

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

NO. 36.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The weekly government crop bulletin shows a more favorable outlook in some sections, but on the whole the situation is not encouraging.

The first real test of strength in the Briggs case before the Presbyterian general assembly occurred on the 23d and the result was not favorable to Dr. Briggs.

It is expected that in the near future there will be a shaking up among department employes under the pro rating of federal offices among the various states.

The world's fair national commissioners voted against Sunday opening. Another effort for Sunday opening will be made.

The Infanta Eulalia visited Mount Vernon on the 24th to see the tomb of Washington.

The president has appointed William E. Quinby, of Michigan, minister to the Netherlands. He is editor-in-chief of the Detroit Free Press.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has issued instructions to the effect that the government will fight legally any attempt to open the world's fair on Sunday.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the deeds for the Chickasaw and Choctaw land which President Harrison refused to do.

On account of the small demand for silver dollars Secretary Carlisle has issued an order which will suspend their coinage for the present.

The matter of Chinese deportations has been abandoned for the time being. EX-VICE PRESIDENT MORTON is enjoying a presidential boom which may develop formidable proportions by 1896.

The president has appointed Frank Dale, of Oklahoma, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma.

By a decisive vote the Presbyterian general assembly at Washington decided to take up the Briggs case.

The gold reserve in the national treasury is about \$5,000,000 short. It will probably now continue to decrease steadily, no offers of assistance being received.

Reports received at the treasury department indicate a larger registration of Chinese than at first anticipated. So far the reports from forty-nine out of sixty-three internal revenue districts of the United States show 11,375 Chinese have registered.

SECRETARY GRESHAM has received official notice of the purpose of the Italian government to raise its diplomatic representation at Washington to the grade of an embassy.

THE EAST.

The National Bank of Deposit at New York has suspended.

The Elmira, N. Y., National bank has closed its doors.

PRESIDENT McLEOD has retired from the Boston & Maine railroad.

A SYNDICATE has been formed at New York to handle \$8,000,000 worth of bonds which representatives of the Cherokee Indians are endeavoring to place.

It is authoritatively stated that Carlyle W. Harris, the executed wife poisoner, came near cheating justice by taking poison on the eve of his execution.

The New York Herald denies that it is to be turned into a joint stock concern, but that efforts are being made to make the paper a co-operative institution for the benefit of all employed.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Staffordville and Union, Conn.

The Atlantic tannery property at South Salem, Mass., operated by Poor Bros., occupying over ten acres covered with manufacturing buildings, was destroyed by fire. The total loss was \$250,000.

The Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore roads have given their employes two weeks' vacation with transportation to and from the world's fair.

In order to avert further attachments the general offices of the Domestic Sewing Machine Co. was removed from New York to Newark, N. J.

LIGHTNING killed seven blooded cows in a herd of eighty at Port Jervis, N. Y., the other day.

A NEW anti-Tammany organization has been launched in New York city. It is called the "citizens' democracy."

FRANCIS WEEKS has been removed from the trusteeship of the estate of William Edgar Howland at New York. He had stolen the entire \$500,000.

THE WEST.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis, as well as the Atchison, have withdrawn from the Western Passenger association. Rates to the world's fair have not yet been slaughtered by either road.

A MACHINE of hydraulic power is on exhibition at Washington university, St. Louis, which crushes beams of timber like eggshells. It has a pressure of 1,000,000 pounds.

The Maine state building was dedicated and Queen Victoria's birthday celebrated at the world's fair on the 24th.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the Sioux Investment Co., of Sioux City, Ia., on the petition of several interested Kansas men.

AFTER all the talking and fighting about the matter, it has at last been decided that Musical Director Thomas will not have to go to present.

FREIGHT and passenger trains on the Santa Fe collided at New Boston, Ia., and the fireman of the passenger train was sealed to death.

THE Swift Packing Co. discharged 50 men at Omaha because, as alleged, of the lack of business.

The world's fair attendance averages about 25,000 daily. The displays are about all in place.

UNKNOWN thieves attempted to steal the Swiss jewelry exhibit at the world's fair, valued at \$250,000, by tunneling under the floor. They were discovered, but made their escape.

THE upper Missouri is on a boom. The Monarch, of Peoria, Ill., one of the biggest distilleries in the country, has also withdrawn from the trust, making six in all now out.

CYONATI railroads are reaching out for a great tract of valuable city property for terminal facilities.

Ed Young and Allen Armstrong, firemen, became so worn out by their efforts to extinguish the fire at Belding, Mich., that they died from exhaustion.

WINTER wheat millers have been in session at Toledo, O., to form a league to "adjust" prices.

THE Missouri railroad commissioners have decided that a single animal must be accepted as freight, although unaccompanied by a person.

WESTBOUND freight train No. 71 on the Fort Wayne road was wrecked near Dunkirk, O., seventeen cars being piled up. A number of tramps were reported killed.

It is reported that the town of Rockline, Cal., thirty miles east of Sacramento, has been destroyed by fire. It is a place of 1,000 inhabitants.

A SPARK from a cigarette set fire to sheds of the stables of the Arabs at Chicago and they lost several valuable camels and horses.

In the circuit court at Lincoln, Ill., Charles W. Primm was awarded \$5,000 damages against Harry Pinko. Primm was manager of a branch clothing store at Latham for Pinko, and when the business was closed up Pinko had his employe arrested for embezzlement but failed to make a case.

BILL LUTHELL, a self-confessed Texas thief and murderer, was shot and killed in the Indian territory by ex-Deputy United States Marshal Hiram Easterwood.

THE Michigan legislature has passed a woman suffrage bill.

Doc Morris, a tough, was killed while resisting arrest at Guthrie, Ok.

The question of world's fair opening on Sunday will soon be tested in the courts.

THE financial sensation on the 25th was the failure of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster at Fostoria, O. A number of other firms were dragged down. Much distress, it was said, would result.

MASKED robbers attempted to hold up a Mobile & Ohio train at Forest Lawn, Ill., but were frightened off by the conductor.

MRS. FRANK KINCAD, wife of a wealthy stockman of Crawfordsville, Ind., has eloped with John Sargent, an employe of her husband. The man is ignorant and not even fine looking.

The business portion of Rocklin, Cal., was destroyed by fire and Alice Irish, aged 19, was burned to death. Losses, \$90,000.

The strike of telegraph operators on the Fort Howard division of the Northwestern road was reported proving somewhat of a fizzle. All trains were running on time and several men had applied for reinstatement, but were refused, as new operators were expected.

A REPORT came from the Colville reservation in Washington that the Indians had attacked a party of government surveyors and murdered two of them.

Old union soldiers of Oklahoma are indignant over the plan of Secretary Hoke Smith for opening the strip, which they claim will rob them of their just rights.

The problem of how to make the awards is costing world's fair officials lots of sleep, many of the exhibitors protesting against the plan which has been agreed upon.

THE SOUTH.

NEAR Hazelhurst, Ga., two negroes, Eph Merchet and an unknown, were taken from jail and hanged by a mob. Merchet murdered I. J. Brown at Nichols, Ga., in a quarrel over wages.

ROBBERS entered a store in Stonebury, Montague county, Tex., and after securing a quantity of goods, took them away with a train of pack mules.

WATER from the Mississippi river levee crevasses overflowed East Carroll parish, La., and the people were in imminent danger.

LOVE STAR, a small town in Cherokee county, Texas, was almost wiped out by fire. Dr. J. E. Roberts was burned to death in his office.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE W. JONES, of Dubuque, Ia., will accompany the remains of Jeff Davis from New Orleans to Richmond, Va. The ex-senator is in his 89th year and was a contemporary of the celebrated coterie of statesmen in congress forty and fifty years ago.

The levee at Lake Providence, La., gave way. Much land was inundated. MASKED men held up and robbed the express car on a passenger train at Coleman, Tex. The passengers were not molested.

BISHOP McCLOSKEY, of Louisville, Ky., celebrated his twenty-fifth episcopal anniversary on the 24th.

JAMES BROWNE and Mary Smoot, young lovers of Tazewell county, Va., while out for a stroll crossed a trestle in front of an approaching freight train. In her efforts to escape Miss Smoot fell on the track, and while Browne was trying to help her arise both were killed.

GENERAL.

THE duke of Montemart, France, is dead.

WHILE firing a salute on board the British man-of-war Mersey, in honor of Queen Victoria's 74th birthday, the breech of a cannon was blown off and one of the men working the gun killed.

NEARLY 100 houses have been burned in the village of Strang, near Bruenn, Austria. But four houses in the village are still standing. Many persons were injured by the falling of the church tower.

The earnings of the Wabash for the third week in May of this year were \$237,956.61, against \$213,889.13 for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of \$24,067.48. This is a good comparative showing for a light season.

The Russians have sent 1,000 troops to the Murghabi fort in the Pamirs. Notwithstanding pacific assurances, more Russian troops will be moved through the Oxus valley during the coming summer.

THERE is a rate cutting on the sly between the New Orleans Freight Traffic association and the Western Traffic association.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended May 25 showed an average decrease of 9.3 compared with the corresponding week last year. In New York the decrease was 14.9.

The country from the Rocky mountains to the Mississippi river was thoroughly soaked by the heavy rains of the 25th and 26th. Unfortunately one or two lives were lost.

The Mercantile Financial Trustees & Agency Co., of Melbourne, has suspended payment. The nominal capital of the concern exceeds \$20,000,000, and the British deposits amount to \$7,500,000.

The centrist party, the leading opponent of the German army bill, is split into factions, which will insure government success at the coming election.

Dr. N's weekly review of trade says that retail and jobbing business has improved materially during the past week.

POPE LEO, in giving an audience to Vicomte Vogue, affirmed in more forcible language than ever his views in favor of the French republic and of democratic institutions.

AFTER June 1 bonds of the Russian government will be liable to duty, whether exported from or imported into that country.

OWNE to the excitement attending the elections for the reichstag, the upper house of the Prussian landtag is likely to postpone beyond the present session the enactment of the tax reforms proposed.

THE Austro-Hungarian military budget shows an increase of over \$2,000,000. The government explains that the increase is rendered necessary by the pace set by other powers in expenditures upon their armies.

THE sensation in the markets recently was the sudden jump in the price of pork, which the clique had cornered and was manipulating as it pleased.

THE LATEST.

In consequence of the official admission that cholera exists at Hamburg, the Berlin police have resumed the use of disinfectants in every quarter of the city.

PASSENGER trains collided at Austin, Tex., on the Texas Pacific, in which two persons were killed and several badly hurt.

WHEAT at Chicago has touched the lowest point known for thirty years with but a single exception.

The heavy and constant drain of gold from the treasury has now reduced the reserve to about \$10,000,000.

REV. DR. SPEACHER, in the Euclid avenue Presbyterian church, Cleveland, O., preached a sensational sermon denying Bible infallibility.

The suicide of the son of Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "blind preacher," was a great affliction to the aged father. The suicide was 30 years of age and had been dissipated.

The Viking ship has arrived off St. Johns, N. F.

T. THATCHER GRAVES, of the Barnaby murder case, has been released at Denver, Col., on \$30,000 bail.

The west bound exposition flyer reached Chicago three minutes ahead of time and the east bound got into New York exactly on time.

The president has appointed Col. G. M. Sternberg to be surgeon-general.

The bloom-mill, engine-room and boiler-house of the Lackawanna Steel Co.'s north mill at Scranton, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000.

The billiard match between Ives, of America, and Roberts, of England, commenced at London on the 29th. The first night's score showed Roberts with a good lead.

ZIMMERMAN, of the New York Athletic club, won two amateur races at Paris on the 29th.

In a fearful storm in the Bay of Bengal the British ship Germania went down with all on board and several other vessels were wrecked.

JUDGE STEIN, at Chicago, granted a temporary injunction compelling the world's fair directors to open Sundays. Judge Stein belongs to the state judiciary. An injunction case to compel closing was to come before the federal court.

The trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy commenced at Washington before the Presbyterian general assembly on the 29th.

It is reported that the bankers of New York have formed a combination and agreed among themselves to bid only 95 cents for the Cherokee bonds.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Labor Commissioner Todd is endeavoring to enforce the state eight-hour law.

Hon. Thomas Ryan, late minister to Mexico, has returned to his home in Topeka.

Lester Horton, 20 years old, was recently killed while hunting ten miles west of Topeka, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Three men were lately fined \$3 each at Topeka for playing cards on Sunday. They were tried under an old law that had been "dug up."

Mrs. Harriet Johnson, a widow employed in a boarding house at Hutchinson, committed suicide the other morning, taking morphine.

The people of Larned recently applied to the adjutant-general for a twelve-pounder cannon with which to shoot at the clouds and produce rain.

The board of managers of the national soldiers' home lately arrived at Leavenworth and commenced the investigation of the charges preferred against Gov. Smith, of the Leavenworth home, by Chief Surgeon Weaver.

The board of managers have concluded their investigation of the charges made against Gov. Smith, of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth by Surgeon Weaver, and it is stated that their finding will be in favor of Gov. Smith.

The corpse of an unknown man, lying upon its face and so badly decomposed that the cause of death could not be told, was found recently about 150 feet north of the Santa Fe depot at Holliday. A razor and a cartridge shell lay near by.

The state board of education at its late session in Topeka adopted a rule that any college whose collegiate course of study has been approved can establish a normal course, which shall include the work done up to and embracing the sophomore year.

Application has been made to Gov. Lewelling for the pardon of Fred Bassett, son of Judge Bassett, of Lawrence, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for shooting and wounding a university student who was crossing his father's property about a year ago.

Kansas recently secured the following fourth-class postmasters: At Pawnee Rock, Barton county, Andrew McAleis; at Taino, Republic county, A. E. Whan; at Athol, Smith county, A. J. Hemon; at Dunlap, Morris county, C. C. Vickers; at Meade, Meade county, D. B. Stutsman.

A bulletin of great value to stock-raisers has been issued by the department of entomology of the University of Kansas on the horn-fly of cattle. It is issued as a warning to farmers and stock-raisers against the horn-fly and presents valuable suggestions and methods for avoiding and destroying this injurious insect.

Sealskin Wilkes, a valuable trotting stallion, owned by E. A. Smith, of Norwood stock farm, just west of Lawrence, died recently of laryngitis. The horse was sired by the famous George Wilkes, was 12 years old and cost \$12,000 eight years ago. Mr. Smith was offered \$11,000 for the stallion several times this spring, but refused to sell.

Attorney-General Little has given an opinion that the expense of elections under the new law must be paid by the cities and townships and not by the counties. The booths shall be provided by the cities and counties, one to every sixty voters, and the cost of printing paid by the county boards, but afterwards assessed proportionately to the cities and townships.

Wiley Welsh, who was sent to the penitentiary twelve years ago for Woodson county for stealing an overcoat and a team of horses, has made application to the governor for a pardon. He says that he never committed the crime, but that public sentiment was so strong against him that fearing mob violence he confessed the crime and was sentenced to seventeen years in the penitentiary.

The president has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence of Edward Pickens, a full blooded Chickasaw Indian, who was convicted of murder in the district of Kansas. The ground for commutation is that Pickens is of a very low order of intelligence, whose surroundings have not been favorable to the development of moral sense, and there was some provocation. The court officers all recommended clemency.

The governor has appointed the following delegates to the national conference of charities and corrections to be held at Chicago June 12: Mary E. Lease, Wichita; M. A. Householder, Columbus; R. T. Walker, Olathe; C. E. Faulkner, Atchison; W. S. Waite, Lincoln Center; H. B. Kelly, McPherson; C. K. Wiles, Winfield; W. G. Todd, Topeka; T. Hoyt Pitcher, Winfield; A. E. Hitechock, Columbus; W. T. Yoe, Independence; W. J. Hurd, Holton.

By preconcerted arrangement between the mayors of the cities of Wellington, Winfield, Arkansas City, South Haven, Caldwell, Hutchinson and Newton a simultaneous bombardment of the heavens was commenced about noon on the 25th and, whether as a result or not, all the country between and for some miles beyond the radius marked by these towns was deluged with the heaviest rain that had fallen for eight months. But the heaviest rain for months also fell in other parts of the state and in Missouri at the same time.

PENSION RULING.

Important Decision from the Interior Department—Commissioner Raum's Order Repealed.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Probably the most important decision ever sent from the office of the secretary of the interior to the commissioner of pensions was filed Saturday. It is believed by those high in authority in the pension bureau that it will reduce the payment of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

It involves the repeal of an order passed by Gen. Raum and approved by Assistant Secretary Bussey and a return to the language of the statute requiring the disability, not of service origin, of an applicant for a pension to be such as to prevent the applicant from earning a support by manual labor. Secretary Hoke Smith has been considering the principles involved in this decision for several weeks and so important did he deem it that when it was called to his attention from the pension board of appeals he submitted the question involved to Attorney-General Olney and Judge Lochren, the commissioner of pensions, both of whom concurred in the correctness of the decision.

The decision is in the cases of one Bennett, who sought a pension under the old law alleging that while in the service at Raleigh, N. C., he was prostrated by sunstroke which resulted in partial deafness in both ears. His application was denied on the ground that while the applicant has slight deafness as alleged it was not of sufficient severity to warrant any rating. He subsequently applied for and received a pension of \$12 a month under the act of June 27, 1890.

This act allows a pension ranging from \$6 to \$12 per month, to ex-soldiers or sailors suffering from any disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support. The inability to earn a support is therefore made the basis of the law. During Commissioner Raum's administration an order was issued, known as order 164, which directed that all claims for a pension under the acts of June 27, 1890, should be rated the same as like disabilities of service origin and that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above \$16 per month, should be rated at \$12 a month. The only requirement to obtain a pension under the law applicable to pensions of service origin is disability by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service in the line of duty.

"Incapacity to perform manual labor," says the secretary, "which is the foundation to the right to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, fixes an entirely different standard of disability from that just mentioned, contained in the revised statutes, covering injuries of service origin. Disabilities incurred while in actual service and incapacity coming upon applicant long after service ceases are made by the law to stand upon an entirely different footing. Those incurred during service in line of duty are pensionable without regard to capacity to earn a support and are graded without reference to this condition. Disabilities resulting from causes other than of service origin are only pensionable when capacity to labor joins with incapacity to earn a support, and grades of rating are dependent upon these two conditions. When by order No. 164 it was declared that disabilities under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated as of service origin, the very principle which governed the rating under the act of June 27, 1890, was displaced and a rule applicable to a different act was substituted.

"This case illustrates the effect of the department by your bureau, from the terms of the act of 1890: 'The applicant was awarded for 'slight deafness,' not of service origin, \$12. The award was made under the act of 1890, which required the deafness of both ears to be graded from \$6 to \$12. The highest amount (\$12) was only to be allowed in the severest cases of deafness. It was given by your bureau for 'slight deafness' because under an entirely different act, applicable to disabilities of service origin alone \$15 was the lowest rating for 'slight deafness.'

"Second—The inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration. Yet the act of 1890, under which the applicant sought and was allowed a pension, made inability of the applicant to perform manual labor in such a degree as to prevent him from earning a support, the foundation of his claim. It is, therefore, clear that the rating under the revised statutes for disabilities of service origin was substituted by order No. 164 for the rating provided under the act of 1890. The order having resulted in one error, a second error naturally followed, and the inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration. In a word, the act of June 27, 1890, was changed and superseded by order No. 164, as construed by your office, and by a practice that neglected to take into consideration the ability of the applicant to perform manual labor."

The decision is signed by John M. Reynolds, assistant secretary.

Secretary Smith in another communication to the commissioners of pensions says that it is hardly necessary to present argument or support by authority of the proposition that neither the secretary nor the commissioner can by order or practice supersede an act of congress, and he therefore directs that hereafter the practice of the office conform to the law.

OPEN SUNDAY.

A Crowd in Attendance at the First Sunday Opening of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, May 29.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand people after a week of toil took in the fair grounds Sunday, and with souls freed from care drank in the inspiring music and feasted their eyes upon the artistic and natural beauties of the White city, while their minds were improved by studying the works of genius and industry. It was the first open Sunday and it was a success.

It was an orderly, well dressed crowd, which evidently was of the opinion that it had already been kept away from its property altogether too long, and they took possession in the name of "toilers' day."

The music during the day was of an elevating character and the band stands were surrounded by large crowds, which grew enthusiastic over Schubert's serenade, a selection from "Lohengrin," Gounod's sacred song, "There is a Green Hill Far Away," a meditation on Bach's prelude by Gounod, "Hallelujah Chorus," Wagner's "Hail, Bright Abode," the god old hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," and the coronation march from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete." The music, which was continuous from half past 1 in the afternoon until 10 at night, was furnished by Sousa's, the Chicago and Cincinnati bands.

The doors of fifteen states and territorial buildings were locked for this day only and visitors were generally informed to that effect by cards. Missouri, Delaware, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and Massachusetts were among the buildings which the people obtained only an outside view of. Utah had the closed sign on its door and North Dakota added to its announcement the invitation: "Come on Monday." On the doors of the Bay state house was the following typewritten legend: "By order of the great and general court of Massachusetts this building is closed on the Lord's day. Signed, E. C. Hovey, executive commissioner."

The Maine commissioners had a sign outside their building which read: "Open to Maine visitors and their friends only," but everybody who pleased entered, ignoring the attempt at exclusiveness without absolute closing.

The influence of the Anglican church was seen by the visitors who desired to enter the buildings erected by Great Britain and her majesty's colonies. All were closed tight and no person could be seen inside, which was not the case with the "closed" state buildings. The great carved oak doors of Victoria house were shut, although the union jack floated from the roof.

The officials in charge of the government buildings and the battleship, Illinois, did all in their power to show the thousands of visitors who passed by that Uncle Sam officially did not approve of allowing American citizens or foreigners to view on Sunday the panorama of art and genius or the industrial works of the nations. The big painted signs "Closed," which were used originally when the government building was not finished, were placed in front of the doors and guards were stationed there to keep people from breaking in and disturbing Uncle Sam's peaceful observance of the Sabbath.

CHINA FEELING SORE.

It is Said All Diplomatic Relations with This Country Will Be Terminated and Americans Will Be Expelled from China.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—"When is the new Chinese minister expected to arrive in this country?" was asked of Mr. Hubley Ashton, one of the counsel for the Chinese government in the recent test case before the supreme court as to the constitutionality of the Geary law.

"In about a month," was the reply.

"Is the statement correct that he is delaying his departure in order to bring an ultimatum from the Chinese government as to the Geary law and its violation of treaty obligations?"

"Oh, I think not," was the reply, "the Chinese government has already informed the state department that if anything is done under the Geary law all relations with China, diplomatic, commercial and otherwise, may be considered as terminated. The Americans now in China will be ordered to withdraw, and what trade we have with China will stop. Mr. Gresham has already been notified of this. As the diplomatic phrase goes, there is nothing further to be said on the part of the Chinese government."

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Atlanta—Revolutionists Preparing for a Supreme Effort.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, May 29.—The United States cruiser, Atlanta, arrived at Greytown Thursday. Lewis Baker, the United States minister, telegraphed her commander that it was not necessary to land marines from the cruiser. Two hundred and fifty armed men from Matagalpa joined the revolutionary forces. The revolutionists are now claiming belligerent rights and demanding recognition by foreign governments.

Preparations are now being made by the insurgents to march upon Managua and drive Casaca's government from the Nicaraguan capital. A force was sent against the government forces stationed on the plaza at Tipitapa after the battle in Barancaza pass. They were 300 strong, but retreated toward Managua before the insurgent forces arrived.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.
W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A TAILOR'S SON.

Do You Think His Ambition Was a Selfish One?

Young Engfer remembered quite distinctly that morning seven years ago, when Miss Sturgis had come with her mother to his father's shop to be measured for a riding habit. He remembered the frock of large plaid that she wore, all green and blue and black, and he remembered her blue felt hat with its ostrich feathers; but what had made a still deeper impression upon his boyish mind was her pretty pink-and-white face, her great hazel eyes and her sunny curls, which, after being caught at the nape of her neck with a dark blue ribbon, went rippling down over her rough brown coat nearly to her waist. He had stood at the little desk in the corner making out bills—for it was a Saturday, and there not being any school, he was engaged at his usual holiday occupation.

He was sixteen then, and he fancied that she was a year or two younger; for he had overheard her mother say that it was her first riding habit, and that they did not care for an expensive one because she would outgrow it. He recalled that she had blushed at this, as though it were a crime to be young and growing, and that a feeling of resentment had come into his heart against her mother for subjecting her to such an embarrassment.

Seven years had wrought a great many changes, but the shop was in the same old place there on Sixth avenue, under the shadow of the Jefferson Market police court's brick walls, and with the elevated railroad trains rumbling past the windows of the upper room where he studied and where he slept. Karl Engfer, the tailor's son, however, was no longer a schoolboy, looking after his father's books and making out bills on holidays. He was now a student at the general theological seminary—a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in embryo—and he wore somber black garments of a somewhat clerical cut to indicate his chosen profession.

Just why he had gone into the church he hardly dared to confess, even to himself, because he was really a conscientious young fellow at heart, and he believed that there was such a thing as a divine call to the priesthood. In his case he doubted if the call was divine. The orthodox teachings of a maiden lady who presided over a class in the mission Sunday school that he attended on Carmine street had not been without their effect. He had accepted the Scriptures as truth, he had been baptized and he had been confirmed, but the impulse to go forth and preach the Gospel had come rather from a wish to elevate himself above the level of the surroundings in which he had been born and raised than from any burning desire to lift his fellow-man from the Slough of Despond.

Young Engfer now and then inflicted upon himself a sort of moral flagellation. At such times he opened his heart to his own honest gaze, and he invariably found there a deeper underlying motive for his course, of which he was half ashamed. It was nothing more nor less than an ambition to gain a position from which he might aspire to the love of the little maid in the plaid frock who had ordered her first riding-habit from his father on that Saturday seven years ago.

It would not have been an unworthy ambition, he told himself, under other circumstances. If it were only a secondary consideration! If he had given himself to the church first, and this desire had come afterward, he could have pacified his chiding conscience with the assurance that a wife such as Madeline Sturgis would make him would be of incalculable assistance to him in his parochial work; but now he felt that he was using his holy calling as a means to accomplish an end that was distinctly selfish, and as such hypocritically base.

These moods, as might be supposed, were morbidly depressing. All the afternoon he had been fighting over again in his heart the same old battle between the right and the wrong of it; and now, tired out by the struggle, he had come down from his little upper room into the tailor shop on the ground floor, and was standing looking out through the glass door at the passing throngs on the avenue.

Working men and workingwomen were hurrying home from their day's toil; the surface cars were crowded, and at short intervals long, heavy trains thundered by on the elevated road overhead. The hurry-scurry of the scene diverted him for the moment, and he would probably have been lifted completely out of his doleriums, had not that one name, spoken by his father's voice, at that instant fallen upon his ear.

The old man was evidently in trouble. As he spoke, somewhat graciously, to his cutter, who was busy chalking out a pair of trousers, which were for Herr Fleischman, the walking gentleman at Amberg's theater, and which must be finished in time for the premier of the new comedy on the following evening. His question was as to who could carry home a certain riding habit for "Mees Sturgis." The errand boy was out. Karl knew that it was the busiest season of the year with his father, and that Gottlieb, the cutter, could not be spared for outdoor service. But the garment was promised and must be sent.

Karl turned away from the door. "Let me take it, father," he said. "It's only a step down to Washington place, and I don't mind."

The old German protested, but Karl persisted, and eventually the father reluctantly consented to allow his son, of whom he was more than proud, and for whom he had ambitions that towered to a bishopric, to deliver the parcel.

In any American city other than New

York the spectacle of a young man so well dressed carrying a large bundle on a crowded thoroughfare would have attracted attention, but in the metropolis people are more apt to mind their own business than are the people elsewhere, and so it happened that as Karl made his way down Sixth avenue, with the riding-habit wrapped in brown paper under his arm, scarcely a head was turned to look after him. Had it been otherwise, however, it is doubtful whether the young theological student would have observed it. He was plunged deeply in thought, and as his feet traversed the six or seven blocks that lay between his father's shop and the Sturgis residence his mind traveled once again over the seven years that had intervened since that eventful day when Madeline Sturgis had come into his life.

As he looked back at the boy that he was then he wondered how he had ventured to let the seed of hope take root in his heart. The son of a cheap German tailor; his companions, like himself, the children of poor tradesmen—it was certainly a wild notion that possessed him to woo and win this aristocratic little maiden, whose people were not only rich enough to buy and sell him and his father a thousand times over but were of a social stratum far above that in which the Engfers lived and moved and had their being.

He remembered how he had carried home the first riding-habit when it was finished, and how he had been asked to wait in the dining-room until Miss Sturgis could try it on and ascertain whether it was entirely satisfactory; and he recalled how he had sat there in that basement apartment with its extension-table and its leather-covered chairs, how he had looked with admiration upon the engravings in walnut frames that hung upon the walls, and how he had hoped all the time that there might be some complaint, so that the little lady would come down to show him just what was wrong and he could get another glimpse of her. But his father was a good workman. The habit was all that could be desired, and he had returned home disappointed.

The days when he saw Madeline he called his red-letter days, and for a time they were fewer than those that are indicated in the printed calendars. One January afternoon, however, Mrs. Sturgis had come into the shop and had asked his father if Karl would not like to go to the mission Sunday-school on Carmine street, in which she was very much interested, and his father, who would have gone through fire and flood to please a customer, so fearful was he of losing a dollar's worth of trade, had said that Karl would certainly be there on the following Sunday.

From that time on he saw her more frequently, and his infatuation increased in proportion. She taught a class of small boys across the aisle from where he usually sat, and on more than one occasion the maiden lady who presided over the group of larger boys, of which he was one, was compelled to demand with some emphasis his return to the business of the hour, his gaze having a way of wandering repeatedly from his catechism or his Bible to the face of the pretty little teacher in the opposite pew.

One incident that he recalled with some pleasure had occurred on a Sunday afternoon in early spring. He had noticed that Mrs. Sturgis was not present in the chapel; that Madeline had come alone; and he had wondered all through the lesson whether it would seem rude on his part, after the close of the session, to offer to walk home with her. If he only could, he thought, it would be the happiest day of his life; but he feared that she might think him impudent and presuming, and when the school was dismissed, and the scholars and teachers filed out into the street, he lacked the courage to go forward and speak to her.

But his happiness had come, nevertheless; for, in following her at what he considered a most respectful distance, his eyes never once leaving her lithe young figure, clad in a well-fitting spring jacket that his father had cut with his own hand, he had seen her rudely jostled by a drunken man, and had dashed to her aid almost before he realized what he was doing. The recollection of her gratitude was one of his most cherished memories; and now, as he turned into Washington place, he was thinking of how, on that occasion, her manner was so cordial and so completely lacking in any indication that she recognized any difference whatever in their social station.

He remembered that it was on that day that his determination to study for the ministry was formed, and that it grew out of her telling him that the assistant minister at the mission had dined with them on the evening before.

"The day will come," he had thought, "when I, too, may be asked there to dine."

And now he was thinking that day might not be so far distant; for, was he not going to the mission, the week following, to take the place, temporarily, of that very same assistant minister, Rev. Mr. David, who, he had heard, was to be married and go to Europe for a three months' honeymoon tour?

Yes, it was true, as Lord Beaconsfield had said: "Any man may be what he makes up his mind to be."

By the time young Engfer reached the Sturgis residence he had walked and thought himself out of the gloom of his blues and his self-chidings into the radiant sunshine of a hope deferred that was on the verge of realization, and he whistled softly a merrier air than was to be found in the hymnal as he tripped lightly down the stone steps of the area way and rang the bell.

It was his intention to hand in the bundle and to make off as quickly as possible. He had no notion of being recognized, and above all he wished to avoid the possibility of a request to wait in the dining-room, as he had of yore, the verdict as to fit. In making these plans he had counted upon the bell being answered by a housemaid, and when, instead of a servant, the door was opened by Miss Sturgis herself, his mode of procedure was, of necessity, somewhat altered. To escape recognition was out of the question, and, as he realized that in his ef-

fort to serve the woman he most cared for to please he had put himself in a position that was likely to lower him in her estimation, he blushed to the roots of his flaxen hair.

"Why, Mr. Engfer," she exclaimed, "I am so sorry you went to this trouble!"

"Well, you see I—that is, father," he stammered, "thought that possibly you were expecting it, and—"

"Yes, I was expecting it," Miss Sturgis put in; "in fact I was very anxious for it. I couldn't wait for Della to get to the door; but I had no idea that you would have brought it."

"It was coming this way," Karl prevaricated, "and I offered—"

"Won't you come in?" the young woman interrupted again. "You can spare a moment, can't you? We shan't treat you as an errand boy, you know!"—and she laughed in a way that made young Engfer hesitate between embarrassment and pleasure.

"I'm afraid," he began to protest, "that I can't stop this evening. I have—"

"Just a minute," Miss Sturgis pleaded. "You must let me thank you for your trouble; and then, I want to congratulate you, too."

"Sit down," she said, and she drew a chair out for him and another for herself. "Now, Mr. Engfer," she went on, "I am awfully obliged to you for having brought me my habit."

As the young man looked at her in the soft light cast by the pink shades that adorned the candles in the candelabra he thought he never before realized how beautiful she was. She was so bright this evening, too—so cheering—and, what was dearer to him than all else, she was really almost familiar. The chasm which had once seemed so wide between them was growing narrower and narrower. There was no doubt of that. Once he was ordained the breach might easily be closed entirely.

"And now," she went on, "I want to offer you my congratulations upon the good news I heard to-day; that you are coming to the mission to take Mr. David's place."

Karl could not believe that he heard aright. Could it be that she was actually pleased that Mr. David was going away? At one time during the latter part of his attendance at the mission Sunday-school he had thought that she cared something for the young divine, and he had really been a little jealous of him.

"You are very kind, Miss Sturgis," he said, "very kind. Do you take as much interest in the mission as formerly?"

"Oh, dear, yes. More than ever!"

"Then I suppose I shall see a good deal of you there?"

"Of me?" she asked, surprisedly. "Oh, you don't know, then? Why, I thought everyone knew. Haven't you heard whom Mr. David is going to marry?"

A sharp pain as from a knife-thrust shot through Karl's heart. He seemed suddenly unable to breathe. There was a rumbling, rushing sound in his head and a swaying, darkening cloud before his eyes. He was conscious of a tingling chilliness, and then of a numbness, in his hands, his feet, and his legs from the knees down. He made an effort to pull himself together—to hide his feelings—but he failed. He felt that he was stifling; that he must get into the fresh air, at any cost; and he heard himself mumbling something, he scarcely knew what, his voice seemed so strange and unnatural.

The next moment he was stumbling upon the area steps on to the sidewalk; and an instant later he had come into collision with some one who was about to mount the stoop.

The shock steadied him. He started to apologize, but the words died on his tongue. The light of a street-lamp across the way had revealed to him the face which he had suddenly come to abhor—the face of the one man in all the world whom he hated; the face of the thief who had robbed him of a hope that for seven years had been to him more than life itself, and of an ambition that had raised him from the level of his own people to a place of which he might well have been proud.

Instinctively he clinked his fists and fire came into his eyes. Then, suddenly, he grew dizzy again. Iron fingers seemed to be pressing upon his temples with the terrible clutch of death, and he staggered away like a drunken man.

He wandered the streets for hours; a whirl of memories in his brain, a leaden weight upon his heart—up one thoroughfare and down another, through by-ways, in and out of blind alleys, seeing nothing, caring for nothing but to escape from himself and the tortures that was within him.

Presently he became conscious of a sound of lapping waves—the murmur of waters—and a chill in the air that pierced him to the marrow. Recalled thus to a realization of his physical being, he glanced down, to see that he was standing at the extreme end of a long pier, with the dark river flowing below. A keen wind was blowing in his face; a thousand lights glittered on the opposite shore.

"Another step," he murmured, "and I should have been out of it all. Why did I not take that one as I took the others? And oh, I must have taken so many to-night! How tired I am!"

He stood for a moment in hesitation. Something was whispering to him to take that one step more. It was for her, it told him, that he had adopted the church as his calling. Of what use was he to the world now, or it to him? Of what use was all his learning—his Greek and Latin and Hebrew, his knowledge of the Bible, his knowledge of theology? What good could he do?

Then another voice, lower, sweeter, more tender in its pleading, spoke to him. It seemed borne on the wind, which had suddenly died to a zephyr. It answered the questions, one and all. It breathed encouragement. It bade him look up.

He raised his eyes heavenward. Across the river, above the roofs and chimneys and spires of the sleeping city was a faint but ever-increasing band of light. A new day was dawning—Charles S. Wayne, in Leslie's Newspaper.

OUR NATIONAL FLOWER.
Does the Columbine Fulfill the Requirement?

To no one who loves the stars and stripes and honors our American eagle can the choice of a floral emblem for the United States be a matter of indifference. We all feel that a suitable national flower could not fail to have most important uses for which no other form of symbol is so appropriate.

But no flower can be worthy of a place among the cherished emblems of our country which does not satisfy the following requirements:

In the first place, the plant should have associations connecting it closely with matters of deepest national significance.

Secondly, it should be native to the soil, growing commonly in all sections of the country, and be easy of cultivation in any garden.

Finally, the blossom should have that regularity and simple beauty of outline which is so necessary in whatever is to be used conveniently in decorative design; and, moreover, it should be so individual in appearance as not to be mistaken for another, no matter to what extent an artist might need to carry the conventionalism of form or color.

The great importance of this element of artistic fitness becomes apparent when it is remembered that one of the chief uses of a national flower is to serve as a motive in designs for coins, medals, seals or other objects having national significance.

If we are to have a national flower which will be to us what the rose is to England, the thistle to Scotland, the lily to France and the chrysanthemum to Japan, then, assuredly, it must at least possess those qualifications in virtue of which these emblems are so eminently well-fitted for their purpose. Every one of them meets most perfectly the conditions we have named. Unless our flower shall equal them in this respect, it cannot bear that comparison which our choice will certainly challenge.

Tested by such criteria, how few of those flowers which have been advocated for our adoption do we find to possess to any considerable extent these most important qualifications?

Only one flower, so far as the writer knows, fulfills all the above requirements and of this, as we shall hope to show, it may be truly said that, whether we consider its wealth of symbolism with regard to things American, its aesthetic qualifications or its horticultural possibilities, it has the highest claim to be called Columbia's own flower—we mean the columbine.

The appropriateness of its name does not depend upon a trivial play on words. In its native language the name of Columbus, as is well known, means dove—a circumstance full of poetic suggestion when we recall how he, like Noah's messenger of old, brought back the tidings of a new-found world. Where in boyhood Columbus heard "Murmur their hoary legends of the sea," there grew abundantly that beautiful flower which, to the fancy of those who loved it, recalled the group of doves so tenderly portrayed by the older painters, and therefore they named it columbine. Well might this flower remind us, not only of the man whose faith opened our shores to Christianity, but also of that noblest of our ideals of Christian nationhood, learned from the Prince of Peace who said: "Be ye harmless as doves."

Yet in that wisdom likewise enjoined must we hold and defend our possessions, as an eagle its nest. Recognizing this truth as we do, in the symbolism of our coat of arms, it is singularly appropriate that this same flower should have also an aquiline significance.

Whatever may have been the origin of the name aquilegia, by which our plant is known in the botanical and horticultural worlds, the fact remains that for many generations it has been associated in the minds of those who used it with the Latin aquila, an eagle, because the incurved spurs of the flower, which to others resembled the graceful necks of doves, to the early botanists suggested the talons of an eagle. Surely there can be no fitter symbol of our country's attitude toward other nations than one in which the type of inoffensiveness appears combined with the type of fearless power.

Still another symbol, than which none is dearer to our country, is the five-rayed star. Whoever looks into the heart of a columbine sees this form displayed by the contour of the flower in rare and perfect beauty.

Finally, if one of the petals be separated from the blossom of a short-spurred variety, it will be seen to have a singularly close resemblance to the Phrygian liberty-cap; while if we have instead one of those long-spurred kinds so characteristic of our fruitful western lands, the petals most strikingly suggest horns of plenty.

Of the varieties most in favor, even in Europe, a large share are of American origin. Among these strictly American sorts there are already available choice varieties having the flowers red, pure white or of an exquisite cerulean blue—that color so rare among flowers—and besides these national colors there are various shades of yellow, from a delicate primrose passing into orange and scarlet. It will at once be seen that the possibilities thus provided for floral decoration by columbines alone are truly extraordinary, to say nothing of the opportunities given for harmonious combination with other flowers.

"The garden columbine" (Aquilegia vulgaris) which we have imported from Europe, finds its representative in a plant native to our Rocky mountains, which so closely resembles the European form that our great American botanist, Dr. Asa Gray, at one time considered it to be the same.

Whatever American sentiments we may attach to this particular form and however we may recognize such symbolism in the columbine as our national emblem we do not in any sense lay ourselves open to the imputation of having adopted a foreign flower. If the columbine has kin beyond the sea,

so have all of us who call ourselves Americans.

From Canada to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, the columbine in one or another of its varied forms occurs as a notable feature of the native flora, and has thus the strongest claims to be called our own.

Those of us who remember with what delight as children we gathered the columbine on its native hillside, rejoice at the thought that generations of children have done the same, not only in the region where we lived, but likewise throughout our land. Shall we not welcome to a sacred place, among the emblems of our country, this flower which so many millions of our people associate with fondest thoughts of their childhood's home.—Frederick L. Sargent, in Household.

TOLERATION IN SPAIN.
The Modern Spirit of Freedom That is Present Prevails.

The most remarkable thing about Madrid is not so much its intellectual activity as the absolute liberty with which scientific inquiry is carried on. This liberty is not merely the result of the vigorous democratic laws which insure it, but also of the deeply rooted customs of every grade of Spanish society. There are free nations, such as the English, amongst whom belief in the ancient liturgy and respect for time-honored social conventions exercise so great a restraint that any new ideas are altogether inadmissible especially if they trench at all either on the Anglican faith or on the constitutional monarchy, and no one can give expression to them without losing caste. It is really piteous to note all the precautions with which the worthy Max Muller has to hedge himself about in order to develop his notions on the philosophy of religions without wounding the religious susceptibilities of the English. And yet greater is the disfavor with which an able orator and statesman, such as Sir Charles Dilke, has had to contend, on account of his brilliant speeches with regard to the British civil list, and his advanced opinions as to the best and most suitable form of government. Whereas in Spain, in the classic land of the Inquisition, no one is thought the worse of whatever his new and progressive ideas, whether on the subject of religious dogma, philosophy or politics.

Even more than for its wide tolerance in intellectual matters is Madrid distinguished for the natural, sincere and constant respect shown amongst its citizens for the principle of equality. Never could an inhabitant of Madrid be induced to entertain for a moment the notion prevalent amongst so many other people of a privileged class, enjoying a lofty and solitary social position, or of aristocratic quarters, resembling cemeteries in their dreary seclusion, set apart for the exclusive use of what may be characterized as the mere ghosts of ancient royal chimeras. At Madrid there are no distinctions of class, or, if there are, every one meets on equal terms. When the duchess of Medinaceli, or the duke of Fernan himself, holds a reception, the first person to be invited is the alcalde of their quarter, and he is always an artisan. Beneath gilded ceilings, and amongst the portraits of kings and viceroys related to the illustrious owners of the house, and blazoned coat of arms surmounted by crowns of gleaming gold, on the soft carpets of splendid salons and galleries, you meet the noble and the plebeian, the Catholic and the materialist, the actor and the general, the nuncio and the archbishop sprinkled with holy water, and the atheist whose lips are vibrating with the assertion that infinite space, void of intelligence, is abandoned to the forces of nature. Nothing, in fact can exceed the political, religious and social tolerance or the absolute social equality of Spain. This does not mean that the Spanish are strangers to religious exaltation, that they cannot be moved to noble zeal for goodness and truth, or roused energetically to defend what they consider their just rights. One thing is certain, in the strange city of Madrid, side by side with a court petrified in the traditions of its ancient history, dwells a democracy thoroughly imbued with the modern spirit.—Emilia Castelar, in Harper's Weekly.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.
Cases in Which It Has Undoubtedly Been Known to Occur.

"I have interested myself somewhat in looking up unusual cases of death," said Dr. Elder, "and have met several well authenticated instances where fright was the cause. The English surgeon-general, Francis, tells of a drummer in India across whose legs a harmless lizard crawled while he was half asleep. He was sure that a cobra had bitten him, and it was too much for his nerves and he died."

Frederick I. of Prussia, was killed by fear. His wife was insane and one day she escaped from her keeper, and dabbling her clothes in blood, rushed upon her husband while he was dozing in his chair. King Frederick imagined her to be the white lady whose ghost was believed to invariably appear whenever the death of a member of the royal family was to occur, and he was thrown into a fever and died in six weeks.

"But perhaps the most remarkable death from fear was that of the Dutch painter, Pentman, who lived in the seventeenth century. One day he went into a room full of anatomical subjects to sketch some death's heads and skeletons for a picture he intended to paint. The weather was very sultry, and while sketching he fell asleep. He was aroused by bones dancing around him and the skeletons suspended from the ceiling clashing together.

"In a fit of terror he threw himself out of the window, and though he sustained no serious injury and was informed that a slight earthquake had caused the commotion, he died in a few days in nervous tremor. I could cite many other cases where the shock to the nervous system which we know as fright has produced death."—Washington Post.

"The bacteriologist has taught us of many an unregarded thing that 'the millions in it.'—Puck.

A Wonderful Number.

We have received from the Publishers of *The Youth's Companion* a magnificent extra issue of thirty-six pages devoted entirely to the World's Fair. It has more than twenty articles, giving a full description of the different departments of the Fair, many being written by officers of the Fair. There are also important directions showing how to see the Fair, and what to see each day.

The illustrations are simply superb, more than Sixty in number, there being thirteen full-page photographic illustrations of those noble structures comprising "The White City," the like of which the world has never seen. This issue has also a strikingly beautiful cover, lithographed in ten colors. It is the most artistic and costly number of any paper devoted to the Fair. Its publication represents an expenditure exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars. The first edition printed, of Seven Hundred Thousand Copies, was exhausted the first week. The second edition is now ready.

All old subscribers receive this number free, and any new subscribers sending \$1.75 for a year's subscription will also receive a copy. Single numbers may be obtained by sending ten cents to *The Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass., or of any newsdealer.

It is there such a thing as "the well of English unshared" the modern dialect story should be given a thorough washing and rinsing in it.—Puck.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine remedy for skin diseases.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

In politics the coming man finds the road badly blockaded by the going man.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A DROWNING MAN WILL GRASP AT A STRAW. So will a thirsty one.—Texas Siftings.

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THE MARTLET SEAL

BY JEANETTE H. WALWORTH.

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CHAPTER I



HERE was an air of suppressed excitement about the house and the yard premises at White Cliffs which could not fail to impress the most careless observer. The atmosphere seemed charged with anticipation, which found expression in subdued but agitated activity during the entire forenoon. The old place held its breath, as it were.

Without a Sabbath-like repose enveloped all things. In the ample front yard, where more than a dozen century-old live oaks conspired to discourage the growth of the grass, leafy shadows were reflected from a freshly scarified surface of hard brown earth. The White Cliffs carriage-drive made a very grand sweep from the big entrance gate around the outer circle of the old live oaks up to the low stuccoed front porch, on either side of which thick beds of purple and white violets cushioned the brown earth and were even then sweetening the chill November air.

In one of the large square rooms which looked out upon the flower-garden at the side of the house, the entire family of White Cliffs, with two exceptions, was assembled. Those present consisted of the mistress of White Cliffs and three of her sons.

"The Lorimer boys," with one exception, were great, broad-shouldered, long-legged, stalwart young men, with square determined jaws and fine eyes. Their height and their square jaws were maternal contributions. Their good looks and indomitable love of roving came from the Lorimer side.

People said there must be a trouble-dour or two in some of the branches of the Lorimer tree. The boys were always falling into sentimental scrapes of one sort and another. And certain it was, nothing irked them more than sitting decorously around the house "like so many tabby cats," as Rafe contemptuously described it.

They looked absently ill at ease this quiet afternoon, grouped idly about the open fireplace, with nothing more active on hand than watching their mother's fast-flying knitting needles.

They would have felt infinitely more comfortable with their guns upon their shoulders, their trousers securely tucked inside their top boots, their dogs at their heels, and murder in their hearts. But the spell of the unusual was upon them too. The guns were all stacked in one corner of the green-tinted hall, the dogs were in exile, and, with their three pairs of restless feet encased in faultlessly polished foot gear, the Lorimer boys sat decorously about the home hearth, patient and bored.

The mistress of White Cliffs was dressed in her best black bombazine, over which she had thriftily drawn a crisp white muslin apron. She was knitting. Divine Providence had laid the inexorable necessity upon Mrs. Lorimer of always keeping her hands occupied. She always was knitting if she was not doing something else, was absolutely motionless. The restlessness which on the boys' part found expression in the shuffling of feet, un-repressed yawns, or an occasional expletive indicative of wearied patience, was only to be surmised in her case by the unnecessary frequency with which she jerked a fresh supply of wool from the big gray ball in her lap.

Her eyes, not big and soft and gray like the "Lorimer eyes," but small, blue and penetrating, never once left the dancing flames of the wood fire. Her strong, square, masculine jaw twitched occasionally; but whatever her source of inward disquiet, it found no other expression. She sat there the embodiment of self-contained strength.

The neighbors were fond of saying that "the Lorimer boys never would know what they owed their mother." That they were fully conscious of her worth, and that they still stood in considerable awe of her, great burly fellows that they were, was beyond question; but their awe was mixed with the tenderest reverence.

Suddenly a scuffling of hurried bare feet; then the big mahogany door was opened, without the ceremony of a knock, to admit a round woolly head and a small eager voice:

"Moving like a snail," said Raphael, commonly known as "Rafe."

"It will be an hour before she gets here yet, then," said Mrs. Lorimer, dropping stitches in a most reckless manner, and for the first time in her life, perhaps, failing to detect and promptly rectify wrongdoing.

"Just about."

Dick replaced his soft felt hat on his knee-cap and looked about the familiar room in a new spirit of criticism. It was a severely clean room, but rather depressing in its heavy splendor. Dick frowned at it all. It looked unwelecoming.

"A few flowers wouldn't disagree with those big vases," he ventured, looking away from his mother towards the mantel ornaments above her head. "To my certain knowledge, those pampas plumes have been there six months. Things look sort of dun-colored, don't they, mother?"

At this direct question, Mrs. Lorimer's eyes traveled slowly from the dingy mantel ornaments to Dick's dissatisfied face.

"There are no flowers in the garden—none in bloom, that is. Moreover, I don't believe in assumption of any sort. She is not coming here for a visit. She is coming to stay. She may as well see us at first as she is to see us for all time."

"Then we had better whistle in the dogs and get out of these white shirts," said Lorimer, with a disarming laugh. Lorimer was the only one of the tribe who ever ventured to comment on their mother's dicta or to turn her into gentle ridicule. But she was not to be jested with to-day, even by her first-born.

"Don't be disrespectful, Lorimer. It was not by my orders that you banished the dogs. Raphael seemed to think they might shock Mrs. John Lorimer's city nerves. I consider that what is

good enough for me should be good enough for John's wife."

Dick Lorimer had a habit of pertinaciously sticking to his text: "Unquestionably, mamma; and what made me think about flowers was remembering how you told us about the fine doings and the gorgeous decorations when father brought you here a bride."

The faintest possible flush mounted into Mrs. Lorimer's sallow cheeks; her eyes flashed, and her square jaw became, if possible, still more square.

"That was different. Times were different. Everything was different. It was my sisters who did it. John has no sisters. Moreover, your father never took me anywhere as a bride. I brought him here. White Cliffs was my father's wedding gift to me. And—and—" she turned her eyes wistfully upon Lorimer's handsome face, "while I meant to do the right thing by all of you boys, I wanted Lorimer's wife to be the one to take the reins when I am gone."

Lorimer put out a soothing hand. It stayed the fast-flying knitting-needles for a brief while.

"White Cliffs will need no new mistress for long years to come yet, mother! You are worth any two of us to-day."

"Say a dozen of us," said Dick, liberally. "But to return. Don't you think, all of you, that a few camellias would set the old room off handsomely?"

"There's bushels of them in bloom over at Glenburnie." This from Rafe. "Glenburnie!" Lorimer turned a warning glance upon Rafe. Mrs. Lorimer slowly repeated the word in a thick voice: "Glenburnie!"

And was it not a pity to have it shattered by dragging Glenburnie into such unnecessary prominence? There was an ominous silence.

Dick got up, and, after moving aimlessly about the room for a second, muttered something about "reporting progress," and made his escape. Rafe, going over to the window that gave him the best view of the White Cliffs flower-garden, tried to whistle down his discomfited, but only succeeded in increasing his consciousness of it, until inspired to say: "I see a few lantanas and one chrysanthemum out yonder. I'll pull them, and put them in a tumbler in her room." Then he, too, disappeared. Mrs. Lorimer's trembling voice broke the silence after awhile:

"And they knew that I would sooner see White Cliffs draped in crape from garret to cellar than made gay with a flower that grew at Glenburnie."

"Is not that putting it rather strong, mother?" said Lorimer, stooping to recover the ball of worsted which had fallen from her lap. He knelt to replace it in the tremulous hand she stretched out for it. There was something very pitiful to the strong man in that repressed agitation. He pressed his lips to his mother's withered white palm with caressing tenderness.

She rewarded the knightly gesture with a wintry smile, as she passed her disengaged hand over his ruddy cheek in a fleeting caress. But the dark mood was not to be so easily dispelled. The frown came back as she said, in an uncompromising voice:

"I cannot put it too strong, Lorimer. It is impossible. You boys only guess at a few things. I meant when the last one of you came of age to have told you all about it. I was waiting for Dennis to parcel up the land between you all, and to tell you the truth about Glenburnie."

"Dennis was twenty-one two years ago, mother. But—" he hastily, as she raised imploring eyes to him—"don't let us talk about unpleasant things to-night."

"Thank you, dear." It was said almost timidly. "He said: 'Be patient a little while longer, my dear.' Lorimer looked away from his mother's disturbed face to the branches of the rose-tree that grew close enough to the dining-room window for its roses to be plucked, when there were any in bloom. He was consciously suffering a great wrong. But how was a man to go about righting a wrong put upon him by a woman, and that woman his mother?"

"Lorrie, where is Duke?" Mrs. Lorimer asked, abruptly.

"Out there with the rest of the dogs, I suppose."

"I think I would rather have him in here. He is getting older, you know."

Duke was Dennis' favorite setter, and Dennis was among the missing members of the White Cliffs circle. As Lorimer opened the door to admit Duke, the sound of wheels crunching the gravel on the drive, quite close at hand, met his ears. An eager light came into his eyes. He seized his hat and hurried towards the spot where Dick and Rafe were already stationed.

The mistress of White Cliffs laid her ball of gray wool, all bristling with shining needles, aside with slow deliberation. Her face was ghastly in its pallor. She stood up in her place, but made no forward motion. They must come to her. A fretful outcry, as of a sleepy child wakened against his will, smote on her ears. She started at the sound. Had John, so young, so inexperienced, mated with a witlow? Could he have made such a fool of himself? The door was standing wide open. It sounded to her as if fifty pairs of feet were shuffling about on the resonant marble pavement. A foreign voice rebuked the fretting child. The boys, her boys, John among them, were all laughing and talking at once. They had forgotten her. She had been standing there "hours." She was already dethroned—a lonely, old, superfluous woman. No, they were coming to her. She leaned heavily against the tall back of her chair, then started as if from sleep. John's wife was holding up a sweet, tired face to be kissed.

CHAPTER II

Among the ancestral belongings of White Cliffs was a tall corner clock of solid mahogany. It was a trustworthy timepiece, in spite of antiquity and long service. When this majestic heirloom struck nine, with the deliberation becoming to its age and dignity, Mrs. Lorimer, senior, made a final disposition of her wool and needles by dropping them into the gay calico bag which swung from one arm of her easy chair, and addressed the family circle impersonally:

"I think I will conduct my son's wife to her room. She must be fatigued after her journey."

The eagerness with which this suggestion was approved might have been construed rather unflatteringly by Mrs. John, had not she herself been most eager to act upon it. It had been an extremely difficult evening for them all, and no one was sorry to terminate it as early as an hour.

The men drew into a narrower circle about the broad fireplace, as the two

women disappeared through the door held politely open for them by Lorimer. Rafe extended the tobacco canister hospitably towards John. Four pipes were simultaneously exhumed from four pockets. Dick, eager and young, voiced the common desire:

"Now, then, old fellow, let us hear all about it. You see, your letters were tremendously scappy and unsatisfactory."

"Tremendously so."

Lorimer had come back to the fireplace and appropriated the easy chair, on whose arm swung the gay bag. He was studying John's face intently: "Wrote us by one mail that you had serious intentions concerning a young lady in your boarding house, and the next information we get is that you are going to bring your wife home to live; will he up at once?"

John sidged uncomfortably in his chair. The steadfast gaze of Lorrie's was more than he could stand:

"Not to live, but to stay for six months or so. I had given up my place. And Nora wanted to leave town for awhile."

"And never to tell us that she was a widow! A confoundedly handsome one, Johnnie, no question of that."

The new-made groom flushed hotly. Lorimer made haste to say:

"Dick and Rafe were seeing to the luggage when you introduced the little lady as Mrs. John's niece."

John addressed himself directly to his younger brothers:

"My wife was not a widow. The child is her niece. That is all I am at liberty to tell you just now, except she was as much of a surprise to me as any of you. I did not know of her existence until after the ceremony was performed. I hope mother will not take a dislike to her. She won't be any more in the way, in this big house, than a stray kitten."

Dick laughed: "You've hit upon an unfortunate comparison. Stray kittens are mother's special detestation. But I guess between us all we'll contrive to keep this one from being ostracized."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

REVENUE AT MIDNIGHT.

Description of the Tragic Death of a Trader at the Hands of Indians.

"There is a dash of rain on the window and a low muttering of thunder in the southwest. How still, how like statues, stand these dusky figures in the deepening shadows of the low-walled kitchen hiding the slow awakening of this man whose sleep is so crowded with weird vagaries, as his unscientific self is hemmed about with a cordon of painted demons. See—how the doomed man twists and turns, as if his hair were one of inquisitorial torture! He mutters the name of Squidrayset. There are other strange sounds that drop from the sleeper's lips, but they are lost in the beating of the storm on the thick roof. The big wet drops come down the wide throat of the chimney as if to extinguish what little fire remains in the huge fireplace.

"The old timepiece has begun its stroke of midnight—one, two, three! Sss—! a vivid flash of lightning! It comes so near that one can hear the swish of its falling bolt, and the room is filled with a tremulous, pallid light. A deafening crash! Bagnall is at last awake. With blurred vision and comprehension dulled by sleep he is at last aware of his silent, unheralded visitors, whose coming hither at this untimely hour bodes no good to him. A wild cry of terror, a struggle in the darkness—and the trader is thrown backward and pinioned into his chair. The fire is replenished.

"With the yellow knots of the pitch-pine tree, whose flaring light as they kindle falls on the rough stones of the broad jamb with its deep black, sooty flue, that yawns like the entrance to some hellish pit, on black cross timbers and hemlock floors, up and down the rough-plastered wall, against which stand out in sharp relief the burly shapes of the savages.

"Bagnall is on trial for his life. 'Ugh!' 'It is the sign.' 'There is the circling flash in the freight of a dozen cruel blades, a yell of despairing agony, then the silence of the midnight comes once more.'—New England Magazine.

A MASCULINE CRITIC.

Funny Episode at a Drawing-Room Affair in England.

Husbands too often neglect to notice the dress of middle-aged wives. Not all of them by any means; one or two instances have occurred of late, but not one so amusing as that which happened after a dinner party not long ago. The guests were scattered about the double drawing-rooms, the inner one of which was oblong, so that those sitting in the front room could only see about two-thirds of it.

PLAYING "TAG" AT THE FAIR.

"Give-Away" Prices on Tags at the World's Fair—Clothing 50 Per Cent. Cheaper in Europe—Treachery Exposed.

We are missing one of the great lessons that the world's fair could teach us. Last year the fair commissioners decided that foreign exhibitors would be permitted to place tags on their exhibits showing the foreign prices of different articles. We should not only permit, but should request the use of these tags. Suppose all articles on exhibition were tagged at the prices at which each is sold in different countries. What a "give away" these tags would be, not only for McKinley protectionists but also for many of our trust that are selling at protection and trust prices here but are taking what they can get in other countries. Just to see how they would look suppose we place tags on a few articles:

Article	Wholesale Price	Retail Price in New York	Retail Price in London
Ladies' light weight, 3/4 lbs. 20 doz. per garment	2.00	3.00	1.00
Men's light weight shirt, 4 lbs. 10 doz. to doz.	2.75	4.15	1.50
Men's shirts, 14 lbs. to doz.	4.75	7.50	1.50
Men's shirts, medium weight, 11 1/2 lbs. to doz.	4.00	6.15	1.50
Men's Furley & Buttram shirts, per garment	3.00	4.50	1.50
Men's Furley & Buttram shirts, per garment	2.00	3.00	1.00
12-inch Merino shirt, 16 lbs. to doz retail	3.50	5.00	2.10
Ladies' Merino shirt, Cartwright & Warner, or Furley & Buttram retail	2.60	3.75	1.08
Ladies' Merino Garment, retail	4.25	6.00	1.68
Children's Merino shirt, retail	1.50	2.00	.60
Children's Merino shirt, retail	2.08	2.96	1.08
Woolen stockings, per pair	.50	.75	.23
Woolen, men's half hose, per pair	.30	.45	.12
Epitheliery Goods			
Common lace curtains, per pair	.03	.04	.03
Gloves (average sizes)			
Men's Fowles' Craven Tan, per pair	1.75	2.50	.85
Men's Dent's Craven Tan, per pair	1.75	2.50	.85
Men's Perrin's pique, per pair	2.25	3.50	1.50
Linon Go do			
(These prices are wholesale.)			
Cheap crash toweling, per 100 yds.	.10	.10	.06
Huckaback towels, per doz.	1.75	2.75	.77
Glass toweling, 18 inch, all linen, per yard	.10 1/2	.15	.06

Article	Wholesale Price	Retail Price in United States	Retail Price in Europe
1-blade jack knife, good English quality	2.40 doz	3.00 doz	.98 doz
2-blade jack knife, good English quality	4.00	5.00	1.60
1-blade jack knife, Jos. Rogers' make	4.05	5.07	1.60
2-blade jack knife, Jos. Rogers' make	5.07	6.23	2.23
Carvers, 7-in. Rogers' make	.83 pair	1.00 pair	.44 pair
Carvers, 8-in. "	1.45	1.75	.75 pair
Table knives and forks, Rogers' "	24.00 gross	30.00 gross	13.25 gross
Butcher knives, 5-in. "	2.27	2.75	1.28
Razors, com. Ivory handle, full hollow ground, Rodgers' "	11.55	14.00	6.00
Carvers, Rodgers' "	10.75	13.00	4.80
Best Breech-loading gun, cheapest made	7.50 each	9.00 each	4.00 each
Good breech-loading gun for gentlemen	48.00	57.50	25.75
Tin Plate			
L. C. Bessemer steel, coke finish, pr box	5.60	6.90	2.90

Article	Wholesale Price per box	Retail Price in U. S.	Retail Price in Belgium
6x8 to 10x15	1.84	2.25	1.01 1/2
11x14 to 12x18	2.15	2.60	1.01 1/2
18x22 to 20x31	2.82	3.40	1.58
15x35 to 21x33	2.99 1/2	3.60	1.58
20x28 to 24x36	3.33 1/2	4.00	1.58
20x36 to 25x44	3.50 1/2	4.25	1.79
20x46 to 25x50	3.94	4.75	2.20
30x32 to 30x54	4.10 1/2	5.00	2.34
20x36 to 24x36	4.33	5.25	2.34
Total 9 boxes	32.05 1/2	38.50	15.51

Article	Wholesale Price per foot	Retail Price in U. S.	Retail Price in France
Polished Plate Glass	37.12	46	46
24x30 in. and over	30.44	37	37
Household Crockery			
1 dozen bakers	1.84	2.25	1.00
2 covered butters	.47	.57	.23
1 dozen individual butters	.09	.15	.05
1 " hand'd coffee cups	.44	.50	.20
1/2 " covered dishes	1.12	1.37	.50
1/2 " ordinary dishes	.23	.28	.10
2 creams	.09	.11	.04
1 dozen flat plates	.35	.40	.14
1 " " fruit saucers	.14	.17	.05
2 sugars	.21	.25	.08
1 dozen handled tea cups	.37	.45	.17
1 tea pot	.12	.15	.05

A set of crockery as above costing \$5.10 in England costs \$8.71 in United States, the United States price being \$3.61 higher. The duties on the ware alone amount to \$3.51. Duty at the rate of 55 per cent is also levied on the packages and the other expenses of purchase, which, added to \$2.51, makes the whole duty equal to the difference between the English and the American price.

In nearly every case the American price can be found approximately by adding to the foreign price the duty and the cost of transportation. These are a great object lesson to our "protected" workmen. Would McKinley dare stand up in the presence of these tags and tell the throngs of voters present that "the foreigners pay the tax?"

But we have not yet noticed the worst "give away." Just step in the domestic department of the great manufacturers building and see the tags on some of the articles exhibited by our protected trusts.

Article	Wholesale Price	Export Price each	Export Price each
Circular Saw	21.00	21.00	21.00
10 inch	1.20	1.20	1.20
18 "	2.08	2.08	2.08
24 "	3.47	3.47	3.47
30 "	4.90	4.90	4.90

Article	Home Price each	Export Price	Export Price
Cross Cut Saws	32.00	32.00	32.00
Thin back enampon, per 100	2.25	2.25	2.25
Extra thin back enampon, per 100	.23	.23	.23
Hand Saws (Apple Handle No 28)			
Length	Home Price	Export Price	Export Price
16 inches (per doz.)	11.25	11.25	11.25
24 "	31.25	31.25	31.25

We will not take time to quote the prices on more tags, but will observe that those on hundreds of other articles show that foreigners can often get our manufactures at prices from 30 to 50 per cent less than we can obtain them. This is true of scales, rules, levels, planes, screw-drivers, shears, indurated fiber ware, britania and plated ware, clothes-wringers and driers, meate-hoppers, axes, hammers, braces, wrenches,

drills, bolts, augurs and bits, nails and tacks, screws and rivets, gaskets, cart-ridges, type-writers, sewing machines, bicycles, shovels, plows, cultivators and most kinds of implements.

It will be remembered that when E. W. Stout, a farmer from near Trenton, N. J., returned from a visit to his father in England last fall he brought with him a number of plows, rakes, cultivators, etc. He found that he could, after paying all charges, save from 10 to 25 per cent by purchasing these implements—all American made—in England. The cordage trust, which is now in such ill-repute the world over, never did a meaner thing than when it began a few months ago to sell cordage in London much lower than it sold it to the people who taxed themselves to support this industry. The tags on the coils of rope and bundles of twine in fact state that the cordage is one of the most villainous and treacherous of our many wicked trusts.—Byron W. Holt.

LET IT STOP.

Stop the Legalized Robbery, and Stop It Quickly.

The last national democratic platform declares that protection is "a robbery of a great majority of the American people." That declaration is the plain truth.

It is also true that a just government never has very much business that is more important than preventing robbery.

It is also true that "protection" robbers should not be permitted to keep on robbing for fear that stopping them will reduce the national revenue a little.

It is also true that the national government is now in the hands of men who call themselves democrats.

It is also true that men who will not stop a robbery of the people—and stop it quick—when it is in their power to do so, are no democrats at all.

It is also true that it is about time for the men who now control matters to begin to prove their democracy by their works instead of their words.

It is also true (what good democrat doubts it) that our president will do all in his power to stop this robbery and stop it promptly.

It is also true (what good democrat doubts it) that every man that Grover Cleveland has associated with himself in his present administration will without an exception, perhaps, zealously assist him in this good work.

It is also true that in the next congress a large majority of those called democrats will do just about as little as they possibly can do to stop this robbery.

Anti-fusion Populist papers seem to be springing up like mushrooms over the state. We would like to know what they can expect to accomplish without fusion? Of the 163,507 votes cast for Lewelling last year there were over 90,000 Democrat votes. We respectfully ask what the Populists gain without fusion?—*Saltina Herald.*

The orchestral portion of the production, "The World Fader", in "The Chicago Spectatorium" will be in charge of Mr. Anton Seidl, the man whom Wagner selected as the one best fitted to lead the Grand Bayreuth Festivals. Mr. Seidl takes with him, to Chicago, his orchestra of 100 identified. To the musical mind the lyric features of the production at "The Chicago Spectatorium" will be a gainer by the very presence of so well-known a conductor.

ABOUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
Give the women a chance to vote and Kansas will be Democratic.—*Pittsburg Messenger.*

Will our Democratic friend, Major Fulton, tell us in what Democratic platform he ever found a sentence or clause in favor of Woman Suffrage? We have searched in vain through the writings of the fathers to find anything of the sort from Jefferson to Cleveland.

At the risk of being called an old fogy, ungallant and unkind of progress, the Spirit is opposed to Woman Suffrage, and while it may change opinion it will not be for transient causes. We are aware that Mr. Ingalls and leading Republicans agree with Mrs. Lease, Lewelling and other great Populists in saying the proposed amendment will carry. Naturally enough these two parties of polyisms are in harmony on this question as upon so many others. Like begets like. And they all say Woman Suffrage is sure to carry in 1894.

But Woman Suffrage will not carry in this State this year nor in any year in the near future.

We are for the advancement and elevation of woman; for extending to her every opportunity to succeed in life and secure happiness on earth; for honoring and protecting her; for heeding her counsel, reading her books, defending her name and dignifying her position in every honorable calling but we are not in favor of bolting and burdening her with the ballot; not in favor of her working the roads, carrying the musket or riding astride.

True, there are many strong-minded women whom we respect, whose life-work is arguing an appeal from the court of nature that exceed them to the costume of petticoats instead of pantaloons; so there is many an effeminate man whose conduct is a daily grievance that he wasn't born a girl instead of a boy. These instances prove nothing for or against the question at issue.

However, we are not unmindful of the sophistry that can be so successfully used in favor of Woman Suffrage, and well we know how difficult it is to answer the quips, quarks and jibes of those who advocate it.

"It is almost useless to get into the discussion against Woman Suffrage," remarked one of the ablest ladies of this city to us a few days ago. "I am opposed to it but its advocates can outwit me in talk. It is all theory with them and they look with contempt upon practical." This lady is one of the most intelligent and industrious mothers in Paola.

Kansas, the dumping grounds for the issue of the whole country, will not, with all her tribles and follies, break away from the land-marks of ages that have shown the rise and fall of passions to make the home a forum or a ward caucus.—*Paola Spirit.*

THE RIGHT MAN NAMED.
It is said that there has finally been an investigation ordered, inquiring into the management of rather mismanagement of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. There have been serious charges preferred against the Governor upon complaint made by the inmates and others, and it is hoped that a thorough investigation will be had, and justice meted out. Every few days complaints are sent out, and much dissatisfaction has existed for a long time. Where there is so much smoke there certainly must be some fire. For the good of the Home, and for the good of the inmates, the Governor should be asked to tender his resignation. He is not the proper person to look after the welfare of the unfortunate and disabled defenders of our country. An old soldier, who is accustomed to soldiers and soldiers' ways, one who will rule with a firm hand and yet with kindness, one who is a thorough disciplinarian, and who will be respected and obeyed, not through fear, but from the respect a subordinate has for a superior who is a gentleman, should be at once placed at the head of that institution. We, of Kansas, have just such a man in the person of Gen. Charles W. Blair. No better appointment could possibly be made. Gen. Blair was a gallant Union soldier on our border during war times, and he commanded the respect of every subordinate officer and enlisted man in his command. He was a thorough disciplinarian, and his orders were obeyed to the letter, not through fear of punishment, but through the love and respect a soldier has for a kind and gentle, yet firm of floor. We speak from personal experience. He is a man well qualified in every way to fill the position of Governor of the Soldiers' Home, and we trust the powers that will see to it that the change is made, and that in the very near future. With the appointment of Gen. Blair would come a new order of things to the Home and inmates. Tyranny, arrogance and brutality would cease, and the old soldiers could end his days in peace in the asylum his nation has prepared for him. We hoped the Democracy of Kansas and the press of the State will as one man strongly urge the administration to make this change.—*Burlington Independent.*

SOLID STATEMENTS!—THE LARGEST, STRONGEST, GREATEST AND BEST

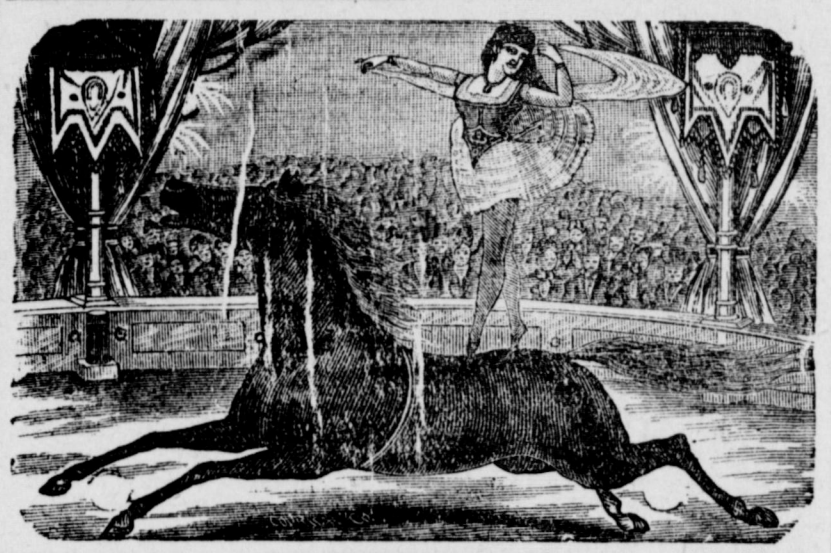
RAILROAD SHOW ON EARTH!

"And the Only Performance of the Kind in the World."

THE BIG SHOW WILL EXHIBIT AT COTTONWOOD FALLS, FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

SELLS & RENTFROW'S

Colossal Aggregation of Sensational Features!
MONSTER MUSEUM, 3-RING CIRCUS
and Great Double Menagerie! Real Roman Races of Ancient Rome!



WM. SELLS, a veritable living centaur; a paragon among all horsemen; none dare to challenge his supremacy; the pride of America; the wonder of Europe, who for over three continuous months was the popular hero at Olympia, London; received the most enthusiastic recognition from Royalty, Nobility and Commoners and was unanimously recognized by the British press as the pre-eminent feature of the circus in which he shown.

MR. WILLIAM DUTTON, in his brilliant feats of Equestrianism, performing at will forward and backward somersaults on the back of his swift running steed. One of the most dashing Equestrians of the age, engaged at an enormous salary to ride at each performance of this fauntless exhibition.

MR. CHAS. WATSON, the greatest horse rider the world ever saw.

The DUTTON SISTERS, undoubtedly the finest lady riders on cart.

Miss Mildred Murray, the finest Menagerie Rider. Edgar Wilkinson, the celebrated European Hurdle rider. **THE GREAT LIVINGSTON FAMILY**—4 in number—Aerialists, Gymnasts, Acrobats and Bicyclists, in sensational Aerial Flights, dazzling acrobatic feats. Fearless and astonishing features that heretofore have seemed impossible accomplished by these wonderful artists with such ease and grace as to establish them as "unspurred champions of the Gymnastic World;" and fifty other performers from every clime.

TWO MENAGERIES OF WILD BEASTS
And open dens of Savage Brutes, Mammoth Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Hyenas, Bears, Wolves, Leopards and Panthers. Zebras trained to drive like horses. Knights in Armor, Ladies as Princesses and Male and Female Jockeys, Squads of Princes, Nobles and Cavalry in Royal Robes and Rich Costumes, Mounted on Spirited Horses like days of old.

The best performing Elephants; a Lion Leopard and a Baby Camel; 20 Great Circus Acts; Thee Great Bands in Street Parade; Courty Knights and damsels; 20 Great Circus acts; amels; Zebras, Bears and Baby Monkeys; 20 great leapers; Richly Carved and gilded tableaus; Myriad Cases, Lions and Lions. See the twenty Clowns! First in wit, first in fun, first in the hearts of the public.

A MILE TUMBLE FROM THE SKIES.
Grand Balloon Race and Double Parachute Jump by Miss Annie Bell Holton and Miss Lillie Hase. To be witnessed positively each day of the exhibition at the show grounds.

Be sure to ask your agent for CHEAP EXCURSION RATES. Every Railroad gives Low Excursion Rates to this Big Show. AT 10 A. M. A Glorious Grand Holiday Free Street Parade. **ONE DAY ONLY!** Afternoon and Night. Doors open at 1 and 2 P. M. No extra charge. One Ticket admits to all.

You know us. Our past record a guarantee of the future.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

THE FOURTH.
Matfield and Bazaar propose to celebrate Independence day, and the following committees have been appointed to take charge of affairs. It is to be a joint basket picnic at Hays' grove, between the two towns. Thurman is to help out, and will keep her end of the log in good shape, no doubt.

Committee of Arrangements—J. C. F. Kirk, Wm. Duapl, Geo. Hays, A. Z. Scribner, E. A. Hildebrand, Geo. Harlan, Lee Jones, Henry Baker, J. F. Perkins.

Programme—B. F. Talkington, W. C. Handy, Chas. Jennings, Al. Brandley.

Speakers—Captain Henry Brandley, Hon. R. C. Chandler, W. A. Talkington, E. O. Trask.

Amusements—P. J. Heeg, Joseph Harrison B. F. Largent.

Thurman is requested to furnish a member for each committee from their neighborhood and see that arrangements are perfected and carried out to insure a full attendance.

THE OLD RELIABLE SELLS & RENTFROW'S SHOWS.
Many of our readers will recall the name of the well-known establishment, that exhibits in this city on Friday, June 2d, with pleasure. With many of them it brings vividly to mind the first elephant they ever saw, there is a whole legion in the career of this show. It proves that when any concern becomes known as an honest, conducted one, and fulfills its promises to the public, that it succeeds, and that the business flourishes and becomes a fixture, to be handed down from generation to generation. It proves also the truth of the old proverb that "Honesty is the best policy." The career of Sells & Rentfrow's show from 1880 to the present time has been one of continuous success. And the proprietors deserve it. They have always given the public the worth of their money. In these days of humbug it is really refreshing to be able to speak in terms of praise of an amusement enterprise. This year the managers promise us a new surprise in the shape of the largest elephant on earth. The largest creature that breathes the breath of life. This will be indeed a great curiosity. The whole show is said to be exceptionally good, and we will miss our guess if their tents are not packed on the day of the exhibition. As this will be the only big show to visit this section this season, we advise all our readers to be sure and see it.

The Elmdale Mills
Will accommodate their patrons who wish their own grain ground, provided not less than twenty bushels are brought at one time. The patrons getting all the of-fal. Charge, ten cents per bushel for wheat. **LINK & GAMER.**

J. M. WISHERD,
THE POPULAR
RESTAURATEUR
—AND—
CONFECTIONER!

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

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

MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP,
to quench your thirst these hot days.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,
For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls - - - - - Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN

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

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The Hydro Safety Lamp.
—FOR—
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.

J. P. LUCAS, Topeka, Kans.

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** so that you need not neglect your business or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. **FREE** will and does cure asthma. **ASTHMALENE**

On receipt of name and Post-office address we mail trial bottle and prove to you that **FREE** will and does cure asthma. **ASTHMALENE**

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ASTHMA
\$5.00
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FOR GENTLEMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

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

EVERGREEN NURSERIES
WISCONSIN

God's Gift, Electricity

ELECTRICITY
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,
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 have 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.

R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS
REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

THE R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Diarrhoea, Bad Complexion, Biliary, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effective, and give immediate relief. Price—Box (5 vials), 75 cents; Package (3 boxes), \$2. May be ordered through nearest Druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address: **THE R-I-P-A-N-S CHEMICAL CO.,** 19 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (e23-t)

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Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U. S. Courts.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.
Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.
Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office,
BROADWAY.

GO TO

CEDAR POINT!!
call on

PECK,
and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

AND

TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

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mechtot

OUR NEW 1893 FLOWER SEED OFFER.
A Magnificent Collection of FLOWER SEEDS
200 Varieties, FREE!

An unparalleled offer by an Old-Established and Reliable Publishing House. This is a rare opportunity. We have collected the finest and most valuable flower seeds from all over the world. We have secured hundreds of testimonials from pleased gardeners. We have received hundreds of testimonials from pleased gardeners. We have received hundreds of testimonials from pleased gardeners.

SPECIAL OFFER! For any lady who will send us 12 cents for a box of seeds, we will send her a box of seeds, we will send her a box of seeds, we will send her a box of seeds.

ANOTHER GREAT OFFER! Upon receipt of thirty-cent subscription price we will send you a box of seeds, we will send you a box of seeds, we will send you a box of seeds.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

Complete Ready For Use.

\$35 to \$80.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, ss.

In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

Att: Geo. M. Hayden, Clerk of the District Court.

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

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON, INDIANA.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names (Cedar Grove, Clements, Elmdale, Strong, Ellinor, Saffordville, etc.), and times.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names (Hyer, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar, etc.), and times.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Mrs. H. P. Coe has gone to Quenemo, on a visit. Robert Cochran was down to Emporia, Monday. Peter and Charles Brandley are up from Oklahoma. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Friday. E. D. Forney now sports a new buggy and harness. A. P. McMinds, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday. D. A. Ellsworth is in town visiting relatives and friends. Alf. Roberts, of Emporia, was in Strong City, last week. Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, was at Emporia, Tuesday. S. C. Doney, of Matfield Green, was out to Wichita, last week. Francis Glanville is assisting County Treasurer David Griffiths. Geo. P. Harnesty, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week. Mrs. Chas. F. Nesbit has gone to Illinois, on a visit to her father. Mrs. I. D. Lewis, of Emporia, visited Mrs. G. B. Carson, last week. Miss Hattie Pinkston, of Cedar Point, is visiting friends in town. J. G. Winters, of Strong City, was at Newton, last week, on business. Geo. W. Somers returned, Saturday, from an extended visit at Wichita. Miss Stella Breeze is visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. R. Dodge, at El Decado. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, Tuesday, on business. The Remy Bros. are now painting the residence of James McNeel, west of town. Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. A general holiday will be in vogue when Sells & Rentfrow's Big Show comes here. Miss Rida Winters enjoyed a visit, this week, from Miss Humphrey, of Great Bend. Mrs. T. H. Girsham is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Gerdenhire, of Colorado. Mr. Drawbaugh, of Fox creek, is lying dangerously ill, with cancer of the stomach. Henry Wagner, of Thurman, took two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Heeg, of Matfield Green, were down to Emporia, last Thursday. Miss Emma Goudie, of Strong City, is visiting relatives and friends in Council Grove. John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. Miss Dora Cochran left, Monday, for an extended visit at Mulvane, Sumner county. David K. Cartter has just received a new sulky with bicycle wheels and pneumatic tires. Mrs. Loy, of Council Grove, who was visiting in Strong City, returned home, last week. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling calico and muslin at 5 cents per yard. Born, on Monday, May 15th, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Gilmore, of Emporia, a daughter. All the best features of the circus world will be seen with Sells & Rentfrow's Big Shows. R. B. Evans, of the Emporia Republican, was in town Decoration day, and yesterday morning. C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was at Osage City, Sunday, visiting his parents. Charles Duckett, of Buck creek, is learning telegraphing under J. J. Comer, at the depot. Mrs. Geo. W. Crum, of Strong City, was at Hutchinson, last week, attending a Lodge meeting. Born, on Tuesday, May 23, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Sheehan, of Matfield Green, a son. 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.

HIGH GRADE.

NICE STYLISH CLOTHING.



We have exercised great care in the selection of Spring Goods and our Stock embraces all the new and popular materials, cut and made in the latest style of the tailor's art. We have Suits to fit tall, slim men, short, fat men and all men of regular proportion. Our Boys Suit Department, both in Long and Knee Pants, is overflowing with good values and the styles are sure to please.

You can buy Furnishing Goods of us with complete satisfaction to yourself, and can always be certain of obtaining what the correct styles of the season demand. We are well supplied with NEFLIGEE SHIRTS, both in soft goods and laundered, in a large variety of colors, patterns and qualities. In White Shirts we sell the "Gold and Silver," the shirt that pleases all who wear it.

GLOVES

For dress and every day wear.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

at 50c. to 75c. is splendid value.

STRAW AND FUR HATS.

We are selling more hats than ever before, the styles are excellent, and we make the prices right.

FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR

is always very much admired. We show a magnificent assortment in all the new designs.

GIESECKE FINE SHOES.

We especially urge you to thoroughly examine our fine shoes and try a pair. This is the only way you can know just how good they are. Plow shoes of same make are positively unexcelled for durability. Every time you buy the Giesecke Shoe, either for dress or every day wear, you get full value for your money.

"CONE'S BOSS"

Working clothes are the best wearing clothes on the market, and we warrant them never to rip in seams. Throughout our entire stock you will find high grades and low prices.

Respectfully,

HOLMES & GREGORY, LEADING CLOTHIERS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

The annual meeting of this school district (No. 6) will be held on the last Wednesday in June. Miss Winnie Kirwin, of Strong City, who was visiting friends in Emporia, returned home, last week. A gasoline stove for sale. The owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Apply at this office. jeltf Frank Hunt, brother of C. B. Hunt, arrived here, last week, from Oklahoma, on a visit to his brother. Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson, of Coats, Pratt county, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr. Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, last week. Mrs. Joe Bielman, of Strong City, has returned home from her visit to friends and relatives, at Madison. Spring and summer hats, at B. F. Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. Get one before they are all gone. Born, on Monday, May 21, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Brown, of Strong City, a son, Dr. Day in attendance. Bring your eggs to Tuttle's or Mercer's store and get the cash for them. WM. BLOSSER. Mrs. B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, has gone on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Billingslae, in Oklahoma. Now that the season is growing late thoroughbred eggs will sell at one-half the former prices. Apply at this office. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Myers, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from their daughter, Mrs. Will Foreacre, of Emporia. B. Lantry & son's stone crusher, at Strong City, started up, Monday, at which quite a number of men are now employed. Tot Blackshere, Alf. Roberts and Misses Bassett and Watson, of Emporia, were in town, Monday evening, visiting friends. If our delinquent subscribers would let us have even a part of what they are owing us, our paper would not be behind time so often. Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, now at New Haven, Conn., are the happy parents of a daughter. Carl Stone, who has been learning telegraphing, at the depot in this city, has been transferred to Bazaar depot, as helper at that station. Don't wait until all the bargains are gone at Hickman's closing out sale before giving him a call. You should hurry up, or you may be too late. B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield, have just received a new lot of Ladies and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figure. Miss Emma Sizer, of Prairie Hill, has returned home from a six weeks visit among friends and relatives, at Lawrence and Olathe, her old home. In digging a well at Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry three good sized veins of coal have been gone through, and it is hoped, coal in a paying quantity will be struck before the well is deep enough.

Sells & Rentfrow's Big Show will soon be with us. The small boy is saving his pennies, and will be impatient for circus day to come around. Chris. Hofman, of Strong City, the popular passenger conductor on the Strong City Extension, was laid up several days last week, with a severe cold. County Treasurer David Griffiths says the last half of the taxes for 1892 are coming in quite lively. The penalty will be added the 20th of this month. C. M. Gregory and Drs. C. L. Conaway and J. M. Hamme returned, the latter part of last week, from their bicycle trip to Courtland, Republic county. F. P. Cochran, of this city, was the Orator of the Day, at McPherson, on Decoration day, and, no doubt, he made a highly entertaining and patriotic speech. Miss Katie and Emma Rogler, of Matfield Green, who are attending the Emporia Normal School, intend starting to the World's Fair as soon as school closes. The best Coal Oil and Gasoline in the market, delivered at your door. Price, ten cents per gallon. my18tf A. C. GATES, Oil and Gasoline Merchant. W. H. Holsinger, who is now at work for a wholesale house in Kansas City, came home, last Thursday, on business and to visit his family, and returned to Kansas City, yesterday. We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the 21st commencement of the State University, at Lawrence, June 4-7, instant, and are sorry that unavoidable circumstances prevent our attending. We are in receipt of the initial number of the Elma (Washington) Eagle, R. M. Watson, editor and proprietor, a non-partisan paper. Mr. Watson's old friends here will be glad to know he is still on upper earth. Died, at his home, on Fox creek, on Thursday, May 25th, 1893, from cancer of the stomach, Mr. Geo. Drawbaugh, an aged and highly respected citizen, and was buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery, on the following day. J. L. Cochran, member of the committee, and J. R. Holmes, C. W. White and W. E. Timmons were at Emporia, yesterday, to attend the meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the 4th District of Kansas. W. T. Hutson, who has just returned to this county, with his family, from Junction City, where they had been for nearly five years, has again gone to work for B. Lantry & Sons, at Strong City; and they will locate in that city. For some time past the friends and relatives of Albin Bradley feared he was losing his mind, and yesterday, in Probate Judge J. M. Rose's Court he was tried before the following jury: J. M. Tuttle, E. F. Holmes, G. B. Carson, J. M. Hamme, H. F. Gillett and Col. Pendergraft, who found him to be insane, and he will be taken to the asylum, where, with proper treatment, it is hoped, his mind may soon be restored.

F. B. Holsomb is circulating a subscription paper this week to raise money to build a sidewalk from town to the depot. Already over one hundred and fifty dollars have been subscribed by our enterprising citizens. L. Lawrence, druggist, has been appointed postmaster at Cedar Point, vice J. W. Byram, resigned. This is the first change made in this county, under the present Administration, and Mr. Lawrence had Senator Martin's endorsement. Messrs. Samuel Lichtenberger and Chas. A. Klinefelter, of York, Penn., were in town, the latter part of last week and the fore part of this, settling matters in this county, in connection with the estate of the late Jacob Rupert, of York, Penn. Mr. James L. Watson, of Strong City, and Miss Ella Clem, of Morris county, were united in the happy bonds of marriage, at Council Grove, on Wednesday, May 17, 1893. The COURT extends them its hearty congratulations, and wishes them a long and happy wedded life. A letter received by Miss Mira Tuttle, from Miss Weirman, daughter of J. S. Weirman, of Laneston City, Oklahoma, says the house occupied by the Weirman family was entirely destroyed by the cyclone that swept over Oklahoma, a few weeks ago, and that the family escaped by taking refuge in a cyclone cellar. At a regular meeting of Felix Lodge, No. 235, I. O. O. F., on Thursday, May 25, 1893, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: W. H. McMorris, Noble Grand; J. P. Deeds, Vice Grand; Geo. W. Crum, Secretary; C. I. Manie, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Lodge, G. W. Crum; Alternate, A. O. Shaft. If delinquent subscribers only know how inconvenient it is for an editor, with a wife and large family of small children, to be without money when grocery and feed store, and the meat market and coal men won't advertise, it would not require a small dose of dynamite to move the bowels of their compassion and make them pay a portion, if not all, they owe the printer. Last Sunday evening, as a party of young gentlemen and ladies, of Strong City, were returning home, from a day's outing on South Fork, and while coming down the hill near Rettiger Bros' quarry, east of this city, the right hind wheel of the vehicle broke, and Wm. Martin and Will Walters, who were sitting on the front seat, the former driving, were thrown to the ground, and the front wheel of the wagon went over Mr. Martin, the broken wheel catching and dragging him quite a distance, breaking his right leg above the knee, badly injuring his left leg, and otherwise bruising him. Mr. Walters also received several bad bruises. None of the rest of the party were hurt. NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY. If you get your horses in good shape, well broke and fat, I will sell all of them you may wish me to. J. G. ATKINSON.

LOW PRICES.

A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT. A monument for the soldier! And what will ye build it of? Can ye build it of marble or brass or bronze, Outlasting the soldiers' love? Can ye glory it with legends, As grand as their blood hath writ From the inmost shrine of his land of this? To the outermost verge of it? And the answer came: We would build it Out of our hopes made sure, And out of our pricest prayers and tears, And out of our faith secure; We would build it out of the great white truths Their death hath sanctified, And the sculptured forms of the men in arms, And their faces ere they died. And what heroic figures Build a people's love? Can the marble breast be made to bleed? And the marble lips to moan? Can the marble brow be fevered, And the marble eyes be grieved? To look their last, as the flag floats past, On the country they have saved? And the answer came: The figures Shall all be fair and brave, And as befitting, as pure and white As the state above their grave. The marble lips and breast and brow Whereon the laurel lies, Bequeath us right to guard the flight Of the old flag in the skies. A monument for the soldiers, Build a people's love, And brazened and decked and panoplied With the hearts ye built it of, And we set ye build it of state, In pillar and niche and gate, And high in place as the souls of those It would commemorate. —James Whitecomb Riley.

DECORATION DAY.

Pursuant to announcement, memorial services were held at the M. E. church, in this city, last Sunday morning, the Rev. Thomas Lidzy preaching a sermon very appropriate to the occasion, the G. A. R. Post of this city being present, in a body, and the church being filled to its utmost capacity with those who had gone there to do honor to the occasion. The choir consisted of Mrs. E. W. Tanner, Mrs. Lloyd Gillett, Misses Mira Tuttle and Rosa Palmer and Messrs. E. F. Holmes, G. E. Finley, D. A. Gillett, and J. B. Smith. The Rev. W. C. Somers offered up a very fervent prayer for God's blessing on those present, as well as for those who sleep on Southern battlefields, or fell defending their country's flag. The day was very pleasant, as was it also on MEMORIAL DAY, although the early morning of Decoration day looked quite gloomy, until about 8 o'clock, when the sky cleared, and the sun shone out in all the splendor of a bright May morn. The fronts of business houses of this city, without exception, were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and patriotic window displays were observable all along Broadway. At 2 o'clock, p. m., a procession was formed at the M. E. church, led by A. B. Watson, Marshal of the Day, and J. M. Tuttle, Commander, with J. W. McWilliams as master of Ceremonies, the old soldiers coming first, followed by the flower girls, after whom came Elmdale Lodge K. of P., and the Twin City Lodge K. of P., who marched to the Court-house, where, in the District Court room, before a dense crowd, the exercises were held. The Rev. W. C. Somers offered the opening prayer, after which the choir rendered a song appropriate to the occasion, and the Hon. A. W. Smith, of McPherson, Orator of the Day, was introduced, and he made a very extended speech, dwelling at length on incidents at Andersonville, where he was a prisoner for nineteen months. He was closely listened to, and many times applauded during the course of his remarks. The Rev. Thomas Lidzy pronounced the benediction, and then the line of march was taken for Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of town, where the silent homes of the soldiers dead had been marked with small flags, which quiet resting places, soon after the arrival of the long procession of footmen and carriages on the grounds, were transformed into mounds of beautiful flowers, garlands of love's tenderest offerings; and at the close of the G. A. R. services, the programme of the day was ended. The day was also duly celebrated at Strong City, Clements, Toledo and Matfield.

CEDAR POINT ITEMS.

Rev. Thomas Lidzy, of Cottonwood Falls, conducted quarterly meetings at the M. E. church, Saturday and Sunday. Henry Weaver, an old settler of this place, but now of Tribune, Greeley county, was here visiting his many friends, last week. O. H. Drinkwater has sold his pasture land, adjoining town, to F. E. Dwell. Cedar Point is going to celebrate the Fourth of July. Nothing will be left undone to make a grand success of this celebration. Florence is invited. There are two new bicycles in town. They belong to Walter Houston and Mr. Palmer, the Santa Fe agent. Warren Peck has commenced the erection of a new implement building. This is the fourth business building for us this year. A good many farmers of this vicinity are replanting their corn. Too much cold weather caused the seed to rot. O. H. Drinkwater has a sister and family visiting him, this week, from the World's Fair, who are en route to the World's Fair. Frank Williams visited Topeka the fore part of the week. Pick Wick. The Kansas City Times, in the course of a long and interesting article, contained the following: "Ten thousand people cheered as they never cheered before at Sells & Rentfrow's show last night. The great white tent was fast to subside, and still a crowd besieged the ticket wagon, which the police ordered closed at a quarter of eight, so fearful was the throng that a riot might occur. The surpassing merit of Sells & Rentfrow was fully known here, and all Kansas City was mixing to pay homage to a management that had created such a stir throughout the country. Those who were fortunate to gain entrance to the show abundantly rewarded. Blase show goes were dumfounded to find that it is still possible to present entirely new and thrilling circus acts. The rings and huge stage blazed with marvelous and peculiar feats during the circus proper. The twenty-three horse act in the ellipse wrought the audience up to a delirium of excitement. Sells & Rentfrow scored an unmitigated triumph here yesterday. Never before has a circus establishment given such thorough satisfaction in this city, and for the first time has one religiously fulfilled all its promises. The signs of the times point to an overflowing business here for the enterprising Sells & Rentfrow. EGGS FOR SALE.—Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandotte, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshan and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, at from 50c to \$1.00 for 13. Apply at this office.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Burlington has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station, at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand-and-one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information." It is a place to which all travelers may apply and receive full and correct answers. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities, and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the "Burlington" enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and reliable service of the Bureau may be enjoyed by all patrons of this line. A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair grounds;" "How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses." Frisworthy 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 grounds without change of delay.

WERE ONLY SAMPLING.

A—Were you at the performance at the opera last night? B—Yes, I was there. A—Did you see Simpkins and his girl go out between each act? B—Yes. A—Well, didn't you think it looked suspicious? B—Oh, no! The restaurant across the way has bought one of Chapman & Co.'s new soda fountains, manufactured at Madison, Ind., and they were only going over there to sample the soda. A—Oh, yes; I catch on. That is the one I saw advertised in the COURANT. SELLS & RENTFROW'S CIRCUS. One of the best shows in America is billed and advertised to exhibit at Cottonwood Falls, on Friday, June 2d. No show has earned a better reputation than that of Sells & Rentfrow's, and it is known far and near as the best one-ring show in the world. William Sells, the noted equestrian, is with the show and rides at every exhibition. Two performances will be given. The matinee at 2 o'clock and the evening performance at 8 o'clock, the doors opening one hour earlier.

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 \$25.40. Tickets on sale April 25th to October 31st, inclusive, with final return limit of November 15th, 1893. Call on J. J. Comer, local agent at Cottonwood Falls, and ask for free illustrated folder, describing World's Fair buildings and how see the sights to best advantage.

FOR SALE.

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

FOURTH OF JULY.

All of the Lodge committees in the county, on the 4th of July programme for the celebration at Cottonwood Falls, are requested to meet at the Odd Fellows Hall, in this city, on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, at 2 o'clock.

LECHORNS AND LANGSHANS.

The handsomest and hardiest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners, \$1. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

Bro. House, of the Florence Bulletin, speaks wisely, and says: "The street fakir was here again, Saturday, and reaped a good sized harvest of dollars from the kind of people who like lead pencils that won't write, suspenders that won't hold your trousers up and handkerchiefs that a reputable merchant wouldn't give away. People are privileged to purchase where they choose if they've got the necessary ducats, but its our profound conviction that the fellow who keeps up street fakirs by his patronage, usually owes a bill to the store which he defrauds." Yes; and, last Saturday, the very same fellow, no doubt, was here, and repeated the dose in this city.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. In the District Court of the 5th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, state of Kansas. MARY E. BRINKHOFF, executrix of the last will and testament of VanWyck Brinkhoff, deceased, plaintiff, vs. H. N. Simmons, Mary E. Simmons, and The Missouri Valley Land Company, Chase County National Bank, The Western Farm and Mfg. Co., S. F. Jones, The American Real Estate Investment Company, Edward Russell, Receiver of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, and The American Real Estate Investment Company, and School District Number Thirty-five (35), defendants.

MONDAY, THE 30 DAY OF JULY, 1893.

at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: Lots four (4), five (5), six (6), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), except one square acre in the southeast corner of lot No. ten (10), used as a family burying ground, and one acre in northwest corner of lot eleven (11), belonging to School District No. thirty-five (35), all in section eighteen (18), township nineteen (19), range north (N) E. of R. R. M. Also a tract of land commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. twenty-three (23), section seven (7), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) E. of the P. M. R.; thence north nine hundred and forty (940) feet to middle of county road to a point on the north and south line between lots twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), in said section, thence in a southeasterly direction, following middle of county road to a point on south line of lot No. twenty-five (25); thence west two thousand seven hundred (2,700) feet to place of beginning, containing nineteen and fifteen one-hundredths (19 15/100) acres. Crops reserved at time of sale. Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, H. N. Simmons, and Mary E. Simmons, 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, May 31st, 1893. By MADDEN BROS., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

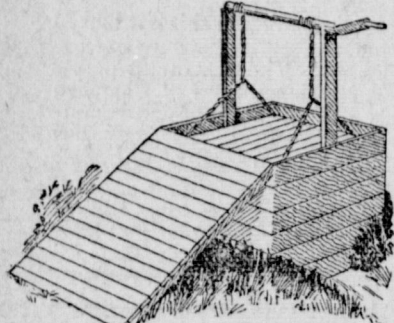
FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR WASHING SHEEP.

Convenient Arrangement for Doing the Work at Home.

Where water is found in sufficient quantities for the farmer to wash his sheep at home, we believe it to be the only safeguard against contagious diseases. A convenient arrangement for washing sheep at home may be constructed as follows:

Take an ordinary store-box, four feet by four feet will do. Stop all leaks by the use of cloth and pitch, and place the box in such a position as to receive the water from a trough or pipe. Make a floating lid nearly the size of the box, and bore in it a number of half-inch holes, thus allowing the water to pass readily through the floating platform. To the middle of the opposite sides of the box nail two scantling in an upright position, extending about four feet above the box. To the top of the scantling attach a windlass with crank. Join the floating platform to the windlass with two ropes, as seen in the illustration, and you have a rude elevator.



A BOX FOR WASHING SHEEP.

This elevator will raise the washed sheep out of the box without liability to injury. When the elevator is once raised to the surface, fasten the crank so that it will remain stationary, and the next sheep may be led onto the platform without a struggle. The box in present use on the farm of the writer works admirably, and can be recommended to all who will take the pains to construct one.—Farm and Fireside.

STARTING ANIMALS.

The Importance of Measuring Up to Their Full Capacity.

In the spring of the year, thousands of colts, calves, lambs, pigs and chickens begin an existence on the farm that, in far too many cases, does not prove at all profitable to the owners. All young farm animals are capable of a certain amount of growth and development; but, in order to measure up to their full capacity, they must have a good start in growth, and then be kept growing continuously. There is no profit in raising young animals under any other conditions.

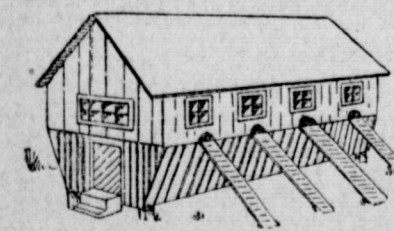
If a calf or a chicken is neglected for only a few days, a lessening of the ration or an exposure to a storm, perhaps, though the best of care and feed be afterward given, the young animal will never fully come to the development that it would have reached had the conditions been unacceptably propitious. A little reflection ought to convince anyone that this is true, both in the animal and vegetable kingdom. The plant that droops in the garden does not produce in full measure at harvest time—every gardener has realized this—while the stunted calf, pig or chicken, though it may have an excellent appetite and be apparently in good health, is universally known to be of small profit to raise.

A large percentage of the young animals on many farms are not treated so that they fall into this category, but are neglected sufficiently and deprived of just enough necessary nourishment to turn the scale from profit to loss, or at best from profit to an even balance between cost and selling price. The margin of profit in raising animals on the farm is small enough under the best conditions, and it requires the best of care and unremitting attention as to feed to secure these conditions. The same kind of food is suitable for almost every kind of growing animal upon the farm, and this should be, in a great measure, nitrogenous. Of this nature are milk, crushed oats, bran, middlings and clover, the latter, chopped fine and steamed, being an especially valuable food to go with the more concentrated cereals. Corn is more likely to injure a growing animal than benefit it, all things considered. Use growth-producing food in abundance and with regularity.—American Agriculturist.

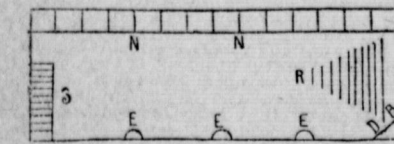
USEFUL BUILDING.

A Combination of Corn Shed and Poultry House.

This combination building can be used as a corn house, also as a poultry building, the lower part being higher than usual above the ground, thus insuring to the fowls more freedom from dampness or from being disturbed. Stairs from the corn room afford access



to the poultry quarters, as shown in Fig. 2, where the nests are represented by N, roosts by R, dust-box by D, B, and entrance for the fowls at E, from the stepping boards outside. The building is 50 feet long, the poultry house 10 feet



high and the corn room 7 feet high. The width is 18 feet. It can be built at a cost of from \$100 to \$250 according to the price of lumber and labor.—J. W. Caughey, in Farm and Home.

As the weather grows warmer see that fowls have a source of water supply that cannot be contaminated. Nothing is more important for them.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

Best Time for Transferring Is When Trees Are in Bloom.

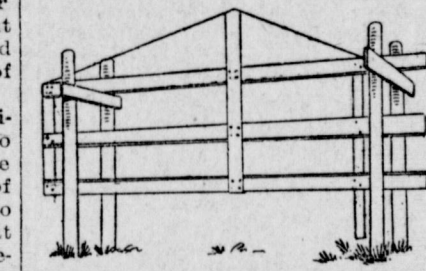
If success in bee culture is the object, then there is no use keeping bees in a log gum, as it excludes all attempts at management. The bees and combs must be transferred to a frame hive, so that each comb is open for inspection at any time the weather permits, or when inspection is necessary in the estimation of the bee-keeper. The best time for transferring is when fruit trees are in bloom, for then combs can be handled with safety, brood is not yet too plentiful, which would be injured more or less according to the skill of the operator, and fruit bloom furnishes supplies enough for the bees to repair their combs in a very short time. An experienced hand can transfer a colony of bees from a box hive or a log gum at almost any time of the year, but during the summer months brood is so plentiful and combs are so soft that a beginner should keep his hands off.

Bees locate their entrance and for miles made a beeline for home, writes a correspondent of the Indiana Farmer. When transferring is to be begun, move your log gum to one side and set the brood chamber of the frame hive in its place, the entrance facing in the same direction as that of the log gum. Put a cover on the brood chamber for the entering bees to cluster under. A few whiffs of smoke blown into your log gum makes your bees fill their sacks with honey, which brings peace to their minds and makes them easily handled. Split the gum open with an ax and cut out a comb or two at a time with a case knife. Place them on a table, a frame over each one and cut along inside of the comb to make the comb fit. Fasten it in some manner. Cotton twine doubled is all I want for fastening combs in frames when transferring. Pieces of comb as big as one's hand and smaller can be fitted together to fill up a frame. Each frame with comb is hung in the new hive as soon as fastened. The combs containing brood are hung together, those containing honey on each side; next to them the empty combs or frames containing comb foundations. As the bees are inclined to cluster under some object, a box of some kind should be placed over those bees decamping from the box hive or log gum to cluster under, so that they may be shaken in front of the new hive, or on the frames after the combs are transferred. Care must be taken that the queen is not injured and is placed safely in the new hive, when the bees will find their way in gradually but surely. Bees being inclined to crawl upward and many having fallen on the ground during the time of transferring, a board placed from the ground to the entrance of the hive is quite an accommodation to the stragglers. If the weather is warm and fruit bloom favorable, the hive should be opened again a day or two afterwards and all the twines and clasps removed, as all the combs are patched up and fastened by that time.

SLIDING FARM GATE.

Its Introduction Would Save Lots of Trouble and Annoyance.

A sliding gate, as illustrated, can easily be made by any farmer who can hammer in a nail straight or handle a saw. Two posts are needed at each end of the gateway, and they need to be comparatively light posts, as there is



little or no strain upon them. The posts at one end stand so that the cleat supporting the gate can be nailed to the front side of one post and to the back of the other. This enables the gate to be swung round when open against the posts that project most.—N. E. Homestead.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Feed the flock both fowls and chicks early in the morning.

Once a week parch a little cracked corn quite brown and feed to chicks. They will relish it and it will do them good.

BARN floor sweepings will afford exercise and much good food to a flock of chicks penned in a small run or brooder house.

A FENCE of plastering lath made in the ordinary way is an eyesore and a nuisance. Better use wire netting with a base-board at the bottom.

The simple operation of throwing out grain to a flock of poultry may be done in a wrong manner. The whole flock should be given "fair play" by scratching the grain widely and on clean ground.

Chicks that are stupid and drowsy and continually cry are probably lousy. Examine their heads by lamp light at night. Moisten the down on their heads and throats slightly with kerosene and put back under the hen.

This law does not allow a poultry keeper to shoot worthless, half-fed cubs that run about disturbing the flocks, but a few eggs can be doctored with red pepper and kept in the nests for such prowlers. Empty the shell of its contents and fill with a paste of red pepper and lard.—Farm Journal.

The Feed for Ewes.

Many make the mistake of feeding breeding ewes corn. A slight ration of corn once a day, with clover hay and good scope of exercise, may not prove injurious, but a full ration continued for any period of time during gestation is sure to be disastrous to the lambs. Oats or barley, with a small portion of shelled corn or corn meal, is best adapted to the wants of the flock, and strong, vigorous lambs will be the result. After lambing, or even before, a little oil cake meal may be added to the ration with advantage, as it will increase the flow of milk and add tone and vigor to the system.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

Best Time for Transferring Is When Trees Are in Bloom.

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

The Folly of Taxing Credits.

Personal property may be divided into two classes—chattels and credits. It is universally admitted that, in all civilized countries, "credits" form by far the larger portion of personal property. It is easy to see why this is so. Credit may be given for more than two-thirds of the value of both chattels and real estate; and it is continuously given to the extent of at least half the value of both. There are many who believe that the wealth of the community is actually increased by credits to their full amount. This is a doctrine dear to the farmer's heart, as justifying all his favorite theories of taxation. It is easily tested: Let the owner of \$2,000,000 worth of land mortgage it for half its market value. That will add \$1,000,000 to the national wealth. As loans might safely be made upon this mortgage to its full face value, let the first lender pledge it as security for another loan of a million, the second lender pledge it again for another million, and so on, until promissory notes are outstanding to the amount of \$100,000,000—all secured by the original mortgage for \$1,000,000. All this is an actual increase of national wealth, on this theory, for every note is perfectly good. It would only require a hundred loans to increase our wealth fifty times over. The philosopher's stone and Fortunatus' purse are completely outdone.

But what says plain, common sense? Debt can not increase the general stock of wealth. By far the larger part of all credits everywhere escape from taxation. Strictly honest holders pay an outrageously disproportionate share of the taxes; the timidly dishonest or highly ingenious pay a small share, and the utterly unscrupulous practically none at all.

It is manifest that the personal property of farmers is more easily reached and more accurately valued by honest assessors than that of any other class. Farm animals and implements are always readily open to inspection. Their value is generally nearly uniform. Most farmers pay about the same prices for their horses, cattle, plows, tools and furniture. The mass of farmers own things which their neighbors can easily value. Very different is the case of merchants. What assessor, however honest and competent, can personally value all the stock of even one grocery store, not to say the stock of all the stores in his district? Fancy an assessor making a personal appraisal of the stock of fifty drug stores, a hundred dry goods stores, and as many groceries. In one store there are hundreds of different articles at different prices, by the yard or the pound, or the gallon. Bales of goods lie side by side; some worth four cents a yard, some ten cents, some two dollars. The difference between goods worth one dollar a yard or two dollars is often imperceptible to the eye of anyone but an expert. But how can an assessor have time even to open all these bales, to look at them, much less judge accurately of their value? All the assessors of New York City could not approximately value Tiffany's stock alone, without relying upon the word of Tiffany's clerks. Thus the assessment of "visible and tangible property," in these important cities is made and must be made in exactly the same manner as the assessment of bonds, notes and other invisible property, resulting in a double or treble burden upon the simple and truthful, as compared with their unscrupulous neighbors.

Time to Stop Class Legislation.

The complaint of the masses in this country is that the few have had governmental favors which have been denied to the many. The rich have been powerful in the halls of legislation and in our courts. Class laws disfigure our statute books in every state. Courts have had an open ear to the wishes of favored classes. It is not one among our millions of farmers who has complained that a few have been favored by legislatures and courts, and that his interests have been ignored, nor has it been one farmer who has said that he has been robbed by the railroads and other monopolistic corporations, but millions of farmers have been complaining, and about a million of them voted against the old political organizations at the last election. When a chorus of protest against existing conditions comes from a million throats, or a mass exact drop from a million of hands into the ballot box, it is time for the whole people to take cognizance of the fact that something is deplorably wrong in our social and political system and practices.—Farmers' Voice.

Where Should the Tax Burden Rest?

"Well," said the farmer to the man who was talking about tax reform, "I don't see how it makes much difference how the taxes are raised. We've got to pay about so much for running our government, and I guess one way of paying it is as good as another." Just then a boy came along leading a horse, on whose back was a large bag of corn. "Suppose, now," said the tax reformer, "that instead of all that corn being in one bag, and evenly balanced on each side of the horse, it was put in half a dozen bags of various sizes. Then suppose one bag was tied on the horse's head, another on his neck, a third on his rump, and several bags to his legs? Wouldn't it make a mighty big difference to the horse?" The farmer thought it would. "Yes, and it's just the same with our load of taxes," said the tax reformer, "it's not so much their weight, as the way they are laid on us, that makes them hard to carry.—Adapted from the Standard.

HELL is paved with good intentions and roofed with tax returns.

SHY ON THEIR TAXES.

How Would You Like It Yourself?

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 14.—County Treasurer Brown has created a sensation here among wealthy citizens by searching the mortgage records and disclosing over \$600,000 in unregistered property and placing it on the county and city tax duplicate.

Several of the parties have been arrested and fined \$75 each for not giving in this property for taxation.

To the Tax Organizations of the United States.

The national committee of the Single Tax League of the United States has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That immediately following the International congress, a delegate conference of the Single Tax League of the United States be held at Chicago; and

Whereas, The World's Single Tax congress has been called to meet at Chicago on Monday, August 28, 1893, to remain in session one week, and it is expedient to postpone the National conference until the close of said congress; Therefore, pursuant to the above resolution of the national committee of the Single Tax League of the United States, the second single tax conference of the United States is hereby called to meet at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, August 29, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Credentials for the temporary organization will be furnished by the national committee.

Applications for credentials should be made by mail on or before August 29, 1893, to Geo. St. John Leavens, secretary, No. 347 Lexington avenue, New York City.

By order of the national committee of the Single Tax League of the United States.

LOUIS F. POST,

Chairman,

Geo. St. John Leavens,

Secretary.

By the above it will be seen that the single tax people are at work preparing to read their views in a more thorough and systematic way. Why should not the believers in an income tax, the personal property tax, or succession taxes, get together and organize for the better propagation of their opinions? The rapid growth of the single tax idea can only be checked by vigorous action on the part of its opponents. Why not a national conference of those who think that capital, and not land, should be taxed?

Arguments Against the Single Tax.

1. The single tax taking the whole rent of land would raise very large revenues so easily that it would lead to all kinds of government extravagance and corruption.

2. With no other form of taxation but a single tax on land values, enough money could not be raised to carry on local, state and national governments.

3. The single tax would bear unequally and unjustly on the farmers, as their property is nearly all real estate.

4. Since land in town and cities is of enormously greater value than that in the agricultural districts, the burden of the single tax would lighten the farmer's burdens at the expense of the city landlord.

5. To put all the taxes on land according to its site value, would result in crowding people still more into tall tenement houses, so as to use as little land as possible.

6. If all land, vacant and improved, was taxed on its actual value, as the single taxers say it should be, nobody could afford to engage in the business of owning valuable vacant lots. Houses in cities would therefore be spread over greater areas than at present.

7. The single tax would put a stop to all business improvement, since if all taxes were levied on land, it would make the land so dear that buildera could not buy it.

8. The effect of taking for public uses the annual value of land, would be to destroy its selling value. Freeing improvements from taxation would cause so many houses to be built that landlords would make no profit beyond the interest in their investment.

For these and other reasons, the single tax should be condemned by every respectable citizen who is too busy to study the tax question for himself.

D. HEADE.

Sentenced to Thirty Days With Hard Labor.

Mr. Robert Bruce, in Public Opinion, says: "It can be proved that the average American citizen works one month out of a year for the sake of being governed. In other words, taxation takes one-twelfth of his earnings. The average American in the head of a family has five persons, earning \$1,000 a year. He pays \$30 of this into the national treasury, \$30 into the state, county, city or town treasury, and at a moderate estimate, \$23 more for the indirect cost of methods of collection."

This is much underestimated. The Chattanooga Times states that the United States taxes amount to \$7.64 per capita, \$8.20 per family of five members; that the Tennessee state tax is about \$2.00 per capita, and the county tax about \$1.25 per capita. Municipal taxation varies. Chattanooga, \$0.50; Memphis, \$12.00; New York, \$18.33 per capita. New York spends \$33,000,000 a year, and London, three times as large, \$24,000,000. Our extravagant public expenditure is one result of our indirect taxation. The straight tax would create a powerful influence to limit expenditures.

The French chamber proposes to impose a tax of fifty francs on foreign servants. Now a servant is one who performs menial offices for another, and is subject to his command. We commend this sort of taxation to our American tax makers with the comment that in this country at least, a tax on foreign servants would produce a very large revenue indeed. How would it do, for instance, to substitute this tax for the entire tariff.

ENGLAND taxes liveried servants and enlightened France proposes to tax the servant and the livery separate.

SELF-CONDEMNATORY.

Republicans Rebelling Against Their Own Legislation.

Some of our republican contemporaries are grievously disturbed by recent occurrences in financial circles and are declaring that the troubles are due to democratic interference with the tariff and blundering with the finances.

That distinguished dinner-table orator, Mr. Chauncey Depew, declares that Mr. Cleveland has gathered about him a cabinet the members of which know as little about finances as they do about Hebrew scriptures.

It is not a matter of record that Mr. Depew is a judge either of financial matters or of scriptures of any kind. He knows a good joke well enough when he sees it to appropriate it, but he has given no evidence that he has gained the least financial wisdom even by absorption. On one occasion at least Mr. Carlisle demonstrated his superiority in financial foresight to the aggregated wisdom of the national banks.

In 1881 Mr. Carlisle offered an amendment to the refunding act which provided that only 3 per cent. bonds should be received as security for circulation. The national banks protested; they denounced the amendment as a bulldozing measure, and as one form of repudiation. Nevertheless it was adopted, and the national banks threatened a contraction of the circulation and forced Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman to oppose the Carlisle amendment. It was voted and beaten.

But time has vindicated Mr. Carlisle. The bonds the banks rejected have become the corner stone of credit; they have been redeemed and cancelled. The circulation of the national banks, which, October, 1881, was \$230,000,000, was, October, 1892, only \$143,000,000. Had the banks bought the bonds as required by Mr. Carlisle's amendment, they would have had twice the money in circulation that is out to-day, and the clamor for silver would have been less imperious.

Nothing in Mr. Depew's career, not even his support of Horace Greeley, reflects such credit on him as Mr. Carlisle's amendment reflects on the secretary of the treasury.

But compare the cabinet of Mr. Cleveland with the cabinet of Mr. Harrison and ask the wise men of America whose opinion they would prefer on financial questions, that of a body headed by Mr. Carlisle or that of a body of which Mr. Charles Foster was the shining light. Here in deadly parallel columns are the two cabinets:

Cleveland's	Harrison's
Carlisle,	Foster,
Gresham,	Foster,
Bissell,	Wanamaker,
Smith,	Noble,
Herbert,	Tracy,
Olney,	Miller,
Morton,	Rusk,
Lamont,	Elkins.

But to Mr. Depew and all others who find it difficult to live under a government administered by democrats, it is well to say that if any mischief comes from existing laws the laws were made, not by democrats, but by republicans. The laws were made in opposition to democratic protests and in a spirit directly contrary to the democratic spirit, principles and purposes.

Certainly democrats cannot be charged with party responsibility for these laws. A republican senate rejected every act meant to modify the iniquity of the McKinley bill, and a republican senate refused to repeal the Sherman bill. Mr. Cleveland has no authority to repeal either bill, both of which he condemned. They were fastened on the people by republican leaders in congress; they can be repealed only by congress. The impatience expressed by the republicans with their own laws is swift condemnation of vicious legislation.

A democratic congress will be called together in due time to rid the country of these two examples of republican statesmanship—the McKinley bill and the Sherman bill. It does not take one familiar with Hebrew scriptures to see that these measures are working mischief.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The republicans mean business in calling for a long tariff campaign. They will fight it out on that line, if it takes all summer.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Every few days Mr. Clarkson discovers a new cause for republican defeat. As there were so many causes Mr. Clarkson will undoubtedly make more discoveries.—N. Y. World.

It may be true, as Clarkson thinks, that there is a Harrison and an anti-Harrison faction in the republican party, but the Harrison party faction consists chiefly of Mr. Harrison himself.—St. Louis Republic.

Secretary Carlisle is naturally wary of the plutocratic patriots who travel clear to Washington to volunteer their advice. He knows enough to be on the alert when the Greeks come bearing gifts.—Detroit Free Press.

Ohio did not care to push its candidate for the presidency of the national league of republican clubs, after it was developed that the leaders were not there and those who were assembled were doing the most idiotic things with a pretended purpose of bringing the party into popular favor once more. Harrison and McKinley both saw what was coming in time to get from under.—Detroit Free Press.

The complaint comes up from Louisville that the old-time leaders of the republican party were chiefly noticeable by their absence from the convention. That's true. Most of them—that is those who formerly led the party to victory—are now in the democratic ranks. For the absence of those who have made the party the pitiful wreck it now is the league ought to be grateful.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A republican organ, clamoring indignantly against the proposition of the democrats to revise the pension list, claims that "the coffee-coolers," the malingers and the sneaks generally were among the very first men to get pensions after the war. Very well. Why should honest men, then, object to striking these off the rolls? They have already drawn pensions longer than many who really deserve pensions.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

M'KINLEY IS MIFFED.

The Napoleon of Protection Affronted by the Republican League.

Gov. McKinley is in bad temper over the action of the national republican league at Louisville. It will be remembered that the governor was widely heralded as one of the attractions of the meeting, and he was expected to make for the fifth time a speech holding up to admiration the tariff which bears his name and on which his claim to political destination rests. The governor did not go to Louisville. Probable he had received a tip as to the intentions of the league toward his notorious law, or had been requested to get up an entirely new speech for the occasion on any other subject than the tariff. Anyhow, he did not put in an appearance, and it was reported in the dispatches that the republicans who expected to take a look at the man whose work had cost the party so dearly were out of temper at being cheated of part of the promised show.

Now it is the governor who is provoked. Not a word was said in Louisville in compliment of the author of his monumental work. Both were ignored, except for the implied repudiation in the resolution that the democrats ought to carry into effect their platform policy of antagonism to the theories upon which the McKinley tariff was based. The convention said as plainly as if expressed in the exact words: "You democrats have declared that if you came into power you would overturn the McKinley tariff policy. We have had enough of it. Take the old thing away and bury it, the quicker the better." Naturally the governor does not fancy such treatment, and he is not backward in saying so. He informed an inquiring newspaper man that "the convention made a mistake in not affirming the national platform of 1892." To do that would have endorsed the McKinley tariff and its author, which is what the governor evidently thinks every republican gathering should do. But that was just what the Louisville convention did not want to do and did not do. The leaguers are plainly not McKinleyites.

That was not the only mistake made by the leaguers, according to Gov. McKinley's notions. They went a little too fast and too far in monkeying with the woman suffrage question. For himself he had hardly decided whether to approve or condemn the equality of sex plank, but admitted that he "did not see any immediate or urgent need of woman suffrage." The governor will hardly win the support of the women on that statement, but as they have no vote in Ohio, and are not likely to have when the governor is making his next two or three fights for office, their opposition does not give him much uneasiness. He would no doubt trade off the political support of all the women in Ohio for an assurance of the votes and influence of Forsaker and his henchmen.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

Inside Facts in the Sandwich Islands Question.

Throughout the Hawaiian affair Mr. Cleveland has acted with good sense and with a due regard to the rights of all concerned. He has shown that it is impossible to control him for the purposes of conspirators where he knows the facts and is aware of the designs of the men who attempt to use the federal government in furthering their money schemes for securing unearned money. The removal of Stevens and the appointment of Mr. Blount will satisfy all who are not in favor of allowing Spreckels to carry out his plans through the complicity of the United States.

It is no longer doubtful that a conspiracy existed to which Stevens was a party. It will be easy to show that the entire disturbance was planned months in advance and that Stevens was in full complicity with it. Mr. Charles Nordhoff, who is now in Honolulu for the New York Herald, has secured evidence that the troops from the Boston were landed under the orders of Stevens, before, not after, the revolution. The actual landing took place between four and five o'clock Monday afternoon, and it was not until the next day that the provisional government proclaimed itself—as it would not have done at all if Stevens, as a member of the conspiracy, had not used United States marines in the capacity of rebels against the government to which he was accredited as minister. Excepting Mizner in Central America and Egan in Chili, there is hardly so disgraceful a record as this in the history of our diplomacy.

In touching on the plea that American capital in the islands must be protected by the use of the navy, Mr. Nordhoff says it means that the navy must be put at the service of Spreckels, since Spreckels and one other planter are the only men in the islands who have invested American capital. "The cry that our troops must lie here to protect American capital is a fraud," says Mr. Nordhoff. "The property which this cries out for protection when no protection is needed is not American but Hawaiian property, and has been made here by men who voluntarily left their own country to make fortunes in these islands, most of them landing here with less than one hundred dollars in their pockets."

Mr. Cleveland already commands the confidence of the people by his straightforward and courageous action in opposing Spreckels, and when all the facts are brought out there will be no room for two opinions. It is already certain that a most disgraceful conspiracy existed and that but for Mr. Cleveland the government of the United States would have been used as a cat's paw in carrying it out.—St. Louis Republic.

The republican national league used the soft pedal when it touched the tariff issue at Louisville. The McKinley schedule was put off with a brief indorsement of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. Is the "g. o. p." beginning to find out what struck it last November?—Kansas City Star.

RICK'S DECISION REVIEWED.

It Reduces Railroad Trainsmen to Machines to Do the Bidding of Their Masters Without Muzzling.

The May number of the North American Review contains a caustic criticism of the late decision of Judge Ricks in the Ann Arbor case from the pen of Mr. Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The writer most logically and forcefully arraigns the conclusions of Judge Ricks, and presents some ideas of his own which have been chosen to review the decision, and there have been many, has yet touched upon. The following extracts from the article are most interesting:

"The strike on the T. A. A. & N. M. railroad had no extraordinary features, but the interference of the United States judges have given it national prominence, and if the dictum of these judges is to stand as the law, the dearest rights of the citizen are swept away and an autocracy is established. This view of the situation is not strained, but is strictly in consonance with the avowals of the press throughout the country. The questions of law involved are fundamental and are commanding, as they should command, the best thought of the nation. It has hitherto been conceded that the railroad employees possessed all the rights as citizens which attached to their employers, that is to say, that if employers possessed the right to discharge employees, when it pleased them to exercise such authority, the employees also possessed the right, unchallenged, to quit work when they elected to exercise that right. If a judge of a United States court may abolish this right of an employe, he re-mands him, unequivocally, to a servitude as degrading as the Spartans imposed upon their helots, and it is in this phase of the strike which has aroused such intense concern and alarm.

"It will not be expected that I should enter upon a discussion of the legal points involved; at least I can only voice the sentiments of a body of law-abiding men who have been trained by their organizations to respect laws and the decisions of courts, and who find themselves suddenly reduced to the condition of peonage by the decision of a United States judge. The learned judge, in his decision, finds it convenient to omit all reference to the duties of railroad magnates and devotes his attention to employes, intimating to them that, having sought employment upon railroads, they have become, by some legal hocus-pocus, a part of its machinery to remain during the pleasure of their employer. In handing down such a judicial opinion, the judge seeks to bury out of sight the inalienable right of a railroad employe to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If an engineer, he is wedded to the throttle of his engine; if a fireman, he can lay down his pick and scamp only when his master gives him permission. The inter-state commerce law is invoked, it is true, and the whys and wherefores of the boycott are involved, but the judge, disdaining to be exact, gives employes to understand that once becoming engineers or firemen, they part with their rights as citizens and are links in a chain-gang of railroad employes, because they are in some sense public servants, and the exercise of the prerogative to quit work is productive of inconvenience. But it will be observed that no reference is made to public needs or inconvenience when an official, without notice or warning, at his own sweet pleasure, discharges an employe.

"It has been suggested that a railroad employe, when he accepts service, enlists—something after the manner of a private soldier in the regular army of the United States—placing himself under the control of officers, from corporal to commander of the company, regiment or division, and therefore can neither quit nor resign, but is held by some mysterious power recently discovered by the United States judge. True, it may be, that neither railroad men nor the public possess to understand clearly what the judge means, but the best efforts that have been made to comprehend his declarations lead to the conclusion that they restrict the rights of employes and indefinitely enlarge the rights of employers. For myself, I do not regret that a United States judge has forced upon public attention questions of such acknowledged gravity. The time has come for workmen to know if they have any rights which the courts are bound to respect, or if these rights may be at any time abrogated to meet the demands of corporations or the combined capitalistic power. The United States judge at Toledo has started the controversy, and I desire to have it proceed until the unquestioned rights of railroad employes, if rights they have, are established, as also the rights of their employers.

"It is asserted that railroads become common carriers, but are unable to perform their obligations without men. They must have men, and it should be stated they must have engines, fuel, water, steam, tracks, switches, etc. The locomotives and equipments can be purchased and become the property of the road, but they are useless without the men, and these, once secured, the general manager, speaking as if by authority, intimates that they become fixtures, because without them, as without engines, the obligations of the railroads cannot be performed. Such is the new-fangled logic relied upon to reduce railroad trainmen to machines, to do the bidding of masters with authority conferred by a United States judge.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that this strike created intense solicitude throughout the country. It is held, so far as the men can discern, and many of them are thinkers of acute penetration, that the rights of workmen are in imminent peril. In at least one notable instance a United States judge has shown his utter contempt for a sovereign state and the laws made in conformity with the constitution, and has sent county officials to prison because they would not disregard their oaths and obey his mandates—and it will be readily conceded, if such a high-handed outrage can be perpetrated

and the judge remain unimpeached, that a judge may, with equal impunity, subject railroad employes to autocratic indignities. Such acts on the part of judges may lead to a movement to define the limits of judicial power, since, if it is as far-reaching as I have indicated, the demand to know the worst will grow in emphasis until the worst is known, and the present is as favorable a period as will ever occur in the history of workmen or of the country for adjustments and readjustments."

NO HALF WAY HOUSE.

It Must Either Be the Dog-Eat-Dog System or State Administration of Industry.

Speaking of a communication from Morrison L. Swift, which contemplates, if necessary, a gigantic universal strike to establish profit-sharing on May 1, 1906, the Boston Labor Leader says: "It has the merit of comprehensiveness, at least, and if social systems could be so easily changed might be feasible. But the very essence of any sound plan for harmonizing and developing reciprocity between the laborer and capitalist must be voluntary. The strike serves to regulate the antagonistic interests, and coercion is there necessary. Profit-sharing has an undoubted future before it, hardly to be killed by the bayonet point. Mr. Swift's contention rests, of course, upon the assumption, often true, that the margin of profit is now unfairly divided. This is the fault of the lack of unity and cohesion among wage-earners themselves. It is doubtful if a compulsory profit-sharing would rectify this defect. What would Mr. Swift do with that large element of industry, where profit is small? Capitalists put money into business only because they expect to get a greater return from it than in other forms of investment. If they are not permitted to have this expectation it is evident that they will not invest their capital. What then? Or, again, compulsory profit-sharing, like compulsory arbitration, must be two sided, and implies compulsory loss-sharing, at which we should all—Mr. Swift, no doubt, among the rest—kick most vigorously. If the principle of free initiative is to be taken away there is hardly a half-way house for Mr. Swift to abide in this side of state administration of industry.

"Perhaps things, after all, are not so bad as Mr. Swift fears. The wage-system is subject to grave abuses, but they are within reach and can be modified and even remedied. Labor is making progress. Hours of labor are being reduced. Wages, on the whole, have an upward tendency, by reason of the trade union pressure. There are many industries working for good in the industrial world. The gospel of despair has its votaries, but the intelligent organization of labor does not need to rest upon this foundation. On the contrary, if history proves anything, it proves that unrest, agitation and protest are the concomitants of advance in social conditions."

The Way to Success.

What is there that succeeds like success? The brilliant campaign of the carriage-makers of this city for shorter hours seems to have infused a snap and vim into the short-hour movement, before sadly lacking. The boiler-makers followed the lead of the carriage-makers and now the machinists—hardest of the crafts to move, by past experience—have formed a trades council and are well under way toward the short-hour goal. It is the old moral, the way to do a thing is to do it; the way to resume specie payments, as Horace Greeley said, is to resume. The way to get eight hours, is to take them. Letting "I dare not wait upon I would" never won fair lady, captured a fort, explored a new country, or achieved a reform in industrial conditions. Wonder if the printers will ever learn this plain lesson?—Boston Labor Leader.

Eight Hours Enough.

Mr. Gladstone replied to the deputations recently waiting upon him as to his attitude on a compulsory eight-hour law, that parliament never could be a competent judge of the question. His own prepossessions on the subject had been derived from an enlightened statesman, who feared the effect of legislative interference with adult labor. He regarded the making of terms between employers and employed as the normal method of adjusting the hours of labor. The workers, Mr. Mr. Gladstone added, should respect individual freedom. Nevertheless, eight hours a day was long enough in his opinion for the laborer underground.

Agreement Reached.

The boycott against the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., of St. Louis, has been raised. President Samuel Gompers brought about the settlement. "An agreement has been entered into between representatives of the tobacco workers, trades and labor union, Liggett & Myers and the American federation of labor, under the terms of which the labor organizations agree to raise the boycott and the tobacco company to unionize its factory, giving in all cases the preference to union labor. The union also agrees to supply the factory with competent workmen."

May Day.

May day was celebrated in Europe with much enthusiasm and little disorder, except at Marseilles, France, where the police were worsted in a collision, but with the assistance of troops, and after quite a number were injured on both sides, peace was restored. Disturbances of a trivial nature occurred at Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and several other smaller cities. In Vienna 200,000 working people listened to speeches, sang labor songs and paraded the streets and demanded the right of suffrage.

Another Judge Decides.

Judge Ewing, of Pittsburgh, charged the jury to bring in a verdict for the contracting bosses who brought suit for damages against John Brown, president and walking delegate of the hotel carriers' union, because the latter ordered a strike. The jury did his bidding of the judge, and the defendant was assessed nominal damages in order to warn others from engaging in a strike. Thus, another jurist is added to the long roll of oppressors.

SOME MORE LAWS.

Wages of Bare Subsistence Held to Include Pay for Risk of Life or Limb.

There is going the rounds of the labor press a clipping, credited to "Ex." under the caption of "Eight Important Decisions," in which it is stated that Judges Taft, Ricks, Billings and Paxson are "all in the line of hostility against organized labor." Then it is claimed that these decisions are counterbalanced by the late United States supreme court interpretation of the eight-hour law in favor of the letter carriers' right to extra pay for overtime, in the decisions of Judges Speer in Georgia, Barrett in New York, and White in Pittsburgh. Editors of labor papers ought to use better judgment than to publish such rot, undoubtedly the work of some so-called "labor editor" connected with a daily newspaper. If these "honorable" decisions were thoroughly read by our contemporaries, they would think twice before publishing that extract. Speer condemned the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose rules clearly antagonize the inter-state commerce law, and coincides with Ricks and Taft, except that he forced a United States receiver to enter in a contract with government employes, just as the government enters into agreements with any other workmen. Nothing more that is encouraging. White considers strikes and boycotts illegal, and so stated in his charge, while Barrett could certainly not in justice take a stand other than he did in the fight between two combinations, although he did, at the beginning of the strike, issue an order outlawing the boycott for a week, and it would have been permanent under the conspiracy act had not the bosses' organization been illegal.

The supreme court decision in favor of the letter carriers sounds all right theoretically, but in practice it is quite different. Like all laws and decisions said to be favorable to the working class, they can be twisted and turned about to please the high moguls. The meaning of the law, however, is plain enough—that a day's work should be composed of eight hours of honest labor. There was no stipulation in the law nor in the decision of the court that required employes to squeeze ten hours' work into eight hours. Nevertheless, from information at hand, it seems to be the programme of those in power to defeat the spirit of the law by requiring the carriers to be more nimble on their feet—to crowd into eight hours the same work that had taken longer to perform under ordinary circumstances, and time sheets have been furnished the employes upon which every minute must be accounted for. If a carrier is unable to cover a route in the time specified by his superior's order, he must give good and sufficient reasons which are investigated by a special agent. Technically, this may be "business," but it is the kind of business that grinds workers down to the level of serfs, destroys the spirit of fairness and ambition and overworks or kills the employe. The supreme court decision was one of which laboring people need not waste much enthusiasm over.

But on Monday, May 1, 1893, the United States supreme court made a ruling that is of great importance to organized labor. A fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was injured in a collision and sued in the lower court for damages. The company lost and the case was carried to the circuit court, where the employe again won, securing a verdict for \$9,000, the laws of Ohio providing that employes, when injured, can recover damages where such injury is not due to their own carelessness. Thereupon the R. & O. sent the case to the United States supreme court and that august body held that the circuit court judge erred in charging the jury, and that "when a man went into the employ of a railroad company he took the risks incident to such employment." The verdict was set aside. Thus, the 700,000 railroad employes of this country have received another blow from which there is no appeal. The precedent has been made. Railroad companies are now secured from being compelled to pay damages for the loss of an arm, a leg or a head. Maimed workmen, or widows or orphans, now have no alternative. But this latest decision can undoubtedly be applied to other callings in which employes assume risks. Bricklayers, carpenters, mill hands, painters, roofers, molders, wire drawers and hundreds of other tradesmen take "risks incident to such employment," and it is reasonable to presume that action for damages on their part will be treated in a similar manner to that of the railway fireman. This latest decision should receive the attention of every man who labors, for it strikes at a vital spot, and then he should drop his prejudices and take up the proper weapon to check the encroachments of plutocracy—the independent ballot.—Cleveland Citizen.

Join the Union.

Every workman should belong to a union, and for many reasons. Before the days of organized labor unscrupulous capitalists hired men at starvation wages and made great fortunes. But union labor has created a change; wages have been greatly increased by the aid of unions, while the hours of labor have been reduced. But that is not all. As soon as workingmen organized, newspapers were started in the interests of labor and they have done much good for the cause. Another thing, unions afford protection to members in time of trouble. If a member is taken sick he is cared for by his union. If he gets out of employment his union finds work for him, and instead of fighting the battle of life alone he finds himself surrounded by a band of brothers ready to stand by him to the end.—Voice of the People.

The Work Ahead.

The social democrats of Germany are carrying on a successful agitation among the peasantry of that country, a class heretofore opposed to the reform movement. In Saxony, particularly, the number of social democrats elected to public offices by peasants is constantly increasing.

There are a few people left

who still follow antiquated methods of raising bread, biscuit, cake and pastry with home-made mixtures of what they suppose to be cream of tartar and soda, compounded haphazard,

but there are very few

The best housekeepers use the Royal Baking Powder instead. Its scientific composition insures uniform results. By its use alone can the finest flavored, most wholesome food be produced. To any housekeeper who has not used the Royal Baking Powder we would like to send our Cook Book, free. Mark your request "For instruction."

Royal Baking Powder Company,
106 Wall Street, New-York.

"There's one consolation," thought the bargain hunter as she was blown to atoms by a dynamite cartridge, "this is a fast day!"—Harvard Lampoon.

A WALNUT street girl returned from the milliner's and told her mother that most of the bonnets were "intensely covetous."—Philadelphia Record.

"I SHALL demonstrate the caws and effects," said the crowd, as he followed the farmer who was dropping corn.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There is nothing especially irritating about an air of importance, provided it is sung instead of being worn.—Puck.

Rocked on the Crest of the Wave.

The landsman tourist or commercial traveler, speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues, to feel the extreme of human misery during his transit across the tempestuous Atlantic. But, with wise presence of mind, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pains are promptly mitigated, and then cease ere they again drop their anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtsmen, summer voyagers, tourists and business men do know it.

The standing army of America is found chiefly in the street cars and on the elevated roads.—Texas Sittings.

BRECHMANN'S PILLS act like magic on the liver and other vital organs. One dose relieves sick headache in 20 minutes.

CHEAP living—Dwelling in other people's memories.—Harvard Lampoon.

A TRADE SECRET—How to get the best of the other fellow.—Truth.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 29

CATTLE—Best heaves	4 1/2 @ 5 7/8
Stockers	2 9/16 @ 3 25
Native cows	2 21/2 @ 4 3/4
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	6 7/8 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No 2 red	61 @ 62
CORN—No 2 hard	41 1/2 @ 42
CORN—No 2 mixed	33 1/2 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No 2 mixed	29 @ 30
RYE—No 2	60 @ 60 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 75 @ 1 10
FLOUR—Fancy	93 @ 93 1/2
HAY—Choice timothy	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie	7 00 @ 8 50
BRAN	65 @ 66
BUTTER—Choice creamery	21 1/2 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream	12 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice	10 @ 10 1/2
POTATOES	75 @ 85

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 50 @ 3 00
Texas	2 75 @ 3 25
HOGS—Heavy	6 00 @ 7 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 01 @ 5 15
FLOUR—Choice	2 80 @ 3 30
WHEAT—No 2 red	47 @ 48 1/2
CORN—No 2 mixed	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No 2 mixed	31 @ 31 1/2
RYE—No 2	56 @ 56 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	21 1/2 @ 22
LARD—Western steam	10 10 @ 12 1/2
PORK	22 00 @ 23 00

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime	5 00 @ 5 75
HOGS—Packing and shipping	6 51 @ 7 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 51 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	2 23 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No 2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
CORN—No 2	41 @ 41 1/2
RYE	55 @ 55 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	21 @ 30
LARD	10 45 @ 10 50
PORK	21 75 @ 21 87 1/2

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers	3 81 @ 5 85
HOGS—Good to choice	6 50 @ 8 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 00 @ 4 45
WHEAT—No 2 red	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
CORN—No 2	40 1/2 @ 52
OATS—Western steam	39 @ 41
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 20 1/2
PORK—Mess	17 50 @ 22 50

"I don't see why you call him greedy when he gave you his nice large apple to divide?" "That's just it. Of course I had to give him the biggest piece, then."—Exchange.

We are informed by the Gardener's Magazine that fish are hatched under hens in China. We should think, if only for the sake of consistency, that ducks would be employed for this purpose.—Puck.

FARMER (in pawn shop, surprised at the diversity)—"Pon my soul!" Dreibalstein—"How much you want on it?"—Kate Field's Washington.

A PERSON has to have lots of push to succeed in this world. He can't even run a lawn mower without it.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"Dead men tell no tales," they say, but some of the latest novels leave the impression that they were post-mortem efforts.—Washington News.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Passes, Emblems, and Prints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Colorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NO HIT.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. Best in the world.

\$5.00	\$3.00
\$4.00	\$2.50
\$3.50	\$2.00
\$2.50	\$2.00
\$2.25	\$1.75
\$2.00	\$1.75

FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES FOR BOYS FOR MISSES

W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the Latest Styles.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3.50, \$4 or \$5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when Shoe Dealers cannot supply you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEARLY 1000 MILES IN A LITTLE OVER 1000 MINUTES

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CHICAGO TO NEW YORK

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20 HOURS

LEAVE CHICAGO 2:00 P. M.
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PURE CANDIES

FOR 50 CENTS we will send you a fancy one pound box of our own make of delicious candies, best made. Our motto: "Not how cheap, but how pure and good!"

BULLENE, MOORE, ERIK & CO.,
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Samples of dress goods free of charge.
SEND THIS PAPER EVERY TIME YOU WRITE.

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For all Sewing Machines, Standard, Singer, etc. The Trade Supply, send for free and complete catalogue. Send for free and complete catalogue. Send for free and complete catalogue.

O. W. E. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 24,
McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

FOLKS REDUCED

From 15 to 25 lbs. in 10 days. No pain, no starvation. No purging. No vomiting. No constipation. No headache. No dizziness. No weakness. No loss of appetite. No loss of sleep. No loss of time. No loss of money.

O. W. E. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 24,
McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

OPIMUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 Days. No Pain, No Starvation, No Vomiting, No Constipation, No Headache, No Dizziness, No Weakness, No Loss of Appetite, No Loss of Sleep, No Loss of Time, No Loss of Money.

DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CATARRH

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

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

CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT AND SEND IT TO—

DRUMMOND TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.,

AND THEY WILL SEND YOU A TEN-CENT CUT OF

HORSE SHOE PLUG

CHEWING TOBACCO FREE OF CHARGE.

Do Not Let This Opportunity Slip!

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE WASHING COMPOUND

THE GREAT INVENTION FOR SAVING TOIL & EXPENSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TEXTURE, COLOR OR HANDS. NEW YORK.

Is It Like This—your package of washing compound that you call "Pearline?" Look at the front of the package, and see. It will be for your own good and your own protection, quite as much as ours. The popularity of Pearline has led to the calling of anything in the shape of powder, which is used for washing or cleaning, by that name.

If you find you are using the genuine, we will guarantee that you are well pleased. If you have any complaints to make, we will guarantee that what you have is not Pearline, but some worthless or dangerous imitation of it. Many grocers send these imitations when Pearline is ordered—more profit to them—sure loss to you. Send them back, please, to JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

No Work Going On at Weir City, Kan.

A THREATENING NOTICE POSTED.

Strikers Visit the Barrett Shaft and Want the Pumps Stopped, Practically Destroying the Works.

WEIR CITY, Kan., May 30.—This is the eleventh day of the coal miners' strike, and the trouble seems no nearer settlement than at its beginning. All shafts are idle and but few strip pits are running. The Kansas & Texas Coal Co. is sinking a new shaft, No. 49, just inside the city limits and is not yet down to the coal. Yesterday morning the workmen found a board nailed to the tool house door, on which was written a notice to the men to quit work, and a threat to shoot if not complied with. These men were notified by a committee of miners on Friday to cease work, but failed to obey. The notice found posted last night is supposed to be the result of their disobedience. The men say they are not interfering with the strikers in any manner, and do not recognize the committee's right to drive them away from their work, and that they will continue in their places so long as their employers pay them. It is not easy to understand why these men should be called out so long as they are not producing any coal.

Another case that seems as hard of solution as this is that of Mr. William Barrett, lessee of the Kansas & Texas Coal Co.'s mine No. 18. This shaft is, without doubt, the greatest coal producing plant in the state. When the operators of this district agreed to put in scales and pay 47 cents per ton for mining coal, commencing on May 19, Mr. Barrett absolutely refused to go into the scheme, agreed with the men to continue under the old schedule up to September 2, and after that to be governed by what the district decided regarding prices. When the men of the other shafts came out the eighteen miners, knowing they had no grievance concluded to work on, but the miners' executive committee would not allow the mine to continue working and so nearly 300 men without a kick due them were called out, and this king of all Kansas shafts has remained idle ever since. The workings in this shaft cover such a large area that water accumulates very fast, and powerful pumps are kept working day and night to prevent its being flooded and ruined.

On Saturday a committee of miners came to the shaft and demanded that the pumping be stopped. Mr. Barrett notified them that to stop pumping would practically destroy the works and that he would not obey their outrageous demands. It is hard to understand what object the strikers have in view in this matter. If it was their intention to cease work entirely the object in flooding or allowing the shaft to fill with water could be understood, but as they will all want work in the mines when the present trouble is settled their action is a mystery.

RETARDED BY COLD.

Kansas Crops Belated, but Expected to Come Out All Right.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 30.—F. B. Jennings, observer of the weather bureau at Topeka, has issued his regular weekly weather crop bulletin. The showing made is much more encouraging to Kansas farmers than that of last week, and indicates marked improvement in crop conditions with the exception of fruit. It is as follows: Good rains have fallen generally throughout the state. Exceptions occurred in the east central counties of the western division and the west central counties of the middle division, extending from Platte to Osborne and from Logan to Pawnee, and in Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery and Chautauque, and the southern townships of Cowley, Sumner, Harper, Barber, Comanche, Clark, Meade and Seward. Heavy rains in the Kaw valley with very heavy rains in Anderson and Franklin. Hailstorms occurred in many counties. A general frost occurred on the 29th.

The week has been cool for the season. A deficiency in sunshine has prevailed in Republican, Solomon, Kaw and Marais des Cygnes valleys, in Sedgewick, Woodson, Chautauque and Montgomery counties. In general, there has been a positive improvement in all crops, though the cold weather has lessened the beneficial effect of an otherwise good week. The least beneficial results for the week were felt in the counties from Hamilton, Kearney and Finney, northeastern to Osborne and Lincoln. In the northwest good soaking rains have fallen and everything has been much revived, wheat is giving better promise, and a much larger acreage of corn than usual is being put in. In the southeastern counties there is much improvement generally, though there is also much complaint of chinch bugs, which evil is reported mostly in the valleys of the Verdigris and Neosho rivers. The reports show corn to be improving in color and stand generally. Oats are heading in the south. Wheat is heading in Coffey and Franklin and is beginning to head in Leavenworth. Fruits are generally reported light.

More Miners Out.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 30.—President W. L. Walker, of the Coal Miners' union, arrived in the city. He stated that the miners here have been called out. A local miner states that the men will very generally comply with the orders, though the union is only of recent organization. It is asserted that 4 cents is not enough for the mining of coal and a half cent advance is demanded. At present the miners are working full time, but this they say is due to the strike in the southeastern part of the state. Were it not for this they would not work more than two days in the week.

To Protect the Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Dr. Guzman, minister from Nicaragua to the United States, explains that in speaking of the probability of a protectorate being established in Nicaragua by the United States his purpose was to limit his remarks to the canal and not to apply them to the entire country. His belief is and has always been that if the Nicaragua canal is built the United States will assume a protectorate over that work.

The president has appointed Col. G. M. Sternberg to be surgeon-general.

BEATING THE RECORD.

The Exposition Flyer Starts on Its Initial Trip from New York—Sixty Miles an Hour.

NEW YORK, May 29.—At precisely 2:22 o'clock yesterday afternoon a snub-nosed switch engine backed a train of four new Wagner palace cars into the Grand Central depot and alongside the third passenger platform of the New York Central & Hudson River Co. Then there was a jingle of loosened couplings and the snub-nosed engine snorted its way into the yards again, leaving the four cars standing.

Meanwhile, a long-barreled, high, six-wheeled locomotive monster was standing at rest on a short spur of track a block or two distant.

But from within its steel ribs came the sounds of measured breathings. The great thing seemed leisurely panting, like some great beast might do when lying at full length on a summer's day. There was life in the body of this great engine, as was proven by the occasional dropping of glowing coals from the fire box to the greasy ties where they smoldered. There was a ferocious tension on her iron thews while she stood so ponderously quiet. Occasionally a jet of steam broke from her throat and shot upward into the air.

Pretty soon somebody gave a signal and the man in the cab pulled out the throttle, ever so little and the big machine moved over a tangle of switches, stopped, backed down into the depot and bunted her automatic couplings into a firm grip on the four new cars.

And thus was completed the first "exposition flyer" train which the New York Central people had planned should daily traverse the distance between New York and Chicago in twenty hours.

The big locomotive chosen for the first stage of the initial trip is No. 508, and she is a full sister to No. 870, which broke the long distance railway record in September last, by running from New York to Buffalo, 496½ miles, in the actual running time of 425 minutes and 44 seconds.

AN OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRANT

A Contagious Scalp Disease Shuts Him from Our Shores.

NEW YORK, May 29.—On May 19 Isaac Buchen, 17 years old, arrived at Ellis island on the steamship Daniel, from Galicia, Austria. Buchen's passage to this country had been paid by his sister Rosa, who lives at 85 Ridge street. When the young man arrived at Ellis island it was discovered that he was suffering from an aggravated case of favus, a fungus disease of the scalp, which, although common in some parts of Europe, and especially among the Russian Jews, has not yet been found in this country. On account of the malignant nature of the disease, it is extremely dangerous to approach within three or four yards of the person afflicted. Young Buchen was debarred from landing. When Miss Buchen learned of this she secured a writ of habeas corpus ordering her brother to be produced before Justice Lacombe, in the United States court, this afternoon. In the meantime the treasury department sent word that Buchen must be returned to Austria. For obvious reasons it was decided that the case should come before Judge Lacombe without the appearance of young Buchen. When the judge heard the testimony as to the nature of the disease he decided that he had no authority to go back of the commissioners of emigration, and young Buchen will not be allowed to land in this city.

BIG REFINERY BURNED.

The Loss Over \$2,000,000—Origin of the Fire Unknown.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—The Baltimore sugar refinery, one of Maryland's greatest manufacturing plants, located at Curtis bay, was completely destroyed by fire. Its loss will approximate nearly \$2,000,000.

The flames made rapid progress and, seeing the fire was getting beyond control and that the entire plant was threatened, telephones were sent to Baltimore for assistance. The buildings by this time were a roaring furnace. There were more explosions and when the machinery, weighing scores of tons, thundered down to the foundations myriads of sparks arose and were wafted away in clouds over the adjoining property. Considerable mystery surrounds the origin of the fire. Superintendent Phineas Elton said there was nothing stored in the building calculated to cause spontaneous combustion. It is thought, however, that spontaneous combustion from an accumulation of oily waste in the machine shop started the conflagration.

Jeff Davis' Remains.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—New Orleans surrendered the clay of the ex-president of the confederate states yesterday to the keeping of the escort that is to carry it to the Old Dominion state through a dozen southern commonwealths that will pay tribute to the memory of the departed leader as the casket is borne with rapidity to its destination.

The ceremonies were simple as the funeral of an humble citizen. Barring the military display a fringe of people lined the sidewalks, and uncovered heads were the order of the day while the pageant passed on its measured march to the train in waiting to receive the casket.

Charges Against Bishop Boncompagni.

OMAHA, Neb., May 29.—Matters have come to a focus in the affairs of the Catholic diocese of Lincoln, and evidence in support of formal charges against Bishop Boncompagni have been forwarded to Mgr. Satoll for his information, before passing final judgment. The offending bishop is charged with tyranny, incompetence, disobedience and violation of the Baltimore decree. His tyranny is alleged to be the result of arbitrary suspension of parish priests, notably Father Corbett, of Palmyra, and his disobedience lies in ignoring Satoll's order to reinstate Father Corbett.

HEAVY FAILURE.

Unexpected Assignment of Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster—Other Concerns Carried Down.

FOSTORIA, O., May 27.—The business world was startled by the news that ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster had failed, and that he had turned his heavy financial interests, in an embarrassed condition, over to an assignee.

The assignee is J. B. Gornley, a prominent banker of Bucyrus and a warm friend of Mr. Foster. The liabilities are given out by Mr. Foster as being \$600,000 and the assets as about the same.

The assignment of Secretary Foster was the signal for the assignment of a number of concerns in which he was interested. The brass and iron works was one of the concerns to assign. Besides Mr. Foster, Mr. Portz was one of the owners of this concern. The liabilities and assets of this company are included with the personal statement of the secretary.

The Halbourg, Calcinand and Croker Window Glass companies, three concerns that have been backed by Mr. Foster, also failed.

Mr. Foster gave out the following statement for publication: "I cannot express the deep distress and humiliation I feel. If I could bear all the burden that my failure will entail I should feel a sense of relief. It is no consolation to look back over a business life of forty-five years which has gained for me a position of confidence that has been rarely achieved. I know that I have aided hundreds of people to maintain an honorable standing and to gain a competence and some a large degree of wealth. I know that now I have by my failure injured many people, but I hope none are to be ruined. When I returned from Washington I knew that my indorsements for the glass and window company and the brass and iron company were very large—so large, in fact, as to induce me to fear that I would have to suspend at that time. I, however, prevailed upon a friend to give me a large amount of help and felt confident that I could maintain myself and finally come out all right. These concerns owed more than I then supposed, and to add to my misfortunes the affairs of the Fostoria Light & Power Co., of which I am a stockholder, were in a bad shape financially. Then came the unfortunate financial condition of the country. Everyone that I owned stock in or had an interest in, except perhaps the Fostoria Light & Power Co., stopped paying for glass instead of being made in cash were made in paper. Sales, in fact, came to a standstill. I struggled, seeking every possible means to tide over my affairs until I am completely unable to give up the struggle until today. It will take the assignee some time to make up the schedule of my affairs. In my affairs I include Foster & Co., the Croker, Manganum & Calcinand Glass Co., the brass and iron works and the Fostoria Light & Power Co.

I can see plainly that in settling my affairs through the courts, thus compelling my assets to be sold, will do me no good. I do not desire to do this. This being so I cannot give encouragement that my debts will be paid in full.

The other concerns with which I am concerned are all on a sound basis except possibly Day & Foster. My interest in that concern is small. Payments for glass instead of being made in cash were made in paper. Sales, in fact, came to a standstill. I struggled, seeking every possible means to tide over my affairs until I am completely unable to give up the struggle until today. It will take the assignee some time to make up the schedule of my affairs. In my affairs I include Foster & Co., the Croker, Manganum & Calcinand Glass Co., the brass and iron works and the Fostoria Light & Power Co.

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GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Financial Relations Dependent Upon France and Great Britain.

BERLIN, May 27.—Herr Siemens, manager of the Deutsche bank, states in an interview that the future financial relations between Germany and the United States will depend upon the German harvest and the fate of the Sherman bill. If the drought continued another fortnight Germany must buy wheat and rye in Hungary, Bulgaria and the United States at sellers' prices. Small private capitalists in Germany have been frightened by the unsettled state of the American market, and have withdrawn their orders for American securities; nevertheless, they are hungry for such securities, and instantly the silver question is settled they will again invest in them. It remains to be seen whether the United States will be able to turn the investment to good account, or pay a regular and good interest, thereby securing the continued financial support of Germany.

ENRAGED INDIANS.

They Are Reported to Have Killed Two of a Surveying Party.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 27.—A report received here last night from the Colville Indian reservation that a party of Indians had attacked the government surveying party there and driven them from the reservation, killing two whites. The Indians are said to be enraged because the government failed to pay them for the lands soon to be confiscated. Engineer Huber, part owner of the surveying outfit, starts to-day for the reservation to verify the report. The surveying party consisted of twenty men, in charge of Engineer Maxwell. Capt. Carroll, a mining expert, was the first to give the information. Carroll arrived from the reservation last night and reported that half a breed had told the story above. Carroll's veracity is undoubted.

Senator Vest's Son Married.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Missouri people here were taken by surprise. The surprise was occasioned by the marriage of Mr. George P. Vest, the son of Senator Vest, to Miss Agatha Wheeler, of California. The wedding took place at the residence of the senator, 1304 P street. The family kept the marriage a profound secret, scarcely anybody outside of the immediate family circle knowing that the ceremony was to be performed. The bride is the daughter of Rev. Joseph Wheeler, of California, who was formerly the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Missouri of which Mrs. Vest was a communicant.

GOLD EXPORTS.

A Fresh Impetus to the Invasion of the Reserve.

WILL DROP TO \$90,000,000 SOON.

Treasury Officials Still Confident of Restoring the Gold—The Treasury Shows an Encouraging Increase in the Net Balance.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Since January 1, \$60,000,000 in gold has been exported to Europe and the export movement, instead of having abated, seems to have received a fresh impetus. Most of this gold was taken from the United States treasury and practically all that is now being exported comes from the same source.

In that time the treasury department has sustained a net loss of \$35,354,243, and the net total of gold in the treasury on January 1, 1893, having been \$121,266,592, while to-day it is only \$85,912,419. The gold holdings within the five months of this year have at times fluctuated, but since May 1 the gold has been nearly always below the limit of the reserve of \$100,000,000. It is to-day invaded to the extent of more than \$4,000,000, and advices received from New York show that with gold engaged for shipment on Tuesday and Wednesday—\$3,200,000—the total net gold remaining in the treasury will be about \$93,000,000, the lowest figure reached since the resumption of specie payments. In addition to this large engagement there are reports current here from sources usually well founded that more gold will go out next Saturday, sufficient, it is said, to reduce the gold holdings to \$90,000,000.

Despite these heavy shipments, treasury officials express the greatest confidence in the ability of the treasury to restore the gold balance. They point to the fact that there is a gradual and healthy inflow of gold from natural causes to the treasury, which is only temporarily checked by the large amounts taken for export. A cessation of gold exports in large amounts is looked for by July 1, as it is understood that the Austrian demand is well high supplied.

A peculiar and encouraging feature of the decrease of gold is that a corresponding increase is shown in the net treasury balance. That balance to-day is \$25,397,803, or nearly \$1,000,000 greater than it was on March 7, when Secretary Carlisle took official charge of the treasury department. Of this money \$11,340,000 is in subsidiary coin and \$11,050,000 in national bank deposits. Both of these items are slightly in excess of what they were on March 7.

HARBOR LINES RECOMMENDED.

They Will Soon Be Established for the Two Kansas Cities.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 30.—Gov. Stone has received the following note from Lieut. J. C. Sandford, secretary of the Missouri river commission: "In pursuance of a request from your office, under date of September 26, 1892, the secretary of war has authorized the Missouri river commission to recommend harbor lines for the cities of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan. A public meeting of the commission will be held at the office at 10 a. m., Friday, June 2, 1893, for the purpose of learning the views of the parties interested in this matter. The commission will be glad to obtain your views at the above meeting, either personally or through your representatives, or in writing."

If the duties of the executive office will admit at that time the governor will attend the meeting in person. Attempt on a Ranchman's Life. DOUGLAS, Wyo., May 30.—News reached here last night of an attempt to kill H. H. Remington near the D. V. ranch, 45 miles north of here on the railroad. He was shot at a number of times by a stranger, supposed to be one of the self-appointed avengers of Chamberlain and Ray. Remington was not seriously hurt, a ball grazing his thigh. Remington is a brother of Fred Remington, a wealthy English cattleman, owner of the D. V. ranch.

An M. K. & T. Station Burned.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 30.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas depot at Osage Mission, Kan., burned last night together with its contents, the result of a lamp exploding. All of the tickets in the office were consumed as were also a quantity of goods in the custody of the American Express Co., the office of which was in the depot building.

A Missouri Paper Changes Hands.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., May 30.—The Willow Springs Index has been sold by H. E. Smith to C. C. Mitchim, who has assumed control. The Index has been democratic and will remain so under the new management. The retiring editor expects to be the next postmaster of Willow Springs.

Incendiary Fire Near Sedalia.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 30.—A large barn belonging to C. H. Oliver, four miles from this city, was destroyed by an incendiary fire at 2 o'clock this morning. A number of valuable horses were saved, but one of them ran into a barbed wire fence and was disembowled and had to be killed.

Harvest Time in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 30.—The first sheaf of ripe wheat was brought in yesterday, and before the week is out harvest will be in full blast throughout the territory. The average is much larger than last year and the yield will average from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre throughout.

Peter N. Nelson, a farmer, was driving across the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad track near Galesburg, Ill., when he was struck by the fast train, the "Ell," and instantly killed.

Rev. Dr. Sprecher, in the Euclid avenue Presbyterian church, Cleveland, O., preached a sensational sermon denying Bible infallibility.

DUN'S REPORT.

His Weekly Review of Trade Shows Something of an Improvement.

NEW YORK, May 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "In two ways there has been quite a general improvement during the past week. Better weather throughout most of the country has stimulated retail trade and the large distribution of goods has made the jobbing trade more active. Monetary anxieties have curiously abated at many widely separated points. Large loans solicited here a week or two ago, to provide for extreme emergencies in different cities, have not been wanted. Though considerably abated, there is no definite improvement in financial affairs abroad, and the prospect on continued out-go of gold for some time to come has not altered. Speculative markets show comparatively less activity. Stocks have fallen off to some extent from the rapid recovery of last week, the average being about \$1 per share lower than a week ago. Wheat and corn are both at the same price as a week ago, although western receipts of wheat in four days have been 1,922,109 bushels, and Atlantic exports 1,304,597 bushels, and corn receipts have been very large, with insignificant exports. Mess pork is 23 cents higher, but other hog products a shade lower, and while coffee advanced ¼ cent, oil declined ¼ cent. A natural decline is seen in dairy products and potatoes. Cotton is also ¼ cent lower, although the receipts have been smaller and the exports larger than for the same week last year, but the enormous stocks in sight are not diminishing more rapidly than is usual at this season.

Imports are still large, for three weeks in May exceeding last year's by nearly \$6,000,000, but exports have somewhat increased, and for three weeks show a slight gain. The business failures for the last seven days numbered 273 as compared with 261 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 193.

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.

An Excited Passage of Arms Relieves the Monotony.

PARIS, May 27.—Sir Charles Russell continued his argument in behalf of the British case before the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration. Sir Charles Russell's statement that the American pleaders had cited the official report of Mr. H. W. Elliott, recording his observations in 1873-74, caused an exciting passage of arms between counsel, which served to relieve the otherwise monotonous character of the session.

Mr. J. C. Carter interposed with the assertion that the counsel for the United States had avoided all reference to Mr. Elliott.

Sir Charles Russell said: "That is an awkward admission, seeing that the United States congress appointed Mr. Elliott a commissioner after the controversy began."

In reply to President Baron de Courcel, Mr. Carter explained that he mistrusted Mr. Elliott because Mr. Elliott gave theories and not facts, and therefore counsel for the United States objected.

MORE TRAIN ROBBERIES.

Attempt to Stick Up a Train in Illinois Frustrated.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Reports sent back from a Mobile & Ohio train which left here last night show another case of train robbery near Forest Lawn, Ill. As the train passed the Air line crossing slowly two masked men boarded the engine and ordered the engineer not to stop until notified. One man then went to the baggage car next to the tender, and the baggage man had but \$20 passed to the rear. The messenger refused to open though a dozen bullets were planted in and about the car to no avail. At Forest Lawn, a flag station, the conductor rang for a stop, but the engineer obeyed the robbers. The conductor thereupon set the air brakes, stopping the train and got off only to have a bullet landed on the car wheel next to him. He climbed back, and when next he peeped out the would-be robbers were gone.

DR. BRIGGS TO BE TRIED.

The Presbyterian General Assembly So Decides by a Decisive Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—By a vote of 407 to 145 the Presbyterian general assembly decided to entertain the appeal in the case of Dr. Briggs, and the assembly will proceed with his trial this morning. While the roll was being called Moderator Craig yielded the chair to ex-Moderator William C. Roberts, D. D., and himself voted "aye." When the clerk had finished the call of the synod of New York and Prof. Briggs found that his petition in favor of sending the appeal to that synod, had been approved by the majority of its commissioners, outside of his own local presbytery, the commissioners from which did not vote, he seemed relieved, and rose from his half leaning position over Prof. Brown to the upright pose he had maintained throughout the trying ordeal.

A TRAIN LOAD OF SILVER.

Unoppressed Indians Tinkled at the Idea of Being Paid in Half Dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The treasury department is preparing to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims. Drafts will be drawn on the sub-treasury in St. Louis in amounts to suit the convenience of the committee of Indians having the matter in charge and paid at St. Louis in such money as the Indians may desire. They have expressed a wish that a large portion of it be paid them in silver half dollars, as the money is to be divided up per capita among the Indians, and they prefer something that has a ring to it rather than paper. To accommodate them a large supply of newly coined silver half dollars has been forwarded to St. Louis to meet the drafts presented.

Will Be Open Next Sunday.

CHICAGO, May 27.—This afternoon United States District Attorney Mitchell said it would be impossible to prepare a bill for an injunction in time to prevent the opening of the fair gates Sunday next. The national commission has adjourned until July 1, thus greatly complicating the situation.

Robbed a Railroad Depot.

NETTLETON, Mo., May 27.—The railroad depot at this place was entered and robbed. The thieves ransacked several express packages, but obtained nothing of value but a gold watch valued at \$300.

WIND AND RAIN.

Much Damage Done in Various Sections of Missouri—Wreck of a Circus Tent at Sedalia.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 26.—A terrific wind storm swept a large section of northern Missouri yesterday afternoon and evening, destroying much property and causing loss of life. Reports from the localities where the wind is said to have done its worst are meager, the wires being down. All the wires on the Missouri Pacific and Wabash railroads between Kansas City and St. Louis and all but one wire on the Chicago & Alton between Armstrong and Mexico were blown down. There were heavy rains outside of the storm belt extending over nearly all of Missouri and Kansas. The area most severely swept by the storm extends from the Missouri river near Jefferson City to a point about a hundred miles north, having a width varying from sixty to 125 miles. Considerable damage is reported at Pacific near Jefferson City, but details could not be secured last night.

The telegraph operator at Huntsville, Mo., was sending a message to this city stating that six houses had just blown down in view of the depot when suddenly communication was cut off by the blowing down of the wires and no further news from that point could be obtained.

Heavy storms, involving much damage to property, are reported from Moberly and Centralia, and the town of Ladonia is said to have been entirely swept away. In the vicinity of Mexico, Mo., the country was deluged with rain and the storm raged from 5 o'clock until late last night. It was reported from that place that Henry McCue, a farmer living eight miles north of Mexico, was killed by his barn being blown upon him. Buildings at Mexico were unroofed and lifted from their foundations, and the storm was so severe at the time particulars began to reach this city, about 12 o'clock last night, that few people had ventured forth to ascertain the extent of the damage.

At Sedalia Ringling Bros.' circus tent was wrecked while fully 1,000 people were under it. Many were injured, but fortunately none fatally.

At Moberly there was a regular cloudburst. At the fair grounds the amphitheater, floral hall and other buildings were wrecked and trees and telegraph poles scattered in every direction.

THE LATE ROBBERY.

The Amount Secured by the Train Robbers at Pacific, Mo.—A Hold Up in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—At the office of the Pacific Express Co. in St. Louis it was ascertained that the exact amount of money secured by the train robbers at Pacific, Mo., was \$1,206.50. Of this \$1,000 was in silver inclosed in a sack. There were two small packages, one containing \$405 and the other \$101.50. Missouri Pacific railroad pay checks amounting to \$2,454 were also taken. The car contained less than \$5,000 in money and valuable papers, including the pay checks. General Superintendent L. A. Fuller, of the express company, says that the stolen pay checks are of no value to anybody except the railroad employes along the line in whose favor they were drawn.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

DALLAS, Tex., May 26.—A News special from San Angelo, Tex., says: The westbound passenger train was held up and robbed at Coleman by two masked men.

The brakeman, porter and conductor were covered with six-shooters and Messenger Barry compelled to open the express door at the point of guns. It can not be learned what amount was secured from the express company, although it is generally believed that the robbers were well paid for their trouble. The passengers were not molested.

HAPPY INDIANS.

Choctaws and Chickasaws Get Nearly Three Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Cleveland has approved the deeds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the right and title to the leased lands in the Indian Territory, formerly occupied by the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, but now constituting a portion of Oklahoma territory, for which the sum of \$2,991,450 was appropriated by the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891. These nations were required to execute releases and conveyances to extinguish their claim in a manner and form satisfactory to the president.

President Harrison declined to approve the deeds submitted for release of the lands.

The approval of President Cleveland makes the appropriation immediately available and the money will be paid to the accredited agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

BILL LUTTRELL KILLED.

A Noted Desperado Shot by a United States Deputy Marshal.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., May 26.—Authentic reports have reached here that Bill Luttrell was shot and killed by ex-Deputy United States Marshal Eastwood of Oakland, I. T., fifty miles north of this place. Luttrell was a brother of Charles Luttrell, recently hanged at Sherman for the murder of W. S. Sharman at Denison, and the killing yesterday grew out of the Sharman murder, for complicity in which Bill was arrested by Eastwood and afterward acquitted.

To Suspend Mintage.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Owing to the small amount of free bullion deposited and the heavy expense of coinage at the United States mint at Carson City, Nev., Secretary Carlisle has decided to suspend coinage operations at that mint after June 1. With the suspension of coinage at Carson City the coinage of silver dollars will be discontinued for the present, as there is no demand for this class of money. Fractional silver quarters and half dollars are now being recoined at the New Orleans, San Francisco and Philadelphia mints and gold at San Francisco and Philadelphia.