora Cochran returned home, Tuesday night, from an extended visit at Mulvane and other places in Western Kansas. Regular service will be held in the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, morning and evening, by Prof. Quay, of Emporia. Miss Anna Filson, of Strong City, has accepted a position with the new firm of Wiebrecht & Reifsnnyder, in Strong City. For Sale.—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. nov24-tf J. W. Holsinger has rented the W. W. Sanders place, opposite Mr. Sanders' home property, and will move into the same. Geo. U. Young, of Strong City, came in, last Friday, from Arizona, where he has been working for B. Lantry & Sons. Miss Minnie Cochran, of Severance, Doniphan county, arrived here, Saturday afternoon, on a visit at her Uncle F. P. Cochran's. Mrs. Julia Manson, has brought suit in the District Court, in a breach of promise action against Wm. Blosser, for \$2,000 damage. Mr. Baker, who brought in the suspected cattle, from Texas, last spring, shipped fifteen car loads of them, last week, from Bazaar. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Williams, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from Dave Hilton and family, of Kansas City, Kas. The fall of the Bastille will be celebrated, to-morrow, July 14, near Florence, by the French settlers of Chase and Marion counties. If you don't want to attend the night school of shorthand talk to Somers about the day class he is going to organize soon. C. R. Simmons was on the sick list the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week, but is now out and at his post of duty. Robt. F. Holmes, of Cedar Point, was in town, Friday, selecting goods from a drummer, for the store of E. F. Holmes, at Cedar Point. Wm. Bonewell, of Kansas City, Mo., arrived here, Monday afternoon, on a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bonewell. License was issued on July 4th, by Judge J. M. Rose, for the marriage of Mr. A. L. Mason and Miss Clara M. Jackson, both of Woneveu. Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door south of Mercer's, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield, have just received a new lot of Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures. Mrs. W. J. Dougherty, of Fox creek, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her brother, J. H. Rush, of Rooks county.

George Birdsall, of Albany, N. Y., who was here visiting his sisters, Mrs. J. A. Ganvey and Mrs. James McClelland, started back home, last Monday. "The postoffice is now located on the east side of Broadway, for the first time in the history of the city," says the Reveille, and it speaks the truth. Vice President Adlai Stevenson, accompanied by a party of friends, en route for the west, passed through Strong City, Tuesday evening, on train No. 3. Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, stopped off here, last Thursday, to visit his mother and sister, while on his return home, from Washington, D. C. The mercury registered 95° in the shade, last Thursday afternoon, and it has been above 90° every afternoon since then, and yesterday afternoon it registered 97° in the shade. Eli Goodroe and Miss Jessie Hagens, of Strong City, returned home, Saturday, from Miltenvale, Kansas, where they visited Mr. Goodroe's parents and spent the Fourth. J. W. Holsinger returned, last Friday, from Chula Vista, California, looking hale and hearty. He reports that license was out for the marriage of Ray Upton, on July 4. The wife of James Hays, son of Mrs. Ann Mitchell, and grandson of James Hays, Sr., died, at her home on Rock creek, and was buried, last Saturday, in the Bazaar cemetery. Half fair tickets will be sold to Chicago, next Monday, July 17, and continuing Mondays, July 24, 31 and August 7, good to return on the first and second succeeding Fridays. Homer Evans, formerly of South Fork, died, at the Insane Asylum at Ossawatimie, and his remains were brought here, last Monday, and interred in the Bazaar cemetery, the following day. Don't forget that the Chase County Fair will be held on September 13, 14 and 15, this year. The Board of Directors are busy at work putting everything in order, and indications point to a fine display of the products of this county. Walter L. Russ, the prison reformer and Superintendent of the Waifs' Home, Topeka, will speak at the M. E. church, Elmdale, Sunday evening, July 16th, on the subject of "Prisons and Prison Work." All within reach should attend. Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City, returned home, Sunday, from Windom, McPherson county, where he had just completed the plastering of five handsome residences. Mr. Raleigh is an A. No. 1 plasterer, and is in demand wherever he is known. James McKinney, of Baylis, Ill., a nephew of T. C. and A. D. Raymer, who has been working in Sedgwick county for the past two months, stopped over here, the fore part of the week, on a visit to his uncles, and proceeded, yesterday, on his way home. Mr. John L. Pratt, of Matfield, Chase county, was noticed among the delegates at the Whitley, Wednesday. Mr. Pratt does not necessarily have to dabble in politics, as he is the owner of some of the finest horses in Chase county. He also ordered the Democrat sent to his address.—Emporia Democrat, July 6. Jim Skeer, foreman of the erection of the new bridge at Leavenworth, was in town, last week, measuring up a large amount of our stone, to be used in the construction of the bridge. Jim is an old Strong City boy, having worked for the firm of B. Lantry & Sons for a number of years.—Strong City Derrick, July 6. Joe Plummer, of Strong City, has purchased the J. J. Massey property, just north of Henry Wiebrecht's residence, in that city, and has torn down the little house on said lots, and on its site is putting up a handsome cottage, for which Joe Livery is building the foundation, and Patrick Raleigh will do the plastering. Axel Anderson and family left Monday afternoon, for Bjery, Sjonhem, Wisby, Gotland, Sweden, on a visit at the old home of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. Their many friends here wish them a safe voyage, a pleasant time during their absence, and that they may, at no distant day, safely return to this community. The parties who wrecked a Santa Fe train, near Osage City, last fall, for the purpose of robbery, in which wreck four of the train men were killed, have been arrested and are now in the Shawnee county jail. The case was worked up by H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, of the Santa Fe claims department, who arrested one of the wreckers, J. A. Reynolds, in Arizona, and Reynolds has since made a confession. In our rush of business, last week, we failed to mention the fact that the show windows of E. L. Ford, the jeweler, Carson & Sanders, dry goods merchants; Holmes & Gregory, clothing and gents' furnishings, and J. M. Tuttle, general merchant, were most handsomely decorated on the Fourth of July. A most interesting feature of Holmes & Gregory's display was a large silk American flag, used in the American Consulate by the late Judge D. K. Carter, when he was Minister to Chili. The Misses Minnie and Dena Sonderman left for their home in Hanover, Kansas, Wednesday night. Miss Dena has been in charge of the Catholic school at this place, for the past three years, and has proven herself a successful instructor, only giving up the school that she may accept one nearer home. She will be in the school at Marysville, in the future. Miss Minnie was with the Derrick for nearly a year, learning the art of printing, in this office, and we can say we have never had a more faithful employee. Last night a reception was given them, by their friends, at the home of Mr. Dave Rettiger. The young ladies leave behind many friends who regret their departure and will welcome them on a visit to Strong City.—Strong City Derrick, July 6. FOR SALE. An IXL Wind-Mill, as good as new, at one-third cost. Call at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Commissioners' Proceedings. In the matter of the assessment of W. M. Moore on real estate in Toledo township, it having been shown that the same was erroneous, \$4.20 was rebated. Minutes corrected as to the vacation of the Lind Wilson road. Ordered that the amount of personal property tax of C. H. Kline be and is hereby lowered from \$5.035 to \$1.785 it having been shown that part of his assessment was on U. S. notes which were not taxable. \$50 was donated to Diamond creek township towards a reinstating of bridge at the E. C. Campbell crossing. Bill of costs in case of State vs Largent rejected. Mercer road rejected on account of proper notice not being served on landowners. Marion and Chase county bridge petition laid over until next meeting. A Bradley road located as prayed for. Hitchcock-Billings road laid over until next regular meeting, all landowners not having been notified. It having been brought to the notice of the commissioners that Dr. E. R. Park had left the position of physician to county Poor Farm was declared vacant, and the clerk was instructed to publish call for bids which will be found in another column under the head of "Notice to Physician." Bids were opened for building abutments including grading across Fox creek at Robertsons crossing and found to be as follows: John Atkinson bid for building abutments according to specifications for \$5 per yd including digging of foundations and grading for 25 cents per yard. John McDowell and David Biggam agreed to furnish all the material and do all the work according to specifications in County Clerk's office at the following prices: Masonry per cubic yd, \$3.47, excavations for abutments 56 cents, grading 25 cents. Rettiger Bros propose to furnish all labor complete stonework, excavating and grading for the following prices: Excavating foundation for abutments to water line 35c per cubic yard, stone work \$3.99 per cubic yard, grading roadway 11c per cubic yard, work to be done according to specifications. Rettiger Bros having the lowest bid was awarded the contract. The contract for the iron and building of said bridge was awarded to Farnsworth & Blodgett of Kansas City for \$1050 the bridge to be completed by October 6th, 1893. Half the amount to be paid on September 15th, the other at completion. Viewers appointed on J. L. McDowell road as follows: Geo. W. Hayes, Harvey Underwood, W. H. Cox. Viewers appointed on R. F. Riggs road as follows: P. D. Montgomery, G. W. Blackburn, N. W. Hitecock. Cedar Creek bridge petition laid over until next regular meeting. H. A. Ewing bridge petition laid over until next regular meeting. J. W. Griffiths bridge petition laid over until next regular meeting. Ordered that \$2.53 tax on real estate be and is hereby remitted to John Thomas. Bill of L. B. Reese for \$4.00 rejected on account of not being O. K. d by the proper parties. Lot 2 in Reed's addition changed on roll. Panper report of Joe Gray township trustee approved. Bond of T. H. Beck, of Cottonwood township approved. \$50 appropriated for Cedar township bridge across Brush creek on Nicholson road. Bonds of various township officers approved. T. J. Perkins report as treasurer of Matfield township not approved. Board requiring itemized account. A warrant of \$1,647 was ordered drawn to pay I. D. Rider balance due on Poor Farm. The amount paid, interest and principal, \$1,647. Board adjourned until August 8th. Teacher's Certificates. The following persons received certificates at the examination which followed the close of institute: 1ST GRADE. T. J. Perry C. F. Nesbit E. J. Perry 2ND GRADE. W. C. Austin Cora Parks Ina Montgomery Mrs. Della Beck Rosa A. Rogers J. W. Brown Mrs. Katy Brown Laura Johnson J. R. Prichard J. R. Prichard A. J. Byram Minnie E. Myser Sadie McCabe Ida Schreyf Sadie McCabe Hattie Gimp Mary E. Chesney J. G. Peterson Jerry Barrett S. E. Bailey J. R. Brown Ina M. Jackson Ella Robinson Carrie H. Reese Grace M. Smith Nettie Smith Nettie Smith Estella L. Reese 3RD GRADE. Rachel Powers Dollie B North Edna E. Thomas Thresa Brown James Wilson Daniel Wilson Anna Filson Emma Gaudie Elizabeth Bailey Walter W. Austin Sidney H. Rockwood Lena Macy Nellie Bishop Cora Stone Emma Schneider Mrs. Carrie Boeck Ruby Brantley Bridgie Quinn Lulu Minnie Helen M. Froeger Ada Chappelle Eugene Farman Ulaia Giger REPORT OF TREASURER AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JULY FOURTH. The following is the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Executive Committee of the Fourth of July celebration in this city, as submitted to us by the Secretary, Geo. M. Hayden: RECEIPTS. Total receipts from subscriptions \$85.05 Total receipts from grounds \$7.50 Total receipts from dance 32.00 \$124.55 EXPENDITURES. Printing bill for posters \$8.85 Music 80.00 Paid Williams for Bright speaker 15.00 Hotel bill for speaker 3.00 Preparing grounds and platform 11.00 Marshals (2) 3.00 Wagon for children 12.00 Wagon for night 12.00 Premiums for bicyclists 10.00 Bunting from Carson & Sanders 4.40 Flags 25.00 Lumber 9.00 Water 2.50 Masks 25.00 M. E. S. school 1.00 W. H. Holsinger, for powder 1.25 \$174.85 The Executive Committee, not having any funds left over to give a banquet, were compelled to go to the town pump. LECHORNS AND LANGSHANS. The handsomest and hardest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners. James Burton, Jamestown, Ka.

W. L. TUTTLE'S Grand Clearing SALE, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 10. I will, on the above date, commence the largest Clearing Sale ever held in Chase county. Every article in my Mammoth Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Jean and Cottonade Pants and Overalls at actual cost--NO MORE. This is not to quit business, but to make room for my Fall Stock and give the People a Grand Benefit. I intend to make this the best and most complete Sale ever held in this county. This is not to deceive people and work off old goods at regular prices, but a genuine Clearing Sale of good, fresh, seasonal Goods, sold at actual cost and many articles for less. Call early before Stock is broken. All goods must be paid for before taken from the store. Respectfully, J. M. TUTTLE.

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TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

The department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Address: Taxation Society, 175 N. Y. St., New York.

OUR BUSINESS MEN.

Their Organization Helpful to City and Country.

Business Men Should Not Be Compelled to Bear the Burden Alone.

We have two associations of business men in Syracuse—the Northside, lately organized, and the older organization which has been in existence several years and meeting in its own elegant and substantial rooms in the Larned building. These organizations are composed of some of our most prosperous, intelligent and public-spirited citizens—men who will pass their lives in Syracuse, and who, therefore, are anxious for the city's prosperity and for the prosperity of the agricultural industries of Central New York.

To these organizations the city and country already owe much; manufacturing concerns employing hundreds of workmen have been brought to the city; other manufacturing industries have been induced to remain here; necessary public improvements have been suggested and accomplished by these two organizations; extravagant and unwise city appropriations have been checked. Indeed, the people of central New York know little how much they are indebted to the sagacity and hard cash of these leading business men.

But it is hardly fair that the Business Men's Associations should bear alone the burdens they have so freely done and which have redounded to the financial benefit of every man, woman and child in Central New York. The work of multiplying Syracuse industries should be participated in by the general public. And it would be well if Syracuse would follow the example of other places that adopt newer methods to more equitably distribute the burdens of our Business Men's Associations are bearing alone—Syracuse Industrial Gazette.

Why Tax Bicycles?

To the Editor:—There has recently appeared in the newspapers a statement that the assessors of Lowell, Mass., and of Paris, France, have expressed their intention of placing a tax on bicycles. In behalf of thousands of riders, I beg leave to submit a protest.

Mechanicians estimate that six miles can be ridden a bicycle with no greater expenditure of power than is required in walking one mile. The real value of the invention is so great that it is not strange that, at the first glance, it should be thought to be a subject for taxation; yet it should be remembered that to the great numbers of riders it is a necessity as well as a luxury as a means of transportation.

This can be easily proven if a person will take the trouble to observe how many mechanics, clerks and others go to their work on wheels. This is particularly noticeable in manufacturing cities and towns, where large numbers of men ride on bicycles to and from their places of business.

The bicycle is helping to solve the tenement-house problem, as it enables the workman to live in the suburbs, where he has some of the advantages of country life, and yet he can ride to his work in the city. A tax on bicycles would be a burden placed directly upon thousands of the better class of mechanics to whom the machine has become a necessity as much as their tools or household effects, which are exempt from taxation.

If the bicycle, which increases the amount of work that may be performed by the body, is a fit object to be specially taxed, then every other machine, device or tool which increases the amount of work that may be performed by muscular effort is a fit subject for taxation.

On what principle of equity, therefore, could the average assessor determine the taxable value of bicycles? It would be necessary for him to take a board of experts along with him to examine every machine, if it were to be taxed at its true valuation, the same as other property is, in theory, taxed. It surely would be most unjust to have a fixed sum as a tax on every bicycle, whether it be worth \$10 or \$150.

The better way for the assessors to spend their time would be in searching out the ownership of stocks, bonds and other personal property of the rich, rather than to spend their time harassing the poor man who possesses a bicycle as a means of locomotion from his home to his workshop.

It should be remembered that at the present time the question of the betterment of the highways is a paramount subject of discussion throughout the country, and anything that tends to improve the roads is considered worthy of special commendation. The bicycles as well as bicycle riders have done much to promote the cause of better roads; the bicycles, because the wheels improve the roads; and the riders, because they are road inspectors and workers for road improvement. Therefore, instead of these useful machines being a subject for taxation, it would seem that it would be more equitable to pay a bounty to their owners because of the good work they are doing in the betterment of the highways.

I should be very glad to learn your views upon this subject. Very truly yours, ALBERT A. POPE.

How much personal tax does Col. Pope pay? His \$10 royalty on every bicycle made must make quite a sum of stocks and personal property.

Sillier to Pay Than to Talk.

Let's hear your views on taxation; however silly they may be, they are no sillier than some we have expressed ourselves before we knew any better.

PLEASE MULTIPLY MY TAX BY FIVE.

A Citizen Started the Tax Commission.

The offices of the tax department were filled yesterday with persons who came to swear off their personal tax. The monotonous request to reduce assessments and the routine filing of affidavits to the effect that the affiant owed more than he possessed was interrupted when a well known citizen sat down beside President Barker and astonished him by asking to have his personal tax increased.

He had had his assessment reduced last year on the plea that business had been very bad and that he was really not worth what the commissioners had assessed him at. President Barker had expected a request for a further reduction. Instead of that the gentleman announced that his business had improved during the year and that he is now worth at least five times as much as he paid on last year. He wanted to pay taxes on five times as much.

The desire of this gentleman was gratified. His assessment was increased, and he stands alone on the records.

Taxing Inheritances.

The bill to impose a tax on inheritances other than collateral inheritances where they are in excess of \$50,000, has passed the house by such a decisive majority as to indicate a similar result in the senate. It provides that if a man shall die possessed of \$50,000, he shall be fined \$500; if he have been provided enough to be possessed of \$200,000 at the time of his death, the fine is raised to \$5,000; the sinfulness of having an estate valued at \$500,000 is punished with a fine of \$25,000.

It is needless to say that there can be no justification for such a law unless it may be deemed in the nature of a criminal offense to die possessed of more than \$50,000. Why persons having \$50,000 or more should be allowed to live untroubled by the tax-gatherer only to be amerced when the coffin shall have been brought into the house is a puzzle. If it be right to rob a man's heirs by statute, why hesitate at the robbery of the original culprit while he may yet be alive? This sort of legislation can only be understood or justified on the theory adopted by tramps that they have the right to take what they can get their hands on, or by the theories of those advanced thinkers who hold that all property should be a common possession.

If this law should run the gauntlet of legislative and executive approval it would raise a very nice question in the courts. The intent of the constitution with regard to legislative powers has been curiously balked by the judicial interpretation. The courts have shown great ingenuity in bending the letter of the law to suit it to legislative requirement; but we don't think that this inheritance tax should stand.—Philadelphia Record.

An Extract From a Letter.

Who can resist that most seductive of all studies, and to which all human interests are party, called "Political Economy, or Human Welfare"? We can not think much of a man who has no feeling of interest in it. Persons often say: "I am interested in art or music or literature, and have no time for political subjects," but how little they know that the very success of art, literature and music depends upon proper social adjustments, as much as the success of the shoemaker or tinsmith depends upon those things. If each confined himself to his own trade and did not take the trouble in any way to interest himself in political affairs, he would soon find no sale for his pictures, books or shoes, for designing men would gain the power over him and eat his substance, and in consequence trade would languish.

These things we can not handle tenderly, but must meet them firmly and root out the evil, for injuring a man's pride in the things he thinks he knows, will force him to investigate ours. We can not spare his feelings in forcing him to truth.

When the land system of taxation was changed in England, under Henry VII., from a personal service to a rent service, and taxation was taken from the land and put in commodities, there were 70,000 vagrants executed in one year, and the same forces that made tramps then are at work here to-day. It is not true, as the tramp says, that the world owes living, but it is true that the world owes him a chance to make a living. I believe that a tramp is just as much entitled to a trial by jury as any other human being, and to deny him this right is to assert openly what has been long understood secretly, that it is a crime to be poor and unfortunate.—E. L. Ryder.

The Macon Telegraph (dem.) does not think the proposition to impose a "graded" tax upon incomes will be seriously considered by congress. "The American people," it says, "have no hostility to wealth or the wealthy man. They will be quite content if the man who is ten times as wealthy as his neighbor pays ten times as much in taxes. They have no desire that he should pay twenty or fifty times as much, as the 'graded tax' advocates propose."

(Special dispatch to the Evening Post.) NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The bill which passed the lower house releasing from the collateral inheritance tax estates if taxed within a year of the allowance of an administrator's report, and also exempting legacies of brothers and sisters, is regarded as practically a repeal of the present law, which has brought a large revenue to the state. There has been a systematic movement all over the state against the law.

LAWYER'S WIFE—What makes you look so worried lately? You're not like yourself. Great Lawyer—Well, I am having considerable trouble down town. Wife—Now, you must tell me all about it. Lawyer—Well, you see, I want to keep the office open until 1 p. m. Saturday, and the office boys want to close it at 12, and we can't seem to arrange matters.

A FLAGRANT FRAUD.

Republicans Trying to Fool the Farmers on the Wool Question.

The confidence of the g. o. p. in the gullibility of the farmer continues to be unbounded. Under the promise that the McKinley tariff was going to enrich him, they induced him to vote for a continuance of control in the party that passed that measure; and now when he is feeling severely the pinch which that measure has given him, they are trying to persuade him that he is merely suffering from premonition of what is going to happen when the law is repealed or modified. The act has been in force long enough to produce all the promised results, if they are producible by such legislation. It has not only failed utterly to produce them, but has, on the contrary, brought disaster to industry and the country generally. Yet the upholders of the act have the effrontery to tell the country, and especially the farmers, that it is not the McKinley act which is responsible, but the possibility of its repeal.

Some of them are going even further than this. A republican wool buyer in this city boasted a few days since that he and his associates were doing what they could to keep the price of wool down in order to create a sentiment among the farmers in favor of an increase in the tariff, in place of the reduction which is so earnestly demanded by the best interests of all, including the wool growers themselves. Their plan is to persuade the farmer that the low price offered is the "free trade price"—a price fixed by the prospect of free wool after the democratic congress assembles.

This pretense is a fraud on its face. Waiving for the present discussion as to what the effect is likely to be on prices of removing or materially lowering the duty on wool, it is an absolute certainty that nothing congress is likely to do or can do at the coming session will have any effect on the price of American wool this season. The market is already opened. The demand and probable supply are known. All the elements that go to the making of a market price are present; and the pretense that the possibility of a change next season in the tariff on wool cuts any figure in this season's price is preposterous. We believe it is a misfortune for the farmer and wool-grower that this is so. If it were absolutely certain that the duty on wool would be materially reduced or wholly removed when congress assembles, we believe he could afford to hold his wool for the better price which would eventually follow. But in the absence of absolute assurance on that point this season's wool, or the bulk of it, will have to be marketed at this season's price fixed as it is by the relations of demand and supply, and injuriously affected as it has been by the operations of the McKinley act. If it is any lower than can be fully accounted for by reference to these conditions, that fact is probably due to some such combination as that hinted at by the wool-buyer between himself and his associates to crowd the price down in order to create a reaction in favor of the tariff.

It is a well understood fact that one of the chief uses of our high grade American wools is to mix with the cheap foreign wools. If the latter were imported free of duty there would be, for an obvious reason, an increased demand for them and consequently for the American wools to mix with them. The heavy duty has lessened the demand for foreign wools because increase of price lessens consumption; and as a result there has been a falling off in the demand for American wools and a corresponding fall in price. Yet the tariff men still offer their discredited panacea with a faith that is perfectly marvelous. They seem to have a notion that the homeopathic law of like curing like applies in economics. High tariff has lowered the price of wool; therefore to raise the price put on more tariff. And they expect the farmers to be fooled again by such nonsense.

Only a few days ago the Ohio republicans incorporated in their platform a demand for "such full and adequate protection for the wool industry as will enable the American farmer to supply the wool required for consumption in the United States." But the American farmer—the intelligent farmer, that is—does not want to supply "the wool required for consumption in the United States." He can do better by supplying the high-priced portion of it—the finer grades—and permitting the cheaper grades to be raised abroad where land and labor are cheaper. There is no money for him in raising cheap wools, and would not be if the tariff were made prohibitory. Two-thirds of the wool brought into the country from abroad is coarse wool of a kind that would compel the American farmer, if he undertook to raise it, to grow two sheep in order to get a dollar's worth. It is going into that sort of an enterprise when, by raising a finer grade, he can get twice as much for a single sheep? The Ohio republicans and the combine that is trying to bear the market with the cry of "free trade prices" want him to do so; but if he is wise he will take warning by experience and steer clear of them all.—Detroit Free Press.

Gov. McKinley is letting nothing get away that may be an advantage in his effort to secure the presidential nomination. He did not talk politics to the gathering clans of the Epworth league, but he shrewdly said the things that would best impress the assembled hosts and impress them with the idea that their convictions are his convictions. The major's long suit is in agreeing exactly with those who happen to be about him.—Detroit Free Press.

"The election of Cleveland meant, among other things, the condemnation of laws placing artificial prices upon commodities, whether wool or metal, tin or silver." Such is Secretary Morton's concise statement of the democratic tariff and currency policy, and none better in the same number of words has been made.—Albany Argus.

PENSION INVESTIGATIONS.

Evidences of the Loose Methods of Republican Officials.

The inquiries that have been set on foot with reference to the pension list have, from the necessity of the case, made no great progress; but they are already bearing substantial fruit. Nothing else was to be expected. Under Tanner and Raum the bureau was avowedly run for the purpose of granting as many pensions as possible. From time to time boasts were published that the office was beating all previous records, and figures submitted to demonstrate the correctness of the claim. Of course where it was well understood that the main object was to issue as many certificates as possible, there was small hope of protecting the interests of the government against fraud. The ingenuity of the treasury raiders is so great, their number so immense and their industry so untiring that the utmost vigilance on the part of officials is not always sufficient to head them off. What, then, must be the condition of affairs when the officials themselves are virtually in league with the raiders?

How easy was the task of fraudulent pensioners and their aids and abettors was well illustrated by the result of the inquiry as to the pension-frauds at Norfolk, Va., of which some account recently appeared in the dispatches. W. R. Drury was a pension claim agent, and had an office specially constructed to expedite fraudulent claims. His two sons occupied the office with him, and were convenient for use as witnesses, as was also one Cherry, who was man of all work in the office. Drury's nephew, Richardson, a notary public, also had a desk in the office. He signed declarations in blank, which Drury used whenever they were needed. Even this did not satisfy Drury, for he often forged Richardson's name, as he did that of witnesses. This sort of thing has been going on since 1890, but it was not discovered until this year. The government has paid one hundred and fifty million dollars in cases in which Drury has figured, and but for the discovery would ultimately have paid, according to the estimates, some six hundred and fifty thousand dollars more.

It is argued, of course, that the pension office was not responsible for Drury's frauds, which may be technically true, though it is false in substance and effect. The free and easy manner in which the office was conducted, the avowed eagerness to grant pensions to everybody who applied, if any pretext for it could be found, were so many invitations to claimants and claim agents to try their skill in inventing false pretenses. Drury had runners out securing the country for fraudulent applicants. The same names constantly re-appeared as witnesses, and were often signed by Drury himself. The papers were suspicious on their face, and if the office had been conducted with ordinary care to prevent fraud detection would have come much sooner than it did.

The case of Drury is valuable as showing what was possible under such an administration of the pension office as that of Raum. Of course, there is every reason to believe that his case is only one of many. His method may have been more daring than those of most of the others, but they tended to the same end. The number of undeserved pensions obtained by him is trifling compared with the grand total of fraudulent cases. And yet there is already an outcry that these investigations are intended to rob the pensioners of money which rightfully belongs to them.

The position of the pension bureau, under its present management, is impregnable, and must command the approval of every honest man not blinded by prejudice or misled by misinformation. It is simply that every man entitled to a pension under the laws shall have one, and that those who do not deserve them shall be stricken from the roll as fast as they can be discovered. This is the dictate of simple honesty and common sense. The pretense that there is too patriotism in promoting fraud is too absurd for serious consideration.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

What the Democratic Press Says About the Special Session of Congress.

In waiting till congress was ready to act and attemporarily the president has done well, for any hesitation, any bickering or quibbling would be fatal.—Minneapolis Sentinel.

The Sherman law is doomed; and in calling congress together to register the proper sentence of condemnation President Cleveland has earned the thanks of the people.—Detroit Free Press.

Whether the president has become certain of a support sufficient to repeal the act or not, he has done his duty in calling congress in session and leaving with it, where it belongs, the responsibility of acting.—St. Paul Globe.

The infamous Sherman law, whose operation has destroyed confidence, intimidated capital, paralyzed commerce and threatened the national credit, will be repealed. Then trade will revive, credit will be restored.—Kansas City Times.

The president has met the emergency with his accustomed resoluteness and good sense, and, aside from the interests that are impregnated with the silver heresy and a reversal of our present blundering policy, his act will be heartily applauded.—Rochester Herald.

The calling of an extra session of congress on the 7th of August next shows that President Cleveland is keenly alive to the financial troubles that republican legislation has precipitated upon the country, and that he proposes to do his part in undoing the effect of vicious legislation.—Toledo Bee.

It is hardly too much to say that there is no reason to suppose that any one near the president regarded an early session with hearty approval, or understood the urgent need of it, or had great confidence in its results. In these circumstances, to reach so important a decision required in the president that courage of initiative which is something more rare and of more worth than fortitude or firmness in resisting attack.—N. Y. Times.

POOR SCHEME.

Mr. Edward Atkinson Has a Scheme That Is Too Thin.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has made public his scheme of tariff reform for the consideration of congress. He, of course, proposes to put what are generally called raw materials on the free list. He proposes that the revenue from duties and internal taxes on spirits, wines, beer and tobacco will be sufficient to meet the expenditures for civil service, army, navy and Indians. He takes great pleasure in having discovered this much of the eternal fitness of things, and shows his delight with great columns of statistics and numerous paragraphs freighted with statistical arguments. He proposes to increase the internal revenue tax on beer from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel and to increase the revenue in this way by over \$30,000,000. He thinks that if the beer tax is not increased the treasurer should issue pension notes to prevent a probable deficit.

These are the more definite features of his plan. He leaves us in doubt on most other points. Whether he would add new articles to the dutiable list; what tax, if any, he would put on sugar, tea and coffee; what duties should be levied upon wools, silk, cottons and steel goods, linens and other classes of goods; on all these very important points he is silent. He does, however, hint at an "objective point of practically free trade," which should be brought "within view in ten to fifteen years, in which interval our bonded debt will all have been paid."

There are two very objectionable features of Mr. Atkinson's scheme. One is to defer any great change in the existing system of collecting revenue until the last part of the year 1904. Any person who can seriously ask the people to endure McKinleyism, or slightly modified McKinleyism, for two whole years after they have, by an overwhelming majority, declared it to be "robbery," should be given a thick leather medal for his gall. The other objectionable feature is his plan to defer action on articles imported mostly from Canada, until a reciprocity agreement can be made with our northern neighbors. Is it possible that a man of Mr. Atkinson's caliber has not seen the folly of reciprocity agreement? Has he inherited the mantle of James G. Blaine, who thought that we could club other nations into trading with us by refusing to admit their products, unless they admitted ours? Does he think that trade is war and that either party or both parties to a trade are not benefited by it? Does he think it right to compel our people to wait for cheap goods until Canada sees fit to give her people cheap goods? Does he imagine that we can by reciprocity agreements favor some nations without incurring the displeasure of others and of calling out retaliatory legislation? Finally, does he think he can call himself a good democrat while advocating principles contrary to those of Jefferson, who said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—excluding alliances with none."

THE FARMER'S HOPE.

How to Raise the Price of Wheat—An Example.

Our elevators are bursting with wheat for which the farmer can command but little more than 60 cents a bushel. There are in Europe alone, if we may credit the statement made by the late secretary of agriculture, Mr. Rusk, 150,000,000 people who never eat wheat bread. In the one country is an immense supply of visible food waiting for buyers. In the other country are millions who go to bed hungry. Between them ply daily ferryboats with freight charges reduced to a minimum. What prevents an exchange that means benefit to both sides, need food to the one and needed markets to the other?

Not the sea, for it costs no more to send a bushel of wheat abroad than to send a letter in the mail, but the McKinley bill, which takes from the farmer, or his middleman, one-third or one-half of the commodities for which he might exchange this surplus wheat in foreign markets as a fine for not buying those commodities from some protected home producer.

It is clear, then, that whatever direct benefits may come to classes from release of taxes on the necessities they consume, or on materials with which they work, the great general good to be sought in tariff revision is a healthy expansion of foreign commerce. This was the immediate result of the Walker tariff in 1846. During the twenty-five years previous our foreign trade had not doubled. In 1822 it was \$141,000,000. In 1846 it had grown to \$217,000,000, an increase of but 60 per cent.

Under the low revenue tariff enacted in that year it swelled by 1860 to \$687,000,000, a growth of more than 200 per cent in fourteen years. More significant and instructive still was the increase in the tonnage of American shipping engaged in the foreign trade. For thirty years prior to 1846 it had been nearly stationary. In that year it was only 943,397 tons, almost 40,000 less than in 1810. By 1860 it reached 1,879,396 tons.

These figures speak volumes, but their chief encouragement is for those who produce the surplus products that must have other markets besides our own for remunerative sales.

The tariff of 1846 made a vent for our surplus products by opening a market for the things which, and which alone, other people had to exchange for them. Yet this rapid expansion of imports brought no distress to home manufacturers. On the contrary, after eleven years' experience of that tariff they assented, almost unanimously, to a further decrease of 20 per cent.

The party of low tariff and revenue duties is now about to try a new and dangerous experiment. It has no unadvised theory which it wishes to test upon the body politic. It has not only the support of reason, but this solid justification of experience in the reform it proposes to make by purging our laws of the duties that smell of monopoly and rescuing the sovereign power of taxation from private control.—N. Y. World.

CURSED BY "PROTECTION."

Plate Glass Trust Makes Tremendous Profit, While It Reduces Wages and Leaves Men Idle.

The following condemnation of high tariffs as applied to plate glass is taken from the National Glass Budget where it is credited to "F. M. G., in New York Sunday People." "F. M. G." is undoubtedly Mr. F. M. Gessner, one of the best posted glass workers and editors in the glass industry. His opinion is endorsed by thousands of glass workers who consider him their clear-headed spokesman. With but slight variations these statements can be applied to window and to green glass, for the whole industry has been blasted by "protection." "F. M. G.'s" arguments should have great weight with congress. He says:

"It is a 'condition, not a theory,' which confronts the capitalistic method of production in the manufacture of plate glass. The following facts will prove interesting: A tariff of from 12 to 14 per cent. was placed upon plate glass as early as 1854. The amount of tariff collected annually on plate glass imported has averaged about \$2,000,000 annually since 1854. The American people have therefore contributed nearly \$60,000,000 in the last thirty years for 'protection of American labor' engaged in plate glass manufacture.

"The total value of all the plants in operation to-day, including watered stock and all, does not exceed \$15,000,000. During the past month a trust has been formed which controls about 48 per cent. of the entire production of the country, and there exists an understanding between the manufacturers in and outside of the trust relative to the selling price and the regulation of production. There are now four factories shut down, and it has been decided to close down all works in the country for sixty days in order to reduce stocks and make repairs. About 6,000 men are now idle, and another 6,000 will be thrown out of work within the next few weeks. A reduction of wages amounting to 20 per cent. is anticipated by the workmen when the works resume.

"The first plate glass was made in New Albany, Ind., in 1872. Natural gas caused capital to flow into this remunerative industry, and additional works were built at Creighton, Tarentum and Butler, Pa., in 1883 and 1885; at Duquesne, Pa., in 1889; Charleroi and Irwin, Pa., in 1890; Kokomo and Elwood, Ind., in 1891, and Alexandria, Ind., in 1892. Colossal factories were built, hundreds of acres were bought up by capitalists, at a low value, of agricultural land, and sold to the thousands of workmen, attracted to these new industrial towns, at city lot prices. At several of these towns the officers and stockholders in the plate glass companies and the land improvement companies were the same persons, and in several cases, for the convenience of the workmen, the glass company and the land company occupied offices in the same building, so that the wages paid out for labor in the plate glass works at one window could be paid in for purchased lots at another window. To this must be added, in order to get an approximate idea of the enormities of the profits made by these concerns, that the dividends for years past, even on stock watered 100 per cent., have been 32 per cent. annually. Stock has been worth \$200 on par value of \$100 per share, and there has been none for sale even at that figure.

"There are now in enforced idleness hundreds of plate glass workers in all these glass towns with half-paid-for lots and homes, and as a workman with a half-paid-for house on his back makes the poorest kind of a striker, one can see that the plate glass trust will have the softest kind of a snap when a reduction of wages is announced after several months of idleness.

"The productive capacity of American works at present is 18,000,000 square feet per annum. The amount of imported plate glass reaching our shores has been between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 square feet during ten years past, and last year was reduced by domestic competition to 2,500,000 square feet.

"The consumption of the country has never exceeded 15,000,000 square feet, and there is consequently a surplusage of glass annually of say 2,500,000 square feet of imported and a surplus domestic product of 3,000,000 or 5,000,000 square feet.

"We cannot displace the imported glass without cutting down cost of production, wages and profits.

"We cannot meet foreign glass in foreign markets which the foreign manufacturer can meet at freight rates cheaper than he reaches our own ports.

"But reduction of cost would not enlarge our available markets, and reduction of selling price would only reduce dividends.

"The easiest way out of the difficulty has, therefore, been adopted, and production has been curtailed in order to reduce stocks. We must wait until halting and lenden-heeled demand overtakes present over production.

"Baffled capital, Orphans like, is playing that sweet strain about supply and demand. And yet our Ixion's wheel is not still, the stone of Sisyphus resteth not and the furies do not relent. Labor's rent bill and store account go on and mortgages, like rag weeds, grow day and night.

"Broad as ever weary of his labor? Will the men whose unpaid labor built the giant works and the towns in which they are now hungry and idle, ever come to their rightful possessions?"

"When the monkey, in the deep jungles of Africa, has laboriously gathered a surplus of coconuts he sits at leisure, grins at the sunlight, plays with overhanging branch or shading leaf, eats his fill and is happy.

"When the American workman has produced more than the country can consume he sits down and starves amid the plenty he has created, imagines he is a 'sovereign free and independent being,' and becomes a fit subject for the jeers and jibes of all thinking men."

"—Why do people always say 'Hil' when they want to stop a stage?" "They don't like to tantalize the horses by saying 'Hil!'"—Harper's Bazar.

GOOD FOR WISCONSIN.

The State Federation Declares for a Political Alliance With Progressive Forces—Woman Suffrage and Government Banks.

The work of the convention which brought into existence the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor is now history. The men who were sent from all parts of the state to lay the foundation for the magnificent structure destined to rise for labor's protection have finished their work and returned to the offices, shops and factories from whence they came. To give every detail of the work done would be tiresome, but the full text of the declaration of principles—the foundation they built upon—will interest everybody. It reads as follows:

We, the organized laboring people of the state of Wisconsin, in convention assembled to form an organization for the purpose of common defense against the evils from which our class now suffers, adopt as our platform the following declaration of principles:

1. The ballot is labor's most effective weapon and in its use must be directed and united. Our only hope of industrial emancipation lies in alliance with the progressive political forces of the times. Our greatest error in the past has been in the support of parties pledged to the perpetuation of an industrial system which has produced an arrogant plutocracy and impoverished the common people.

2. The right of full and free expression of opinion is inalienable and we favor universal suffrage, regardless of sex.

3. The education of the masses is of prime importance and laws should be enacted for compulsory attendance of children at school, and the furnishing of all books and other articles necessary to their thorough education at the expense of the state.

4. The employment of children in shops, mills and factories is an injustice to labor, an outrage to the helpless victims and a disgrace to our state. This source of danger to ourselves and coming generations should be checked by the rigid enforcement of our laws and the enactment of others more effective.

5. Many classes of labor are engaged in the most hazardous occupations, and the fatalities among them are simply appalling. Simple justice demands the enactment of laws for better protection in mills, mines and railways and for the inspection by persons of practical knowledge in the various industries of the sanitary conditions of shops, factories and tenement-houses.

6. The anti-boycott laws of our state are a cunning contrivance of plutocracy to intimidate those who dare to openly oppose them, and should be repealed.

7. Public charity and educational institutions should be free from political control and conducted on the plan of the common school system.

8. With all our time and labor-saving machinery and the constantly increasing army of "idle men," a shorter working day is not only possible, but absolutely necessary. As time for mental improvement will speedily lead us to other needed reforms, we pledge ourselves to united effort in securing the eight-hour work day.

9. Our banking system is a source of oppression to labor and should be abolished. We believe the government should be the only banker.

10. All railroads, telephones and telegraphs should be owned by the government and operated for the people. Street railways, gas, electric light, water supply plants, etc., should be the property of the municipalities where located.

11. If labor had free access to the resources of nature most of the ills which beset it would vanish. We declare our opposition to private ownership of the soil and the mines and believe the government should control all the resources of nature. Our country swarms with real estate boomers and land speculators, who plunder the people by appropriating wealth created solely by the increase of population.

12. We favor the adoption of the initiative and referendum system of making laws and believe that the whole people, and not corrupt bodies of professional politicians, should enact our laws.

13. As the ballot is our most formidable weapon all foreigners now members of unions or hereafter applying for admission should promptly become citizens.

14. The existence of plutocracy's private standing army, known as the Pinkerton men, is a national insult that would not be tolerated even in the monarchies of the east. Its absolute abolition should be secured by the enforcement of just laws for the protection of our citizens from this source of danger.

15. Experience has proven that the militia can be used by the plutocracy as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the common people. Workmen have thus been arrayed against workmen and ordered to shoot down their comrades. We declare our intention to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia.

The unanimous adoption of this platform proves a most desirable state of affairs in Wisconsin labor circles. There is usually some enemy of progress in every body of men, whatever the class it represents; but no voice was raised against the radical declaration of principles, and the constitution itself was adopted with very few modifications from the original draft.—Labor Advocate.

WILL WORK FOR GOOD.

The Present Crisis Will Give the Labor Movement a Mighty Impetus.

Speaking of the "runs" on Chicago banks, a correspondent writes: "Although the suspension of these saving institutions would entail some loss upon me, I expressed the hope that they would all go to the wall; then perhaps we might succeed in having the government establish savings banks of its own. An ounce of practical experience and teaching is worth a cypodopia of theory." Labor reform workers are, we might say, divided into two classes, viz., one class, and the largest, believing that progress can only be made through suffering and hardship because the people are ignorant and will not move until they are oppressed to the verge of rebellion, and then only to grope about blindly and recklessly; the other class, believing that progress can be made by education and reasoning, by appealing to man's better nature and sense of justice. Both classes are right; the former class have heretofore been most successful, but the latter is gaining converts rapidly nowadays, and this must be admitted when we see the large number of professional and business men who are coming into the reform camp. The bursting of banks will give the labor movement a mighty impetus forward, but it may safely be predicted that there will be no general panic—the powers that could force such a condition upon us dread the consequences too much. Values are undoubtedly shrinking, so as to further enrich the money-mongers, but after they accomplish certain things they will give the producers another chance to breathe.—Cleveland Citizen.

A Change of Base.

William McCabe, formerly editor of the Union Printer, of New York, having severed his connection with that paper, has removed to Washington and established the National Union Printer, which paper will be devoted to the interests of organized labor in general and the art preservative in particular.

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY.

The People's Government Must Assume the Public Function of Banking.

Society in an industrial sense exists to produce, distribute, consume and enjoy wealth or products and that nation is happiest which consumes and enjoys the most under wide distribution. As the masses have very little to consume and enjoy, it follows that under a proper system production should be enormously increased, and this under a high degree of co-operation might be effected with much less labor than now used. The superstitions of the people in favor of established errors, however, make the growth of very extended co-operation slow work. But under the present industrial system we may very largely increase consumption and production, and to that end nationalization of credit to the greatest possible degree is absolutely essential, and such nationalization of credit (though not at first capable of being perfect) will rapidly improve, and become one of the greatest agencies to the growth of co-operation. The distribution of credit or of loans of money directly without the middle man or private banker (to the largest extent feasible under present conditions) is of the essence of nationalization of credit. In no other manner can a blow be successfully struck at usury. Now, in order to effectually distribute or loan money in our present condition the government itself should exercise banking functions or functions which will cause money to pass and re-pass frequently through the sub-treasuries. The mortgages on land, which it is desirable to replace by new loans on long credit, say from ten to thirty years, may amount to \$3,500,000,000, or \$4,000,000,000. The money so loaned out would not return to the government (over and above its yearly expenses) in other than small portions for many years. We do not desire to issue any such amount of money. The object and purpose is to nationalize credit, not to unduly inflate. We are to cause a reasonable issue of money without undue inflation, and to so distribute and control money by government as to furnish the credit desired at a premium so small as to practically destroy the effects of former usury. If, then, we issue one thousand millions and loan it upon long credits upon land, we must provide for this money or a large amount of money to re-flow continually back into the sub-treasuries before the maturity of those long credits, so that by continuing to loan money we can extend out from the sub-treasuries on long credits three, four or five thousand millions of dollars without inflating the currency by more than one thousand millions, or whatever sum congress may, from results, deem best.

This may easily be done by the assumption of savings bank functions by the sub-treasuries. Banking is the one method known to all experience through which a limited amount of currency can be made to cover an enormous credit. This is because in experience the money flows back into the bank almost as fast as it goes out, or fast enough to be loaned many times in a year, and with a perfectly safe bank this process is perpetual.—From Cator's "Nationalization of Credit."

THE RESULT.

Workmen Will Go Into Politics and Bring About a New Social Policy.

The many failures of banks and large manufacturing institutions caused by the bank failures, have caused the question to be asked time and time again, "What will be the result?" Now that a large banking concern near home—the Riverside Banking Co.—has gone under, the question has been intensified. But what does it mean? It means considerable to the wealthy classes, but much more, aye, many times more, to the toiling masses. It means that hundreds of concerns must close down from lack of funds to keep them running. It means that the closing down of these institutions will throw thousands of men out of employment. It means untold suffering for these men and their families. Yes, it means starvation. And all at the beck and call of the money-changers—the gold-bugs. But is this the final result? No! A thousand times, no! It means that these men will investigate the causes leading up to the congested money market consequent upon these failures. It means that they will discover that they have been systematically robbed by these human gold getting hyenas through the connivance of the United States government. It also means that they will learn that the United States government is endeavoring to perpetuate the robbing system at the call of the gold-bugs, by compelling the government to issue more gold-bearing bonds. It means that they must learn that the only way out of the difficulty is the free coinage of silver and a sufficient issue of good greenbacks to raise the per capita to \$50, and government banks. And it means that when they (the masses) have discovered these things, they will arise in their sovereignty, their grandeur, and sweep the old parties from the face of the earth like a mighty cyclone. Aye, it means that the workmen will go into politics, and then they will have discovered the remedy.—Farmer and Labor Review.

Machinery and Capital.

Machinery, considered alone, shortens the hours of labor, but when in the service of capital lengthens them; in itself, it lightens the labor, but, employed by capital, heightens the intensity of labor; in itself, it is a victory of man over the forces of nature, but in the hands of capital, makes man the slave of those forces; in itself it increases the wealth of producers, but in the hands of capital makes them paupers.—Karl Marx.

Well Founded.

Labor organizations may not have accomplished all of the needed reforms, yet the fact of its existence and growing strength in the face of the bitter and relentless fight which has been waged against the movement is sufficient to show that the movement is founded upon pure principles.—Exchange.

THE PANACEA.

Full Legal Tender, Non-Convertible Paper Money and Government Banks.

In an extended article concerning the relative value of paper and metal money, published in the Topeka Advocate, George C. Ward gives the panacea for the financial disease that the country now suffers under. It is as follows:

"What, then, can we do? We can do this: Supplement our volume of gold and silver money with an additional volume of absolute full legal tender paper money, which shall be not a promise to pay, but a promise to receive, and shall not be redeemable in any other kind of money. Reinforce and support our monetary system with an act of congress providing that as fast as we lose metallic money by export, there shall be issued an exactly equal amount of absolute legal tender paper money to take its place, and thus render the pernicious fallacy of metalism powerless to work us any harm. This is the scientific solution of the problem in the interest of the wealth producers."

The stringency in the money market and consequent uneasiness among depositors reached Kansas City on Monday of this week and was accentuated by the announcement of the suspension of two banks—the Security Savings and the People's Guaranty. On Tuesday morning a run was commenced on the Safe Deposit bank, but was quickly stopped by the application of the rule requiring thirty days' notice for withdrawal of account. The Safe Deposit is the largest and most popular savings bank in the city and has enjoyed the confidence of the working people to a very great degree, and the statement of the officials to the effect that their condition is perfectly sound and secure has done much to relieve the situation.

Just at such times as these, when public confidence is under a strain, the need of a more perfect banking system becomes painfully apparent. Individual credit, in times of stringency, becomes insufficient to meet public demands. If our legislators were to get awake on the subject, and establish a system of postal savings, they would earn the gratitude of the people; but habits of conservatism and disinclination to adopt anything that is new, binds them down to neglect of plain and proper duty. If the people of this country knew that the government, with its unbounded resources, were behind their deposits, they could afford to laugh at any idea of panics or loss of their scanty earnings. Distrust would give way to perfect confidence, and the complaint that is now often made that people hoard their money would no longer be heard. Give us postal savings in the plea of the Mechanic.—Midland Mechanic.

Labor Notes.

The New York World calls the Russian extradition treaty "a fugitive slave law."

Socialist labor organizations of Australia met at Melbourne recently and formed the Australian Social Democratic federation.

Mr. J. W. Sullivan has been appointed general lecturer to agitate the initiative and referendum by the American Federation of Labor.

Texas has a state sugar plantation that made a net profit last year of \$61,976, and in the last six years, \$229,968. This socialism should be stopped at once.

Boot and shoe workers convened at Chicago and showed 174 locals and 18,000 members. K. of L. shoe workers met at Lynn, Mass., and also showed a prosperous condition.

Philadelphia working people and reformers are organizing a church, which will be called the "Church of Humanity," and its creed will be, "We believe in the brotherhood universal."

Well! The Boston daily papers, with one exception, "have entered into an agreement not to print any union matters affecting any of their number adversely." The field for labor papers is broadening very fast.

Michigan women can vote for members of school boards. Legislature also established the office of factory inspector, passed a ten-hour law for railway employes, and a law to prevent unjust exactions from employes.

Victor Delahaye, a delegate of French trades unions, has notified President Gompers that he will soon visit this country to investigate the condition of labor. He is a socialist and kicked up the Panama canal rumpus.

The American Federation of labor is experiencing a boom. Forty charters were granted last month, among which are two to the powerful Pacific Coast Seamen's Federation and the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers, with fourteen local unions.

Initiative and Referendum. "There is one way," said Seth N. Sneed, "that booting or bribery can be absolutely done away with. That is by making it unprofitable to give bribes. Various ways have been suggested for this, but the Swiss plan really fills the bill to a nicety. This involves the submission of every new law or ordinance to the people before it goes into effect. If this law were in force in American cities when franchises were granted for secret pecuniary considerations the people would have an opportunity of voting aye or nay before the franchise became valid. No one, of course, would care to bribe members of an assembly to grant a franchise which would be subject to popular veto, and where this plan has been adopted it has not only killed bribery and corruption of all kinds, but it has also largely put a stop to corrupt practices in elections and of aggressive partisanship among municipal politicians."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not for Fun.

Does it ever occur to rich people that workingmen don't strike for fun? Can they not see that for universal discontent there must be some cause? Do they realize how terrible a thing riot is? Can they not see how weak they will be when endurance is exhausted and revolution comes?—San Francisco Press.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Ways of Removing Various Kinds of Spots and Stains.

The careful housekeeper looks over her laundry for the general wash to discover stains of coffee, tea, fruit, mildew and paint, which are so frequently found and so often "set" by being soaked in cold water before they are seen. The stains of coffee and tea so often found in tablecloths may be easily and successfully treated if taken in time, but if neglected leave a permanent defacing mark. The treatment of these stains should always be kept in mind, as they are diametrically opposite to each other. For coffee stains, soak the spots in clear, cold water for at least twelve hours, and the subsequent washing will generally remove the stain. A tea stain, on the contrary, must be taken out when it is fresh with boiling water poured through the fabric.

Fruit stains, so common in the summer time, may be removed by pouring boiling water over them, when they gradually disappear. Where they have been "washed into" the goods, they may be removed if the fabric is pure white by soaking them in sour milk for several days and then rubbing them with the hands in this liquid. If the fabric is colored, especially if it is blue, the greatest care should be taken in using the sour milk, or the color will certainly be removed as well as the stain. As this is due to the acid in the milk, it may sometimes be remedied by an application of weak ammonia.

Alkali stains caused by lime or soda may often be removed or the color restored by an application of vinegar or lemon juice. A grass stain is one of the most difficult to get out of all the spots that bother the patience of the laundress. A correspondent recommends for this purpose a solution of chloride of tin, used warm and immediately washed out with clear cold water. This is a powerful remedy and should be purchased from a druggist, who will be able to furnish the solution in proper strength. Machine oil is very difficult to remove if it is not treated before it is "set." Each spot of oil should be well soaked and then washed out in clear cold water. Ink is one of the most troublesome of stains if it is left to dry in the fabric. If it is washed out in clear cold water or in milk which is fresh, it may often be entirely removed. Stylographic or strained ink, which possesses no heavy particles to hang in the fabric of the cloth, may always be taken out in this way. Where ink has become dried in the cloth, it may be removed by soaking in the sour milk until the milk becomes sour, and then leaving it in the sour milk for two or three days.

A treatment of sour milk will generally remove mildew stains, but if they are obstinate, a tablespoonful of oxalic acid and a tablespoonful of lemon juice dissolved in a half a pint of rain water will usually remove them, if the spots are thoroughly rubbed in this solution and then rinsed in clear cold water. Iron rust stains may be easily removed from white goods, even if they are of long standing. They should be spread across a board or plate, wet with a thick paste made of salt and lemon juice, and spread out in the strong summer's sun, which will draw out the spot in a wonderfully short time. Tar spots must first be rubbed with lard, or some other grease and then washed out with soap and water, or treated with benzine. Paint stains are always removed with turpentine.—N. Y. Tribune.

A NOTABLE EXCEPTION.

One Woman Who Knew How to Do Business.

All day long the refrigerator man had talked refrigerators. One woman after another had stopped, peered, questioned and passed on with the remark that she'd see about it. Not a sale had been made. His heart ached and his voice had almost left him. In his heart he was hoping that not another woman would pass that way before closing time, when one suddenly turned the corner and came to a halt. He uttered a groan of despair and stepped forward. There were fourteen refrigerators standing under the awning before her eyes, but of course her first inquiry would be if he had any refrigerators for sale. He was preparing to answer in the affirmative when she observed:

"You sell refrigerators. These are refrigerators. The prices are eight dollars, ten dollars and twelve dollars. You guarantee that butter won't taste of onions if placed side by side. Hard wood, zinc-lined and packed with charcoal. No machinery to get out of order—mounted on casters—takes ten per cent. less ice than any other refrigerator. Send me up this ten-dollar box!"

She handed him her address and a ten-dollar bill, hailed a passing car and swung herself aboard before he had stopped, and the salesman stood staring after her for a full minute before he could realize the situation. Then he dashed a tear from his eye and whispered:

"Heaven bless that woman! She has probably saved me from a suicide's grave!"—Detroit Free Press.

Dainty Linen.

An attractive set of six dollies are little fringed circles of linen wreathed in dainty blossoms. While alike in form and material, they are quite unlike as to ornamentation, save in the design of it. One has the wreath about the edge of clover blossoms, another of jasmines, still another of corn flowers, yet another of forget-me-nots, and so on. These, like those in drawer work, are rather expensive—that is, from the standpoint of the purchaser—but when the skill and labor are taken into account they are certainly reasonable in price. In those that are cheaper are sets that have in the opposite corners a little spray of flowers, as, for example, white violets. These are fringed about the edge.—Chicago Mail.

—Reciprocity.—She—Why were you so sure I would accept you, dear? He—I employed the same detectives that you did, darling.—Truth.

You want the Best

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

If you want the best food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable.

He—"How many bridesmaids are you going to have, dearest?" She—"None." He—"Why, I thought you had set your heart on it." She—"I had; but from present indications the girls I want will all be married first."—Life.

"De law," says Uncle Mose, "am a mighty briclike thing. Whenever a man takes it in his own hands he am sho' to break it."—Indianapolis Journal.

That Terrible Scourge. Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

Government detectives in some of the "moonshine" districts carry kokads with them to a secure evidence. They pick up many a little bit of still life.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

While the spoon is an insignificant article to look upon, it has probably caused more stir in the world than any other one thing.—Buffalo Courier.

In drowsy after a good night's sleep, there is indigestion and stomach disorder which Bechman's Pills will cure. 25 cents a box.

You can't tell by the blossoms which of the apples will be wormy.—Texas Siftings.

A SALLOW skin acquires a healthy clearness by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

SMUGGLERS are eccentric people; they avoid the regular customs.—Truth.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.
CATTLE—Best heaves.....\$ 4.00 @ 4.50
Stockers..... 2.00 @ 3.50
Native cows..... 2.20 @ 3.50
RYE—No. 2..... 5.00 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 55 @ 55
No. 2 hard..... 54 @ 55 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 32 1/2 @ 33
OATS—No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 24
RYE—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1.75 @ 2.00
Fancy..... 1.90 @ 2.05
BAY—Choice timothy..... 9.50 @ 10.50
Fancy prairie..... 7.50 @ 8.00
HAY..... 47 @ 49
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 16 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream..... 12 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice..... 19 1/2 @ 20
POTATOES..... 47 @ 60

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Natives and shipp'g 3.50 @ 4.75
Texans..... 3.00 @ 3.25
HOGS—Heavy..... 5.00 @ 6.10
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2.50 @ 3.00
FLOUR—Choice..... 2.50 @ 2.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 62 @ 62 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 22 @ 31
RYE..... 47 @ 48
BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 18
LARD—Western steam..... 8.91 @ 9.00
PORK..... 18.40 @ 18.50

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4.40 @ 5.00
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4.50 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3.20 @ 3.81
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 65 @ 66
CORN—No. 2..... 32 1/2 @ 34
OATS—No. 2..... 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
RYE..... 47 1/2 @ 48
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ 19
LARD..... 8.45 @ 8.50
PORK..... 18.82 @ 18.85

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers..... 3.81 @ 5.50
HOGS—Good to choice..... 6.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3.91 @ 4.45
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 1/2 @ 72
CORN—No. 2..... 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
OATS—Western mixed..... 35 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 18
PORK—Mess..... 17.50 @ 19.50

A SEDENTARY OCCUPATION, plenty of sitting down and not much exercise, ought to have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to go with it. They absolutely and permanently cure Constipation. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is a corrector, a regulator, a gentle laxative. They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the most natural remedy—no reaction afterward. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all stomach and bowel derangements are prevented, relieved and cured.

A "COLD IN THE HEAD" is quickly cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So is Catarrh of the Headache, and every trouble caused by Catarrh. So is Catarrh itself. The proprietors offer \$500 for any case which they cannot cure.

When writing to advertisers please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

The day after his best girl left for a summer in the country Algernon went into a book shop to buy Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune." But he was absent-minded and asked for "Sweet Belles Out of Town."—Hartford Courant.

"It is the biggest thing I ever struck." What? The business advertised in another column by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. If you are open to engagement write them. They can show you a good thing.

"How are you feeling now?" said Jones to Smith as the latter leaned over the side of the boat. "Betch-eddy," gasped Smith.—Lowell Courier.

HOPEFUL is dearer than beef or mutton in Paris. The same is true in America, when you happen to put your money on the wrong horse.—Boston Transcript.

The report that the Boston waters have concluded to strike at inst pins must be taken cum barolo salis.—Memphis Avalanche.

The world can get along without another Shakespeare, but it does need a good snake story teller.—Washington News.

EVEN spectacled, gray-headed science can't always tell just what it is that makes a baby cry.—Somerville Journal.

A THEATRICAL production is apt to pay in the long run—if it ever gets there.—Yonkers Statesman.

The bank cashier gets tired of helping others, and sometimes foolishly helps himself.—Yonkers Statesman.



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., 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.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS, For all Sewing Machines. STANBARD GOODS. The Trade Supplier. Send for catalogue. O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D. Mail Dept., 95 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

FOLKS REDUCED From 120 lbs. to 100 lbs. in 10 days. Last treatment by Dr. J. C. Williams. No charge. Thousands cured. Send for stamped card. O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D. Mail Dept., 95 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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\$75.00 to \$350.00 Can be made monthly. 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. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Pile's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH

A. N. K.—D 1456

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

FIRE HORROR.

Awful Holocaust at the World's Fair Grounds.

TWENTY BRAVE FIREMEN PERISH.

They Are Ninety Feet Above the Roof on a Cupola when Flames Burst Out Beneath Them—A Terrible Sight.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The fear that has existed for months in the mind of nearly every citizen of Chicago, a fear that none dare utter to his fellows, but that all felt deep realization in a frightful holocaust at the world's fair that claimed nearly two score of victims and for a time threatened the destruction of the entire white city.

The structure that burned yesterday was, by comparison, one of the smallest buildings of the fair. It was the cold storage warehouse and skating rink, and was not the property of the exposition. It was a concession and exhibit of the Hercules iron works and ice and refrigerating machine manufacturers.

The fire was not generally observed until about 1:15 p. m., and within thirty minutes the great loss of life occurred. At the first signal the firemen rushed up the huge shaft surrounding the smoke stack and when at the summit began preparations to fight the flames, which had first appeared at this point. Before hose could be coupled a cry of horror from the crowd below caused the firemen to look down, and the whole shaft below was found to be encircled in flame. Instantly every man realized his danger, but there were few to find an avenue for escape. One man suddenly grasped a rope, or hose, and half sliding, half falling, reached the roof, ninety feet below, in a bruised and burned condition, but still alive.

By this time the crowd below had become wild with excitement and weeping women and frenzied men rushed hither and thither, wringing their hands in anguish over their inability to render aid. Suddenly one of the firemen was seen preparing to jump and every one was turned upward. He gave a quick, spasmodic leap, and turned over and over half a dozen times before he struck the roof ninety feet below. To the spectators he seemed a minute falling this distance and when the body struck the roof with a frightful crash and bounded four feet into the air a groan of horror went up from the crowd. From this time the bodies rained from the steeple, but in nearly every instance breath and life had fled when the victim was picked up on the roof below. After the first wild leap, one man after another jumped in quick succession as the flames closed in below and the heat became more intense. In nearly every instance the victim turned over and over again before he touched the roof and in nearly every instance the result of the desperate leap for life was the same—death. The very horror of death riveted every eye to the scene, and while men and women shouted hysterically and wept below, the guards were almost powerless to keep the crowd away from danger.

The spectacle of death became more terrible as minutes passed and for the last man on the cupola was reserved the most dreadful fate of all. After all his companions had leaped to apparent death, and as the last man was hesitating the whole shaft began to tremble and vibrate. The lone fireman understood aright the ominous warning and gave a quick, wild leap. He was too late. At the very instant he sprang the whole structure gave way.

As a fire trap the cold storage warehouse could not have been more perfectly constructed. The structure was 250 feet long by 150 feet wide and was constructed entirely of wood covered over with staff. The main body of the building was five stories high. In the center of this rose the smokestack in the shape of a cupola, to the top of which was almost 200 feet. The base of this cupola was about thirty feet square. About eighty feet from the base of this cupola there was a balcony from which another square tower rose, culminating in the mouth of the smokestack, where the fire was discovered. In the interior of this, lower and around the smokestack, were the wooden beams and framework on which the staff was laid.

It was at the top of the cupola that the fire was discovered. It is supposed that the frame-work around the mouth of the huge chimney caught from a defect in the flue. At first it appeared to be an insignificant affair, but knowing the inflammable nature of the structure, Fire Captain Fitzpatrick, who had charge of the fire department on the grounds, sent in a call for all the companies to turn out. With about forty of his men he climbed the stationary ladders inside the tower to the balcony and from there ropes were lowered to haul up the hose. Only one hose, that of a chemical engine, had been hauled up when a gust of wind caused the flames to break out in an alarming manner about ten feet from the top of the cupola. Meanwhile the fire had eaten its way down through the network of timbers inside the structure, and, unconscious of their danger, the firemen were standing, as it were, on the shell of a burning volcano. Not one of the tens of thousands of interested spectators, who had gathered from all parts of the grounds, had any intimation of the perilous position in which the forty or fifty firemen were then standing. The fire had been burning scarcely twenty minutes and the firemen were pulling and hauling at the ropes when suddenly the flames burst out around the base of the cupola in a perfect hell of fury.

So sudden and so furious was the outbreak, and so terrible was the spectacle that for the moment the crowd stood transfixed with horror. Strong men swung their hands in a hysterical manner and scores of women fainted. All were powerless to aid the unfortun-

ate men imprisoned on the balcony 150 feet from the ground. All the ropes save one on the north side of the tower were burned away in an instant. The hose from the chemical engine withstood the extreme heat, however, and, springing forward, John Davis caught hold of it and slid down to the main roof, where he fainted away. His face and hands were terribly burned by the flames which enveloped his body as he came down. He was taken to the hospital, where he was cared for and the physicians say he will recover. Two of his fellow firemen attempted to follow him, but before they were half way down the hose gave way and they dropped into the seething mass of fire and were lost. As the hose parted and the men sank out of sight in the fire the multitude below gave utterance to a groan of sickening horror. Another of the imprisoned men started down the rope on the north side of the tower and had almost reached the roof when it gave way and he fell, striking on his head, and was instantly killed.

There now remained, according to the counts of various spectators, from twenty-five to thirty men on the tower. They were hopelessly beyond the reach of help. The longest ladder fell short of reaching them by thirty feet. Death of the most awful kind was fast approaching. At this terrible moment Capt. Fitzgerald's tall form and white helmet appeared in front of the men, who were huddled together on the narrow balcony. He appeared to be addressing his brave followers. What he said will never be known, for he alone of all the men around him at that moment escaped alive and his injuries were such that he died.

As he ceased to speak one of the men crept around the burning balcony to the east and returned a moment later with a rope that had been left there in the excitement. It was hastily fastened to the railing around the balcony and thrown to the roof. Capt. Fitzgerald pointed to it. What he said no one knows. The foremost man seized it and started to slide down, but ere he was half way the cruel flames rolled up and he was swallowed into the mouth of the awful volcano. Another tried it and met the same fate. One after another, five of the men at this moment sprang from the balcony to the roof and were killed by the fall. If any of them survived they were burned. The rope was burned off about half way down and it hung apparently useless against a portion of the wall not yet destroyed.

Seeing his men jumping to their doom, the heroic marshal seized the rope and started down. A ladder had been raised, but was almost twenty feet from the end of the rope. He dropped and caught on the end of the ladder. Marshal Murphy, an old personal friend of Capt. Fitzpatrick, and who has worked on the Chicago department with him for a score of years, was on the roof. Seeing there was a chance to save his old comrade's life, he sprang forward and was soon at the top of the ladder. A shout of admiration and encouragement went up from the multitude below. The heroic marshal started back with his friend, but was enveloped in flames. With an energy of despair, he clutched his companion and slid down the ladder to the roof, where he fell prostrate. Both Murphy and Fitzpatrick were unconscious. They were lowered to the ground and taken to the hospital.

Scarcely twenty-five minutes had elapsed since the fire was discovered, but so rapid had been its progress that the entire tower was burned away, and it fell with an awful crash, carrying with it several firemen who were playing on the flames with the hose from the roof. There was a wild scramble to get off the roof.

A large quantity of linseed oil was stored on the top floor and when the tower fell it crashed through the roof to this inflammable fuel, and then the flames rolled up high in the air.

Seeing that it was a hopeless task to attempt to save the building, and as all who escaped alive had left the roof, the firemen now directed their efforts to keep the fire from spreading. The world's fair stables just south of the big warehouse were burning and the roofs of several hotels across Stony Island avenue, just outside the grounds, were on fire. With a good deal of effort the hotels were saved, but the stables were burned to the ground. In less than two hours from the time the fire started the big cold storage warehouse was leveled to the ground, a smoking ruin. It is doubtful if any of the bodies will ever be recovered, so furious and terrific was the heat. The building being of wood, and added to this the barrels of oil, made the fire one of the hottest the fire department has ever had to fight.

Following is a list of dead and injured as far as known: William Davis, killed by leaping from the cupola; William H. Deming, terribly burned and crushed by jumping from cupola; Philip Breen, was on cupola when roof fell; James Green, fell through roof into flames; Barton E. Page, killed by jumping; James A. Garvey, burned to death; John McBride, leg broken, body horribly burned, died in the hospital; Capt. James Fitzpatrick, assistant chief, world's fair battalion, arm broken, body burned and crushed in falling, died in hospital; John Cahill, burned in ruins; Paul Schroeder, burned in ruins; unidentified lineman, working on electric light wires, burned in ruins; Lieut. John H. Freeman, burned in ruins.

The following firemen are missing and are undoubtedly dead: G. H. Blaisdell, M. Dixon, W. A. Huff, A. L. Otto, M. S. Bonfield and W. G. Sturm.

Seventeen were injured, three of whom will die.

Killed by Rough on Rats.
WEST PLAINS, Mo., July 11.—A baby of James Shetron's, near Myrtle, ate Rough on Rats and died almost immediately. The little one found the poison where it had been placed for rats.

The Kansas City, Mo., barbers are making another effort to close shops on Sunday.

RUIINED BY RUST.

Wheat in Large Sections of the Country Not Worth Growing.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Prime has this to say concerning crops the past week: "Taking the country as a whole, we have had a week of fairly good conditions. We have had some local storms which have damaged standing grain and which have interfered to a certain extent with the gathering of the winter wheat harvest. But all things considered, we have done fairly well. A good general rain over the corn belt would be timely and beneficial."

In southern Illinois the wheat is now all in shock. The weather has been dry, and wheat is in excellent condition. Farmers will thresh from the shock as usual. They find the yield per acre is less than they anticipated a short time ago. The winter wheat harvest in central Illinois is still in progress. The crop has run down greatly during the last three weeks. Some fields were struck with rust, and all are more or less blighted, caused by a small insect in the first joint below the head. Many fields that gave promise of twenty to thirty bushels an acre will not make fifteen, and a few fields that were expected to yield a small amount at all. Farmers will get no sellers of new wheat unless prices advance materially. The result of the harvest has quite changed their minds with regard to selling their crop. In some localities they will not have more than enough for seed and home consumption.

Farmers in eastern Missouri up to July 1 thought they were going to have a good crop of wheat on the average. But black rust developed in the stem and a small insect in many localities they will not average over one-fourth of a crop. Southern Missouri reports a similar condition of things. The yield is extremely variable from nothing to fifteen bushels an acre, and thousands of acres of wheat not cut, which has been ruined by rust.

Harvest has been under full headway this week in central Kansas. The largest proportion of the crop is being cut by headers. It is impossible to give any intelligent idea of the yield, as it is much spotted. From five to eight bushels is a conservative estimate on what is left standing. The movement will depend upon the price. If farmers can get fifty cents, free movement is likely. In southern Kansas wheat is all in the shock. The quality will be mixed, some good and some very bad on account of rust. Farmers are not going to sell freely at forty to forty-five cents, which is all that is being offered. Unless prices advance most of the wheat will be used to feed stock. In eastern Kansas three-quarters of the wheat is in shock. Wheat will be harvested all week and held for later in the season. The quality is generally good; yield from fifteen to eighteen bushels.

In northern Minnesota the wheat has headed out more or less and in some counties so close to the ground that it will have to be cut by mowers. Dry weather has reduced the general prospects.

In North Dakota a good deal of the grain is ready, and the prospects for a crop are much less than last season.

In South Dakota wheat has nearly all headed out prematurely on account of the dry weather during the most of June. Hot winds have injured small grains considerably. The rains during the last two weeks have made a change for the better in the appearance of the crop, but the damage cannot be remedied. A great deal of the wheat has headed out over ten to eight inches high. This, of course, cannot make anything but a light crop while a large acreage will never be worth cutting.

In northern Iowa corn will average half bushel, and the prospects for a crop are not so big to plow. Prospects are better than a year ago. Oats are heading out rather low down, and in some localities are thin. The crop may be saved, but in some places exceedingly promising and in others just the opposite. Grass is being cut and is a heavy crop. The old corn has been very generally marketed.

In Nebraska corn averages from three to four feet in height. The field and farm prospects and the prospects for a crop of corn are better than the average generally at this time.

In Illinois corn varies much with localities. In the northern portion of the state corn is fairly good, but has been damaged somewhat by what portions of wind and rain. In the central portion of the state corn is doing fairly well, but needs rain. Oats are heading out ahead of the corn, and in some places are in the top of the grain. The grass crop, which is an important one in this section of the state, promises to be an average one. Little has been cut yet. In southern Illinois corn is late and backward and bears no relation to the field and farm prospects of the state.

FOUR DROWNED.

Four Persons Drowned by the Capsizing of a Yacht in Gale at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Chicago was visited at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the most terrific storm it has experienced for several years. The wind blew almost a hurricane and the rain fell in torrents. The storm gathered in the north and west with marvelous quickness. Nobody was looking for it. All at once it was here and the next minute it was swooping over the city, leveling trees and spreading death and destruction among many pleasure boats which were out upon Lake Michigan.

Owing to the beautiful weather during the morning and afternoon these were more numerous than usual. Many narrow escapes from death were experienced, but so far as known the loss of life is limited to four, all of them lost by the capsizing of the sailing yacht Chesapeake, which was overturned about two miles from shore. The party on the boat consisted of nine people and of these four were drowned. The dead are: Ethel Chase, 16 years old, of Boston, Mass.; Harry Marlow, H. M. Cornice and Themistocles Timbalis. Those who were rescued are: George Gray, Edith Crampton, William Avery, Fred Avery and William Elliott.

The Chesapeake was a well-built yacht and was owned by the Avery brothers. The party had been out during the afternoon enjoying the sailing. The sudden fury of the storm, however, gave them no chance, and they were in the water before the men of the party, several of whom were skillful sailors, could do anything to prevent it. Fred Avery and Elliott clung to the side of the boat and managed to keep their heads out of water. Will Avery was hurled nearly fifteen feet from the boat and went down head foremost. Near him was Edith Crampton, and as Avery rose he seized her and swam to the boat. There, with his three companions, he made a gallant fight for life. Capt. McKee, of the steam tug Robert Torrey, which was in the harbor, saw the Chesapeake capsize and went to its assistance. He reached it in time to rescue the Avery brothers, Gray, Elliott and Miss Crampton. The bodies of the others were never recovered.

The Sultan Loses Forty Soldiers.

TANGIER, July 10.—The sultan's expedition which left the capital on June 29 to subdue the tribes who refuse to pay tribute, has had heavy fighting with the Hemmalens and Sarashens. The sultan's forces have been victorious, although losing heavily. In one battle forty government soldiers were killed. It is feared that further fighting has taken place since the last reports were received. The Spanish and French military missions are accompanying the sultan's expedition back to Morocco, so as to avoid exposing themselves to attacks from the turbulent natives.

PICNIC ACCIDENT.

Sad Accident to a Picnic Party at Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 10.—The excursion of a merry party of picnickers from this city met with a sad ending at Chickamauga. One of the party, ex-Alderman John D. Crimmins, was killed, and Chief of Police Dook Mitchell was seriously injured. About a dozen members of the Tammany political organization, headed by Chief of Police Mitchell, took one of the city's patrol wagons and drove to Chickamauga, where they intended to spend the day. About noon a severe storm came up, the wind blowing at an unprecedented rate in this section. Part of the crowd took refuge under the wagon, and Crimmins and Mitchell got under a large oak tree.

They had hardly become located when a terrific gust of wind tore the top of a huge tree from the trunk and it came spinning to the ground with frightful velocity. Both men jumped, but too late. The falling tree struck Crimmins on the top of the head and the limbs caught Mitchell. The former's head was frightfully mangled and the latter had two ribs and a wrist broken, a foot badly mashed and received several cuts over his body. The injured men were removed to the Chickamauga Park hotel, a mile distant, where Crimmins died in half an hour. Chief Mitchell is very dangerously injured, but it is thought will recover.

HAWAII'S TROUBLE.

The Provisional Government Determined to Be Annexed to Somebody or Something.

HONOLULU, July 10.—Notwithstanding the talk of treason and assassinations and trial of conspirators, political peace and quiet reign in Honolulu. The preliminary examination of the alleged conspirators, Walker, Crick and Sinclair, has been finished, and Judge Caver has reserved his decision until July 3, when he will hold the men for trial before a higher court.

In conversation with President Dole and later with Attorney-General Smith, it was learned that the provisional government intended to follow a waiting policy in initiation of President Cleveland.

"We are fully determined upon carrying out the plan of annexation," said Attorney-General Smith, "and until we know it is a failure we shall not materially change the policy of the government. The occasion imperatively demands that the present oligarchy shall be continued until annexation is secured or arrangements with some other foreign government is made to insure the stability of Hawaiian institutions."

Sheriff Stoltz, who was shot by the lepers of Kalaui, was buried here June 29.

SUNDAY WORLD'S FAIR.

Attendance So Light That Concessionaires Tighten Their Belts.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The attendance at the world's fair yesterday was very light as to raise doubt in some minds as to whether the open Sundays are to prove the financial boom to the fair that was expected. While the exposition officials express satisfaction over the attendance, it is no secret that concessionaires are generally greatly disappointed at the lack of the bristling multitudes that were fondly anticipated for this period of the fair. As nearly all concessionaires are compelled to pay 25 per cent. of their gross receipts into the exposition's coffers, they are, of course, the first to feel the result of light attendance. The Wellington Catering Co. and nearly all the other catering and restaurant establishments are cutting down their forces, and the Hygeia Water Co., the most enterprising institution on the grounds, has made radical reductions in its working force, until the attendance shall become such as to justify previous expectations.

THE WORST OVER IN PARIS.

In a Short While the Cafes Will Be Regaling the Most Amiable People in the World.

PARIS, July 10.—The worst of the trouble in the city is now believed to be over, thanks to the promptness of the government in ordering troops to take control of the disturbed sections. Unless there be a general labor strike, it is thought that all will be quiet by to-morrow night.

Aside from the wreckage on the streets in the sections in which the rioters have fought the police and the republican guard and the extra number of troops on duty the city this morning presented its usual appearance. All the newspapers agree that the riots of last night were milder than those of any night since last Saturday and express belief that the firm hand of the government will restore order. Two hundred arrests of rioters were made yesterday and last night.

Emperor William Satisfied.

BERLIN, July 10.—Emperor William received Herr Von Levetzow, president of the reichstag, and the two vice presidents. He expressed satisfaction with the progress of the army bill, adding that a good majority for it on the decisive vote would greatly impress other nations. The probability that the bill will be passed by a large majority has greatly increased in the last forty-eight hours. Herr Von Kosielski and Dr. Von Jazdzewski, leaders of the Poles, have pledged to the government the solid vote of their party.

Accident to Boys.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 10.—While a party of boys were crossing the trestle of the Pennsylvania railroad they sat down on the tracks to view a coal train passing underneath on the Reading railroad. The noise of the latter drowned the approaching Lehigh passenger train from New York, and before the boys were aware of it, the train was upon them. Ira Sallade was cut in two and expired immediately. Fred Sulzer had both legs badly mangled and was seriously injured about the body and head. He cannot possibly recover. The other boys in the party were on the down-track and escaped injury.

A WILD CABLE CAR.

It Does Worse Than a Texas Steer in the Streets of New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—At 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cable car became unmanageable on Broadway near the city hall park and started on a rampage toward the Battery. The gripman was unable to release the grip, and under the circumstances the brake was useless.

In front of the post office the runaway crashed into the rear platform of a horse car ahead. The driver of the horse car reined his horses to the side just in time to save them from being run down. Both horses were thrown into the street and the traces were torn away. With the partly demolished horse car ahead, the still unmanageable cable car continued on its mad course. The gripman struggled and strove with all his might to release the grip, failing in which he shouted warnings to everybody in sight. His bell rang at a double rate. The passengers in both cars became terribly alarmed and made a rush for the door, but the conductor obstructed their way and prevented anybody from leaving.

Near St. Paul's church yard on Broadway, there was a blockade of horses and wagons and a number of tractors were standing on the track. The runaway cars dashed into the first one. The wheels of the vehicle were torn off and the horses thrown down, while the driver was hurled against the wall of the church yard. He escaped with slight injuries.

Still the cars rushed on, plowing through tracks and knocking down horses. The drivers had warning and escaped, but owing to the blockade they were unable to save their horses and wagons. When the cars had cut a passage through the blockade, seven horses were stretched upon the ground and five wagons were rendered fit for the repair shop. When it was seen that nothing could stop the cars, some one rushed to the telephone and notified the power house. The cable was stopped and the cars came to a standstill below Trinity church. Traffic on Broadway was suspended for a while.

THE SAFE OPENED.

The Cook and Bull Story of Cashier Brasher No Doubt a Lie.

NEVADA, Mo., July 6.—The mysterious Hartly bank robbery at Jerico has at last been cleared up. Yesterday the safe was opened and only about \$1,200 or \$1,400 found in it. Some \$25,000 of the funds that should have been there were missing. Cashier Brasher had been arrested and taken to Stockton, as heretofore reported, where he gave \$2,000 bond for his appearance for trial. While he was absent at Stockton it was learned that he had bought a gallon of coal oil on the evening before the supposed robbery occurred, which he took to the bank building and which it is supposed he used in the attempt to burn the building, as the floor and counters were saturated with the oil and the bank books and papers were all piled together on the floor outside the vault where they were found on fire next morning when the citizens broke into the bank.

On the night of the reported robbery Brasher told his wife that he was sick, and got up and left the house. After an hour or two he returned and told her that he had been a prisoner in the hands of robbers, who turned him loose, promising to kill him if he gave the alarm. He gave this as a reason for not notifying any of the citizens that night, when his wife suggested to him to do so. When Brasher got back from Stockton he was again placed under arrest, and is now in jail.

THE CRISIS AT PUEBLO.

The Panic Was Slow Getting There, but It Came at Last.

PUEBLO, Col., July 6.—The bank panic did not reach Pueblo until yesterday. But then it came with a vengeance. A week or more past large withdrawals have been made from the banks almost daily, and the American National, when it opened for business, found a large number of depositors waiting to take out their money. The crowd continued to grow and it soon became evident that with the ready cash on hand they could not hold out much longer, and about 10 o'clock the doors were closed. The notice posted stated that the bank would commence business soon again and that the assets were \$1,250,000 and the liabilities \$650,000.

Runs had already commenced on both the Western National, of which V. L. Graham is president, and the First National, H. D. Thatcher, president. The Western closed its doors before noon. They have deposits of over \$1,000,000 and have always been considered very strong.

The Central National, of which Delos L. Holden is president, closed at noon. This bank does a light business, but withdrawals of deposits had been so heavy of late that they could not stand any further run, and they thought it best to close. Their assets are about \$170,000 and liabilities \$70,000.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

A House Struck by Lightning and Burned—The Inmates Consumed.

GAGETONS, Mich., July 6.—The house on the Cross farm northeast of here was struck by lightning early this morning and consumed. Five persons were burned to death. One of those who escaped, Miss Roberts, is probably fatally hurt. The dead are: Mr. Babcock, wife and child, of Silverwood; Mr. Forst, of Fostoria, and the five-year-old son of Mr. Roberts, the tenant.

His Life in Danger.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Soon after the arrival last Sunday of Gen. S. M. Donkhorsky, recently appointed governor-general of Siberia, with a large party, bound for the world's fair, the clerk at the Clarendon hotel, where the party is staying in this city, received a letter signed "A Victim of Siberia." The writer says that a certain organization in New York is plotting to kill Donkhorsky; he also says that but for his interference they would have made an attempt to destroy the Russian men-of-war that were in the harbor. The letter was turned over to the police.

PARIS DISORDERS.

A Series of Riots in the French Metropolis—Mobs and Soldiers in Collision.

PARIS, July 8.—Last evening opened with the police apprehensive of riots in many parts of the Latin quarter. Traffic was stopped in the principal streets. Every open space had been occupied by mounted police and all the side streets were patrolled. The street speakers were compelled to move on whenever they tried to call a crowd. Most of the agitators retired to the Seine, where they denounced the police and exhorted their hearers to clear the streets of military. Round the Place de la Republique, the signs of trouble were especially numerous. All the cafes in the Boulevard du Temple and the Boulevard Voltaire were filled at 8 o'clock with workmen and rowdies, who were expected shortly to follow the chief agitators into the streets and begin the attack on police and military.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the cafes were empty and the Boulevard Voltaire in the streets. In the Boulevard Voltaire and the Boulevard du Temple the rioters were armed with clubs and a few revolvers. They marched cheering and singing toward the Place de la Republique. At the corner of the Rue d'Angoulême, the rioters in the Boulevard Voltaire were met by a body of dragoons and hussars. They were ordered back, but passed ahead. The military charged, but although many rioters were knocked down and trampled upon, the mob did not yield. The soldiers were received with showers of stones and scattering shots. Several were struck with clubs. The charge was repeated and the mob began retreating slowly. The men backed off step by step, those in front wielding their clubs right and left and those behind splitting up booths and kiosks into weapons with which to fight later in the front. After six charges the military had forced the mob back to the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, where the fighting was suspended.

In their retreat the rioters had set fire to the booths which they did not split into clubs. For five blocks the Boulevard Voltaire is strewn with broken timbers, charred boards and torn and bloody clothing. Most of the windows were smashed during the conflict. Thirty or forty rioters are known to have been seriously wounded. Many others received slight injuries. Two lancers are said to have been wounded by revolver shots. In the Boulevard du Temple similar encounters took place. The mob was driven back, but only after hard fighting. In the Avenue de la Republique and on the Quai de Valmy, along the Canal St. Martin, the fighting between the rioters and the republican guards was almost uninterrupted from 8:45 to 10 o'clock. Booths and carts were dragged to the middle of the streets and set afire. Brands were thrown among the guards.

The radical deputies, who represent Paris in the chamber and a majority of the members of the municipal council, met yesterday afternoon in the editorial rooms of the Germain and approved the issuing of a manifesto to the people of Paris, protesting against the closing by the government of the labor exchange and urging the people to preserve calmness.

HANGED AND BURNED.

The Awful Fate of a Negro Alleged Fiend in Kentucky.

BARDEWELL, Ky., July 8.—Seay J. Miller, the negro charged with the outrage and murder of Mary and Ruby Ray, was hanged at 3:27 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the body burned after being horribly mutilated.

At 3:20 the negro was brought from the jail to the principal street. A chain was around his neck and many men were pulling and surging at it. The crowd was wild and no one could guess at the fate of the negro. He was almost suffocated when the north of the depot was reached and here the father of the girls related to some extent and suggested he be hanged rather than burned. At 3:27 the body was swung to a tall telegraph pole directly at the north end of the depot and as he was drawn up his clothing was torn from his body by the maddened mob. He was heard to say just as they drew him up: "I am an innocent man," but there is a fully authentic report that he made at least a partial confession as the mob took him from the jail, but this confession implicated a partner in some way and nothing positive can be learned.

Frightful Crime.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.—A Pioneer Press special from Devil's Lake, N. D., says: D. S. Kreider, a farmer living within a mile of Cando, Towner county, his wife and four little daughters were brutally murdered at their home by Albert Baumberger, a nephew of Kreider, who had been doing farm work for him. Baumberger went to his uncle's room, shot him dead, then to the kitchen, where Mrs. Kreider was preparing the morning meal, and shot her in the head. He then went upstairs, where four little children had fled, and deliberately shot away with a shotgun until he shot them all.

Justice Blatford Dead.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Associate Justice Samuel Blatford passed quietly and peacefully from earth at 7:30 last evening. He retained consciousness until an hour or two before his death. There was no sudden change in his condition, simply the gradual decline which has been taking place for the last week.

The Christian Endeavorers.

MONTREAL, July 8.—At the session of Christian Endeavorers President Clark delivered his annual address. All the 6 o'clock prayer meetings were well attended. In the tent Rev. Dr. Rhodes, of St. Louis, presided. An open meeting was conducted on the Sunday evening service by Rev. J. A. Routhaler, of Indianapolis. Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, an Endeavorer from Bombay, read a paper, "A Voice From India," detailing Christian Endeavor work in that country. Committee conferences were held in the city churches. San Francisco was chosen as the next place of meeting of the Christian Endeavor.