VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

NO. 41.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A COMMODORE of the United States navy says that if China should send the French government to study the any war vessels over here they could be methods of American farmers have areasily captured.

CONGRESSMAN JASON BROWN, of Indiana, while strongly in favor of the has been arrested by the police of seals. Sherman law's repeal, declares against Fargo, N. D. It is thought that he is the proposed repeal of the 10 per cent. | the highwayman who robbed the Moor-

For over two hours on the 27th President Cleveland and the cabinet discussed the silver question, but no definite action was decided upon.

CHARLES BYNUM, the nineteen-yearold son of Representative Bynum, of Indiana, was seriously injured in Washington, while horseback riding. The animal ran away and young Bynum was thrown to the ground upon

For the first time since the establishment of free coinage headquarters in Washington its advocates are on the defensive.

A RUMOR was current in the treasury at Washington that Mexico contemplated stopping the free coinage of sil-

SECRETARY CARLISLE announces that he intends to do all in his power to carry out the provisions of the Geary act and deport some of the Chinese.

THE nay department is doing everything within its power to stimulate the development of the naval militia, and especially in the states along the lake

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN has received a cable message that cholera has broken out in the island of Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean.

Something like 200 names of employes of the public printing office at Washington were attached to a telegram to Gov. Altgeld commending him for his course in liberating the three anarch-

SECRETARY LAMONT has approved the allotment of arms, ordnance stores, quartermasters' stores and camp equipment to the militia of the states and territories. The appropriation for this purpose was \$400,000 and the allotment was the same as last year.

THE government has learned a lesson from the Ford theater tragedy, and is moving clerks out of unsafe buildings. THE government has made consider-

able reductions in land office expenses. THE president has issued a proclamation convening congress in special ses-

Among recent appointments are the following: Scott Wike, of Illinois, to be assistant secretary of the treasury; James F. Tillman, of Tennessee, to be register of the treasury; Overton Cade, of Louisiana, to be superintendent of mint at New Orleans: Theodore S. Wilkinson, to be collector of customs at New Orleans; S. B. Ellis, to be surveyor of customs at New Orleans; George P. Finley, to be collector of customs at Galveston, Tex.

THE EAST.

A sensation was created in a New York Catholic church by the priest denouncing a member of the congregation from the pulpit for deceiving him by getting him to wed her to a Protest-

WHEN the case of Frank Ellison, Broker Henriques' assistant, was continued to Friday in a New York court. he objected on account of superstition. and it was set for Thursday.

THE New York papers criticise severely Gov. Altgeld's act in pardoning the Chicago anarchists. THE annual meeting of the Society of

the Army of the Potomac was held on the 27th in Fanueil hall, Boston. The attendance was large.

THE schooner Thomas W. Haven went ashore at Long Branch. Two of the erew were drowned while trying to get

THE New York Central railroad has just compromised a \$250,000 damage suit brought by a woman who was terribly disfigured in a wreck for \$50,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald says that the end of the provisional government is near and that Queen Liliuokalani will be reinstated. YALE defeated Harvard and Colum-

bia in the boat race at New London. Conn. It was Yale's third consecutive PRESIDENT-ELECT WILLIAM JEWELL

TUCKER, of Dartmouth college, was inaugurated on the 28th. Hon. Melvin O. Adams, president of the alumni association, delivered an address.

Another movement is on foot at New York for a Reading reorganization. THE 28th was commencement at Amherst college. Degrees were conferred

apon seventy-seven graduates. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Prof. William F. Slocum, Colorado Springs.
RUMOR has it that Miss Helen Gould,

the oldest daughter of the late Jay Gould, is engaged to a young, unknown millionaire whom she met at the reception given at her father's house when she made her debut into society.

YALE defeated Harvard by four lengths in the boat race at New London, Conn., on the 30th. THE bullion value of a silver dollar

went down to 47.8 cents at New York. THE statue of Adm. Farragut was unveiled in the Marine park, South Boston. The oration was delivered by ex-Gov. A. H. Rice.

NEW YORK bankers on the 29th took concerted action for the relief of the oney market, which at once had the tesired effect.

At the Palmer house, Chicago, ex-Congressman J. B. Gilfellon, of Minne-apolis, married Miss Livina Coppick, of ern Pacific system. Washington. Mrs. Gilfellon is a daughter of Mrs. R. C. Taggart, of Washington.

THE ten French farmers selected by rived at Chicago.

A MAN giving the name of Thompson head, Minn., National bank of \$2,000.

THE South Dakota state supreme court has decided that the Western Union Telegraph Co. must accept messages tendered whether or not written upon the regular telegraph blanks. The plaintiff, Joseph Kirby, gets \$50 dam-

ages. He has pending forty other cases. Gov. ALTGELD was hanged in effigy at Naperville, near Chicago, on account of his pardon of the anarchists.

It is said that the Pullman car shops at Detroit, Mich., may be permanently closed. The works employ 1,000 men.

The international Epworth league

met in convention at Cleveland, O., on the 29th. THERE was another big break in wheat prices on the 29th, the figures on the Chicago market being the lowest

ever recorded.

NEAR Wharton, I. T., Manuel Herrig, a daring youth, attempted, single handed, to hold up a Missouri Pacific train, but was beaten and captured by the conductor.

MELBOURNE'S rainmaking at Cheynne, Wyo., was a dismal failure. It is likely that soon all the western

roads will have a one-fare round-trip rate to the world's fair. THE grand jury at Decatur, Ill., indicted none of the lynchers of Bush, and Judge Vail at once ordered a special

ury drawn to take the matter up. for 1893, 400,000 more than New York

Colorado silver men met at Denver and resolved to at once close down all the mines and smelters of the state. THE Chickasaws will give affiliated

whites a share of the government noney lately received. PROMINENT citizens of Denver, Col., ondemn the silver panic as hurtful to the state, which is not dependent en-

tirely on mining, as the silver men would make out. The state would do well if it had no silver-in fact, it was doing well anterior to mining. WHEAT took another big tumble on the 30th and again the low price reco on the Chicago market was broken.

THE liabilities of ex-Secretary Charles Foster, of Fostoria, O., approximate 81,000,000.

Joe Bird, a Choctaw half-breed, convicted of wife murder, was shot by the sheriff at Wilburton, I. T.

need of assistance for the purchase of seed grain is denounced as false by Delegate Milton, who is well informed about the true situation. EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON, comment-

ing on the call for an extra session, exoresses some doubt about the ability of the president to control congress in the natter of the repeal of the Sherman THE Starr gang is on deck once more

t being reported that they robbed the Frisco depot at Chelsea, I. T. THOSE interested in the speedy openng of the Cherokee strip have decided to make an appeal to President Cleveand to see if he cannot hasten matters

a little. THE rumored closing of the Pullman hops at Detroit, Mich., is denied.

A WAR of bakers has made a deep cut in the price of bread at Lebanon, Ill., orty loaves being sold for a dollar.

THE Pawnee allotments in the Indian

territory have been completed. THE SOUTH.

A BIG strike of coal miners in Alaoama is threatened,

One death has occurred from yellow ever on the Satilla river in Georgia, and every precaution has been taken to prevent its spread.

THE 27th was the fifth day of a severe hot spell at New Orleans. There were eight prostrations from heat,

hree proving fatal. THE Second National bank of Ashand, Ky., closed its doors. It is solvent, but was forced to suspend because of

inability to realize on good paper. THE Atlanta, Ga., chamber of comnerce has petitioned the president to call congress together immediately to and two others badly injured. discuss the finances.

NEAR Breckenridge, Tex., masked men attempted to rob a San Antonio & for Chicago will not be in the nature of Aransas Pass train. Fireman Martin was shot to death. One of the robbers friend of silver is welcome to come and was captured by the fearless conductor.

Ar Atlanta, Ga., Miss Julia Force was declared not guilty of the murder Julia Force was a monomaniac on the given. subject of her ill-treatment by her fam-She now goes free, as she has not Visalia, Cal., from his wounds.

been lawfully declared a lunatic. REV. JOSEPH B. CHESHIRE, JR., rector at Charlotte, N. C., was elected assist-

J. D. MAY, the Texas train robber, THE socialists, in convention at Chi-

has made a full confession W. A. PINKNEY and Daniel Barber lorsing Gov. Altgeld for his pardon of were executed at Marlborough, Md., the anarchists. recently for the murder of Francis M. Bowie, a wealthy farmer of Prince that he would pass the monthly pur-George county, on the evening of March chase day for silver and would buy no more at present.

SENATOR STANFORD'S death has left four important vacancies in the South-

DETAILS have been received of the engagement between Chinese and French in Tonquin. The Chinese were finally repulsed, losing 150.

THE sealing catch in the north Pacific this season is fully as large as the | ceed Mr. Walker. previous year. The catch of twentynine vessels so far heard from is 22,500

PRINCESS BISMARCK is dangerously ill to refused his offer of marriage. at her home at Freidericksruhe.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR, financial member of the India council, said that in Ellis, Goodwin, Halstead, Howard, his opinion Ceylon and Mauritius would Lincoln, Pleasanton and St. John. be compelled soon to follow the example of India and close their mints to the free coinage of silver.

THE passenger steamer Gothic, built for the White Star Steamship Co., by rate Harland & Wolf, of Belfast, has been successfully launched. She will sail in the Atlantic service of the company in the autumn, but will ultimately be placed in the New Zealand traffic.

THE pope has given his consent to the proposal that Maestro Mustafa, director of the Sistine chapel, and the cago and sing there during the prog-

ress of the exposition. THE semi-annual statement of the new railroad lines built in the United States. compiled by the Railroad Gazette, gives the total new mileage added to the railroad systems of this country for the first half of 1893 as 884 miles. This total is nearly 300 less than the new

track built in the first half of 1892.

the distress caused by the drought.

THE German opera artist Stagno and his secretary have been arrested on the CHICAGO claims 2,160,000 population charge of forging the name of a corre spondent to a bogus dispatch.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended June 29 showed an average decrease of 7.4 compared with the corres poding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 3.0. It is said privately that Adm. Tryon

was the cause of the sinking of his ship, having signaled to the Camperdown to turn in too narrow waters A. J. DREXEL, the Philadelphia bank-

er and philanthropist, died recently at Carlsbad, Germany. THE report that the republic of Mexsilver has been authoritatively denied. | killed a reported to be ingreat want. ALL the glass plants in the country

them, until September 1.

bill.

A DISPATCH from Mecca states that 650 deaths from cholera occurred in that city on the 28th.

THE LATEST.

HENRY STARR, the notorious desperado, was captured at Colorado Springs, Col. Kid Wilson and Starr's mistress were also taken.

EX-SPEAKER CRISP has had a conference with Secretary Carlisle. Crisp, it was said, was preparing a list of house committees in time for the assembling

THE Madison, Ill., car works, it was stated, would continue. STUDENTS in the Latin quarter of

Paris are having trouble with the police and a serious riot resulted. THE king of Greece abdicated on the 3d and a republic was declared.

THERE was a sensational shooting in the court room at Texarkana, Ark., the husband of a murdered woman attempting to kill R. E. Lee, who was on trial for the crime. Lee got a dangerous wound and the trial was postponed.

THE total mortality among Mecca oilgrims since June 1 exceeds 5,000. Seventy-six persons are reported to have died of cholera in Jeddah, Saturlay, and 400 in Mecca.

THE Albuquerque, N. M., Nationa bank has temporarily suspended. SPEAKING of the law which bears his

name, Senator Sherman says that he is now willing, and always has been, to vote for its repeal. DURING a fire at the government torsedo station at Newport, R. I., on Mon-

lay, an explosion of gun cotton ocsured, by which two men were killed GEN. WARNER says that the silver convention which has been called

a political convention, but that every take part. THE Russian cruiser Vladivoster, of

1,100 tons, belonging to the Siberian of her two sisters, Miss Florence and fleet, has been wrecked on the rocks Miss Minnie Force. This result was near Port Lazaref, on the east coast of eached under the conviction that Miss Corea. The fate of the crew is not

JOHN SONTAG, the outlaw, died at

WILLIE RIDGELY shot and killed Wiley Brown, a well known farmer, near Perry, twelve miles south of Texant bishop of the Protestant Episcopal arkana, Ark. The killing grew out of church for the diocese of North Caro- trouble over the settlement of rent. Ridgely surrendered.

> cago, have adopted a resolution in-SECRETARY CARLISLE has announced

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Heavy rains fell in the western part of the state on the 26th, where they were much needed.

J. D. Caster, of Kingman county, has chosen superintendent of the deaf and dumb institution at Olathe, to suc-

Frank Howard shot and killed him-self in Finney county the other day because a young woman he was attentive International money offices have been established at Argentive, Burlingame,

The Santa Fe road has issued a circular in favor of one-fare excursion rates to Chicago from all western territory, and inviting other roads to make these

The state board of railroad commissioners recently ordered that wholesale rates be given to the city of Lyons.
This places Lyons on an equal footing with Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina and

other Kansas jobbing points. Gov. Lewelling has declined to intermembers of the choir should visit Chi- fere in the case of Fred Bassett, of Lawrence, son of Judge O. A. Bassett, sentenced to the county jail for wantonly shooting a young law student for walking across the Bassett premises.

Maj. W. P. Overton, one of the first denly at his home in Kansas City, Kan., the other morning at the age of 67 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, being with Col. Doniphan in CANADA is seeking closer trade with his celebrated march across the plains. Australia.

The duke of Saxe-Meiningen has given 50,000 marks from his private purse for the relief of peasants from too soon after firing a blast and was

> signalled to be drawn out but before reaching the surface fell back and was killed July 12 will be Kansas day at the big Christian Endeavor hotel in Chicago, and there will be special exercises of interest to all Kansas Endeavorers. The annual convention of the society will be held at Montreal, beginning

overcome by the fumes of sulphur. He

July 5, and large numbers of Kansas people will be present. It is stated that there is urgent need of clothing, money and household utensils at Williamstown, where the late tornado tore down many buildings, killed ten persons and injured fifteen. Many of the victims of the storm, parico intends to stop the free coinage of ticularly children whose parents were

The Tremont hotel at Fort Scott colhave closed down, as is customary with | lapsed on the morning of the 26th by the floors giving away. There were Iron manufacturers and iron workers one hundred persons in the building at

ment's warning. The men who caused the terrible wreck on the east-bound express train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad two miles east of Barclay on the morning of September 21, 1872, which resulted in several deaths, have finally been arrested. They are the two Webb brothers, who resided nea, Barclay and were under suspicion at

the time. Mrs. Maggie Anderson made a determined effort to commit suicide at Leavenworth the other day. She shot at herself three times, and succeeded in hitting herself once in the leg. She afterwards jumped into a cistern, from which she was taken in a half drowned condition. She is said to have tried to kill herself because the police were about to arrest her husband for some

trifling offense. The commissioner of the general land office has recommended that the Larned land office and that at Garden City be combined into one office to be ocated at Dodge City. The report states that the business of the two offices is about enough to make one office, and that Dodge City is between the two towns now having the office. The commissioner has also decided to move the Kirwin office to Oberlin.

Edward Ashbough, an old citizen of Kansas, was adjudged insane in the probate court of Wyandotte county the other day and will be sent to an asylum. He made the application himself and stated to the court that he had become convinced that he was mentally unbalanced and feared he might do some one an injury. He stated that he felt an almost uncontrollable desire to cut somebody's throat, and was afraid to trust himself. He also said he had a great desire to swear and abuse people, and was fearful that in some way he would bring about trouble and a tragedy, and he wanted to be locked up.

The governor has of late been receivng many letters from western Kansas, arging an extra session of the legisla ture for the purpose of providing seed wheat and other relief for the needy farmers of that section. Letters are being received from many counties in which the wheat crop this year has been almost a complete failure, asking the governor to take some action of this kind. In an interview the governor is quoted as saying: "I am of the opinion that assistance can be given these people without the expense of a special session of the legislature. The farmers that have been blessed sure, contribute to their less fortunate fellow-men, and the needed assistance will be given them. I should favor any special session of the legislature."

SPECIAL SESSION.

The President Calls Congress to Meet in Special Session on August 7—His Decision Prompt. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- At 6 o'clock

last evening the following proclamation was issued:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 33, 1893. - Whereas, The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and

privation to our farmers and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor; and,
Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by converses:

embodied in dinvise laws which must be ease cuted until repealed by congress:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do, by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the congress of the United States at the capitol in the city of Myschington on the 7th day of August next at Washington, on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the end that the people may be relieved, through legislation, from present

be relieved, through legislation, from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND. The president left here at 4:20 over settlers of Wyandotte county, died suddenly at his home in Kansas City, Kan., zard's Bay, Mass. He will be absent valued at from \$4,000 to \$7,000 per mile, from the capital three weeks or more, his stay depending on circumstances. Secretary Lamont accompanied the president as far as New York. The pres- Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis, ident's determination to leave the city was only reached in the morning and a mile, average \$5,500; Hutchinson & his departure so suddenly leaves a number of important appointments agreed upon unsigned, and many senators and miles, at \$2,500 a mile. congressmen, who have recently arthe most urgent business while at Buzzard's Bay and what official announcements are to be made will be given out at the executive mansion in Washing-

the president's example and left the and flat cars \$160, cabooses at \$500, recity, or are leaving the city, for brief frigerator cars at \$500 and fruit cars. vacations. Those who remain say the \$450. president's proclamation speaks for itself and decline to discuss the situation

TREASURY IN GOOD SHAPE.

The Books of the Fiscal Year Balance with a Surplus of \$2,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Treasury officials are deep in the mystery of figures, closing up the vast money accounts of the government for the fiscal year of to reduce the expenses 20 per cent. 1892-93. The figures will show in The order came by wire from Chicago IRON manufacturers and iron workers have at last agreed upon a scale of wages upon a compromise basis.

The British house of commons, by a rote of 308 to 279, supported Gladstone's and the collapse came without a more of the common of the consult with the home with the consult with the home with the consult with the home with the consult with the heads of the consult with the total receipts and was signed by General Manager J. J. Frey and Superintendent of the consult was signed by General Manager J. J. Frey and Superintendent of the consult was signed by General Manager J. J. Frey and Superintendent of the consult was signed by General Manager J. J. Frey and Superintendent of the consult was surplus of receipts above expenditures of \$2,000,000. was the estimate submitted by Secretary Foster to congress as the probable surplus of the fiscal year closed yesterday, and results prove it to have been prophetically accurate. In this estimate, however, Mr. Foster did not take into account the payment of the Cherokee Indian claim of \$3,000,000. Had this not been paid the receipts would have been \$5,000,000 in excess of the ex-

Won by Yale.

penditures.

New London, July 1 .- Yale's mighty parsmen beat Harvard's brawny eight yesterday by four lengths in the grandest and hardest race ever pulled. Up to the last quarter mile of the four mile course the crimson wearers seemed to be sure of the victory. Then the young giants in blue responded to the word for a spurt and the Harvards were first overhauled and then passed almost as though they were standing still. Then the Yales kept it up, and when the finish was reached they were

four lengths ahead. Up to the last half mile Harvard had the lead, but the pace was too fast. The crimson boat shivered, shuddered and finally collapsed after resigning the lead when the race was three-quarters over. The blue oars, on the other hand, grew steadier with every stroke, and at the close were sending the boat along at one of the strongest, most uniform and steadiest rates ever traversed by a Yale

Those Left-Over Souvenir Coins. CHICAGO, July 1 .- The world's fair officials authorize the statement that there is no truth in the report that the government has determined to pay out the \$570,000 reserve belonging to the exposition from the United States appropriation. A facsimile of the treasury building will be erected in the administration building and the souvenir coins placed on sale. How the report | The new law provides that when propgot out that the government intended erty sold under foreclosure is purchased to issue this money, \$570,000, in souvenir by the mortgagee the sheriff is not encoins, thus practically throwing them | titled to any fee. on the market, the fair officials do not seem to know, and the statement is not only authoritatively denied by the of property sold. The taking away of

Result of the German Elections. BERLIN, July 1 .- A Polish deputy said to-day that eleven Poles were is to get a decision from the supreme against the military bill and eight for t. If the traditions of the party are plies to contracts existing at the time followed all will vote against the bill. of the passage of the law, as well as to The Freissinige says that the vote in new contracts. The sheriffs insist that with such bountiful crops will, I am the reichstag will stand 189 against it only applies to new contracts. and 172 for the military bill, while the National Zeitung's estimate is 205 for and 192 against the government. The measure to aid them, but I am of the Hamburger Nachrichten says that even opinion that it can be done without a without the Poles there is a majority

KANSAS RAILROADS.

A Kick Certain Over Their Assessment by

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3 .- The state board of railroad assessors will complete the work of assessment and valuation this afternoon or Monday, but, owing to the large amount of clerical work to be done, there will be no means of knowing the aggregate valuation for some days, but it is certain that the assessments will be raised considerably and trouble is sure to follow.

Schedules so far completed by the board show that the total valuation of the Missouri Pacific's 2,134 miles of main track is \$10,345,225, and the valuation per mile from \$8,000 to \$10,000, the latter figure the valuation of the main track between Kansas City and Atchison. The 1,161 miles of the Union Paeific track are valued at from \$4,000 to \$10,000 a mile. Total, \$6,734,180. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas is valued at from \$4,500 to \$8,000 per mile for its 363 miles, a total of \$1,975,590. The Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern is assessed at from \$3,000 to \$4,500 a mile, or \$730,125 for its 172 miles of main line. The above are the only roads upon which the total valuations have

been carried out. The value per mile is only given as follows: Rock Island, 1,060 miles, assessed by counties at from \$4,000 to \$7,000 per mile, average about \$5,500; average \$5,000; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 2,644 miles, valued at from \$4,000 to \$10,000 a mile, average \$6,000; 280 miles, valued at from \$4,000 to \$9,000 Southern, 82 miles, at \$3,800 a mile; Dodge City, Montezuma & Trinidad, 26

The side tracks are assessed in three rived, in the lurch. It is understood classes—where the main track is under that the president will transact only \$5,000 per mile, \$1,800; where the main track is over \$7,500, \$2,500; others, \$2,-100. Locomotives are valued at from \$3,200 to \$3,750, Pullman cars at \$4,500, passenger coaches at \$2,000, combination baggage and mail cars at \$1,500, Most of the cabinet have followed box cars at \$250, cattle cars at \$250, coal

CUTTING DOWN.

The Santa Fe Lets Out Many of Its Shop

Men-An Unexpected Order. TOPEKA, Kan., July 1 .- It was only a short time ago that the daily working time of the Santa Fe shop hands was reduced from ten hours to eight and yesterday another order was issued directing that enough men be discharged of departments.

The order was wholly unexpected by the men, and the first intimation they had of it was yesterday afternoon as they were about to quit work for the day, when the discharged men were notified by D. E. Cain, assistant superintendent of machinery. The number included fifty machinists, twenty blacksmiths and thirty-five boilermakers. The men think the order was not

issued to cut down expenses, but to get rid of some of the men who promoted the recent strike. One of the discharged men said this morning: "The company wants to get even with the strikers. With the exception of two or three Homestead men all the discharged men are members of the union and went out on the strike. I don't know what our union will do about it. A meeting will be held to-night."

D. E. Cain, assistant superintendent

of machinery, says he does not know

what inspired the order, but presumes

its object was economy. Nothing was

said in the order about the carpenters,

painters and repairers in the car shops

and Cain does not know whether the reduction will be extended to them or whether it will be extended to shops outside of Topeka. Both the men and the company's foreman say that the reduction is not a violation of the contract by which the late strike was settled. That agreement was that no men should be discharged

until after the time had been reduced to eight hours. FIGHTING FOR THEIR FEES.

Kansas Sheriffs Propose to Test the New Law Concerning Mortgage Foreclosures. Topeka, Kan., July 3.—Sheriff John M. Wilkerson, of Shawnee county, in behalf of the Sheriffs' association of Kansas, has commenced proceedings in the supreme court to test the effect of the new mortgage law on sheriffs' fess.

Under the old law the sheriff got a commission of \$16 on every \$1,000 worth treasurer of the exposition, but such action would, in the opinion of able lawyers, be entirely illegal. this commission reduces the salaries of the Kansas sheriffs, who devote most of their attention to foreclosure suits. their attention to foreclosure suits. almost one-half. The only thing the sheriffs expect to make out of this suit court as to whether the new law ap-

> The question was raised in the district court of Shawnee county a few weeks ago, and Judge Hazen decided that the fees could not be collected. It is this case which has been taken to the supreme court

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.



bearing traces of hard wear into the bargain. Not much of a treasure to look at, nor could it even originally have been called pretty; and yet I hoarded it for months and kept it, moreover, sacred from the eyes of anyone else. About twice a week, from its hiding place and carefully inpeculiarities more indelibly on my of bringing a flagrant crime home to its perpetrators, and of restoring valuable property to its rightful owner.

This is how I became possessed of it. There had been a somewhat daring robbery at a house in Shepherd's Bush. A certain Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard were giving a party in honor of birthday. It was a rather pretentious affair and & required considerable powers of management to make the doings as successful as was desired. Needless to say, the two servants to keep another appointment. found enough to occupy their time all the evening, and there was practically no one on guard upstairs, it being assumed that there would be so much passing to and fro as to render even the usual watchfulness unnecessary.

But this extra sense of security was taken advantage of by thieves clever enough to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity. The Blanchards occupied a semi-detached villa, the adjoining one being untenanted. Into the empty house the thieves had effected an entrance. Then they had stepped out of the window, which was exactly over the double door porch, and from this porch they had found it easy to elimb through the bedroom window of her arms about somewhat violently, Mr. Blanchard's house. The room to prompted thereto by the excitement which access was thus gained was the one occupied by the master and mistress of the house, and in it some valuable jewelry was kept, together with the cash box. Most of the jewelry happened to be in use, but the cash box contained two hundred pounds, intended to pay the quarterly bills on the morrow, and some family papers, deemed of the greatest importance since they were to prove Mr. Blan-chard's claim to an estate worth a thousand a year.

The first suspicion that something was wrong was aroused when a servant went upstairs to light the bedroom gas, and found the dressing-table pushed to one side, and the window wide open She at once gave the alarm, and it was soon discovered that the cash box and its contents were missing. So were the thieves, unfortunately, and they proved very difficult to trace. The only clue that they had left behind them was the bit of tweed before mentioned. It was sticking to a nail at the side of the window, and had evidently been torn off some garment worn by the thief at the moment of his hurried exit.

"I have done my best with it," said Uncle Bell to me one day, "and I now turn this scrap of stuff over to you, to use as advantageously as you can. money stolen from Mr. Blanchard is irrevocably lost, but if the papers can be discovered it will be a good thing for the finder. They are certificates of marriage and of baptism, copied from registers that have since been destroyed by fire. Without them Mr. Blanchard cannot prove his heirship to the Blanchard property. Restore them, and he will pay you well."

Now, this uncle of mine had unraveled all sorts of knotty problems, and I cannot tell to this day whether he really thought this case hopeless, or whether he merely wanted to try my skill. He succeeded, at any rate, in putting me on my mettle, and for many a month the Blanchard case was never out of my mind.

Early in the month of September, this being six months after the robbery, I found it convenient to use Drury lane as a thoroughfare between High Holborn and the Strand. It was already dusk, and I was not inclined to lose much time, but was compelled to do so, owing to a large crowd which had assembled to witness one of the many fires which flourish in this neighborhood. The street was practically impassable, and the din for a time almost deafening.

fascinated as well as horrified by the awful sight which was the raison d'etre of such a gathering. Such a sickening a tin box and some rubbishy papers, sight it was, too. I shall never forget which I pitched under the bed and it. A five-story dwelling was being haven't seen since." gutted, and the flames, which had their origin in the basement, in an oil and given to cleaning up often, and the color shop, spread with such frightful rapidity that exit by ordinary means awfully like condoning criminality, but was cut off five minutes after the it has to be confessed that Mrs. Jinks flames broke out. The frightened inmates crowded to the upper rooms, and were shrieking for help from the windows. The fire engines were splen- some things with which she meant to didly prompt, but could do little beyond restricting the fire to the building a cloak formerly owned by me, and in which it had broken out, and it that she really seems to be trying to seemed doubtful if a fire escape could arrive and be fixed in time to save all.

To the panic-stricken threatened ones, the danger looked more immedi- As for myself, the slenderness of my ate than to the firemen, who shouted to clue and the unlikelihood of success them to endure a moment longer.

already burning." A second later he me again.

crowd shudderingly parted, and he fell with a sickening thud near the engine -never to speak or move again. The sight was a dreadful one. But it was still more dreadful to witness the anguish of those who saw nothing but lestruction before them. The fate of the unfortunate man was either not realized or it was powerless to restrain their panic, and a woman, preparing to jump out herself, threw her baby clear

of the devouring element. There was a cry of horror as the poor little mite hurtled and struggled in its frantic flight from one death to another. The next moment-I can never remember how I did it-I had torn my cloak from my back, and had flung it to other eager hands that were ready to break the fall of the baby. It fell unhurt into the outstretched garment, a loud cheer announcing the fact to the anxious mother above. The next instant the escape was placed into position, and the whole of the jeopardized lives were saved. What a ringing shout arose then from the excited multitude, to rise again and again as the crashing roof and showering sparks showed how near these people had been to destruction.

Somehow, the baby that had been tumbled into safety was handed over to my keeping, until the sobbing mother, however, I surreptitiously removed it with inarticulate words of gratitude, clasped her darling to her breast again. spected it, in order to impress its I had not had time to think of my cloak. When I turned to look for it memory; for upon it I built my hopes again it was gone, having been appropriated by a woman who had stood near me, and who was triumphantly retreating with her booty, when she was captured by an argus-eyed policeman.

I would fain have moved no further in the matter after recovering my cloak, but was requested, in the interests of public safety, to give my name their eldest daughter's twenty-first and address, and to attend at the police court next morning. When the hour of attendance arrived, I was punctual, but was eager to conclude the business and get away as soon as possible, in order

The woman who had been caught by the police in the act of stealing my cloak was a spare, dark woman who looked as if she had seen better days. When asked whether she had taken the cloak or not, she replied sulkily that it was no use denying what everybody else seemed to know, and then she began to be somewhat abusive of our laws and institutions, averring that the time was near at hand when everybody would have their rights, and when poor people wouldn't have to work for

a lot of lazy swells. Some of her animadversion was aimed at me, as the owner of the warm garment she had coveted, and she flung



under which she labored. But, so far from feeling angry with her, I was gradually being imbued with delight and triumph. For, as she displaced her old shawl when throwing her arms about, I noticed that she wore underneath it a shabby jacket-bodice of fawncolored, checked tweed, and this tweed. be it known, was identical in pattern. color and texture with the piece I had hoarded so long to no apparent purpose. It might be a shade dirtier, that was all. Furthermore, it had suffered in some fray or accident, a piece having been torn from the upper part of the sleeve, a little below the elbow.

Had the rent been on the undersleeve would not have built my hopes so high, as a dress wears soonest in that part. But not only was the tear in a part of the garment that is seldom worr through, but it was so nearly the shape of my hoarded bit of tweed that I was positive one would fit the other, and that I had at last discovered the means of tracing Mr. Blanchard's lost docu-

I am glad to be able to record the fact that my hopes were well founded. A little monetary diplomacy, combined with promises of immunity from punishment for the burglary, elicited a full confession from the woman. Assisted and prompted by her husband, she had effected the entry into Mr. Blanchard's house, and had ransacked the drawers in the hope of finding money or jewelry. As we know, she secured the cash box and its contents. Hearing some one approaching the door she hurriedly climbed through the window, tearing her dress sleeve as she did so. At this point in her narrative she broke into But I did not want to escape.. I was vituperative language, all aimed at her husband, who made off with all the money and left her "with nothing but which I pitched under the bed and

Fortunately for us Mrs. Jinks wasn't papers were recovered intact. It sounds got off very easily for the attempted robbery, and that a month later she received ten pounds wherewith to buy go hawking. May I add that she wears earn an honest living.

The Blanchards are jubilant, for they have proved their title to the property. made me feel quite vain until an odd "I cannot," shrieked one man, "I am failure or two took the conceit out of

had sprung from the open window; the Mr. Jinks hasn't been heard of yet.

SLIDER'S ARREST.

How a Wealthy Banker Was Ingeniously Swindled.

Billy Haven was no ordinary burglar. His theory was that if a man wished to make a success of his profession, he needed to use his brain rather than his muscle. It was all right enough, when starting out to commit a burglary, to take a knife with you, or a loaded club, or a pistol, but Billy claimed that the doing of this showed a lack of mental ingenuity. Any muscular fool can bludgeon the senses out of a half-awakened householder aroused from his first deep sleep by the noisy entrance of a thief through the kitchen window, but bludgeoning Billy looked upon as clumsy and unnecessary. The consequence was that Billy, by strict attention to business, and the endeavor to please customers, soon began to build up for himself an enviable reputation among the police. They never caught sight of Billy or his pals, but they always recognized his handiwork by the neatness and dexterity of it. They did not even know his name, but they called him among themselves Billy Haven out of respect for the memory of a detective of that name, who was especially good at tracking crimes of a kind whose origin was obscure, and the clew to which was not visible. They said among themselves, when their attention was first directed to the kind of burglary the new burglar was doing, that this was a job Billy Haven would like the unraveling of if he were alive. and so they drifted on never getting a sight of the burglar, until the crimes were called Billy Haven jobs, and finally the unknown cracksman came to be called Billy Haven.

At last these neat burglaries ceased and there were no traces of Billy for years. It is possible that the authorities would never have known any particulars about Billy's career if it had not been that a convict dying in one of the prisons told about Billy's last and successful coup, which enabled Haven and his gang to retire into respectable but monotonous private life.

Billy, it seems, had long looked with hungering eyes on a large mansion that stood in a lonely part of a lonely suburb. It was entirely surrounded by a high brick wall, and Billy felt that if he and his mates ever got inside that mansion they could work in uninterrupted security.

Inquiry showed Billy that it was the residence of Mr. Slider, the well-known banker, a man intimately connected with numerous prosperous companies, and a man of great reputed wealth. The name of Slider was a power in the city. Billy's investigations led him to the knowledge that Mr. Slider was a most careful man, who had arranged every electrical appliance then known for the discovery of a burglar. Billy's plans, when matured, were very

simple. He obtained the costume of a police inspector for himself and the clothes of an ordinary policeman for each of his four pals. He got, likewise, a very good imitation of a warrant of arrest, made out in the name of Mr. Slider. Billy was the man of brains in the gang, and the other four, realizing this, did exactly as he told them. They were in a perfect state of dicipline and had the utmost confidence in Billy's ingenuity. The plan was this: They were to obtain entrance into the house at about nine o'clock in the evening, in perfect legal form; the inspector was to arrest Mr. Sliden, who might, of course, be indignant, but the conspira tors expected that the respect a banker I shall raise the price to thirty." has for the forms of law at least insured submission under protest; and while the inspector stood guard over the arrested man, two of the alleged policemen were to be posted so that no one could leave the house, even if Mr. Silder wanted to send a messenger away, which was not likely, because of hi certainty that this was a mistake which could easily be cleared up. The other two alleged policemen could then search the house under the protection of a bogus search warrant, and quietly secrete all the valuables and money they could lay their hands on. The inspector then intended to tell Mr. Slider that, because of his protests, he would not take him to jail, but that he must understand that he was under arrest. and that he might have to report to the head officer when called upon to do so.

This plan worked admirably up to a certain point, when Billy and his pals were treated to a stupefying surprise. The man at the porter's lodge tremblingly admitted the officers of the law into the grounds. He was then ordered to lock the gates, which he did, and one of the officers took the key and remained in the porter's lodge with the man and his wife, who were certainly very much frightened. Another policeman was left to guard the entrance to the house, while the bogus inspector and the remaining policemen rang at the front door. The person who admitted them was also terrified at the sight of their uniforms.

Billy asked if Mr. Slider was at home, and was informed that he was in the drawing-room. He then asked that he and the officers might be shown there without being announced.

Mr. Slider was sitting in an easy chair surrounded by his family. He turned his head round, and when the door opened without the customary knock, and when he say the uniform of the inspector a ghastly pallor came over his face. Before the inspector could speak,

he held out his hand and said: "One moment, please." Then turning to his wife, he remarked to her in a low voice: "Take the children to your own room and stay there till I come. I have some business with this quietly departed. gentleman. Don't be alarmed. Everything is all right. I had an appointment with him, but forgot to mention

it to you." The pale woman and her frightened children withdrew, and Slider stood alone confronting Billy and his two

"I am sorry to say," began Billy, "that I have here a warrant for your arrest. All the entrances are guarded, and, of course, you understand the futility of making any resistance."

"Quiteso; quite so," said Slider, husk-"I appreciate all that."

"I have also a search warrant here; and, while I stay with you, my men must have a look over the premises Do you wish me to read the warrants to you?'

"It is not at all necessary," said Slider, in an agitated voice. "I have no doubt they are quite correct. As for searching, I have no power to prevent that; but, before you begin, I would like to make a proposal to you, inspector. You look like a shrewd man. How many policemen have you with you?

"I have four," answered Billy. "There are five of you altogether,

"Exactly."

"Now, inspector, I am a man of business, and, as you know, a man of great wealth. I would like to have a few words with you in private. Would you kindly ask these officers to step out of the room for a moment?" "That is hardly regular," objected

the inspector. "I know, I know," answered the banker, hurriedly; "but I think I can make it worth your while to do what I

"Rogers," said the inspector to the policeman beside him, "you and Benham just step out for a moment into the hall and come at once if you hear

Rogers and Benham saluted and withdrew without a word. When the door was closed Billy stood with his back against it and Slider remained

standing near the fire.
"If I had happened," said Slider, "not to have been at home when you came, what would you have dose?

"I presume," answered the inspector, "I would have tried to find out where you were without arousing suspicion, and if that could not be done I would have had to come some other time.'

"Precisely. Now, what will you take in gold to go back to the station and report that you have not been able to find me?" "That would be a dangerous busi-

ness," said Billy, quite honestly. "I can make it worth your while to run the risk," said Slider. "Give me a start of twenty-four hours and that is

all I ask. Now, how much?" Billy hesitated and pondered for a moment. "What do you say," he said at last, "to five thousand for me and three thousand apiece for each of the

"That would be seventeen thousand in all," said the banker.

rather, as you wish twenty-four hours. I think, as time is valuable in a case like this, a thousand an hour would not be exorbitant. If you say twenty-four thousand in gold, it's a go."

"Oh, very well then," replied Billy. must remember that the risk is tremendous."

"Yes, I admit that," said the banker, with a sigh; "but you said you would! teen thousand a moment ago.'

silence?"

"Reasonably sure," answered Billy. money in gold here and now?"

"I am not sure that I can give you all can." He consulted a pocketbook he had with him and added some figures together. "Yes," he said, "I can do it." "Very well," said Billy, "it is a bar-

gain. Billie called his pals, and together they accompanied the banker to another room that contained a large safe. which Slider opened. He took out several bags, and, taking down a pair of scales from the top of the safe, said: "You may weigh this, and you will find it correct. There are five bags here and they each contain five thousand pounds.

"Open all of the bags," said Billy, cautiously. The banker did so, and Billy ran a handful of gold from each of them through his fingers and found everything correct.

"How much does a thousand weigh?" he asked the banker, and, on receiving his answer, placed one of the bags in the scales.

"It is a pity to break bulk," said Billy. "I think we will call it £25,000." "Very well," answered the banker. "Suppose you call your men in. I wish to be sure that you will keep your part

of the compact. The four men were speedily inside the room, and their eyes opened as they saw the glitter of the gold. The inspector briefly detailed to them the points of the bargain, while the banker afford a Paris dress. looked from man to man and listened

"You agree to this?" said Billy, and for me!-Puck. each of the men nodded. "You will have no further trouble

anxiously.

from us, Mr. Slider," said Billy Haven, politely, "at least for twenty-four hours.

The banker drew a deep breath of re lief as each man took a bag of gold and

A few days after the papers were filled with the startling announcement that Mr. Slider, the well-known banker, had absconded, and that an enormous amount of money was missing. Investigation of the books showed that he had been preparing for flight for over a year, and rumor has it that he is now living somewhere in South America. But that is one of the things about which nobody knows anything definite.-Robert Barr, in Detroit Free

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The Chicago Telephone company has ordered that all its employes at the World's fair grounds adopt a uniform of blue, without ornamentation. The girls are to wear blue serge dresses.

-A European electrical firm has constructed a single Tudor accumulator having a capacity of 27,200 ampere hours. Its weight is about ten tons, its length 71/2 feet, breadth 5 feet and height 4 feet.

-In what is know as the Pinna process of electric tanning the hides are submitted to the action of alternating currents while immersed in the tanning liquor. It is claimed that the skins are perfectly tanned by this method in from 100 to 400 hours.

-The New York board of electrical of wire belonging to the Automatic Burglar Alarm Co. in Harlem. This company, it is said, has nearly a million feet of wire strung on the housetops in Harlem which it has been ordered to remove.

-A European dentist is said to have had great success in curing toothache within five or six minutes, and often in ess time, by applying one pole of an electrostatic machine to the troublesome tooth and the other pole to the body of the patient. In seventy-six cases thus treated by him only three are said to have been unsatisfactory.

-A German has recently invented a system of simultaneous telephoning and telegraphing which had been tried on a line 120 miles long with complete success. The apparatus is very simple, and can be connected to any telephone line; disturbing causes are thereby also avoided. On short lines the telephone receiver is so loud that speech can be distinctly understood by several persons in the room.

-Electric fans are now an institution indispensable in hot weather. There are many forms of these fans, fixed and revolving. One of the most ingenious of the revolving ones is that made by a Boston inventor, in which the air, by a simple arrangement of a kind of rudder Nervous Prostration in front of the fan, is made to revolve the apparatus slowly, or quite fast, according to the angle of the rudder to the line of motion of the air from the fan.

-- Considerable progress is now being made in the matter of electric lighting in Japan. Three new central stations, located respectively in Hamamatsu. Maibashi and Nikko, will be opened in June or July. The power in each case will be furnished by Pelton water wheels, which will drive 2,000-volts al-"Well," said Billy, "suppose we make | ternating current dynamos. The entire it twenty thousand as a lump sum; or equipment will be constructed in Japan, even to the incandescent lamps. Nikko is a famous summer resort.

-A bold plan for converting the power of a waterfall into electricity for long-distance transmission is being con-"That is a large amount," said the sidered in the state of Washington. Snoqualmie falls are capable of yielding about 32-000-horse power most of "We have only to do our duty. You the time. The only city of any size are not absent; you are here. The where this power could be utilized is amount is large, as you say, but you Seattle, 23 miles off as the crow flies, but separated from the falls by so wild and uneven a region that 40 miles of cable would probably be required.

-An excellent testimony to the merit take twenty thousand or even seven- of the new system of consuming the wretched with that human agony refuse of a city's streets is reported from called dyspepsia. After dieting for "There are four men to square, be- Madras, India, where a new electric two weeks and getting no better, a sides myself," answered the inspector, railway plant is about to be put into friend wrote me, suggesting that I and if one of them objected of course operation. There will be three or four take August Flower. The very next the game would be up. I shall not small power stations, and at each of day I purchased a bottle. I am detake the risk even of mentioning it to these the boiler furnaces will be built lighted to say that August Flower them for anything less than twenty- on the destructor principle, with the helped me so that I four, and if I think any longer about it idea of using the street rubbish as a fuel. It is expected that about 600 "I agree to the twenty-four thousand cartloads a day will be consumed, and pounds," said the banker, hastily. "Can thus clean streets and cheap electric you make sure of your men-of their light and power will be secured at the same time.

-That was a queer application of "The only question is, can we have the electricity shown in Ottawa a few months ago, remarks the Western Electrician, when electricity generated by that amount in gold, but I think I water power was used to produce steam in an electrically heated boiler, the steam thus generated being utilized in driving an engine. This, it further remarks is on a par with the transmission scheme at the World's fair, where the water is taken from a tank by an electric pump and forced through a pipe to operate a water wheel, which turn drives a dynamo to generate electricity of another phase. Neither of these demonstrations is designed to Boston. illustrate commercial possibilities, but both show the wonderful adaptability of electricity.

Pleasant Prospect.

"Willie," said the young mother to her abject slave, "you must go to work and raise a beard right away.

"What for?" asked the bewildered husband.

"To amuse baby. His grandpa was here this afternoon and it would have the best you can get, and enough of it. done your heart good to see how the Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedlittle darling did enjoy pulling the old man's whiskers. He pulled some of them clear out."-Indianapolis Journal.

A Matter of Duty.

Annie Howe.-Just look at my new Paris gown! I got it especially to wear next Sunday, when I am going to be confirmed.

Una Lloyd .- It is a perfect dream dear. But I don't see how you can Annie Howe .- S-s-h-h! Don't say a

word. My dressmaker smuggled it in

Forcing the Fight.

She-You must take supper with us to-night, and then you can ask my father for my hand. He-Do you think it will be a good

She-Excellent. The girl is away, and I shall cook the supper. He won't risk having me stay around to try it again.-N. Y. Weekly.

Seems to Fit.

"I call this new shape the Telephone," said a hat dealer to a customer. "Isn't that rather an odd name for a

"Perhaps, but you see there is so much talking done through hats now." -Detroit Free Press.

The July Wide Awake

Has a leading article of great interest by George Bartlett, devoted to a description of "Concord Dramatics," or private theatricals in Concord in the lays of the "Little Women." Maud R. Burton and Elizabeth Cumings have good Fourth of July stories. Cromwell dalpin's historical story of the Welsh discovery of America before Columbus is both picturesque and instructive. Caroline Ticknor's "summer boarder" story of "Fantine" is timely and suggestive; Etta B. Donaldson describes "A Unique Farm in Africa," (for the raising of ostriches), and J. P. H. Gastrell tells of "Electric Tricks." Annie H. Ryder has a practical nineteenth century talk with boys and girls, "In the Lookout with Columbus:" Jeannette A. control recently cut down 175,000 feet Grant furnishes a delightful account of that portion of the Scottish highlands which some readers have traveled in fancy "With the Lady of the Lake;" and the Wide Awake Athletics article is by John Graham of the Charlesbank Gymnasium, and is devoted to "Out-ofdoor Gymnastics."

Price 20 cents a number. At the news stands; or direct from the publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Mrs. Witherby.-Did you ask your mother if you could have two pieces of cake, Bobbie? Bobbie Bingo.—Yes'm.

Mrs. Witherby .- And what did she Bobby .- She said I could if you offered them to me, and then she laughed.

"This room is very close," remarked the guest to the head waiter of a Broadway restaurant: "can't I have a little

fresh air?" The well-drilled automaton raised his voice to a high pitch.

"One air?" he yells, after a pause adding: "Let it be fresh!"-Texas Sift-



And Dyspepsia in its down until I could not eat or sleep and felt if I did not soon get relief, I should surely die. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had used three bottles I and increased from 125 to work again and felt a B. C. Powell. to work again a thousand times better. My frien surprised to see such a change.

Sarsaparilla is a twonders B. C. POWELL, Bigelow, N. Y. Hood's Pills cure headache. 25c.

"August, Flower"

Miss C. G. McClave, Schoolteacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly covered from my indisposition." @

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

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

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

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

after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat time, and read the Label.

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

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

"MOTHER'S : FRIEND":

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A PAIR OF OLD SHOES.

When the curtains are drawn and the baby's And the older boy dreams on his couch up the

While the clouds and the moonbeams are play-

ing bo-peep, Then a truce to the day's weary struggle with care; And welcome, tried friend, sturdy foe to the

True comforter, welcome, dear easy old shoes! Though two, ye are one, O most matchless of

And oft, thrust in satchel, have traveled afar, When, condemned to do penance for earlier

The poor feet have achad in the rich palace

How blissful the moment, when reckless to choose, The pilgrim in torture drew forth the old

Ye were new long ago, and in dignified state, All glossy and spotless, close-fitting and trig, No mortal had ventured to presage your fate, Loose-jointed and jolly and hopelessly big; Yet never till now a blithe theme for the muse, O beautiful, lovable pair of old shoes

Though business may vex with its ups and Though ships may delay and though bills be

postponed, Still man, let his home be in fields or in towns, Finds often a wearisome trouble condoned, When, easy-chair waiting, life's rose-tinted

hues
Return with the advent of homely old shoes.

Come, wife, drop the mending, and sit by my Let us build us a castle, my sweet one, in

For our love grows the stronger, whatever be-And we are together, for sunshine or rain-And somehow the glamour 'twere ruin to lose Comes back when I reach for these easy old

-Margaret E. Sangster, in Good Cheer.



CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED.

He held out his hands. She stretched hers to his across the narrow gulf. Their hands joined; for a moment the tall slight form swayed uncertainly, then they were together once more Nora could see it all-the hands clasped so tightly, the fearless leap, the moment of close contact, when it seemed to her that John stood there before her very eyes, clasping that other woman, that saint, Ida Fairbanks, tenderly to his bosom.

The next moment their hands fell apart, and in the same order as before, he leading fearlessly, she following confidingly, they passed beyond her range of vision, and were swallowed up by the shadows.

After they had disappeared, Nora came out from behind her screen of sedges and looked about in uncertainty for half a second. What if she should meet them face to face on her homeward walk! Anything but that. She would not know how to behave in such a case.

She turned her face toward the bayou. The shadows were growing blacker, the silence denser. No matter. There she would be secure from the one real danger in life-the danger of meeting her husband and Ida Fairbanks walking alone in the gloaming.

She plunged downward, along the narrow trail, rapidly, heedlessly, reck lessly. The brambles caught her garments and rent them. The thorns crowned her of their own cruel will. Wide cracks yawned in the ground at her feet. "Without his aid," she said, laughing hysterically, and bounded across each like a deer. Now she was in the bed of the dry bayou! Dark tree-lined walls climbed upward on both sides of her, far, far-interminably. She had turned and twisted about so sinuously among the scraggy bushes and the thick trees that she had grown bewildered. Which of these upward-climbing trails ought she to take to get back to Ninette? Only to Ninette. There was no one else she cared to go back to in all the wide world. One of them she must take. She could not spend the night there, where every rustle among the dry twigs conjured up the slimy convolutions of a rattlesnake or a deadly moccasin. She made her choice. She climbed upward, steadily, wearily, but rapidly. The steep walls began to fall away from her. The shadows grew less black. The gray sky once more spread before her in an unbroken expanse over a treeless field. But-she was on the wrong side of the bayou! She was quite sure she had never seen that small cabin, almost hidden away under a heavy gourd-vine growth

There was a glow as of fire, shining faintly through the cracks of the daubed log walls. At least here was humanity and a possible guide back through that terrible bayou.

She approached the door of the hut timorously and pushed it open. There was no one inside. A wood fire burned low upon the hearth, but evidently it had not been replenished for quite awhile. The logs had fallen apart, and their charred ends pointed upward independently of each other. But warmth and shelter both were here.

She was shivering from exposure, fatigue and excitement. Even that neglected fire in a negro cabin was comforting. Two rough splint-bottomed chairs stood in front of the fireplace. Nora flung herself into one and spread her chilled hands out over the blaze. It was inadequate to her needs. With a petulant movement she reached for the clumsy tongs and brought the divorced logs into closer connection. A bright flame leaped up to reward her for her energy, and brought into view something which had escaped her notice in the previous obscurity of the room.

It was a woman's handkerchief-a plain white hemstitched affair, marked,

in ink. "I. F."

Nora held it before the blaze a half second, then with a curious smile about her white lips began slowly smoothing smooth as she could possibly make it by the moment Celeste's abominable face smooth as she could possibly make it by that process, she folded it and laid it had disappeared. She had repulsed him gently, but unmistakably. He extended the tumultuous breathing that lifted It's a intellectual game.—Good News. it out upon her knees. When it was as

She had forgotten where she wasforgotten the necessity for getting home, even for Ninette's sake. She sat there staring into the mended fire, now folding her hands patiently, now twisting and twining the slim white fingers about each other in a perfect passion of unrest. She was reminded of her whereabouts by a harsh but not disrespectful voice in the door of the cabin, asking, surprisedly:

"You here yet, missy?" She sprang up quickly, and, turning her back upon the bright blaze, an-

swered, promptly: "Yes, I am here yet, waiting for you to see me home."

"I thought Mars' John promised to see you home?" It was evident this humble householder did not relish turning out again in the raw air. He shuffled slowly

towards her. "I let him go without me," said Nora faintly.

"You oughtn' t'had done that, Miss Idy. Mr. John's younger than ol' rings under them. Isham, and a safer guide in the dark. "What is it, Nor But I don't begrudge the trouble, my chil'; not me. Come on, then; we don't want no questions asked 'bout this day's doings."

"No, we don't want any questions asked. Come on, Isham. You shall just put me on the other side of the bayou. Then I can go alone," Nora answered, marveling at her own powers of disimulation.

It was either an easier journey made under the old man's guidance, or the wild tumult in her heart and brain triumphed to the point of obliterating

all physical sensations. was at home, in her own room, with Celeste kneeling before her unbuttoning her dew-dampened boots, before she clearly realized her departure

from the cabin. 'Mr. Lorimer has been to the door twice to inquire about madame's headache. The last time I told him it ached so badly that it might be best for him to sleep in another apartment to-night. So he left his regrets, and said if you needed him I was to knock at the door just across the hall."

one of his long brown hands now and laid it over hers, as it lay stretched out upon the pile of papers before her. Without any petulant haste, she quietly withdrew hers and locked its fingers in the girdle of her loose wrapper.

John looked baffled and distressed. None of the Lorimer boys were adroit with women. Their experience of the sex had been culled almost exclusively from the staid, well-balanced woman who had held sway over the old mahogany cradle that had rocked them all. He had a vague idea that petulant unreason was a necessary accompaniment to feminine indisposition. Nora was in pain. Hence Nora's incomprehensible conduct.

He withdrew his hand with a disconcerted smile:

"As you please, little woman; but I am sorry for your aches and pains all the same. Can't you think of anything I can do for you?"

"Yes." She fixed him steadily with her large soft eyes. There were black

'What is it, Norrie? Anything in the world, dear, that I can do, don't you know I will be glad to do for you?" "You can go away from me. You can

stay away from me-until-until I send for you to come back." "By George! this is past all reason! Sick or well, you have no right to treat

me so insultingly." With the last words his patience seemed completely exhausted. sprang from his chair, and, with his hands clutching the lapels of his coat rigidly, began a tour of the room that resulted disastrously to all the impediments he encountered.

"Insultingly!" She repeated the words in a soft, mocking voice, more than once.

"Yes, insultingly." He came back and glared down upon her wrathfully, but she was so small and fragile and tender-looking, that his wrath melted away into a patient, bewildered sort of

"Nora, my little wife! My dear little wife!"

He leaned over the back of her chair. His breath fanned her temples. By the



She closed her lids upon the hot, his knees before her. crowding tears. The French woman's astuteness had saved her a scene. Even for her there was cause of gratitude left in a world which had suddenly turned black-oh, so black!

CHAPTER VIII.

no longer. Bah, the provincials! Mme. Lorimer, the old one, insists upon plasters! As if" (in a fierce aside) broken hearts could be plastered together like broken cups. The hand touched her soft brown hair with his some Mr. Lorimer, the one who is so well satisfied with his name that he re- tiest with undressed hair and in our peats it twice, wishes you to be cupped loose wrapper?" and sacrificed; the young men Richard and Raphael look stupid and disconsolate. Mr. Lorimer says-your Mr. Lorimer, of course—that he insists on your either admitting him or the doctor. The doctor has been to the house twice in these two days. And the child! Her wailing maddens them. They are not used to children.'

"Nor to being bullied out of their rights by children's nurses. Celeste, leave the room. You have lied to me.' This startling interruption came from John Lorimer himself. He had opened the door softly, fearful of disturbing his wife, whom Celeste, five minutes before, had represented as abed with no decrease of the neuralgic attack which had rendered her invisible to all the household, excepting herself, for two

"Lied! monsieur?"

"Yes, lied." "By madame's orders, monsieur," with a shrug more insolent than any

"What lie has she told you?" Nora asked, laying down the pen she had held suspended while listening to Celeste.

She folded her hands and leaned back wearily in her chair. If he must have a scene, as well then as at any other

"She told me you were abed-that you were suffering." "I have suffered acutely, in the last

two days. "And yet I find you writing. From the number of ink-covered sheets on your desk, you have been at it for

"I berieve I have. Yes-hours," she answered, abstractedly.

"Too ill to admit me to your room, yet well enough to write for hours on a stretch! Nora, you must think I am a very patient man.

charge at your door." He had seated himself in a chair on the other side of the table from her. He tia seized upon them. Chalmers must had wanted to take her in his arms at be summoned at once. He would not

"Thank you, Celeste. I shall not need | uplifting of one small white finger she

"Well?" She did not look at him. She lifted no finger towards him. It kowsky, Mr. Wojceichowski, and Mr. was an icy acknowledgment that she Namzzynowsky, and then listen to their had heard him; that was all.

"You did not mean it, just now, when you told me that you wanted me to go away from you and stay until you you, Nora?"

'Yes, I meant it." "And when will you send for me? Is lips-"because we can't look our pret-

Soft as her answering tones were, there was a ring of concentrated bitterness in | the other.

"It is because-I-believe I-hate Yes, hate you, John. I can't help it; there is no other word for it." He came around in front of her to see if she was not indulging her childish petulance to a rude excess. There was no childish petulance imprinted upon the small white face before him: instead, a hard passionless gravity which puzzled and alarmed him. He had heard of these nervous complaints disordering a woman's intellect. Perhaps the climate did not agree with his wife. If Chalmers, after examination, said so, he would take her away. He spoke to her soothingly:

"Celeste was a wiser nurse than I took her for. I had no business coming in here to talk to my little sick wife. I am going, Norrie, and I shan't come back until you send for me, darling. Only don't keep me away too long. I miss you so, dear. So do all the boys. I wish-"

"Stop! stop! stop!" It was a cry of pain.

He did stop, and stood wonder ingly silent while she went on impetuously:

"You are talking to me as if I were a lunatic or a child. A child you know I am not. A lunatic possibly I might become, if falseness, deceit, cowardice, duplicity in a man were all that was essary to make a lunatic of a woman. When I said that I hated you meant it! When I said that I wanted you never to touch me again I meant it! When I recoiled from your touch as I When I recoiled from your touch as I Let us talk politics. I am seven years would from that of a reptile, I meant it! old now!"—Youth's Companion.

You are a reptile, John Lorimer!" He blanched at her scathing denunciation of him, and, turning his face from her, he stood with folded arms looking down into the fire. It was on record in 'No. I don't think I ever laid that the medical journals, he reminded himself, that people frequently turned upon their very dearest friends when demen-

the folds of her white wrapper in billows of passion. After a little while THE FARMING WORLD. lows of passion. After a little while

her breath came more placidly. "Is that all, Nora?" he turned and asked her, quietly. To soothe her excited nerves was his one object just

"That is ail. Is it not enough?" "Quity enough in the way of condemnation." He had turned towards the door.

"You are going?" she asked, drearily. "Is not that what you want me to do?" Yes. And you have not one word in

self-defense?" "Not one. You know my theory always has been that the very worst a good woman can think of a man falls far short of his deserving. I hope you will feel better to-morrow, Nora. Try to sleep now, dear."

He was gone! She looked stupidly at the wooden panels of the door through which he had disappeared.

"Not one word in self-defense! He could not look me in the face and defend himself! That much to his credit. And now let me finish my work."

She resumed her writing. Her pen fairly flew over the paper. Sheet after sheet she filled, folded, enveloped and directed, until four closed envelopes lay before her, upon one only of which she put a government stamp. When Celeste brought her luncheon to the door, she found herself locked out. When she knocked two or three hours later, and informed "madame" that she was there with the dinner tray, she was still locked out. When she came again at lamp light, eraving permission to put the child to bed, the door was opened sufficiently wide for Ninette to creep in, and through the crevice Celeste was informed that Mrs. Lorimer would attend to the child herself that night. She was at liberty to dispose of her evening in her own way.

The way Celeste did dispose of it was not at all in "her own way."

She was entrapped on her way down the stairs by the mistress of White Cliffs and drawn into the sitting-room, where the family physician, assisted by John Lorimer and his mother, cross questioned her rigidly and exhaustively as to Mrs. Lorimer's mental condition during previous neuralgic attacks.

She slipped away from them, when they had extracted from her a vast deal of information she had never suspected herself possessed of, and crept into a cot in the hall, just outside Nora's door. John himself had located it. She had assured him confidently that a mouse could not stir in madame's room, and she, Celeste, not hear from that position.

It was from that night that Celeste Bougereaux always dated her belief cold-room; a thermometer is kept in the in ghosts and regarded their visitations as presages of evil. She told the story of the White Cliffs ghost always with unction.

ITO BE CONTINUED.

UNPRONOUNCEABLE NAMES. Tongue Twisters Among Anglo-American

and East European Peoples. Those of our people of the Anglo American stock who laugh at the unpronounceable names of some of the eastern Europeans that have lately come among us may not always realize how much fun their own names afford to these newcomers. Let anyone, for example, try such familiar American names as Smith, Jones, Brown and Robinson, or Cleveland, Harrison, Murphy, might have brought the big fellow to and Shohan, upon the ordinary Slavonian or jargon immigrant, or, for example, upon Mr. Dolrocyriskie, Mr. Cidroars of laughter as they try to say Smith, or any of the names of the other men who rule the old roost in New York. They will hiss, compress the lips, blow "Madame, I can keep them out sent for me of your own free will. Did through the teeth, twist the tongue, and then probably declare that such a name as Smith was got up merely to destroy the reason of those who try to it"-he gave her no time to answer, but pronounce it. We admit that the plain name of Namzzynowsky is longer than a queer name like Smith or Jones, but we can avouch that the twistification of the vocal organs in the shorter case is more trying to some folks than it is in the other. We notice that a good many of our immigrants, from Slavonian lands change their names because feeble-minded Americans laugh at them, but, instead of doing that, they must just square things up by laughing at the unpronounceable names borne by some of these foolish Americans.—N. Y.

OLD-TIME PRECOCITY. Early Maturity of French Children in the

Last Century. French children of the last century had no kindergarten schools. Perhaps if they had had them they would have declined to attend them. Certainly it would have been a daring teacher who would have recommended blocks, pink and blue kindergarten papers and the like to the notice of Mlle. Necker, even in her early infancy. This young lady, who afterward became the famous Mme de Stael, composed tragedies at the

mature age of twelve years. The aristocratic little French girls of the period began writing their memoirs at a tender age, because that was the fashion of the time. They were taught elaborate manners and the art of conversation, and at the age of eight or ten years they dressed and appeared much like their mothers.

with social graces they were also taught how to be excellent housekeepers. One may conclude that Mile. Ram. bouillet led the ranks of brilliant children, since her remark to an unappreciative elder became famous. The sub ject of dolls or play or some trivial mat-ter of that sort had been introduced for er benefit and she said: "Oh, no matter about that, grandma!

When Wisdom Comes.

Miss Naive-It must be great fun

writing a joke and sending it in to a

Spacer-Yes, it is. It is only when it is returned to you that you find out it is

no joke.-Life. Boys of No Use. Mother-Why don't you let the boys

Little Ethel-We isn't playin' circus

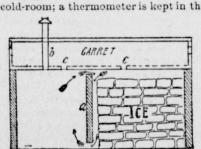
STORAGE OF BUTTER.

Method in Vogue in the Far-Famed Champlain Valley. How much really first-class butter is spoiled by bad storage would be hard to believe. The careful maker of good butter who has watched over first his stables and cows, then discreetly handled the milk and cream, and with the delicate art of the accomplished butter maker turned out a finished product of which he is proud, may well be disgusted when an unsuitable storage place spoils all his labor and damages his reputation. Musty cellars, tainted warehouses and odorous refrigerators, are annually the cause of great losses on butter, losses which must come di-

rectly or indirectly out of the pockets

of the dairymen. The most successful and satisfactory method for storing not only butter but cream, milk, etc., I saw in use in that unparalleled farming region, the Champlain valley, where I spent several weeks recenty. Lake Champlain, widely famous for its hard, blue ice, is regularly resorted to by large and small makers of butter for a stock to carry them profitably through the summer's heat. The most popular form of cooler is built in connection with the ice house, and by a system of flues and ventilation all the benefits of the ice are secured without the trouble and labor of handling any of it after it is once stored. Let us suppose an ice-house, 24 by 30 feet, and two stories high, built to hold many tons for creamery use, with the cooling room attached to one end. The lower story only of the cooling department is used for this purpose, the upper part being and 5 feet long, and are used to finish on kept for storing tubs, crates, apparatus, Have four extra drawers, and have some etc., or in some cases where the structure is solidly built, and the upper floor | the openings when the drawers are out. arranged so that melting ice will not The sheet-iron fenders, A B, extend the drip through below, the ice is stored whole length, to distribute the hot and over the cold-storage room as well as at one side of it. The same plan is applicable on a small scale, although the melting of the ice will be more rapid in proportion, the smaller the quantity nace, which is 2 feet high and 2 feet wide, massed together. Private dairies will laid in mortar. The top course of brick require less ice and less expense in is laid in mortar on the flange to preusing or storing it if several owners co- vent the escape of smoke. The building operate in the construction of the ice is 101/2 feet long, 7 feet high and 4 feet

house and cold-room. The principle of cold storage is a very simple one, and is based entirely on built below the surface on sloping the well-known fact that hot air always ground. The amount of heat is great, ascends and is replaced by cold air and the thing to be observed closely is where opportunity is offered. Its ap- to admit plenty of cold air through the plication in the structure described is ventilators. - Farm and Home. shown in the sectional drawing. A slide or series of slides is arranged both at the top and bottom of the ceiled wall, a, between the ice-house and the



latter compartment, and whenever it does not register a degree low enough to suit the superintendent, the slides are merely opened. Out goes the warm air at the top slide, the openings c c and the ventilator b, while the current of they are working with powdered white cold air coming in near the floor can be hellebore, sifting it from an ordinary

plainly felt. The three sides of the room exposed to the outside air are doubly boarded, with heavy builders' paper between, and sheathed within with matched pine. The floor of this room is usually cemented, so that if milk or water fall on it a damp cloth may readily clean it, and nothing is left to decay or become moldy or rancid, as is sometimes the case in the best creameries where wooden floors are tolerated. The outside entrance is closed by two doors, one swinging in and the other out. and the single window has a double

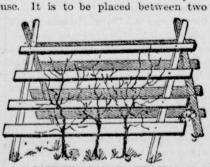
sash. Such a cold-storage house would be excellent also in keeping meats, fruit and other products of a perishable nature.-Hollister Sage, in Country Gen-

TRELLIS FOR TOMATOES.

tleman.

Easily Made and of Value to All Marke Gardeners.

A simple and very convenient tomato trellis is shown in the engraving from a sketch by F. H. Valentine. It may be made long or short, to suit the convenience of the gardener, though it is more convenient to have two or more short ones than to have one too heavy and cumbersome to move easily. The O., makes of possessing the champion trellis consists of two or more pairs of slanting timbers 2x4 inches and six feet | far as can be judged. It is an old-fashlong; hinged together at the upper ends by crossing and passing bolts through holes bored near the ends of each. Narrow strips of board are then nailed on each side, and the trellis is ready for ings per week its total output is com-



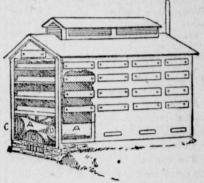
all the vines may get the sun at some convenient. - American Agriculturist.

If there a scab among your sheep do not fail to dip them thoroughly after shearing. A strong solution of tobacco. well steeped, makes an effective, afe and economical dip. After finish. ig the operation see that the sheep are well dried before night.

FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

Although Homemade It Will Do as Much Work as a Costly Machine.

The illustration shows a cheap and good evaporator that will do more than twice the work of some high-priced machines. It is built of wood. The frame is made of 2x2 inch posts and 2x3 inch horizontal drawer rests. The drawer rests are placed flat-wise between the posts, rabbeted 1/2 inch on either side to receive the drawers. The sides and backs of the drawers are 11/2 inch wide; the front is 2 inch eswide, with a 1/4 inch rabbet above and below on the inside and there are corresponding rabbets on the siding of the house so that when the drawers are pushed in the outside surface will be smooth. The bottoms of the drawers are made of galvanized wire cloth. There is a false front to



each drawer, 3 inches back. The upright posts are 21/2 feet apart. The drawers are 3% feet apart, with a false front 3 inches back; this gives a 3 inch space at each end of the drawers for free circulation of air. The end drawers are 4 inches deep extra front pièces to put in and close up cold air. The cold air enters the ventilators below A, and is divided by B. The arch C is sheet-iron, with a 2 inch flange resting on the wall of the furwide. DD are connecting rods attached to the ventilators. The furnace can be

WORMS AND BUGS. How to Conquer Every Variety of Insect

Depredators. The experience of fruit growers during the past few years is that successful fruit growing depends largely upon the various methods by which insect depredators are destroyed. By close attention in the application of the various insecticides the inroads upon the fruits and the fruit-bearing plants and trees have been greatly lessened. A writer, in speaking of currents and cucumbers, says: In spite of the currant worm we have succeeded in having a fair crop of this excellent fruit almost every year. while many of our neighbors have allowed their bushes to be yearly stripped of leaves and in many cases killed. As soon as the first worms of the season appear we dust the leaves upon which

tin nanner boy while the dew is on W

go over the bushes every few mornings,

examining them closely, especially at

the bottom of the bushes where the worms first appear. Plant cucumbers near the house and it won't be so much trouble to fight the striped bug. We have a regular battle every year and come out ahead with early ones for table, and half a barrel of pickles in cellar. This is our way: Fill an old pail half full of cow manure, then fill up with water, stir well, let settle, then with an old tin cup pour on the young plants; cover them entirely; it will dry on, but never fear, it will not harm them. It not only keeps off bugs, but enriches and wets them in a dry time. Just stand sentinel, run out and look for them, watch and doctor with this for your motto: "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and you'll conquer.-West-

ern Rural. America's Champion Churn.

In the march of invention through every field of industry, household as well as manufacturing, the churn has not been overlooked, and the old "dasher" type of that useful article has been improved upon in manifold ways. But the claim which Clermont county, churn is nevertheless a sound one, so ioned churn, made of red cedar and bound with iron hoops, and has been used by its owner, Mrs. Sarah A. Slade, for fifty-five years. With three churnputed to have been 68,640 pounds of butter, worth on an average 15 cents a pound, making its gross earnings \$10,-296. The poundings and polishings of fifty-five years have made the woodwork of the churn as thin as cardboard, its inside as white as snow and its iron hoops as bright as silver.

The Value of Beans.

The cultivation of beans on all heavly-soiled farms soon works a beneficial change to all other crops, compared with which it will give thirty per cent. more return than white straw cereals, the only extra expense being horserows of tomatoes, and the vines trained hoeing in the spring, which is a trifling up the slanting sides. The trellis outlay. Spring beans, drilled from should extend north and south, so that eighteen inches to two feet between the rows, can be cleaned with horsetime during the day. When the crop hoes corresponding to the width of the is gathered and the vines removed, the drill used in depositing the seed. From trellis may be folded together and put ten to twelve acres can be hoed daily. away for use another season. Poles the work being done easily and thormay be used instead of boards if more oughly. Beans give an abundant yield, are free from blight and generally maintain a steady price.

> An exchange says that if a cow gets choked with an apple or potato, holding up its head and breaking an egg in its mouth is a sure cure. The same remedy is recommended for horses under similar circumstances.

The Chase County Courant.

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

Mr. Ingalls thinks that the Republicans can carry Kansas, next year, if there should be no fusion of the opposition, but a fusion would, in his opinion, bring defeat. He says that the question as to what party will win at the next election is one for the Demo-crats to decide.—Leavenworth Stand-

Frank S. Thomas, the new Democratic postmaster at Topeka, has let out all the Republican carriers and appointed Democats in their places. This is perfectly proper, but the howl that goes up from the saintly Capital and the Republican heelers of Topeka reverberates for miles along the Kaw valley. Democrats remember that President Harrison suspended the civil service long enough to fire all the Democratic railway mail clerks. It's a long road that has no turning .-McPherson Democrat.

An appeal has been made to the Kansas public in behalf of the widow of the late S. N. Wood, whose homean adequate response.

President Cleveland has called an extra session of Congress, to begin on tional law makers then assemble in made welcome and happy.

It was just a clean happy celebration into effect the will of the people as enunciated in the Democratic national platform in favor of bi-metalism.

The midsummer Cosmopolitan, the first at the new price of 122 cents per copy, though unchanged in size, excels any other issue of that magazine in the number of its distinguished contributors, in the interest of its contents and in its overflowing illustrations by famous artists. Francois, Coppee, William Dean Howells, Camille Flammarion, Andrew Lang, Frank Dempster Sherman, H. H. Boyesen, Charles DeKay, Thomas A. Janvier, The Emporia band furnished music for Gilbert Parker are a few of the names which appear on its title page. Three rontispieces, all by famous artists, pages, are Laurens, Reinhart, Fenn, -Emporia Republican. Toussaint, Stevens, Saunier, Fitler, Meaulle and Franzen. The midsummer number is intended to set the pace for the new magazine at its new price of 12½ cents a copy, or \$1.50 a year. The magazine remains un-changed in size and each issue will be an advance upon its predecessors. Literally, every known country is being ransacked for material in the hope to bring the Cosmopolitan forward as the leading magazine in the world.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

While it has been the custom of all, or nearly all, paper publishers east of the Missouri river to publish and enlarge on every item, whether true or false, that could be made detrimental to the State of Kansas, as a sweet morsel for their readers, it is refreshing to find the following fair statement of facts sent out to its thousands of readers by the New York Sun. In a recent issue that paper says: "The people of Kansas now have a mania for paying off their debts just as they That they were intensely interesting was the der. The mother of the deceased was Lyformerly had a mania for running into vane, who makes the statement after an examination of the official reports of all the counties of that State. The news is so startling that we cannot believe it at first sight, Mr. Mulvane says that the enormous crops of recent years have enabled the farmers to iquidate about eighty per cent. of the debts they had previously incurred, while at the same time they increased the body of their life stock and im-proved their farms and houses."

Coming from such a source the above eloquent facts should go far towards disabusing the minds of east-

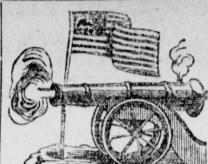
The wheat and corn crops of the hogs and 700,000 head of cattle marketed last year, or eight times as many of the latter and three times as many there was not a criminal case on the court dockets at the time of the latest report. We can hardly believe all and lowering our colors.

wards us than at present entertained.
We are rejoiced to know that at last one great eastern paper has been willing to accord us simple justice.

Elmdale furnished its quota and captured the novice race through Elmer

Elmdale furnished its quota and captured the novice race through Elmer

Acres in a privited dash.



3000 People at the Grove-323 Wagons in the Procession.

Never in the history of Cottonwood Falls, or Chase county, has such a gathering of people been together as was in the county seat on July 4th. 1893.

Our feeble pen cannot discribe the beauties of the long brilliant and imposparade. How the bicycles gaily draped cut evolutions at the head of the procession, how the Masens, the Odd Fellows the Weodmen, the Knights and other secret orders marched, eyer a hundred streng stead in Stevens county is mortgaged singers; of the elegant display of the M. E to the amount of \$680. It embraces Sunday School with emblazoned banners, 160 acres and is said to be worth \$2.- happy young faces and appropriate mot-000. Anybody who desires to aid toes; of stirring soul inspiring music of Mrs. Wood in saving her home can do the Emporia band; of the funny and groso by forwarding their subscriptions tesque appearance of the Calathumpians; to the Topeka Advocate. It is to be of the long line of buggies and wagons hoped that the appeal will meet with (323 by actual count) of the intense crowds on the sidewalks.

But why enumerate?

The glories of the day have never been excelled, not even approached. 3.000 peo Monday, August 7th, proximo, this close attention to Orator Bright who gave action being taken in response to an almost unanimous demand from citicrowd with them by their beautiful renzens from all over the country, because of the present state of financial affairs, which question will be the Marshal Kuhl and his force kept the best great subject of debate when the na- of order and seen that everybody was

the Capitol, and it is to be hoped that the Democratic members of both the Upper and the Lower House will speedily unite on a bill that will carry finish. The hotels report a jam that left them without eatables when the night fell. Shall we ere see its like again? And the financial part was a success too.

The Day at Cottonwood Falls.

The Emporia cyclists who entered the races at Cottonwood Falls yesterday returned last night, but brought no prizes back with them. In the two mile and five mile races, however, Horace Whittle sey made it extremely interesting for Dr. Colonel Tilman, Agnes Repplier, and the occasion. T. J. Sheperd, Al. Mcfurnishes an unusual feature, and ians in attendance. The boys report a 11 o'clock. among the artists who contribute to great crowd and a good time at the Falls, the 119 illustrations adorning its but only a small turnout at Strong Gity. under the breezy trees, and the deeds of



----RACES,----

hilside to the west of the race track yesended.

The bell tapped promptly for the first race at 5:30 and the sun had long passed behind the Western hills ere Johnnie Hamme carried Cottonwood's flag to the stand.

adverse circumstances.

Billy McNee and Percy Hickman were ty, Kansas. ern people who have been deceived by the wholesale slanders of our State which have been spread broadcast over the country. The Sun further casualities all went merry as a marriage

The "red and black" of J M Hamme was attended through her sickness by her last four years have brought in \$336.

flitted past the judges stand first in every daughters who stood over her gratifying 500,000; there were 2,305.000 head of race he entered and was a "hoodo" of the every wish as soon as expressed. deepest dye to Whittlesey, He was cool She was concious of every thing to th year not far back. In forty four coun- five silver cups daugling at his belt will who were all standing around her at the pauper, and in thirty-seven counties saving us from the humilating spectacle indulgent mother, always ready to sacri-

Mulvane from the books of the coun- perfect gentlemen and accepted the destock yards and from those of the friends. In young Whittlesey they have man. grain buyers."

If the people of the overcrowded old a rider that is some day, in the near fueastern States could only have the ture, destined to make a high mark in plain facts in regard to the State of wheeldom, Our home boys all did ex- between Cotton wood Falls and Elmdale, Kansas given them, there would be a ceedingly well. Aside from Dr. Hamme far different feeling among them to they have only ridden a few months and mere shawl and some children's clothes.

Acres in a spirited dash.

The judges were J L Cochran, N B Seribner, E W Ellie, J. J. Comer, starter,

I. M. Mercer Below find the races in their order and the positions they came under the wire. Bicycling has come to stay in Cotton-

vood Falls MILE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. B. Smith, Wm. McNee, Jno Sanders, Geo Carson .. Lee Holz. Time 40 sec.

MILE OPEN RACE,

J. M. Hamme, H, G Whittlesey, W M Shepherd, Harry White. Time 37 sec.

& MILE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP. Wm McNee,

John Sanders. J B Smith, Geo Carson, Leo Holz. Time 1:25.

Time 1.36 1.5.

4 MILE NOVICE. Elmer Akers Ralph Breese E. B. Johnson E, P. Hickman, lost pedals.

MILE OPEN RACE.

J M Hamme, H G Whittlesey, Wm McNee, W M Sheperd. Time 1:21 4 5.

Hardware, 1 MILE OPEN. Stoves. J M Hamme, J B Smith, Tinware. JE Poorman, Farm Wm McNee (collision and upset). Time 3:03. Machinery,

1 MILE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP. Chas Gregory,

Jno Sauders, Geo Carson. H E Akers. Time 3:35.

Time 6:59 3 5.

2 MILE HANDICAP. Hamme, Whittlesey. McNee (handicap of 300 ft.)

5 MILE HANDICAP.

Hamme. Whittlesey, Smith (handicap of 700 ft.) Poorman (handicap of 700 ft.) Sheperd (dropped out at the 21 mile post.)

Time 17:39 2 5.

A Wheelman's Supper.

A happy and fitting close to the suc Cullaugh. Ad Rich, Al, Davenport and cessful work of the 4th was a wheelman's Fred Taylor were also among the Empor- supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Gregory at

> prowess were recounted over again. The refreshments were all that could be desired and of great variety. Indeed Mrs

Hammocks were hung in cozy nooks,

Gregory's reputation for charming suppers is not surpassed. The evening was socially passed and

the guests adjourned at a late hour blessing the man that invented bicycles thus making such happy entertainments possi-

Death of Mrs Caroline Hayes.

Mrs. Caroline Hayes, a beloved wife of deorge Hayes, died at her late residence wo miles south of Bazaar on South Fork after an illness of several weeks.

The deceased was born in Worthington. Franklin county, Ohio, May 26, 1833, She was a daughter of Col. Miles Pinney Two thousand people covered the green and grand daughter of Capt, Levi Pinney who was captain the war of 1812, and who

illustrated by the fact that the large por- dia Andrews, daughter of Capt. George debt. So we learn from the eminent tion of the spectators stayed until they An drews who was also a captain in the Topeka statistician, Mr. John R. Mulended. war of 1812.

The deceased was educated at the Worthington Female seminary and was a member of the Episcopal church at that place. She was married to Geo. W Hayes front in the long but exciting race which April 22, 1856, came to Kansas from Ohio, ran the riders ten times past the judges' April 6, 1868, was the mother of nine chil dren four of whom are dead and five liv There was a heavy wind from the south ing. Those living are Charles Hayes, Rich which prevented fast time up the home and Hayes, Mrs Carrie McCabe, Mrs Madge stretch and the boys are to be congratu. Perrigo, and Grace Hays, She was a sis lated on the time they made under these ter of Mrs F. R. Chapman, of Dublin. Ohio and Mrs H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong Ci-

Some ten years ago while out riding she fell from a buggy and received injuries from which she never entirely recovered and she has been a sufferer for years. She

and never for a moment lost his head, nor last, her death though looked for was a of the former as were marketed in a was he at any time seriously pressed, as great shock to her husband and children ties of the State there is not a single testify. Nothing is too good for Dock for time, She was a loving wife. a kind and of seeing Emporia take home our silver fice her own pleasure or comfort for the benefit and comfort of others. While she these statements, though they are We desire to speak a good word for the never affect ners in which any characters the backed up by figures copied by Mr. young riders from Emporia. They were ing her residence in Kansas yet was a We desire to speak a good word for the never allied hers of with any church durstrong believer in christianity and the ties, from those of the Kansas City cisions without "kicking" and made many fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of

Lost on July 4th

a small basket containing one black cash-

C. N. MOODY.

MICHAEL QUINN, (SUCCESSOR TO J. M. WISHERD),

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!! The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP.

to quench your thirst these hot days.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

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Cottonwood Falls Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

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

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The Hydro Safety Lamp. Incubators & Brooders

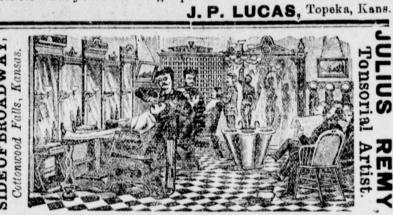
Another step towards perfection in the hatching and raising of Poultry.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

I am arranging to furnish all kinds of Poultry Supplies, such as

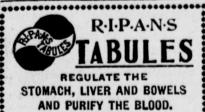
BONE MEAL, OYSTER SHELL, WIRE NETTING, ROOFING PAPER, BONE MILLS, INCUBATORS & BROODERS, &C., &C.

Write for what you want and get prices



"Seeing is Believing." 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 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. Look for this stamp—The Rochester. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester." Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES trial bottle and prove to you that so that you need not neglect your bussiness or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. will and does cure asthma For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



RIPANS TABULES are the best Medi-eine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Byscutery, Offensive Breath, and all dis-orders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Ripans fabriles consum nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to ake, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief. Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Fackage (4 boxes), 12. May be ordered through nearest druggist, pr by mail. Sample free by mail. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,

10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY. WANTED.— A Representive for our family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so every one purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136,00. A lady has just cleared \$120 00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

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THE PANSY FOR JUNE

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Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express. Cures Others_ Why Not You?

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands baye been cured of

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

DEAFNESS.

We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc. Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention this paper.

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa

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Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-t1

THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM,

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

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

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

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

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting OFFICE and private dispensary in the

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

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

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CEDAR POINT! call on

> PECK. and purchase a

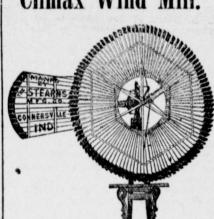
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J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best mch10tf

> THE Climax Wind Mill.



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

Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable fron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.
We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.
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If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.
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THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

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

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, · · · · INDIANA.

The Bhase County Courant. THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. "No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—pervear. \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

**EAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi.X. MRX. KC.X am p m p m p m am county.

Cledar Grove.12 45 11 01 1 26 11 54 10 13 Clements... 12 57 11 10 1 34 12 05am10 23 Elmdale... 1 16 11 23 1 45 12 23 10 36 Evans... 1 22 11 27 1 49 12 29 10 40 Strong... 1 33 11 35 1 56 12 55 10 48 Ellinor... 1 45 11 43 2 03 1 06 10 57 Saffordville... 1 53 11 50 2 07 1 16 1103 WEST. Mex. X Cal X Dec. X Col.X Tex. X p m p m p m am p m

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 Evans...
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 Elmdale...
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 154

 Clements...
 647
 617
 251
 416
 210

 Cedar Grove
 656
 625
 259
 428
 221
 C. K. & W. R. R.

Bazaar Pass. Frt.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

We still need money to pay debts. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, is in

Chas. Evans spent the Fourth at Topeka. W. R. Patten, of Elmdale, was at

Emporia, Sunday. Edgar W. Jones will be here from Washington, to-day.
Miss Emma Giese left, Sunday, for Colorado Springs, Col.
Miss Eva Tuttle went to Kansas

City, yesterday, on a visit.

Mrs. J. L. Crawford, of Clements,
is improving in her health.

Mrs. N. Brown and Miss Bertha will
leave, to-day, for New York.

If you ever think of studying short-

hand how is your opportunity.

Mrs. John B. Sanders is recovering from a serious attack of sickness.

The postoffice in this city is now located in the Courant building.

Good rains fell in these parts, Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights.

The Richards Brothers received a car load of watermelons last wack.

car load of watermelons, last weck.
H. C. Snyder, of Clements, left, last week, for a visit to the World's Fair.
The firm of Breese & Kinne will
occupy a room over the National Bank.
R. B. Evans, of the Emporia Republican, spent the Fourth in this

J. F. Perkins, of Matfield Green, was at Kansas City, last week, on

business. The first watermelons of the season arrived in town, last Friday, from

Whichita. Residence property for sale, cheap for eash, or on easy terms. Apply at aug18-tf

Binding Twine at the Co-operative Store, equal to the best, at ten cents Mrs. D. Y. Hamill, of Clements, is slowly recovering from a severe spell

B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, was down to Kansas City, last week, on business.
Mrs J. W. Holsinger, nee Rena

Kinne, returned, last Friday, from her visit in Ohio,
On Wednesday of last week, the

Matti Bros. sold their hogs at Kansas City, at \$5.85.

Geo. Maule, of Kansas City, is visiting at his father's, Hon. C. I. Maule,

of Strong City.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia,

Green, are selling calico and muslin at excellent teachers.

up pasturage for eattle.

Amos Hesket is again able to be about, after having been laid up some time, with a broken leg.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Ba-

zaar, returned, last night, from their visit to the World's Fair. Out of an enrollment of eighty-one

pupils at the County institute, sixtynine took the examination. Mrs. Chas. Gill, of Argentine, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs.

Evan Jones, of Strong City.
Mrs. J. M. Tuttle has returned home from her visit to her sister, at Lincolnville, Marion county. Reinhardt Franz, of Hamilton, Green-

wood county, was in town over the Fourth, visiting old friends. A fine saddle horse belonging to J

H. Scribner, choked itself to death, with a lariat rope, last week.

Miss Eva, were at Emporia, yesterday.
98° in the shade was what the mercury registered on the afternoon of

July 4th, and 95°, yesterday afternoon. Best Oil and Gasoline in the market,

George Storeh, of Atchison, was in town, last Thursday, making a per-sonal inspection of his land in this

at this office. nov24-tf
Persons desiring to learn shorthand
and typewriting should read the advertisement of Geo. W. Somers, in an-

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.

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield,

have just received a new lot of Ladies' have just received a new lot of Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures.

Miss Frankie Watson left, Saturday, for a visit at Kansas City. She was accompanied as far as Emporia by her mother, Mrs. Ida E. Watson.

When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door north of postoffice, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Read the advertisement of J. M.

Read the advertisement of J. M. Tuttle, elsewhere in this issue of the Courant. Mr. Tuttle wants to unload his stock, and offers good bar-

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Penny, of Emporia, who were recently visiting Mr. A. C. Ice, of Clements, will leave in a few days for Chanute, their future

home.
The People's Party County Central
Committee, at their meeting, last Sat-

ing, for a visit at the World's Fair, from whence he will go to Pennsylvania. where his wife is now visiting relatives and friends.

her in a few days, and both will then

go on a visit in Pennsylvania. Geo. S. Maule, of Kansas City, who is visiting his old home, in Strong City, reports, Mrs. J. J. Massey and daughter, Miss Rena, in Pennsylvania, attending the funeral of Mrs. Massey's

Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, returned, Saturday morning, from Chicago, where he had been with a car load of cattle that averaged 1575 pounds, and for which he received 5t cents per pound.

While visiting at Dr. C, L. Conaway's, on Sunday of last week, Mrs. life.' This is what we would have E. P. Hickman was taken sick with said to them. What would we have severe hemorrhage, and was com-pelled to remain until the Wednesday eyening following before she could be taken home.

John Perrier & Co, of Emports, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs.

J. H. Russ, of Rock creek, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. J. Dougherty, this county. Prof. P. J. Williams, the conductor, an able and experienced the conductor, an able and experienced of Fox creek.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield teacher, was assisted by a corps of

W. M. Pope, of the Topeka Daily D. N. McCartney, of Watrous, N. Call, the only daily paper published M., was at Matfield, last week, looking and run in the United States by colup pasturage for eattle.

Born, on Monday, June 26, 1893, to
Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Shuman, of Matfield Green, a daughter.

ored people in the interest of their
race, and perhaps the only colored
people's daily published in the world,
gave the Courant office a pleasant call, last Saturday.

A. Mohler, of the State Agricul-tural Board, has designated H. F. Gillett as agent for Chase county, to receive all samples of grass, grain, etc., desirable for exhibition at the World's Fair. Mr. Gillett requests us to announce the fact, and you take to him drink, the samples, which will be shipped free of charge.

Albert Berry, formerly of this county, while visiting at Osage City, last week, met with a very painful accident. While going to the depot to take the train for Council Grove, his present home, the horse attached to the buggy, in which Mr. Berry was riding, ran away, throwing Mr. Berry out and breaking his collar bone.

On the Fourth of July the editor of the COURANT, who had just taken charge of the postoffice at this place, Mrs. B. F. Largent and children, of Matfield Green, have returned home, from their visit in Oklahoma.

A gasoline stove for sale. The owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Apply at this office. jeltf

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, returned, last Friday, from a visit at the World's Fair.

The Courant, who had just taken observed the postoffice at this place, was so busy with postoffice affairs that he did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the did not find time to attend the celebration at all, so as to write-up the observed the observed the observed the observed the domfort. Fresh vegetables of the Texas ports sail and comfort; where ships too deep for all other Texas ports sail in and out with the observed the observed the observed the observed the o

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adars, of Strong City, this week.

Misses Katie and Emma Rogler, of Matfield Green, have returned home, from their visit to the World's Fair.

Dr. J. M. Hamme, John Madden and Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and daughter, Miss Eya, were at Emporia vesterday. faction he gave is very generally ac-knowledged by the patrons of the of-fice, and "may he live long and pros-per," is the wish of his successor.

The original Electric Light Com-Best Oil and Gasoline in the market.

Best Oil and Gasoline in the market.

delivered at your door. Perfection Oil, 10c per gallon. Gasoline, 12c. per gallon.

A. C. GATES.

Riley Underwood and son, Clyde, of Mission, Oklahoma, arrived at Matfield Green, last week, to harvest their gheat.

The stress of the business men of the city, who have rented the plant from M. P. Strail, who had decided to discontinue the lights, paying him \$10 per month, and they have hired an engineer for \$30 per month, elected J. J. Comer as general manager, and J. H. Mercer as treasurer and secretary. pany has sold its franchise to the Mu-tual Electric Company, which consists

The Aultman & Taylor threshing Copeland's engine the coming season.

other column.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell and daughter,
Miss Lola, spent the Fourth of July
in Kanass City, returning home, yesterday morning.

M. Norton, of El Reno, Oklahoma,
arrived here, Tuesday evening, on a
visit to home folks. He is looking
hale and hearty.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran
again made his appearance out in
town, last Saturday, after a severe
spell of sickness.

Matfield Green, and Joseph Harrison,
of Bazaar, were at Emporia, yesterday,
to appear before the Democratic Central Committee of the Fourth Congressional District, which met in that
city, yesterday, to look after postoffice appointments in this district. These
gentlemen were interested in the Bazaar and Matfield Green postoffices,
the latter in the latter office, where,
we understand, there is no contest.

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated in Lantry's Grove with music

of the 4th Congressional District, lookin regard to a foreign appointment.

wm. Blosser has purchased the interest of A. S. Manhard in the Central Hotel, and will continue the business at the old stand." Mr. Blosser is an old hand in that line of business, and will keep up that well known hostelry in the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Manhard was running it, and while the people of this community will miss the society of Mr. Manhard and family from their midst, as Mr. Manhard and son left, Monday night, for Fairfield, East Ontario, Canada, and Mrs. Manhard and daughter, for R. B. Evans, of the Emporia 2000 Rollie Watson went to Kansas City.

The People's Committee, at their meeting, last Saturday, called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, July 29.

B. F. Talkington, of the firm of B. F. Talkington, of the firm of B. F. Talkington & Son, Matfield Green, and Mrs. Manhard and son left, Monday night, for Fairfield, East Ontario, Canada, and Mrs. Manhard and daughter, for Jamestown, Ohio, each to visit their old homes for awhile before Mr. Manhard locates in business elsewhere, they have the best wishes of their more construction.

The People's Committee, at their meeting, last Saturday, called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday, Called a convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held on Saturday.

Her Manhard and son left, Monday night, for Fairfield, East Ontario, Canada, and Mrs. Manhard and daughter, for Jamestown, Ohio, each to visit their old homes for awhile before Mr. Manhard and son left, Monday night, for Fairfield, East Ontario, Canada, and Mrs. Manhard and daughter, for Jamestown, Ohio, each to visit their old homes for awhile before Mr. Manhard and son left, Monday night, for Fairfield, East Ontario, Canada, and Mrs. Manhard and daughter, for Jamestown, Ohio, each to

INCERSOLL ON PENSIONS.

Mrs. E. W. Tanner left, Sunday, for Lawrence and Chicago, at the latter of which places Mr. Tanner will join pension. But I have often thought, when I heard those old skinflints talk about pensions, what the American people would have said to the army on the third day at Gettysburg Would we not have said to those poor soldiers, 'Stand firm! Drive these hosts back, and we will pour the treasures of the nation at your feet. No matter how shot and shell tear, carry are a credit to those that were taken last high the flag of our country. and never one of you, while you live, shall want for the luxuries of said to them. What would we have said to Farragut and his men, when they passed Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the shot and shell were going through their vessel? We would have said, 'Sail on! Don't waver a hair, and by the gods, you shall have all we have got!'

SUPERFLUOUS ADVICE. Parson-Excuse me, Pat, but I am prompted to give you some timely ad- resting awhile.

rice-beware of the bottle! Pat-Indade, and Oi will, sor! Oi ot cut basd wance drinkin out of a defective bottle, and Oi'm moighty careful since to use a glass. "I saw hapman & Co.'s soda'fountain, made at Madison, Ind., and I axed my friend, Richards, to send for one, and bedad I niver drink anything but soda since; and a rale cut glass to drink it from too, yer honor.

LETTER LIST.

Ike Butler.

J. W. Martin.

G. B. Steiner.

All the above remaining uncalled for, August 1, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

All the above remaining uncalled for the Dead Letter office.

Stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Pleasant summer days, for the most part,

will prevail at the opening of July. The full on, and the center of a Mercury equinox falling together on June 29th, may prolong cloudiness, with storms in extreme east into July, but westerly and central regions will have change to fair and cooler, with rising barometer. By the 4th, a warm wave will be well defined on the western side of the coun try-barometer will be falling in the same re gion, and storms will start toward the east From the 4th to the 7th, all the phenomena of a regular storm period may be expected at all points, as they march in regular order from west to east. Fair weather to the east, grow ing warmer, with winds from east to south during early part of storm periods, are as much parts of the phenomena of a period a the actual storms of rain, wind and thunder The change to cooler westerly winds, with barometer rising. in regions west of storm areas, are also physical necessities, falling :n City some two weeks ago for Copeland & Sells, has been purchased by Regle Bros., of South Fork, and it will be run in connection with F. M. passed. If these changes to cooler westerly The boys being competent machinists winds, with barometer begining to rise, do not and having one of the best thresher follow storms; if warm south winds hold, and The boys being competent machinists and having one of the best thresher outfits in the State, insures a success for them and the farmers of Chase in a few hours. The loth and 11th are reacting the state of the storm train is sure to follow within a few hours. The loth and 11th are reacting the state of the storm train is sure to follow within a few hours. John T. Pratt and P. J. Heeg, of tionary days, at which time it will grow ver warm, and if active storms do not appear, the Matfield Green, and Joseph Harrison, warmth will appear past the new moon on the 13th, and culminate in heavy storms on and about the 16th which is the central day of the next storm period. If the new moon on the 13th leans in its perturbing effects toward the storm period of 15th to 18th, storms will appear heat, and bringing temporarily more pleasant

poria, yesterday, attending a meeting they are apt to begin in earnest at this last Ju-of the Democratic Central Committee ly period. We look for much violent disturbance at this time, and hope for seasonable rains from summer heat the close of the last July

Institute Notes.

We had nine visitors Thursday, June

Mr. McDonald, editor of the Western School Journal, of Topeka, delivered us a small lecture Thursday. He got several

Herbert Clark one of the High School graduates of 1892 visited institute Fri-

Rev. Lidzey was with as Thursday evening.

social Wednesday night. There was a very large crowd and those who addressed the audience were listened to with interest We would like to have Mr. Grisham speak at our District school as he onel Ingersoll. "I never wanted any sympathizes with the ladies to such an extent as to say they deserve at least fifty dollars a month for teaching.

> Mr. Sidney Rockwood who was formery a Chase county bey visited institute Thursday. This last examination was equal to the

April one, but we may expect such until our State Board changes their politics. About one half of the Institute had their pictures taken last week and they

Mr. Stone, of Toledo visited us the last

The Baptist preacher of Strong City led us in Bible reading and prayer last Monday morniz.

Mrs. T. J. Perry was among the vistors of last week. Mrs. Geo Holsinger's dog (Joker) got offended at the social last Wednesday because they would not let him catch

the mouse Mr. Brown was after. Examination is over but that is not all After those who get certificates are lucky enough to get schools they will feel like

The Australian Law.

Hamiltor & Co., of Topeka. have a sample voting both on exhibition with an advertisement in the COURANT of the county clerk. It is very simply made -consisting of an iron frame covered with muslin, a door in one side and open at the top. The price is \$6. Chase county will need about \$360 worth. The Australian ballot law comes high but if it Parson-Yum! Yum! Let's take a gices us a fair vote and an honest count the expense will be light indeed.

FOR SALE. Letters remaining in the postoffice A blacksmith shop—stone building, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well,

> NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY. If you get your horses in good shape well broke and fat, I will sell all Jo them you may wish me to.

> J. G. ATKINSON. LECHORNS AND LANCSHAMS. The handsomest and hardiest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners, \$1.
>
> James Burton.
>
> Jamestown, Ks.

TUTTLE'S Grand Clearing

SALE,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, JULY 10.

I will on the above date, commachine that was shipped to Strong City some two weeks ago for Copelard & Selle has been purchased by 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 early in the period checking the growing actual cost---NO MORE. This is The Fourth of July was duly celebrated in Lantry, Grove, with music, speaking, base ball and a dance at night, the Speakers being J. M. McCown, of Emporia, and T. H. Grisham and John Madden, of this city, but now of El Reno, Oklahoma, is in charge of the Oklahoma display, at the World's Fair.

Miss Gertie Estes, who was employed to take the school census of this district, has reported the school population to be 336.

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.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester" is no contest.

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated in Lantry, Grove, with music, speaking, base ball and a dance at night, the Speakers being J. M. McCown, of Emporia, and T. H. Grisham ances central on the 10th and 11, a crisis of heat and storm will be reached on those days; if she reaches forward to storm periods is a fact. If new moon on the 13th lends her influence to reactionary disturb ances central on the 10th and 11, a crisis of heat and storm will be reached on those days; if she reaches forward to storm periods in a fact. If new moon on the 13th lends her influence to reactionary disturb ances central on the 10th and 11, a crisis of heat and storm will be reached on those days; if she reaches forward to storm periods in the People a Grand Benefit. I intend to make this the People a Grand Benefit. I intend to make this the People a Grand Benefit.

If you don't want to attend the School census of this district, has reported the school census of the day class he is going to organize soon.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester" is not contented in a fact beyond successful contradiction; and that these desturbing induces are trained to make the latter to the product of the total three the action and the recitation of "The Committee and the charge of the categ received with great applause.

J. L. Cochran, member of the Central Committee, and B. Lantry, S. F.
Jones, W. A. Doyle, A. F. Fritze, M.
R. Dinan and A. O. Shaff, of Strong City; J. R. Blackshere, J. R. Holmes, S. E. Yeoman, J. C. Tucker, J. R.
Jeffrey, E. Campbell and J. F. Campbell, of Elmdale; W. C. Handy, John
L. Pratt and F. M. Gaddie, of Bazaar; P. J. Heeg, of Matfield Green, and A. Lehnherr. of Clements, were at Emporise, of the moon of the Strong City; yee the control of the moon of the Strong City; J. R. Blackshere, J. R. Holmes, S. E. Yeoman, J. C. Tucker, J. R.
Jeffrey, E. Campbell and J. F. Campbell, of Elmdale; W. C. Handy, John
L. Pratt and F. M. Gaddie, of Bazaar; P. J. Heeg, of Matfield Green, and A. Lehnherr. of Clements, were at Emporise from the Venus disturbance in August. Strength of the venus disturbance in August. These disturbance in August. Strength of the ir crisis fall probability reach their crisis galow, will in all probability reach their crisis galow, will possible their crisis galow at least the promator of the moon's first quarter on the 20th. Bluster with threatening clods and local rains, may be expected at this and at all July periods, but we think there will be general lack of rain. The last period for July runs from the 20th. Bluster with threatening clods and local rains, may be expected at this and at all July periods, but we think there will be general lack of rain. The last period for July runs from the 20th. Bluster with their crisis galows at regular prices, but a regular pri less. Call early before Stock is ing after the interests of the aspirants to the postmasterships of their respective localities, excepting Mr. Lehnherr, who went to see Senator Martin broken. All goods must be paid

Respectfully,

J. M. TUTTLE.

FOR SALE. An IXL Wind-Mill, as good as new, at one third cost. Call at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Shorthand and Typewriting

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

The price of a ticket from Cottonwood Falls to Chicago and return, via Santa Fe Route, is \$86.40. Tickets on sale April 25th to October 18th to Chicago and return limit of No.

31st, inclusive, with final return limit of November 15th, 1893.
Call on J. J. Comer, local agent at Cottonwood Falls, and ask for free illustrated folder, describing World's Fair buildings and how to see the sights to best advantage.

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

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Burlington has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station, at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand and one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an expectation of the state of two months will be in a position to make of themselves expert stenographers — A special class will be organized July 6th, at 8 p. m., in the U. P. church. Teachers joining the class can complete the course of the school year begins.

Those interested will please call on or addresss, CEO. W. SOMERS,

rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

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

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giv-ing accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair grounds; to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses." hotels, boarding and lodging houses."
Trustworthy agents will be at the C., B.
& Q depot, in Chicago, to give information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be

run direct to the World's Fair ground without change or delay. The Elmdale Mills will accommodate
their patrons who
wish their own grain
ground, provided not
less than twenty bush
less than twenty bush
less are brought at els are brought at one time. The patrons getting all the offal. Charge, ten cents per bushel for wheat. LINK & GAMER.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency,

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

SEND twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building. Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON, containing matter of special interest, Give name and address and say where you saw this advertisement,

A SCHOOL OF

Cottonwood Falis, Kan.,

under the management of

CEO. W. SOMERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

[First published in the Chase County Courant, June 22d, 1893.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS County of Chase,

In the District Court of the 25th Judictal State of Kansas

Mrs. C. F. Spink, Plaintiff,

Hiram W. Newby, C. Ailie Newby, The Marion Abstract investment Company, John R. Mulvane, Wm. Maxwell, Albert Hartman, Guardian, 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 Dis-trict, 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,

of sale.
Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Newbys, 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.



TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not taxiff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a mem ber of the laxation Society. Address, "Taxa-tion Society," this office or P. O. Box 88, Buf-

PERSONAL TAXES A FARCE.

Comptroller Meyers, Who Pays Taxes on \$7,500 Personal Property, Says the Law is Unjust and Should Not Exist---He Says There Are Many Ways for the Rich Men to Evade the Law, But the Poor Have

According to a statement made in the Mail and Express vesterday the personard Croker and Ex-mayor Hugh J. Grant, although known to be wealthy men, pay no personal taxes whatever. Flower assessed on but \$10,000, Comptroller Meyers \$7,500 and ex-Tax Commissioner Parris only \$500, the two latter enjoying the distinction of being the only city officials who admit that they own personal property values above their debts.

Controller Myers was asked last night to explain this peculiar state of affairs. "The personal tax law," said he, "is inefficient and unjust. It really ought torial and corruptive, never to exist. You understand, of course, that citizens are assessed such certain amount as is thought to be proper. If they make no objection the assessment is confirmed: if they swear it off, then the tax is not enforced. I am assessed \$7,500, and you say Gov. Flower is assessed \$10,000. I do not suppose that Gov. Flower ever gave in his personal holdings at \$10,000; he was ly assessed that amount let it go. I say the persimply sonal tax law is unjust and inefficient, because it works a hardship to those who can least afford to pay. The widow and the orphan are assessed, while those who are richer easily evade the operation of the law. There are so many ways of evasion that I would mere temporary change of residence or absence from the city is sufficient, and then much property is legally exempt. Debts, too, must be deducted, so that you see if a man does not want to pay personal taxes he can very readily

At any rate the law is farcical, not only here in New York but everywhere else, no matter what system is pursued. You simply need not pay taxes unless you choose, but the poorer people do not know how to evade the law or fail to do it, and they may pay the bills .-N. Y. World.

The Difference Between Hearing and Sense.

Prof. Seligman, after showing thirteen different ways in which corporations might, could, would or should be taxed winds up with this: "It seems that in certain cases a tax on corporations is not borne by a new purchaser of corporate securities, but falls entirely on whoever is the holder of the securities before the tax was imposed. Suppose, says he, a corporation previously untaxed has been paying five per cent. dividends upon a share worth \$100. If an income tax of ten per cent. be imposed on the dividend, the stocksholder will get only four and a half per cent. net. As, however, people who can get five per cent. on their capital elsewhere will not ordinarily consent; to take four and a half per cent., the stock will fall to ninety. Therefore, the original holder of the stock will lose doubly-once in his decreased dividends and again in the depreciation of his capital invested in the shares.' Just so-so that if the savings bank fails and pays only 90 per cent. you lose twice, once in ten per cent. of your deposit and a second time in the decreased interest on it, and a third time in the extra capital which would have grown out of the interest on the whole sum and then again in the interest on that.

But might not the poor taxed stockholder save the first loss by selling out

This is finance professorial. The author has written a book on the "Shifting and Incidence of Taxation." His idea of study seems to be to dig up all the fossil views on the subject, catalogue them, describe them, putty up the cracks and show they could be nade quite nourishing if properly Booked.

Is it any wonder that he believes in the double tax?

The Income Tax.

A tax exempting incomes below a which all such taxes have of operating as fines upon industry. Its effect is exactly the same as discrimination in railroad rates in favor of certain localities to the disadvantage of competing localities. Such railroad diseriminations, for example, enable farmers, at a distance to transport their wheat more cheaply than farmers nearer to the market, result not solely to the disadvantage of individuals, but what is not so clearly apparent in the actual destruction of wealth.

If the United States imposed taxes on incomes, and Canada none, the Canadian manufacturers and merchants would have an advantage in both Canadian and American markets. Its effects as between competing individuals are the same as between competing countries, it puts some merchants and some manufacturers at a disadvantage in competition with others. When we exempt small incomes and tak larger ones what in effect are we doing but taxing the larger abilities in free of the Not that this in were in all smaller. cases, but it is generally true that higher incomes denote higher manual commercial intelligence. Does not fact the advocacy of an income tax in itself contain the admission has placed itself in the very van of enthat secure to the receivers such after all, it is not the instrument, but incomes. A proportional income tax is the player thereof, that must pay the a robbery of the rich to benefit the tax. If the principle that warrants the poor; that is, it is theoretically-practitax is faulty in any particular it is in cally it would not be, for the history of the fact that the tax is not graded acdaxation reveals that all systems leveled against wealth return against pover.—Elizabeth (N. J.) Herald.

erty. There is decided opposition to its inquisitorial mode of assessment and collection. Objections are strong against a system which calls for the merchant's and broker's ledger and on sales and the sums of borrowed capital, as the price of exemption from excessive overcharge. And when these business secrets are laid before the commissioners (fellow-townsmen, perhaps rivals in business) the embarrassing nature of such investigation is apparent.

Some incomes are more precarious than others, but under such a law they would multiply rapidly in the tax returns, and stable i seemes would grow exceedingly scarce. In whatever way al tax books of the city show that Rich- the income tax is assessed inequality must result. To assess by arbitrary estimate is taxation by blackmail; to base assessment on returns of the payer is to leave the truth-teller helpless and to allow the liar to go free. It is either taxation by guess work or by spies. The objections against an income tax may be thus summarized. cratic party did not heed them when In its theory (as a mode of encouraging a more equitable distribution of wealth) fallacious; in its discrimination, unjust and impolitie; in its operation-enequal; its practice-inquisi-

JOSEPH DANA MILLER

A Dangerous Man. Secretary of State Utter, of Rhode

Island, said to a correspondent of the Times:

The most dangerous element in our elective system is the man who has acquired a competence or who is so thoroughly enwrapped in business as to be indifferent to the responsibilities of the elective franchise and to the political abuses going on all around us. It is not only almost impossible to persuade this class of men to go to the registry place, but next to impossible to induce them to go to the polls on election day.

The evil here complained of is most not undertake to enumerate them. A prevalent in large cities and in old communities, where too often civic pride and patriotic impulse diminish as wealth increases and luxury grows apace.-N. Y. World.

Taxing Luxuries.

In 1798 the United States laid a tax on coaches driven by box or postilion at \$15 per year. Coaches with panels \$9 per year; without, \$6 per year. Two wheeled carriages without tops, \$2 per year. Do we want any more of that? England has such taxes still.

EVERY new manufacturing enterprise opened here not only has increased city prosperity but the increased population has increased the demand for farmer's products and sustained his prices. Multiply the manufacturing industries of Syracuse, and the resulting increased demand for farmer's products will again increase the value of farms.

Manufacturers should therefore encouraged to come to our county. Such encouragement can be offered by fair and reasonable taxation of exemption of part of their plant.

The question of the taxation of manufacturing plants came up in Minneapolis and has been given exhaustive treatment in two reports from a committee

of the board of trade. After carefully explaining the printhat taxes on manufacturing industries tend to destroy old industries, or prevent the establishment of new ones: diminish the supply of products as compared with the demand, thus increasing prices or preventing their decline; lessen the demand for raw materials. thus injuring or destroying the industries that supply them; cut down the demand for labor, thus lowering wages minishing the demand for all sorts o' things, checking or destroying industry, forcing more people to idleness with a further reduction of the standard of living, and so on down toward

general business depression." It is also known that manufacturing plants are exempt from taxation in Baltimore and that the city's prosperity is largely due to that fact. Philadelphia's great manufacturing prosperity is also due to the fact that she neither taxes manufacturing buildings or their contents. Syracuse can hardly do better than to follow the examples of these cities and impose no local taxes

Gazette.

We are waiting with no little curiosity to see the coming congress try to carry out the promises it made the country in regard to an income tax. certain fixed sum intensifies the effect. Theoretically, an income tax is a very pretty thing. Practically, it is a very bad one, producing perjury, swindling, lying, malice and all uncharitableness If attempted to be rigidly enforced, it develops all the wickedness there is in the successful money-grabber. He puts all the wits that he has employed to amass his money into the task of beating the government out of any share of it. No other form of tax is so certain to work to the harm of the man of moderate means, who intends to pay his taxes honestly, and has not money enough to fee lawyers to beat the treas ury in his interest. The result is that the moderately-well-to-do pay all the tax, while the rich pay nothing, or next to nothing. When we see New York millionaires beating the state treasury out of the taxes on \$1,275,000,-000 of the \$1,500,000,000 of personal property returned by the assessors, we ee how little chance there is of honestly collecting a tax on a much more intangible property. Still, we have ought to have it.-National Tribune.

Prexos are taxed in Elizabeth, and some folks are very wrothy thereat. I think that by taxing pianos Elizabeth injustice or social conditions lightenment with a big E, for mark,

The Democratic Administration Will Per-

form Its Duty Faithfully and Well. Ever since the crushing defeat inflicted on McKinleyism last fall a few private accounts, the amount of profits journals have been insisting that the democratic party is bound by its platform and pledges and its commission from the people to an immediate reform of the tariff according to the extreme principles of free trade. It is "cohincidence" that these same quick interpreters of party duty and popular will, whether republican or democratic, have heretofore been stiff protectionists and persistent preachers of the doctrine that the tariff is our sole defense against industrial servility and the pauperizing of American labor.

Why this sudden facing about? Is it democratic rule so hateful to them that they are willing to purchase its overthrow by legislation which, they honestly believe, means detriment and disaster to the country? As the demothey sought to arrest its progress towards the goal of commercial freedom, so it will not be led by them when the obstacles to that progress have been forcibly swept aside. It will make its triumphal march under its own wise and conservative leaders and by such stages as shall make its victory a permanent reform and not a violent revolution.

As Mr. Cleveland said in accepting tive party nor does it propose to tolerate any tariff legislation that has for its object a forced contribution from the earnings of the masses to swell directly the accumulations of a few.

It understands that after four years of republican extravagance and pension profligacy we shall have to collect years to come larger annual amounts than were ever collected from any other people by methods having any claim to be called taxation. It will strive to place the burdens where there is most strength to bear them and on the production and trade of the country.

the materials with which it works, thus insuring for its products the wider markets which mean both steady employyet gambling in which there is a winner and a loser, but a mutually beneficial transaction in which both parties it is to know what the people really get the largest returns for their labor

terprise and keen trading of our people

good profit to boot. Tariff reform, therefore, as the duty now set before the democratic party looks to results-to permanent and beneficent results, reached through ad- cleaned out of the tariff as rapidly and herence to correct principles. It does thoroughly as circumstances will pernot propose a sentimental chase after mit, and the other that the requireciples of taxation the report concludes free trade regardless of present conditions and interests, nor, on the other hand, will it fear free trade wherever, it may overtake it. It looks to the liberation of what are known as raw materials from the taxes which throttle production at its source and thus labor of employments to such moderate rates on finished products, levied for revenue purposes, as will and consequently lowering the stand- | insure and make possible honest comard of living among laborers, again di- petition, but not monopoly in our own markets; to such higher duties on luxuries as will draw bountifully to the treasury from the abundance of the rich. And it especially looks to such vigorous and thorough simplification of our tariff laws as will relieve foreign trade from the snarls and pitfalls which beset the approaches to the custom houses and bring penalties and litigation to the honest as often as to

the dishonest importer. These are great reforms. They will reverse and undo the vicious practices of thirty years. They may not all be attainable in a few months or by a single bill, but they are the reforms on manufactures .- Syracuse Industrial which the people wished and commanded when they returned the democratic party to power, and it is now the duty of that party, as we believe it is its honest desire, to set about their accomplishment, not precipitately and blindly, but without haste and without rest .- N. Y. World.

COMMISSIONER PECK.

Disgraceful Ending of a Great Republican Sensation.

Labor Commissioner Peck, who betrayed his trust and got up a lot of fraudulent statistics for the use of the républican national campaign committee last fall, is finding out that the way of the transgressor is hard. When he was waited on during the campaign by a committee armed with authority to investigate his alleged statistics he burned the original returns so that his forgeries should not be discovered. At first he denied that he had destroyed the documents, but when the fact was brought home to him he said they were not state papers and he could do what he liked with them. He was arrested and indicted, but again set up the plea that they were not state papers. New York courts have decided that the destroyed papers belonged to the state and as soon as the decision was anbeen promised an income tax, and we nounced Peck threw up his job and fled the country to escape the penitentiary. Unfortunately the forged statistics remain as part of the state papers in New York, and when the facts of the forgery are forgotten they may mislead honest inquirers into the condition of labor and wages in the Empire state in the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

> -Gov. McKinley's Napoleonic poses will hardly distract attention from the fact that he voted for the Sherman law. -N. Y. World

STUPID POLITICIANS.

Pet Superstitions of Petulana Republican

There is a good deal of solid, workable stupidity in politicians of all parties, despite the progress that has been made in the last dozen years. Gov. Mc-Kinley, for instance, has learned nothing by his experiences since he was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the house of representatives. what Mr. Samuel Weller would call a He has started in on his long and tedious canvass of the state of Ohio, on the lines that he has followed to defeat over and again since those days of brief and illusory triumph. He still will have it that his tariff is not only beneficent but popular, that it must not be changed except in the direction of higher protection, that all the ills the body politic is heir to are due to the the result of a genuine conversion, or is democratic party, and that the larger part of the voters of the United States are little better than fools led by men little better than knaves. Like Mr. Beecher's dog, who barked himself to a state of exhaustion at the mouth of the hole from which the woodchuck had long before escaped, the governor's voice gives out the same vain, monotonous notes, and will continue to do so until November.

On the other hand, in the democratic party there is a little faction of disgruntled politicians who set out some eight years ago with the notion that the American people would never tolerate democracy unless it was thickly veiled in protectionist notions. They the nomination, it is neither a destruc- have seen protectionist notions carried out to their logical conclusions by the republican party, they have seen them rejected at a national election which, for the first time in a third of a century, placed the democratic party in power in every branch of the national government, and they have seen Mr. Cleveland's manly honesty and candor anfrom the American people for some proved by the most striking popular victory won by any presidential candidate since the war. But they cling to their superstition that protection is still the policy most firmly upheld by the American people. And since they cannot forgive Mr. Cleveland for havwhere they will weigh most lightly ing made their gloomy predictions ridiculous, they are now seeking to embarrass him by calling upon him to de-It understands that the best and the mand a sweeping reduction of the only way under free government to tariff, without regard to the necessities protect labor is to free from taxation of the treasury—cherishing the fond hope that in this way they can arouse against him the popular protectionist prejudice in which they continue to bement and good wages. It understands lieve. They also, like the McKinleys that commerce is not war in which of the other side, have learned noththere is a victor and a vanquished, nor ing, and keep up their tiresome barking before the empty hole.

But while politicians, whose business wish, manifest this persistent stupidity, and all share in the advantages of each. the great body of the people of the It knows that whatever increase of United States are guided by common imports may come through lower du-ties must necessarily carry with it an ing themselves much about protective increase of exports, the products of tariff legislation, and still less about American labor, and that with the en- partisan politics. The future is a little doubtful to all, and to some gloomy. every dollar's worth of home product | There is time enough to think of legissent out will bring us in return a dol- lation when congress meets and parlar's worth of foreign products, with a tisan politics can wait even longer. But when occasion arises it will be found that public opinion is definitely settled as to two things--one, that the merely protective element shall be ments of revenue shall be duly considered and provided for. And for these things they will trust the president

nd congress.—N. Y. Time POINTS AND CPINIONS.

-The wisest republicans of Ohio realize that Foraker has a knife in his boot for McKinley - and a scalping knife at that .- Detroit Free Press.

—It would seem to be sufficient time for the republican party to establish headquarters after it shall have scared up a few more voters .- N. Y. World. -The McKinley convention's indorsement of the last republican nation-

al administration was a pretty tribute to the dead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. -Mr. Cleveland has long had the confidence of the people, and he has inaugurated a policy of reciprocity. all important questions he doesn't hesitate to take the people into his confi-

dence. - Albany Argus. -Some of the republican organs o the country are crying aloud to have the postal service lifted entirely out of politics. They may be the advocates of a good movement, but what were the g. o. p. managers doing for thirty years that they did not effect the reform?-Detroit Free Press.

-Ex-Senator Edmunds, formerly republican leader in the United States senate, is unalterably opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. He favors no nearer union than that of the closest treaty relations. This is rather an em barrassing thing for those republican organs that are denouncing the policy which declined to gobble up the islands without any consideration of the adverse rights involved.-Detroit Free Press.

-Ex-Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, whose fraudulent report was the main reliance of the republican protection campaign last year and who has fled to Europe to escape trial, will aet as correspondent of a protection newspaper syndicate. Perhaps our republican friends over in Ohio knew of this when they assured us the other day that the issue of protection was to be as much alive as ever.-Louisville

Courier-Journal. -The endeavor of the administra tion to use the consular service to promote the export trade of the United States is already bearing fruit in recommendations of our consuls that American shippers study more closely foreign trade customs, which are being set forth with great particularity in consular reports. Turkey especially at the present time offers an inviting field for American manufactures of grist mill machinery, owing to certain changes in the tax laws of that country. Foreign manufacturers with inferior machinery we may be sure will hasten to take advantage of this opportunity, and now that this country has been notified it will be the fault of our own manufacturers if they fail to do so .-Albany Argus

WHAT IT MEANT.

The Late Presidential Campaign Was Not a Huge Lie-It Meant That There Must

Be a Reform of the Tariff. The Boston Herald, has delivered this opinion on the subject of tariff reforn: "We need a tariff that will reform the abuses of the present when two or more countries, by recipsystem, while it does not fail to be rocal agreement let down the bars to considerate of the interests of in- imports-but the evil will not cease until vested capital. There is no need to commerce, industry and men are forproduce a radical disturbance of busi- ever freed from the bondage of proness, and we do not anticipate any such thing as impending. Business tion.-B. W. H. will be all the better for the prevailing of rational ideas on this point.' is a plea for the continuance of the pro-tective system. But on any such policy the democratic party must stand con-tective system. But on any such policy the democratic party must stand conthe democratic party must stand condemned.

The great issue in the recent presidential canvass was made against protection, and it was denounced on various grounds:

1. It was declared in the democratic platform to be unconstitutional.

2. It was defined in the same document as robbery, and it was described by the democratic candidate as stealing and pocket-picking.

8. It was reprobated by a certain class of thinkers as immoral and unchristian. 4. It was condemned by a certain class of thinkers as unphilosophical.

5. It was attacked by doctrinaires in political economy as the worst possible form of taxation.

6. It was criticised by the most moderate of all its opponents as no longer necessary.

Now the enemies of protection won the election. They have the president, a majority of the senate and a majority of the house of representatives; and if they are honest men, their duty is clear, easy, obvious. They should abolish protection; and if their theories are sound, they will confer a great blessing on the country in doing so.

If protection be unconstitutional, we should get rid of it; if it be robbery, we should get rid of it; if it be immoral, we should get rid of it; if it be unphilosophical, we should get rid of it: if it be vicious taxation, we should get rid of it; if it be unnecessary, we should get rid of it. If the party in power does not deal with it as a system embodying any or all of these evils, then the canvass of 1892 was a huge lie. -Post Express.

A FARCE.

Is There a Greater Farce Than Protection to American Labor?

The senate immigration committee, now conducting an investigation at Ellis island, is obtaining strong evidence against "protection to American wages." The evidence is not obtained for this purpose and thoughtless persons may not see the connection, but it is there just the same.

The committee finds that the contract labor law is being constantly violated. It is noticeable that the violators are nearly alway manufacturers engaged in highly protected industries-silks, embroideries, glass, tin plate, etc. It is also noticeable that the government officers whose duty it is to prosecute the offenders have avoided their duty with suspicious negligence, giving the appearance that they are somehow in league with the manufacturers and their agents who import laborers under contract.

Now, as the laborer has but one article to sell-his labor-it is not easy to of foreign labor, which is on the free list, and which is being imported, almost daily, in violation of, the contract labor law by the very manufacturers who, for twenty or thirty years, have posed as the friends of the laborer and who have obtained duties on their goods in order that they might pay the highest wages in the world to their protege -the American laborer. The law which protects the manufacturers by imposing almost insuperable barriers to the importation of competing foreign goods are enforced with great stringency, while the only law which offers even the semblance of protection to the wage-earner, is trampled under foot by list; labor on free list. Manufacturers sell goods and buy labor; workingmen sell labor and buy goods. Manufacturers protected and pampered; workingmen unprotected and robbed. Is there tury than "protection" to American labor?"-B. W. H.

MEXICO'S CORN FAMINE.

If the Foreigner Paid the Tax Why Did Mexico Abolish the Duty on Corn When Her People Were Starving?

Gen. Warren T. Sutton, consul-general of the United States for northern Mexico, has just sent in his official report on the subject of the exportation of grain from this country to Mexico during 1892. As there was a corn famine in Mexico. In 1892, an unusual amount of corn was demanded from the United States. Gen. Sutton says: 'Had it not been for our nearness and unlimited supply thousands of the very poor of Mexico must have died for lack of food. As it was, there was much suffering, and the effects will be felt for years. About 6,000,000 bushels of corn were

imported by Mexico in 1893—enough to a solid train nearly seventy-seven miles long. Early in 1892 the Mexican government, not being certain that "the foreigner pays the tax," as McKinley says, abolished the duty on imported corn. This is another open acknowledgement that protection is a burden to the masses. The burden is not so great or so evident in a big country like the United States, which produces nearly all kinds of crops and which never has a famine in all parts of the country at once: but in countries like Mexico or Canada, dependent, especially in times of famine, upon imports of foreign commodities, the burden is un-mistakable. Even in ordinary years cotton goods? Why is it that, besides the Mexican government maintains a "free zone" near the United States bor- labor, the south has to give bonuses to der to mitigate the worst effects of protection. This the government is compelled to do as a measure of precau- pocus to frighten and befuddle the Its subjects near the border simply refuse to be compelled to pay high the wage-earner a sham-and a nearly prices for articles that they see selling played-out one at that?

across the line in Uncle Sam's domain at reasonable figures.

In great or in small countries "pro tection" by tariff duties is always a curse. Its evils may be mitigated by "free zones," by temporary abolition of duties, or perhaps by "reciprocity" --

tective duties and protection supersti-SUGAR AND WHEAT.

The sugar planters of Louisiana may think that they are not directly interested in the condition of the grain market, but it is true, nevertheless, that the prevalence of low prices for wheat is a matter which they cannot afford to ignore in the preparation of their arguments against the repeal of the law that gives them a bounty on the products of their plantations. Wheat of the standard grade was sold in Chicago on Friday for 66 cents a bushel, the lowest price recorded in the last thirty years, and we have heretofore pointed out the conditions which seem to pre clude any considerable advance for some time to come.

If the sugar planter in Louisana ought to be assisted by a bounty of two cents on every pound of sugar he produces, why should not the wheat grower be aided in the same way? If money procured by taxing the people of the United States ought to be given to the owner of a sugar plantation to increase his profits or to prevent him from producing sugar at a loss, why is not the owner of a wheat farm, who can make no profit, or very little, at prevailing prices, entitled to a bounty from the same general fund? And why should he contribute out of his earnings to the bounty that insures or increases the profit of the sugar planter, if no part of the sugar planter's taxes is used in paying to him a bounty on every bushel

of his wheat? The sugar planters may be sure that these are the questions that the wheat growers are asking in these days whenever the protests of the planters against a repeal of the bounty law are brought to their attention. And they are reasonable questions. We do not think the arguments of the recipients of the bounty ought to or can prevail against the answers which justice requires to be made.-N. Y. Times.

Protecting the Cholera Industry.

What a blessing tariffs are anyhow! The health department of New York city has just imported from Chemnitz, Germany, a portable disinfecting machine which cost over \$900. This machine is intended to fight the cholera with and it will benefit the whole nation, as well as New York city, to have the cholera germs waylaid and completely knocked out as soon as they enter this country. It would naturally be supposed that Uncle Sam would not attempt to discourage the importation of these disease destroyers by insisting upon clapping a McKinley tax upon them, especially as there is no home competition in this industry, either present or prospective.

But Uncle Sam informs us that he is working according to rule and that he can make no exceptions. Hence we will enjoy a duty which protects the see a duty on goods (what he must buy) infant industry of breeding cholera germs. NcKinley tariff duties must be levied and collected though the heavens fall. Indeed, if the pearly gates and golden throne of the Celestial city itself should be let down from the heavens they would not be permitted to touch land until they had paid duty at jewel ry and pearl button rates Consistency and protection are costly jewels.

Can't Give Us Too Much.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger is pouring unction on the wounded souls of monopolists by attempting to prove that nowhere has Mr. Cleveland indorsed the tariff-for-revenue-only plank of the Chicago platform, and, therefore, there will be little change in the presthe manufacturers. Goods on dutiable ent iniquitous McKinley law. A few other journals have echoed the same foolish statements, and it is probable they will soon believe them. The Publie Ledger must have been asleep, or else Mr. Cleveland's inaugural ada greater farce in this nineteenth cen- dress has not yet reached the city of Brotherly Love, for we believe he said on that occasion: "When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power." The monopolists need not worry anyhow about what Mr. Cleveland said, and they may as well go on their summer vacation on the dollars they have wrung from the people's pockets, for they can depend upon it they will get tariff revision and plenty of it. - American Industries.

> Why Is It?
> Will some of the good republicans,
> who were not at the Louisville convention and who still worship at the Me-Kinley shrine, because "protection" makes wages high and prevents the introduction here of the pauper wages of Europe, please tell us why it is that New England and the middle states manufacture most of our cotton goods. while the average earnings of the employes in the cotton mills, in 1891, were \$335 in New England, \$332 in the middle states and only \$210 in the south? Are wages higher in New England because New England is protected from the south by tariff duties? If high and low wages are the only consideration which induce or prevent the establishment of a particular industry in a particular locality or country, why is not offering an abundant supply of "cheap" get cotton manufacturers to locate there? Is all of this talk mere hocus-

common laborer? Is "protection" to

A True Blue Labor Paper Discusses the Financial Question.

According to newspaper dispatches President Cleveland will call an extra session of congress some time in July try is on the verge of a financial panic. for the purpose of "relieving the dis- The causes operating to this end are tress of Wall street." The president not obscure, and furnish an interesting seems to be very much concerned over study to those who are interested in the financial distresses of the money monetary science. The Mechanic does lenders and speculators, and doesn't not pretend to be an expert on money appear to care much about the interests matters-it is an organ of the trades of the great mass of the common people unions of Kansas City-but, neverthewho have no interest whatever in the less, it is deeply interested in monetary distresses of Wall street but who suffer affairs, because the workingman is inby them. There is reason to believe | terested in them. that a financial panie is approaching. Banks are failing all over the country, business houses are closing their doors, workshops and factories are shutting matters. This is so far from the case down and all industries are stagnant that we must express great surprise because money is so scarce that collecthat anyone should think so. It is tions are hard. This money depression | said, as well, sometimes, that a laboris a scheme on the part of Wall street to ing man is not interested in the subforce congress to repeal the Sherman ject of taxation. But such statements silver law and compel the government to are founded upon an utter lack of ecoissue \$100,000,000 of United States nomic knowledge-upon a dense ignobonds. The bankers and speculators rance of the great fact that as a proof Wall street have called in their ducer of wealth the laboring man, in money, locked it up, and are now wait- whatever sphere he is, is drawn upon ing for a depression in stocks, so that for all the expenses and taxations of they can buy at the lowest notch, and society. If the laboring man possesses by releasing the money that they have no knowledge of finance or taxation he hoarded up cause the value of their is neglecting a matter of vital imporstocks to rapidly increase. Probably tance; he is certainly overlooking a less than fifty bankers and speculators few great truths that are of as great are in the deal, and they will realize importance in an indirect manner to millions by it. It is a confirmation of him as the knowledge where he will the boast of a well-known New York get his money on Saturday is imporbanker, who said some years ago: tant to him in a direct manner. "Within twenty-four hours one hundred bankers can get together, withdraw their money from circulation and the coinage of silver would do a particlose every workshop and factory in cle of good. In fact, it is pretty well the United States." This was no idle demonstrated that it would do a great

that they can buy them low, and after- lates and still further appreciate gold wards become "bears" and send the prices up, are not satisfied with confin- this metal. Any mischievous legislaing their operations to railroad and other stocks, but are now "bulling" the government and the people and indus- let legislation be of such a nature that tries of the whole country. These men the currency par excellence of the have the power in their hands to bring United States shall flow freely among on a panic like the one in the seventies, with the depression in business, idleness, starvation and suffering that the last panic entailed upon the people. When the power of a few men becomes so great that they hold the prosperity and welfare of the country at their going.

How does all this affect the workingsystem which enables them to do this man? Well, if gold is dear and highly should be changed? The money in circulation is so small in quantity that a few men are able to control it. It with an easy currency, labor will retherefore does not perform the functions of money, but becomes a means comfortably and happily. This is the to further speculation. The following philosophy, therefore, of high wages, extract by John Stuart Mill shows what a scarcity in the volume of money

"That an increase in the volume of money raises prices, and a diminution If the workingman has no money to lowers them, is the most elementary buy necessaries of life with, there is no proposition in the theory of the cur- evading the result of stagnation, derency, and without it we should have no clew to any of the others."

Recently Mr. Leech, of the treasury department, estimated that there was a per capita of \$24.70 in circulation. This included \$280,000,000 in gold hoarded up in the banks and the United States treasury. Taking Mr. Leech's figures in hand, N. A. Dunning, in the Arena for November, 1892, exhaustively analyzes the government theories of the amount of money circulating for business purposes, and he places the per capita at \$4.97, which seems to be more in harmony with the depression in agriculture and the fall in wages in many industries than the figures of Mr. Leech.

France has a per capita of over \$50. the greater portion of which rests upon the credit of the government, and not on gold and silver bullion. This comparatively large circulation has made France the most prosperous country in Europe, because her industries are not at the mercy of bankers and speculators. America must take a lesson from France. We cannot enjoy prosperity while speculators depress business, lower prices and create a money famine every other year. There is a remedy for this condition of affairs. It is not the free coinage of silver, though that would help. It is to increase the circulating medium to at least \$50 per capita; and as there is not enough gold and silver to do this, the government must make up the deficiency in paper currency that will be good for the payment of all debts, both public and private. It is to the interest of the bankers to make money scarce; it is the interest of the people to have a sufficient quantity of money in circulation to prevent a panic. Clearly the public interest is greater than the interests of the money-lenders. It is time that the government considered the interests of the people more and the money monopolists less.-Cleveland Citizen.

strikes or lock-outs thus averted.

A Great Labor Movement.

The biggest labor movement going on in Birmingham, England, at the present time is hospital Saturday. The returns so far are nearly \$55,000, and there is no doubt the total will ultimately reach about \$65,000. The workers of Birmingham give \$50,000 a year to the hospitals, maintain a convalescent home at Llandudno for men, and are thinking of starting another for

in Butte City, Mont. That town is order to provide work for the unemthronged with Chinamen, and they are ployed. regarded as undesirable people, and the common council has made an order forbidding all employes to patronize them, constitutional and perfectly proper.— was in conflict with the national senti-

LABOR AND FINANCE.

Labor Is Safe in Voting Down Any Proposition Coming From Shylock.

sition Coming From Shylock.

It is very evident, from a casual perusal of the daily papers, that the coun-

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that because a man is a laboring man he, therefore, is not interested in financial

It is not apparent that the proposal of the administration to discontinue deal of harm. It would rob this coun-The speculators who "bull" stocks so try of the currency that it now circuin the estimation of the devotees of tion that will destroy the currency of the country should be avoided. Rather our home people, and thus still further loosen the purse strings of those who hold the gold, so that the appetite of foreign nations shall at last reach its limit and be stated so thoroughly that

prized, the working man will get low wages and suffer proportionately. But ceive high wages and be enabled to live and that is also the reason why trades unions want well paid workingmen. Business men should also want good wages, for their interests are identical. pression and bankruptcy. Trades unions can do much individually in keeping up wages and insuring commercial prosperity, but they can do even more in watching the financial condition of the country. The one is supplemental to the other.—Midland

Mechanic. THE FINANCIAL SQUEEZE.

The Organ of the Wisconsin State Federa-tion of Labor Advocates Governmental

Banking. Once in a while the outrageous inbecomes a little more apparent than usual and such a time is now at hand. have commonly experienced them, but little attention is paid to the iniquities knows that two-thirds of the people of printed near the bottom of the package. course. But something happens to set are idle. It knows that the landlord us thinking and then we see the folly is an ally in the lock-out in that rent of our long and patient toleration of

robbery. Thought is an exceedingly dangerous thing for rascals, when the people are the thinkers. The people are thinking why it is that one bank after another is "failing" and are beginning to understand the fact that there is not a single place in the whole United States where a dollar can be deposited with absolute safety to its possessor. It is true that there are banks which have never failed, but it is equally true no one knows at what moment they may do so, because they are founded upon precisely the same principles which allow others of their kind to fail.

If anybody can advance a single reason why the nation itself should not be the banker, why every post office should not be a bank, as demanded by the new party of political reform during the last national campaign, this would be

an excellent time to present it. But the losses to depositors is not the only evil of the money crisis which is now upon us. We all know what will follow this financial squeeze, for we The Church Association for the Ad- know the results of evils of its kind vancement of the Interests of Labor which have preceded it. The want of (called "Cail," for short,) has appointed enough money flowing through the a board of conciliation and arbitration, veins of commerce to move the business with Bishop Potter as presiding officer of the country is worse than the aband Hon. Seth Low, of Columbia col- sence of oil for machinery-it is the lege, as one of its members. The absence of a part of the machine itself, board's primary function will be con- and many of the wheels dependent on ciliation, and whenever possible dis- it will stop. We shall soon again see puting manufacturers and employes commerce paralyzed, the fires dead in will be placated, and threatened the forges, the wheels of the factories still and the highways filled wit tramps. And we permit this in the year of enlightenment, 1893, in order that a moss-grown superstition about metal may serve to keep the people at the mercy of those who cheat the penitentiary by robbing according to law! "What fools these mortals be," is one of the profoundest thoughts of a great

man.-Labor Advocate. Providing for the Unemployed.

The Central Labor union of Buffalo has adopted resolutions demanding the eight-hour day for men in the street A queer boycott has been instituted cleaning and water departments, in

What Gladstone Said. Gladstone lately told a deputation of rich merchants and bankers that the and the attorney-general of the state liberal party had arrived at a period has given an opinion that the action is when it found that the property class

FUTURE OF THE UNION LABEL.

It is Being Pushed and Promises to Work Great Good to Organized Labor. It is now becoming a pretty well recognized fact that the union label is by far the most effective weapon yet placed in the hands of organized labor, both as a defensive and offensive instrument. It possesses all the force of the boycott, while the objectionable features of that measure are entirely eleminated, there not being the least ground upon which to base the suspicion of unlawful measures being engaged in, while the charges of persecution, which so frequently accompanied the application of the boycott, can find no place in the other method of procedure. The object of the label is simply to inform people of the character of the goods they are purchasing, the duty of trades unionists in the premises being to educate the public to the purchase of goods in the manufacture of which living wages has been paid the operators. The most notable example of the suc-

cessful employment of the union label is furnished by the Cigar Makers' International union. As a matter of fact the eigar makers deserve the credit of introducing the label to the attention of the working people of America, the great success of that powerful organization being due to the tireless persistency with which the label is at all times brought to the attention of the public as much as to any other one thing. The importance attached to the label by oigar makers will be apparent when it is remembered that large sums are annually expended in advertising and making the public familiar with its significance. In Chicago alone the local unions employ two men constantly, whose sole duty it is to extend the use of the label, and to detect and institute criminal proceedings against people engaged in counterfeiting the same. In other cities a like work is being carried on, in all cases the international union giving its countenance and support to

Of late other industries have taken their cue from the cigar makers, and are actively engaged in pushing the labels of their respective crafts into public notice. Among the crafts so engaged are the printers, bakers, shoemakers, tailors, stove molders and a few others. None of these trades, however, are pushing the label with anything approaching the energy displayed by the cigar makers, although the printers in certain sections of the country, notably in the New England states, show signs of awakening interest in the matter. There they have progressed so far that many of the rural papers deem it incumbent to use the label, while much of the job printing done in that region is adorned in the same way. -Eight-Hour Herald.

A BIG LOCK-OUT.

Money Eats Nothing and Thus Can Starve Labor Into Submission. Some seventy factories in Cincinnati

ocked out their men recently, the victims numbering 5,000. The men have demanded a raise in wages and capital and machines prefer to lie idle rather than pay living wages to the men who produce capital. Unfortunately for the men they have stomachs which must be attended to and their source of supply is not equal to that of capital. The loss to the men will be about \$7,200 a day or \$43,000 a week, and to \$7,200 a day or \$43,000 a week, and to whisky so that he won't even go to see a the community at least double that light rope walk.—Dansville Breeze. amount. All trades will feel it, espejustice of our moss-grown institutions | cially grocers and clothiers. The effect se than the failure of a ban Capital knows very well the advantage While things run as smoothly as we it has over the producers. It knows from which we suffer, because they this country are without homes. It have so long been taken as a matter of knows that millions of acres of land will be enforced to the eviction of the tenants.

This is the condition of labor to-day. The law of supply and demand is favorable to capital in that the supply exceeds the demand. Improved machinery and inventions are controlled by capital: land is controlled by capital, and all opportunities for a living are tite, and make the sick well. controlled by capital. And in this situation we have white slavery. Labor is besieged, hemmed in on all sides, every avenue of escape and relief cut off, and labor itself is a party to the masters' work, for labor fills the ranks of the militia. elects the judges and subscribes to the laws which enslave labor. Labor, the producer and consumer of what it produces, has no voice in the conduct of its own existence. In whichever way it turns it finds the "master," smiling,

grim and heartless. Perhaps these 5,000 will win, but if they do it will be but a temporary victory. Gradually but surely we are reaching the European standard of wages. Every year the capitalist and the landlord are drawing the lines tighter and tighter. Two-thirds of our population paying rent and one little baby worth \$150,000,000. How long will it be before the slaughter will begin? How long will it be before the heads will begin to drop into the basket? How long will it be when cities will go up in smoke by the incendiary's torch, for what does a homeless multitude with empty stomachs care for blocks and cottages owned by landlords? And will not the rebuilding give work? Did not the four years of carnage and blood and fire give new life to the nationre-distribute the wealth? It is a des perate remedy, but it may come sooner than most men think .- Workman.

The Union Label. It may be of interest to some of our readers to know that Iowa, Maryland and New Jersey have all passed laws protecting union labels. - Exchange.

The late legislature of Missouri passed one of the strongest and best framed laws to protect union labels and trade marks that there is in the United States.

Opening Their Eyes.

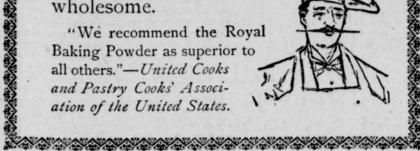
The laboring men of Scranton and vicinity are at last opening their eyes. They finally see that a laborer is the same, whether working at the bench, pulling the throttle, wielding the hammer, standing at the case or working at the forge.-Industrial News.

N EVERY Re-I ceipt that calls for baking powder

use the "Royal." It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor,

more digestible and wholesome.

"We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others." - United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States.



LIKE PIGS AT A TROUGH. How the Savages Appear at Their Home-The Women.

Seeing the savages eat is like watching pigs at a trough. A great delicacy with them is corn. It is not of the sweet variety, nicely cooked and seasoned, but the ordinary field kind. They do not cook it, but eat it off the cob without salt. Their teeth are sound and they bite off great mouthfuls of the kernels, dirt, silk and all. Each eats five ears of corn a day. The other food they eat is boiled beef, served up in tin plates and they handle the plates as though they would rather use their fingers.

The women in the camp do no feminine work. They stalk around the grounds half clad and never notice the men, who do all the menial service that women usually perform. They do the cooking, sweeping out huts, the sewing, what little of it is done, and it is not an unusual sight to see a big black sitting down in a dainty way working on a piece of dainty embroidery after some barbaric design. One of the huts is given up to a goldsmith, who makes

queer-looking jewelry. The museum of the village is weird as an alcoholic delirium. It is filled with the weapons of the barbarians, a choice collection of skulls and snakes of all kinds. The reptiles crawl around and hang from the rafters of the place. The African visitors are never overwhelmed with birthday presents. The anniversary of age is observed only once in ten years and then the celebrant gets one bracelet, to be worn on the left arm. The first bracelet comes at ten years of age, and after the fiftieth-year mark is passed a thin spiral marks each five years.—Chicago Record.

The stomach that is not turned thus by a shaking up on the "briny wave" must be a well fortified one. The gastric apparatus can be rendered proof against sea sickness with that stomachic so popular among travelers by sea and land—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It defends the system against Bitters. It defends the system against malaria and rheumatism, and subdues liver complaint, constipation and dyspepsia. THERE is a man in this town who hates

The pleasant effect and perfect safety liquid laxative Syr p of Figs, under all co

A PECULIARITY about it is that when money is ugut it's business that's apt to stagger .-- Philadelphia Times.

BEECHAM's PILLS stimulate the ptyalin in It is contended that there is nothing in a

name, and yet about all one has is in it.— Galveston News. BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Scap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

As a rule, to let an account run makes it all the harder to catch up with it.

HE GENERAL MARKETS.

, KANSAS (CITY,	July	4
CATTLE-Best beeves \$		@ 4	80
Stockers	2 00	@ 2	50
Native cows	2 20	@ 3	75
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	5 00	@ 5	75
WHEAT-No. 2 red		@	55
No. 2 hard	55	0	554
CORN-No. 2 mixed	33	0	231
OATS-No 2 mixed	25	0	:0
RYE-No 2	49	0	493
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 75	@ 2	10
Fancy	1 90	@ 2	95
HAY -Choice timothy	8 50	@ 9	50
Fancy prairie	8 00	60 8	59
BRAN	49	@	51
BUTTER-Choice creamery	17	0	18
CHEESE - Full cream	12	60	124
EGGS-Choice	10	0	163
POTATOES		0	60
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE Natives and shipp'g	3 50	@ 4	60
Texans	3 00	@ 3	35
HOGS-Heavy	5 00	@ 5	93
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 50	@ 4	75
FLOUR-Choice	2 50	@ 3	00
WHEAT-No. 2 red	61	@	613
CORN-No. 2 mixed	861		
OATS-No. 2 mixed	28	0	28
RYE-No. 2	45	0	46
BUTTER-Creamery	17	0	,18
LARD-Western steam	8 87	600 8	9)
mont?	10 10	010	50

PURK	10	10	Core	ю
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE-Common to prime	4	40	@ 5	0
HOGS-Packing and shipping	5	60	@ 5	8
SHEEP-Fair to choice			@ 5	
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	20	@ 3	
WHEAT-No. 2 red			1/200	
CORN-No. 2			@	
OATS-No. 2				
RYE				
BUTTER-Creamerg			@	
LARD			@ 9	
PORK	18	85	@18	H
NEW YORK.				

HOGS-Good to choice..... WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

He Fixed Ir.—Clara—"Dick, fix my mallet." Dick—"What's the matter with it?" Clara—"The handle comes out every time I play with Ella." Dick—"Then play with some one else."—Truth.

DIDN'T CARE FOR IT .- Music Dealer-"Can't I sell you a copy of our latest 'Songs Without Words?'" Stranger—"No; I don't think much of the missing-word craze."—

Nor Lost.—Visitor—"Ah, Johnny, I see you have lost one of your first teeth." Johnny—"No, sir; I haven't lost it. It's upstairs on the window sill."—Puck.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.—Husband—"What did you buy that for?" Wife—"Why, because it was on the bargain counter."—Yankee Blade.

"One of de penalties ob greatness," said Uncle Eben, "is ter be specially conspicuous ebry time yer makes a fool ob yerself."— Washington Star.

A GREAT many of the women engaged in advocating sweeping reforms of various kinds should begin right at home. Their carpets probably need it.—Buffalo Courier.

"I guess the day for me to be on top is past," soliloquized the battered derby hat in the ash barrel, "but even now I'm no slouch, and never will be. See?" THE condemned murderer is usually able

to tell when his time has come by the death watch the warden provides for him.—Buf-falo Courier.

WHY, INDEED?—"What's a lapstone, papa?" "It's a stone the cobbler uses to beat his leather on." "Why doesn't he use a cobblestone, papa?"—Puck. THEN IT WON'T BE RIGHT.- Tom-"Can

you spell wrong without a w?" Jack—"Certainly. It will still be wrong if you do."—Yankee Blade.

indolence, when a man is too lazy to run in debt. EVERY boy has an idea that if his father

had lived at the right time he could have thrashed Goliath. "Has Jones new quarters recently?" "Oh, yes; he borrowed several from Miggs last hight."—Inter Ocean.

A MAN who will take umbrage without cause would probably take most anything

BURNISHING gold does not add to its value. -Ram's Horn.

IT COVERS A GOOD DEAL OF GROUND And when you hear that it cures so many diseases, perhaps you think "it's too good to be true." But it's only reasonable. As a blood-cleanser, flesh-builder,

stagger.—Philadelphia Times.

M. L. Thompson & Co.. Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hail's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The ice man now calls every morning at the home of the coal man and does him up.—Dallas News.

BEECHAM'S PILLS stimulate the ptyalin in the saliva remove depression give appear.

It is ousness, that's appet cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer, nothing like the "Discovery" is known to medical science. The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from inpure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only guaranteed remedy. In Dyspepsie, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have

-if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. The worse your Catarrh, the more you need Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors offer \$500 cash for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot

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2990 Children With Homes, in Families.

THE CHILDRENS' HOME SOCIETY

All children with Homes, in Families.

All children received under the care of this Association are of SPECIAL PROMISE in intelligence and health, and are in age from one month to twelve years, and are sent FREE to those receiving them, on ninety days trial, UNLESS a special contract is otherwise made.

Homes are wanted for the following children:

8 BOYS Ages. 10, 6 and 4. Brothers, all fine, healthy, good looks. Of good parentage. Brothers, 6 and 4 years; English parents, blondes. Very promising, 2 years old, blonde, fine looking, healthy, American; has had his foot straightened. Walks now O. K. Six years old, dark hair and eyes, good looking and intelligent. American.

intelligent, American.

10 BABES Boys and girls from one month to the head and face, black eyes and hair, fat and pretty; three months old. Send two stamps.

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EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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



Garfield Tea Cures Sick Headache

PISOS CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Astima, should use Piso's Cure for thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take it is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K .- D 1455 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

STARR CAPTURED.

The Desperado Taken by Officers at Colorado Springs.

SURPRISED AT A RESTAURANT.

Kid Wilson and an Alleged Wife of Star Captured in the Same Way-The Woman Armed and Well Supplied with Money.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 4.— Henry Starr and Kid Wilson, two members of the notorious Starr gang of train and bank robbers, who have caused the death of a dozen men and terrorized the Indian territory and Arkansas for months, were arrested here yesterday. They arrived at the Spaulding house late last night with that the present financial distress is Mrs. Starr and registered as Frank Johnson and John Wilson, of Joplin, Mo.

The officers learning who the two men were, surrounded the hotel yesterday, but were afraid to approach them outright and attempted to get them in a position to shoot on sight. Henry Starr went alone into the restaurant and the police followed him.

of the noted outlaw and officer Wright another, while Detective Atkinson covered him with a pair of six shooters. Starr gave up without a struggle, but said to the officers: "It is a good thing

you got the drop on me or there would · have been some corpses around here.' The same officers then went to Colorado City and captured Kid Wilson. He was armed with a 45-caliber revolver and would have made a desperate resistance if the officers had not first cov-

ered him with pistols. When the men were brought to jail an attempt was made to interview them but without success.

After the arrest the officers went to the Spaulding house and woke up the woman, who was registered as Mrs. Jackson, but who is really the wife of Starr. She is about 18 years old and rather prepossessing. She said that she was married to Starr about six months ago and that her home is about 200 miles east of here.

A search of the room was made and under the pillow was found \$1,460 in greenbacks, which had never been used, while \$500 in gold was found in a valise.

The woman carried a pearl handled revolver of 38-caliber. She was closely questioned and admitted that the man who was captured was Henry Starr and that the name of the other one was Kid Wilson.

There is a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of the men.

HENRY STARR'S PAST RECORD. Henry Starr had lived in the Indian territory all his life, and until a few years ago that country was the sole theater of his crimes. Early in life he developed into a fearless and successful cattle thief, and with the aid of his brother made many raids which brought them a hand-some profit. The dash which he displayed in all his depredations attracted widespread attention and he soon gathered around him a band of desperadoes of which he was the acknowledged leader.

From a common horse and cattle thief Starr became a highwayman, which occupation he followed with indifferent success until about three years ago, when he burst his chrysalis and emerged a full fledged train robber. His operations were bold, his movements were quick and he did not hesitate to take human life in beating his retreat to the many fast-nesses and hiding places with which the country abounded. He knew every foot of the terettory and so was able to make his raids from either Texas, Arkansas or Kansas and be al-

most certain of escape beforehand. For years hundreds of deputy marshals have been looking for Starr and his gang and their instructions were to take them alive or dead, the latter preferred. He was a sure shot and a tireless rider so that it was almost impossible to run him down. He rarely showed himself in the larger cities, preferring the freedom of the country where his friends lived and where family similar in many respects to the Daltons. there being hardly one member who was not imbued with murderous instincts and the love of outlawry. His latest exploit was the daylight raid on the bank at Bentonville. Ark, in which three citizens were shot. He was also credited with several recent train robberies in the Indian territory. About a week ago he was supposed to have been cor-nered in the Indian territory, but the supposition proved a mistake.

Belle Starr, the most dashing rider in the the most picturesque woman des perado chronicled by history, was a close relation of Henry Starr. Belle was the equal of any of the men in running off a bunch of cattle or in stampeding a drove of horses. She was murdered in the southern part of the territory about three years ago and is said to have her-self been guilty of shedding human blood on more than one occasion.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Quiet and Steady at New York-Foreign Exchange, Etc. NEW YORK, July 4.—The silver mar-

ket was quiet and steady. It was announced that the treasury department would close at noon and that no purchases of silver would be made. Silver certificates brought from 721/4 to 73. The transactions at the stock exchange up to 1 o'clock were 6,000 ounces. Commercial bar silver sold at 72 and Mexican dollars were nominally 58 cents. Five hundred and fifty thousand

ounces of silver will be shipped abroad. Money on call was fairly active, opening at 25 per cent. and then declining from 10 to 12 per cent. A broker who usually acts for the leading clearing house banks was a liberal lender at 15 per cent.

The clearing house banks took out \$2,500,000 in loan certificates up to 12 o'clock, making the total to date \$21,-

Foreign exchange prices are firmer, but the advance in rates to \$4.821/2 to \$4.83 and \$4.841/2 to \$4.851/2 made by some bankers was not regarded as significant, being made to conform to the general market.

A Catholic Pilgrimage.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 4.-A pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Virgin of Guadaloupe on the Hill of Tepeyæ was made at an early hour by a large number of Catholics, who came here in a body from the City of Queretaro for that purpose. The excursion party formed in procession in the Collegiate church at Guadaloupe and made a solemn entry to the shrine of the Virgin. The pilgrimage was organized by Rishon Parisal Camachan of Operators Tribune. Bishop Rafael Camachro, of Queretaro.

HENCERSON'S REMEDY.

Ex-Senator Henderson Gives His Views on the Financial Situation—He Is Opposed to the Double Standard. Washington, July 3.—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, who

has devoted long and careful study to matters of finance, has addressed to Secretary Carlisle a communication in which he says: "I promised to give A ROBBER SHOWS GREAT NERVE. you in writing the substance of my statements made to you in conversa tion touching the monetary conditior of the country. I then expressed the belief that the present stringency was produced, not by any lack of sufficiency of our currency, but by the loss of confidence produced among business mer because of the inferior character of a large part of that currency." Mr. Hen derson then gives a history of our financial legislation, from which he argues that neither individual prosperity nor commercial activity is controlled by the amount of circulating medium, and due entirely to the silver acts of 1878 and of 1890. In conclusion he says:

Of the \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 gold with which we began in 1878, none can now be found in cir-culation. What has not gone to foreign coun tries enjoying the blessing of a single standard has been hoarded, not to reappear until its holders have some guarantee that if loaned is will be returned in money equally good. The gold certificates now forced upon the govern-ment for redemption are no longer United States notes for the redemption of which Then Marshal Dana caught one arm the \$109,000,000 reserve is supposed to be held by the government, but constitute the best security of the national banks, hence the greenback is rapidly disappearing national bank notes are necessarily be possible by the banks issuing them, in fear that in the extremity of distress their redem may soon be asked in gold. Nothing is left but silver certificates and treasury notes. The banks are unable to retain their lawful reserves. Hence they can give no relief to a suf-

fering community. The government treasury is depleted of its surplus. Government expenditures exceed re-ceipts. Extravagant expenditures must now be paid in a medium of value. The heedless promise to pay has now run its brief course and its performance comes with suffering and

What now is the remedy? First-The customs duties should hereafter

be paid in gold alone. Second-The silver bullion in the government vaults should at once be sold for cash in gold and the proceeds converted into the treasury. Third—Three per cent gold bonds to the amount of \$303,000,000 should be promptly sold and the proceeds transferred to the treasury. Fourth-A day should be fixed, not later than January 1, 1898, for the redemption and payment in gold coin of all circulating notes of every description heretofore issued by the gov-

Fifth-At least half the silver dollars issu under the acts of 1878 and 189) should be sold as bullion and the remainder minted into sub-

sidiary silver coin.
Sixth—Provision should be made for the use of c300,000,000 of gold bonds as a basis for bank-ing, making the provisions as liberal as possi-ble consistent with safety, but under govern-

ment supervision.

Seventh—The basis of national banking seventh—The basis of national banking should be enlarged so as to permit the issue of circulating notes on the deposit of other than United States bonds, the solvency of such bonds to be passed upon by responsible government.

Eighth-All bank issues to be redeemed in gold coin on demand.

Ninth—All foreign gold coins should be made

a legal tender for debt and receivable for government dues at their value fixed by law.

Tenth-Previous to January 1, 1878, the surplus funds of the treasury either from loans or collections to be placed with the banks in such sections of the country and in such amounts as may be determined by the secre-

It is not poverty, but distrust that afflicts the country. Our fabric of finance must be torn down and built anew. It was conceived in error and every step increased the departure from truth. The act of 1878 was dishonorable to the government. The act of 189) was a mere device to substitute silver for gold as a standard of value. Iron or copper is either more stable in value to-day than silver.

foreign governments now have our gold and we are left with a currency discarded by the whole world and scarcely more valuable than copper. We shall again be told that there is not gold enough to furnish the world's exchanges. I every man's experience did not detect this fall lacy, the sophistry might be accepted as argument. It is universally admitted, as already stated, that less than 5 per cent. of human transactions require the use of circulating money. If more than this be needed, it can be supplied by a paper currency redeemable in

It will be charged that a single standard is sought by capital as a means of extorting higher rates of interest. It is enough to say that in every country having a single standard interest ra'es are scarcely half the rates prevailing here. Give us a gold standard. Now is the most acceptable time. We have tried the double standard, and it is a most frightful failure. European nations are enjoying prosperity, because they enjoy a uniform currency and the confidence it inspires. Let the American people be freed from the curses of bad legislation, and they will attend to the

ROBERT P. PORTER RESIGNS. A Doubly Remunerative Field in New

York Calls for His Services.
WASHINGTON, July 3.—Hon. Robert sus, has resigned, to take effect imme-

Mr. Porter has been desirous of severing his connection with the office for over a month, and recently completed certain business arrangements with a New York enterprise which demands his early attention. His remuneration in the new field, it is said, will be double what he received at the head of the census bureau, namely, \$6,-000. It cannot be learned with what concern Mr. Porter will identify himself. Most of the census is so far advanced as to be practically completed, and Mr. Porter feels that he can with

propriety retire from the office. The bureau will hereafter be in charge of Clerk Wardle, who has had the experience of directing the work temporarily during the last two censuses. In case the president should appoint a successor to Mr. Porter, Mr. Wardle's chances for promotion are said to be good.

About Hand Shaking. Mrs. Nexdoor-I have found out one thing about that Mrs. Newcomer. Whoever she is, she has never moved in good

society. Mr. Nexdoor-How do you know

Mrs. Nexdoor-She shakes hands as if she meant it .- N. Y. Advertiser. Dress Reform That Pays.

Jaxon (dejectedly)-Is your wife dress reformer, too. Paxson-You bet she is! Only to-day she told me she was reforming some of

·ROBBERY RECORD.

Doings of Desperadoes in Colorado Railway Stations.

Kept Eight Men Thoroughly Cowed by Speaking to Imaginary Pals-Death of John Sontag, the Bandit.

DENVER, Col., July 4.-Last night three masked men attempted unsuccessfully to hold up the Rio Grande Southern station agent at Rico, Col., for the purpose of securing a large sum of money that was supposed to be in the safe. On Friday night last a successful raid was made by one man on the station at Mancos, located on the same railway some forty miles west of Durango.

The robbery at Mancos occurred at 9:15 o'clock Friday evening, a single man entering the depot in which were seven men besides the agent, H. N. Sprague. The robber was masked, and his sudden appearance with a revolver in each hand so disconcerted the eight men that they quickly obeyed his command to hold up their hands. He kept them quiet by speaking to imaginary pals of his who were supposed to be outside, and whom the robber told to keep the station agent and his seven friends covered with their guns.

The lone robber then secured about \$200 in cash and took four gold watches from his victims. The cash belonged to the railroad company. He then quietly bid the eight badly-scared men good-by and left. It was then discovered that he was entirely alone, and his frightened victims felt much embarrassed to think that they had been robbed by one man. There are hopes

of capturing the nervy robber. The attempted robbery of the Rico station last night was frustrated by the agent, D. O. Heywood, and his plucky firing on the three robbers with a Winchester as they were attempting to force the door. The would-be robbers quickly departed.

JOHN SONTAG DEAD. FRESNO, Cal., July 4 .- Outlaw John Sontag died in jail yesterday after-He, with his companion, Chris Evans, the bandits who so long escaped pursuit in the mountains of Visalia, were captured June 11, after a desperate battle in which both outlaws were wounded. Evans, whose arm was amputated, is slowly recovering.

WARNED BY WARNER.

The Anti-Silver Men Not to Be Allowed

an Easy Victory. Washington, July 4.—Gen. Warner told a reporter that the story printed in a New York paper to the effect that there had been a secret conference between him, Congressman-elect Newlands, of Nevada, Executive Committeeman Johnson, of Nevada, and Col. Lee Crandall, secretary of the Silver league, was made out of whole The silver people, he said, were cloth. determined, however, to offer bitter opposition to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. They claim that to do otherwise would be to surrender to the gold power which brought about the demonetization of silver in this We accepted the bad advice of the silver inflationists once—yea, twice. The cup is too bitter to continue the draught. They said that country and which wrought the demorif America coined sliver England, France and At the opening of the extra session Germany would soon take it at the par of gold they will vigorously resent any attempt On the contrary, its fall has been rapid These toward the adoption of anti-filibustering rules.

A KING DETHRONED.

The People of Greece Set Up a Republic on the Abdication of King George. ATHENS, Greece, July 4.-The king abdicated the throne of Greece, and the country has been declared a republic. The action has created the most intense excitement, but it is not believed any trouble will ensue.

A Breath of Freedom. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.- The imprisoned St. Clair county judges who are in the Jackson county jail for contempt of the United States district court in refusing to levy a tax to pay bonded indebtedness of the county expect to be released from jail. They received word at the jail from Judge Philips that the petition asking them to call an election to vote on the compromise proposition had been received by him. He directed the jailer to give the judges their freedom to celebrate the Fourth, and said he wanted them P. Porter, superintendent of the cen- at his chambers at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

A Saloon Quarrel.

KASSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.-William A. Campbell, foreman of the wrecking crew at the Union Pacific shops in Armourdale, was stabbed to death during a quarrel in the saloon conducted by M. C. Cassidy, at 107 West Eighth street, last night about 9:30 o'clock The party who killed him made his escape, and at an early hour this morning had not been captured. Eye witnesses say the man who did the cutting is known by the name of Homer

Fanatical Outbreak.

LONDON, July 4 .-- A dispatch from Hong Kong reports another fanatical outbreak against missionaries in China. The dispatch says a mob of natives attacked two Swedish missionaries at Macheng, sixty miles from Hankow, and killed them. No further details are given, but the murders are supposed to have been due to the anti-foreign placards that have heretofore caused much trouble for the foreign missionaries residing in China.

Gold Near Butler, Mo.

BUTLER, Mo., July 4.- The farmers eight miles northeast of this place are excited over the discovery of goldbearing quartz. It is found twenty-four feet below the surface, and a piece sent to the United States assaver at New Orleans was returned with the information that it was genuine.

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

THE VICTORIA DISASTER.

Report of the Commander of the Camper down on the Sinking of the Great War-ship.

London, July 3 .- A midshipman from the Victoria arrived at Calais with Rear Adm. Markham's dispatches cerning the collision off Tripoli. He was brought by special steamer, the Maid of Kent, to Dover and was conveyed at once by special train to London. He drove directly to the admiralty office where the admiralty board, notified in advance of his coming, received and read the dispatches at once. The board decided to publish the dispatches in full forthwith. The first dispatch was dated from the warship

Camperdown on June 22. It says: It is with the most profound regret that I have to report the total loss of her majesty's ship Victoria, involving the irreparable loss of the commander-in-chief, Vice-Adm. Sir George Tryon, twenty-two officers and 336 men under

Tryon, twenty-two officers and 336 men under the following circumstances:

The squadron, consisting of her majesty's ships Victoria, Camperdown, Nile, Dread-naught, Inflexible, Collingwood, Phaeton, Edin-burg, Sans Pareil, Edgar, Amphion, Fearless and Barham, left Beyroot about 10 o'clock this forencon for Tripoli. Shortly after the squad-con, formed, single, calcums, line, abreast ror formed single columns line abreast and proceeded at the rate of about eight knots an hour. When about five miles from the anchorage off Tripoli, the signal was made at 2:20 in the afternoon to form columns of division in line ahead, disposed abeam to north-the columns to be six cable. abeam to port-the columns to be six cable engths apart. We proceeded in this forma-tion until 3:23, when the signal was made from he Victoria to the first division to turn sixteen points to starboard. As the columns were only six cable lengths apart, it was not there fore, in my opinion, possible within the maneuvering distance, to execute such an evolution. I directed the flag lieutenant to seep the signal, which we were repeating at lip, as an indication that the signal from the Victoria was not understood. I then directed him to signal with the semaphore: 'Do I unlerstand it is your wish for the columns to turn as indicated by the signal now flying? But be ore my order could be carried out, the commander-in-chief semaphored me to know what was waiting for.

It then struck me that he wished to turn six

een points as indicated by the signal, and it was his intention to circle round the second division, leaving them on the port. Having the fullest confidence in the great ability of the commander to maneuver the squadron without even risk of collision, I ordered the signal hoisted as an indication that I understood. When the signal was hauled down the helm of the Camperdown was put hard aport. At the same time the helm of the Victoria was starboarded. I watched very carefully the helm of the Victoria as indicating the purpose of her signals, as the two ships turned toward ach other, and seeing that the helm of the Victoria was still starboard. I directed astern with the starboard screw, in order to decrease our circle of turning. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, I then ordered to go full speed astern with both engines, but before our speed could be materially checked the stem of the Camperdown struck the Victoria on the Starboard bow about twenty feet before the turret, and crushed into the ship almost to the center line, the fore and aft lines of the ship, at the time of the collision, being inclined toward each other at an angle of about eighty

It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown was able, although going with full speed astern with both engines to get clear of the Victoria. The water-tight doors of the Camperdown had been closed by my orders beore the collision occurred. Seeing the critical condition of the Victoria, which seemed to be settling down by the head, boats were im-mediately prepared and the boom boats were got ready to be hoisted out when the open pendant was hoisted by the Victoria and the ignal was made not to send boats. A very fev ninutes later she keeled over to starboard, and, turning upward disappeared. The time that elapsed between the occurrence of the collision and the disappearance was only about thirteen minutes. Shortly before the Victoria turned over the men were seen jump-ing overboard. Observing this, I immediately ordered the signal made to send all boats to the rescue, and directed the Barham and Fearless to close in at once to save life, steaming up in the Camperdown at the same time to succor the officers and men strug-gling in the water. The combined efforts of the squadron resulted in the saving of twenty-nine officers and about 232 men, but I regret that no less than twenty-two officers and about 3.6 men, the majority of whom were in The sea was smooth and there was only a light breeze at the time of the accident. The lajuries to the Camperdown are serious, but I apper that with the assistance of the artificers of the squadron they may be temporarily repaired so that she may be sent to Malta and locked.

THE SENATE CONTESTS.

The Silver Question Adds Considerable Interest to Disputes Over Northwestern WASHINGTON, July 3 .- The fact that

the senators from the northwestern states are not unanimous on the silver question and that some of them will held at the St. Bernard hotel in this probably vote to repeal the Sherman silver purchasing law, seems to lend; added interest to the contests which were pending when the senate ad- looking farmers present showed bejourned in extra session in April last on ; youd any doubt that the United States the case of senators from Montana, Wyoming and Washington. In all three of prolonged deadlock and adjourned without election without electing a senator to fill the the association's official organ, called vacancies that were to occur on March 4. These three contested cases will probably bring on a bitter and protracted preliminary fight before the senate can settle down to business for

which the extra session was convened. The right of a senator to his seat is a question of the highest privilege and senators on one side or the other of the silver question are sure to demand a decision on these cases before any vote is taken on the Sherman law. In addition to these potent probabilities of delay there are the unacted upon resolutions of investigation in the case of Senator W. N. Roach, of North Dakota, upon which a hot partisan debate is inevitable.

Bloody Political Fight.

PUEBLA, Mex., July 3. - Advices reached here that the town of San Nicolas, this state, was raided last Tuesday by a gang of well-armed men. In the first fight that ensued the mayor nd justice of the peace of the town were killed. In addition to these tw officials a number of men on each side lost their lives. It is supposed here that this assault was in the nature of a local political riot. An investigation is being made.

Gov. Altgeld a Citizen. MANSFIELD, O., July 3 .- The ques tion raised concerning Gov. Altgeld's citizenship was settled yesterday. John Peter Altgeld, the governor's father, came to Richmond county in 1848. The records of the probate court were examined for the purpose of determining the much-mooted question, and it was found that final letters of naturalizafather on March 24, 1850. The fact that he was a baby when his father came to America and that he was only 12 years old when his father became a citizen of the United States by natur-alization establish Gov. Altgeld's citizenship beyond a doubt.

DUN'S REVIEW.

The Condition of Trade the Past Week Business Failures.

NEW YORK, July 1.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The closing of Indian mints against silver, the fall of silver bullion to 62 cents in New York, 32½ pence at London, on Thursday, the fall in wheat to 62½ cents at Chicago and 70 cents at New York, the suspension of operations by miners and smelters of Colorado and some other silver-producing states have made the week one of unusual interest. Up to the present time domestic trade has not materially changed since last week, though increasingly restricted by monetary uncertainties.

Throughout the country, while collections are slow and failures numerous, the condition of legitimate business is regarded as healthy, and nopes are entertained that the worst is pass The hopes are mainly based on the belief that the silver law will be repealed, and that the certainty of its repeal will encourage foreign investments here. Lower prices of products also tend to increase merchandise exports. Wheat has reached prices regarded as out of question a month ago, and yet the supply in sight is very large and returns from the north west as to the coming harvest are more favor-able. Corn is lower, with very good crop pros-pects and oats about 2 cents lower. Hog prodects have declined 65 cents for pork per barre and 15 cents for lard per 100 pounds, with in-

creasing receipts of hogs.

The state of foreign exchange indicates willingness to send money hither for loans or investments, but the Bank of England, by changing the rate for gold, shows determination to resist imports to this country. Merchandise imports continue heavy, while exports thus far in June fall about \$4,000,000 behind the same month last year. The volume of domestic trade shrinks considerably, especially at the west. Clearings in June are about 10 per cent smaller than last year, the decrease at the west being nearly 20 per cent. Business in iron and steel products is remarkably depressed and experienced observers pronounce the situation and outlook the most un-favorable ever known The volume of business is quite large, but at the lowest price

The business failures for the last seven days number 234. For the quarter ending June 30 the failures in the United States number 3, 192, as against 2,119 for the second quarter of 1892. For the six months of 1893 the failures number 6,401, against 5,503 during the same period in 1892, showing an increase of 898. The total liabilities of all the failures occurring in the first six months of 1893 are \$168,000,000, while for the same period of 1892 they were \$32,000,000, showing an increase of \$106.000,000.

MR. HARRISON'S VIEWS.

The Ex-President Interviewed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

YORK, July 1 .- Ex-President Harrison, when seen at the Fifth avenue hotel last night and asked as to opinion on President Cleveland's call for an August session of congress, was very loth to talk at all on anything connected with silver.

In response, however, to a question as to whether he thought Mr. Cleveland's action wise, he said that, presuming the latest dispatches contained correct information, it was about the only thing Cleveland could consistent-

ly do. "If he thinks," said the ex-president, "that the country is in a state of strangulation and that he has a remedy, why the sooner he applies it the wiser he will show himself. If he thinks that he can give the necessary relief he had better lose no time. The cry is that there is not enough money. I think that there is plenty of money, but that people are holding on to what they

have got and hoarding it. "I think that perhaps altogether too much complaint has been loaded upon the Sherman law. There are a great many other causes which have contrib uted to the present state of affairs. The load is altogether too great. In the first place, that law was passed by a majority of senators and representatives of whom many were outspoken advocates of the free coinage of silver, and many thought that its effect would be to place silver at \$1.29 an ounce. The democrats were entirely responsi-

THE INTRUDER QUESTION.

White Men Hold a Meeting and Protest Against Being Taken by the Nape of the

Neck. WAGONER, I. T., July 1.-Probably the most important meeting that ever occurred in the Indian territory was place yesterday. It was characterized as an intruder meeting, and the large number of business men and brawny has a hard task to perform when it comes to throwing men out of the Cher-

W. J. Watts, president and editor of the meeting to order. During the course of his remarks Watts made a number of statements which brought down the house. Among other things he said the association was composed of law-abiding, industrious citizens; he challenged anybody to say to the contrary; that he as well as his associates removed to the nation upon the invitation of the Cherokees; that when they arrived their ights were denied by a Cherokee judisial tribunal supported not by the good people, but by the prejudiced element. He said it was true that much excite nent prevailed now over the report that a board of appraisers were on their way to the country to value and sell the farms of every member of the association, but that it was not true that improvements would be confiscated without a hearing as to their status as

Cherokee citizens. Watts here advised his associates not to become alarmed. He said that instead of removing anybody from the country it was the government's policy to open it up and make a state of it. He said this would be done before the close of the next congress.

Busted, Sure Enough.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich., July 1 .-The only coach owned by the St. Joseph Valley railroad went over an embankment yesterday and there are no funds to put it on the track again. Traffic is indefinitely suspended. Farmers are angry and will ask to have the charter revoked and the right of way returned for agricultural purposes.

Berry Gets the Plum.

CHICAGO, July 1 .- John Berry, the cowboy who was the first to arrive in the race from Chadron, Neb., was awarded the first prize of \$1,000 by the committee last night.

SENATOR MARTIN.

He Files a Lengthy Statement With the Senate Elections Committee in Defense of His Tittle to His Seat.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 29.—In March last Hon. Joseph W. Ady and some 77 republican members of the state legislature sent communications to the United States senate asking that an inquiry might be made into the validity of Senator Martin's election. The communications were ordered printed and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The committee requested Senator Martin to prepare a statement of all the facts in the case, setting forth fully the grounds upon which he contends that his election was legal, and file such statement with the committee. Since his return from Washington, Senator Martin has prepared the statement called for, and forwarded it to the committee. It is rather voluminous, and covers all the points raised in the case. The statement is published in full in the Daily Press, of this city, of date June 26, and makes six columns.

Senator Martin says that by the record that there were eighty-three certificated members present and voting at the joint session, which was exactly a quorum as required by the act of congress, and as a majority of the quorum voted for him he claims that his election was valid.

Referring to the claim in the memorial that fifteen senators and sixtytwo members of the house protested against the declaration by Lieut.-Gov. Daniels that he (Martin) had been duly elected United States senator, Mr. Martin says:

I am advised that neither "fifteen senators," nor "sixty-two legally-elected members of the house" protested against the ruling of the esident of the joint assembly nor against his claring the result of the election, until after the joint assembly had adjourned and twenty. five of the senators, with the lieutenant-gov-ernor and other officers of the senate, had retired from the hall of the house. What appears at pages 6 and 7 of said memorial oc-curred after the adjournment of the joint as-sembly, and after the senators and officers of the senate had retired, as already stated. But if such protest had been made before the ad-journment of the joint assembly, I apprehend that the result of the election would not and ld not have been changed thereb

Attacking J. W. Ady's claim to the senatorship, Senator Martin says that by the record of the "Douglass house" that at no time were there more than seventy-seven members present at the republican joint session, which number was six less than a quorum as required by act of congress, and election of Ady was therefore not legal. As to the claim that the republicans were denied the right to vote in the populist joint session, it shows by the record that their names were called and that they refused to answer, and that they made no demand to be permitted to vote until after the result had been declared and the joint session dissolved. In conclusion Senator Martin says:

I respectfully submit that upon the docu-ments already submitted to your committee, and upon well settled rules of law governing elections of United States senators, as well as upon principles of justice and right, my right to a seat in the senate ought not to be dis-

SILVER MEN DEFIANT.

Notwithstanding the Dubious Outlook
They Will Fight to the Last. WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The Star this

morning says: The talk of the radical silver men since they have got over the first shock of the news from India is rather defiant. Most of them declare that they are more than ever determined to maintain the white metal as a money standard. While admitting that the demonetization in In-dia is a hard blow at bimetallism at the present ratio, they speak of it as a conspiracy and inthis country should stand by silver. They claim to be firmer than ever in their position and say that they intend to fight with all their might to prevent the further degradation of

this as whistling against the wind. Their best judgment is that many of those men who are known as moderate silver men, whose votes in congress have given to silver the strength it has had against the repeal of the Sherman law.
will be induced to look upon the question differently under existing conditions, and that, while the radicals will fight as hard as ever against the repeal, they will lose many of their followers in the house and some of them in the senate. Those men who are not actually wedded to silver, but vote for free coinage because their constituents think there should be more money in circulation, will, it is believed. find in the present situation an excuse and a reason for voting the Sherman law off the stat ute books, perhaps even without any sort of a substitute as a compromise

RARE COURAGE.

A Citizen of Topeka Prefers the Rockpile to Lining the Pockets of Fee Grabbers.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 29.-Dr. Hapgood, the head of the Topeka Humane society, was arrested last winter for assaulting a farmer. The assault was made in the line of his official duties. He was fined \$5 and costs, the costs amounting to \$154. He paid the fine, but has refused to settle the bill for

Having found themselves unable to persuade the doctor to meet the penalty, the officers of the law again arrested him, and he has voluntarily gone to work on the rock pile. He says that he would rather work out the costs than submit to the imposition of having to pay what he considers a most unjust and unlawful levy.

Chicago Swelling Out.
CHICAGO, June 29.—According to information given out by the publishers of the Chicago city directory, Chicago is now the most populous city in America, beating New York by 400,000. The 1893 estimate of Chicago's population is 2.160,000. The calculation is that the names in the directory represent about one person in four residents. The new

names than last year. Will Forget the Past. CHICAGO, June 29 .- At least one of the pardoned anarchists, Samuel Fielden, has no reentment against any one connected with his trial and imprison-

directory contains 150 more pages of

"My intention is to forget the past, to let the dead past bury its dead and begin life all over again," said he as he sat in the parlor of Gen. M. M. Trumbull, chairman of the amnesty commission. "I have never hurt anybody yet and do not intend to begin now. I do not like to be hurt myself, and though I have been very badly hurt I do not feel like subjecting those who are to blame to the same treatment."