

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

THE Ohio river is reported lower than THE WORLD AT LARGE. for years.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR STANFORD has reconsidered his determination to resign from the senate on account of ill health if the next California legislature was republican. He wants to remain in the senate to push his land loan bill.

MINISTER PATRICK EGAN has made public an open letter in which he replies to the charges made against him by Wayne MacVeagh, whom he denounces as a pettifogging renegade. GEN. A. W. GREELY speaks well of the military telegraph lines.

A MICHIGAN man offers Speaker Crisp \$200,000 to start a hat and woolen goods

factory in that state, Crisp having maintained that these manufactures are highly profitable under the republican tariff.

LIQUORS will be sold in Jackson park during the world's fair. After a long discussion the national commission desided that it would not interfere with contracts made by the Chicago directors for the sale of light beverages and stimulants.

FUNERAL services were held over the remains of Mrs. Harrison in the East room of the White house on the morning of the 27th, after which they left on a special train for Indianapolis with the president, relatives and near friends.

A RULING of the treasury department allows Chinese actors to enter the country.

THE EAST.

It is now believed that the liabilities of C. Burkhalter & Co., wholesale gro cers of New York, will reach over \$700,000, with preferences of \$183,367. Assignee Fancher declared to a reporter that he had no doubt the failure was an honest one.

A SERIOUS accident occurred in the West Manayunk tunnel near Philadelphie on the Reading railway. An express and a coal train met in collision, the wreck taking fire. Ten or more persons were killed and thirty or forty injured.

To AVOID thirty-three useless suits Receiver George S. Graham at Philadelphia applied in behalf of the defunct Iron Hall to have the court decree the title to all the order's funds to the receiver, without prejudice to attachments filed under such suits. This was granted.

TAMMANY ratified the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson at New York on the night of the 25th.

REV. C. H. DICKINSON, Congregationalist of New Haven, Conn., has resigned. A recent sermon on free trade displeased some of his hearers.

GENERAL A NEW device is a switch protector,

THE democratic electors of Colorado have filed their withdrawals. NATURAL gas is playing out in northwestern Ohio.

SEVEN eloping couples were married in one day at Jeffersonville, Ind. GEN. JAMES W. TUTTLE, hero of Fort Donelson, died at Casa Grande, Ariz., recently of paralysis.

GEN. POE, of Detroit, received word from the war department that his 20foot channel between Duluth, Chicago and Buffalo had been fully approved and directing him to prepare the neces-sary advertisements for bids for doing the work.

MRS. CHRISTIANA BORDNER, of Lewistown, Ill., celebrated the one hundred and third anniversary of her birth the other day. She is in splendid health. PATSY CARDIFF, the well known pugilist, is sick at a hospital at Portland, Ore., with typhoid fever. Twice he has been at the point of death.

THE public funeral services over the body of Mrs. Harrison were held in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 28th and the remains were laid to rest in Crown Hill Phillips, of Newfoundland, with fourcemetery. A FEARFUL fire broke out in Milwau-

kee on the 28th, starting in the Union Oil Co.'s warehouse. Twenty-five blocks were consumed. The loss was between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Several casualties were reported.

INCENDIARIES in Cleveland started a fire in a large glass works, in which two people were killed.

A TERRIFIC explosion of a nitroglycerine magazine at Lima, O., killed three men and injured others.

THE Missouri Pacific Railway Co. donated \$10,000 to the families of the citizens killed by the Dalton desperadoes at Coffeyville, Kan.

MRS. MARY CORDELL, of Chicago, washed her flowing tresses in alcohol, which then caught fire and she was dis-

figured for life. An effort will be made at the coming K. of L. convention in St. Louis to modify the constitution so as to admit of politics in the order.

THE divorce business in Denver, Col., is booming. The number of divorces applied for during the last six months

exceeds the number applied for during the previous six months by nearly 100. DIPHTHERIA is epidemic at Columbus,

J. S. HACKMAN, of Elkhart, Ind., died of gangrene, following cutting his corns.

THE SOUTH. THE Tolliver-Howard feud of eastern Kentucky has broken out afresh after two years' slumber. Col. Tolliver was killed and Wylie Tolliver fatally injured, while Sam Howard received four balls in his body.

THE Clark democrats of Texas are

in which the switchman must lock himself in a box before he can throw a switch and let himself out only when

County

the switch is closed. RUSSIA has demanded of Belgium that all passports issued by that country to intending visitors to Russia state the religion of the bearer. The demand is aimed at the Jews. THE Hawaiian cabinet was ousted

October 17 on a vote of want of confi-dence by the legislature. "BRICK" POMEROY has announced that

he will vote for Harrison. KING GEORGE of Greece celebrated his silver wedding on the 27th.

THE Argentine government will suppress the revolt against the local gov ernment of Santiago del Estero. A REVOLUTION in Hayti is pending.

THE Moorish government and the Anghara tribesmen have ended their little war and peace has been declared. LABOUCHERE, in London Truth, says if he were an American he would be a protectionist.

THE banks fishing schooner E. B. teen men on board, is believed to have been lost.

THE Anchor line steamer Roumania went down off the Portuguese coast 500 delegates in attendance. The conduring the recent fearful storm. All the passengers and crew, numbering 113, were drowned except nine.

EMILIO CASTELAR, the eloquent ex prime minister of Spain, will be asked to deliver an oration at the opening of wheat which gave him 2,241 bushels. the world's fair.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended October 28 showed an average decrease of 0.8 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 7.7.

Six thousand miners struck at Broken Hill, New South Wales. Scenes were similar to those at Homestead.

THE two great parties will be almost equally balanced in the Fifty-third congress, according to a statistician, with the people's and Farmers' Alliance members holding a balance of power. DURING the gale off Ireland the schooner Annie went on the rocks of the County Down and her six sailors

perished. SEVERAL Europeans having been seen in the Dahomey army, Col. Dodds, the French commander, has offered a reward of \$400 for each one captured.

NEWS comes from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, of a conflict between the civil guard and a regiment of engineers stationed at Porto Alegre. IT looks as though baseball salaries

would be lower next year.

A RUMOR is current at Apia that the British government will annex Samoa or at least declare a protectorate, though heretofore it was generally un-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The late rains have been followed by

rapid wheat seeding in the state. Senator Ingalls canceled his Chicago engagement upon the advice of his physician. Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, addressed a road, was the scene last night of a bloody battle between a band of large republican meeting at Leavenworth on the 24th.

D. A. Haines, of Ottawa county, cut eighty-four acres of corn in nineteen days with one horse.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has sent \$10,000 to the families of the victims of the Dalton raid at Coffeyville. The wheat fields look fresh and green

and the late rains will make a good strong growth before cold weather. The Illinois university football team was lately defeated in a match game at Lawrence by the Kansas university team, the score being 26 to 4.

Prof Willard, of the state agricultural college, recently secured a meteorte in Phillips county that weighed about 1,250 pounds and is the largest

one ever found in the state. The Y. M. C. A. of Kansas, Oklahona and the Indian territory recently vention was in session five days.

Mathew Armidale, of Cheyenne countv. threshed 2.200 bushels of wheat from 110 acres, and H. B. Steck, of Barber county, had 104 acres of Turkey

The executive council held a special meeting at Topeka and passed resolutions of sympathy for President Harrison in the domestic affliction that has been visited upon him in the death of his wife.

L. A. Hoffman, editor of the Harper Advocate, died in that town recently, aged 57 years. Mr. Hoffman was one of the early newspaper men of Kansas, having moved from Pennsylvania to

Doniphan county in 1857. Ill health and alleged mistreatment by a brother caused Edward R. Overton, a Kansas City, Kan., negro, to commit suicide the other day by shooting himself. The ill treatment complained of was that he had been sick for several months and his brother failed to procure proper medical treat-

ment for him. The nine-year old son of J. W. Clarkson, who lives five miles south of New-ton, was dragged to death by a cow the other afternoon. The boy was leading the cow to pasture with a rope tied around his arm. She became frightened and ran, dragging him through a hedge. His father ran to him and cut the rope, but the boy lived only a few hours.

A number of Chicago bankers had

fexican Soldiers Encounter a Band of Robbers and a Desperate Battle Ensues. New ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—The Times-Democrat's Celega, Mex., special says: The town of San Juan, 15 miles north of here, on the Mexican National railtwelve brigands under the leadership of the desperate outlaw, Antonio Gallardo, and a company of government rurals of the place

BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Courant.

The bandits rode into town about 9 o'clock last night and made a raid on the general store of Richardo Mendoza. They secured several hundred dollars in cash, driving the proprietor, clerks and about twenty customers into the street at the muzzle of their pistols. The rurals were given the alarm of the presence of the brigands and as the lat-ter emerged from the store and were in the act of mounting their horses a fusilade was opened on them by the soldiers.

Gallardo and two other members of the desperate band fell at the first volley, all three fatally wounded. The nine other brigands returned the fire and a pitched battle then ensued, the outlaws fighting their way through the ranks of the soldiers. Six of them escaped, and three were captured alive. Four of the soldiers were seriously wounded. The escaped bandits re-tained possession of the stolen money. This is the same band which a few days

ago stole \$6,000 at Loria, a town a few miles north of San Juan. They committed the robbery by

breaking into the office of Ensbio Gonzales, a wealthy manufacturer of that place. They killed a watchman and two employes in that successful raid. The money was to have been used by Mr. Gonzales in paying off the employes of his manufactory. The rendezvous of the brigands is thought to be near Guanajuato

FOOD FOR THE BULLS.

The American Agriculturist's Report of the Wheat Crop. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The American Agriculturist, in its November number, prints an elaborate review of the wheat situation. It points out that exports from India are falling off, that Russian wheat is being held for an advance and that the surplus for export from Australia and South America is very small. The world's reserve supply was by no means made up by last year's heavy yield in the United States and the replenishing of these reserves accounts for our enormous exports and the active foreign market at present. The Agriculturist's returns by conference with state agencies for crop statistics, where such exists, and by its own system on reports, indicate a total

SWEPT BY FIRE.

NO. 6.

Destructive Configration at Milwaukee-The Loss Over Ten Millions Dollars-Some of the Sufferers.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.-Scores of blocks of Milwaukee's largest business firms, together with hundreds of frame houses, were destroyed by fire last night. Commencing in an establishment on East Water street, next to the river, the flames driven by the fearful hurricane that was blowing spread with frightful rapidity to the lake over half a mile to the east. It is utterly impos-sible to estimate the loss with any degree of accuracy. Even a complete list of the big business houses cannot be obtained, while to these must be added the small individual losses of hundreds of small property owners whose houses and household goods have been destroyed.

The tract burned is over half mile wide east and west and a mile north and south. Commencing in the estab-lishment of the Union Oil Co. at 275 Water street, the fire was burning fiercely when the city department reached the scene. Owing to the hurricane that was blowing the men were utterly unable to do anything and for any practical results might as well have done nothing. In spite of this the men worked bravely and did all in their power, risking their lives in the burning buildings and endeavoring by tearing down blocks in advance of the path of the fire to check it. This was in vain, and all night long the flames continued along their way from the estab-lishment on East Water street.

Where the blaze started the path of the fire was in the shape of an immense V, the connecting point of the two bars being in the oil establishment, with one line extending directly east to the lake, the other running to the lake in a southerly direction. Through immense factories, from four to seven stories high, which were supposed to be fireproof, the flames spread with as much ease as through the frame cottages, which they attacked further east. After wiping out the factories and wholesale establishments the fire found easy prey in the scores of blocks filled with frame houses, which extend east of Milwaukee street.

From here the flames leaped to the freight house of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western. These caught in the extreme southern end and in a moment were ablaze along their whole length, over two blocks. Adjoining the depots were the freight yards of the same railroad, as well as of the Chicago & Northwestern. These yards were filled with hundreds of loaded cars, all of which were quickly consumed. As soon as it was seen that the yards were in the path of the holocaust a score of switch

FOREST fires are raging in the mountains near Tremont and Carlisle. Pa.

REV. W. E. LOUCKS, of Camden, N. J., has gone nervously prostrated. A woman of Atlantic City made the trouble.

EDWIN GOULD, son of Jay Gould, has been married to Sarah C. Shrady, stepdaughter of Dr. George B. Shrady, of New York. Rev. Robert Collyer officiated.

AT a fire in a Pittsburgh, Pa., leather store seven firemen were suffocated by smoke and three of them may die.

AT a conference of republican manag ers at New York the situation was canvassed and confident hopes of the election were expressed.

THE failure of Clement M. Cumming was announced on the New York Stock exchange. Liabilities \$200,000; assets, \$30,000.

It is stated at Pittsburgh, Pa., that there is a prospect of settling the river miners' strike at a reduction of onehalf cent a bushel on the old rate.

AT Perry, N. Y., while David Allen was watching the game a foul ball struck him over the heart. He gave w gasp and fell dead.

A NEW YORK undertaker named Delay took \$50 to decently bury a corpse. On exhumation it was found that he in. terred the body naked in a pine wood box. He was charged with larceny. PROF. SWINTON, author of the well known school books, died at New York aged 60. He was born in Scotland.

A SERIOWS fire broke out in the Brook. lyn Cooperage Co.'s building at Jersey City, N. J., and before it was subdued about \$300,000 damage was done.

THE Boston & Maine and the Reading railroads have formed a combination.

EDWARD GALLER has been sent to the penitentiary for thirteen months. He was postmaster at Spring Hill, Pa., and carelessly abandoned his trust, leaving the office locked up-which was contrary to law.

Ar Mapleton, Pa., a car ran away down an inclined plane, and dashing into a waiting crowd at a depot killed three persons.

THE municipal election in Newport, R. I., went in favor of the republicans.

THE WEST.

JOHN P. REA, ex-commander of the G. A. R., is out for Cleveland and the democratic ticket in Minnesota.

ROWENA, the two-year-old Palo Alto filly, made a mile against time in 2:1814 at Stockton, Cal., the fastest time ever made by a two-year-old filly.

BEN BOWLEGS, a noted Creek desperado, has been captured.

A FAMILY of four persons were burned to death in a fire at Cleveland, O.

THE Chicago registration reached over 270,000.

ERNEST KEENARD, of Chicago, 65 years old, wealthy and a recluse, was found sitting at a desk in his library with his head split wide open, dead. Robbery was the apparent motive.

greatly worried over the provision of the new state ballot law which forbids the use of one name on more than one ballot, the republicans having indorsed his nomination.

THE two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wooten fell into a kettle of boiling soap at Terrell, Tex., from the effects of which it died in a few hours. THE compress mill at Temple, Tex.,

burned. Loss, \$80,000. DEPUTY SHERIFF DOLLARHIDE was drugged and shot dead at a dance at Chapel Hill, Ark. He was put out of the way by friends of parties indicted for murder, as he was a material wit-

THE mortgage on the Chattanooga Southern road has been foreclosed. A WATERSPOUT in southwestern Texas drowned one man and a great many cattle and horses.

AT Palos, Ala., on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road, Engineer Harry Monroe and Fireman William Church were- killed and Conductor Frank Black was fatally injured by the

explosion of a locomotive boiler. CAPT. W. G. VEAL was shot dead at Dallas, Tex., by Dr. R. H. Jones, in the headquarters of the confederate re-

union, it is said for a wrong done Mrs. Jones twenty-three years ago and which she had never disclosed until recently. THE British steamer H. M. Pollock

was on fire at Galveston, Tex. She had 600 bales of cotton in the hold. The damage was \$18,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., is in the throes of a municipal scandal. GAS and oil wells are being developed

in Logan county, Ark.

WILLIAM POTTER, a prominent citizen of Belton, Tex., fell from a bluff, killing himself instantly. His skull, a leg and an arm were broken. WEBSTER FLANAGAN, collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., and Ah Jake, indicted with him for irregularities in the admission of Chinamen into this country, were dismissed on trial.

THE Medical association of Lauderdale county, Ala., have bolted from the state association, and are now termed by the latter professional outlaws. The nembers of the association refuse to

abide by the state law concerning licensing of practitioners.

A KNITTING factory has been formed at Meridian, Miss.

THE false work of a new bridge being constructed over the Cumberland river at Pineville, Ky., collapsed and five workmen were thrown into the river, fifty feet below. E. Hickox, of Wymouth, O., was killed and the rest seriously injured.

C. L. ZANT, alias Blackman, under arrest at Vicksburg, Miss., for robbing John Loomiller of \$8,400 in Oklahoma City, Ok., turns out to be Curt Easley, of Bowie, Tex.

Gov. NORTHEN, of Georgia, in his annual message, calls for legislation against lynching.

derstood that when King George, of Tonga, died England would take that island and Germany Samoa.

THE court of queen's bench at Dublin has issued a writ of execution against William O'Brien for £3,000, the amount of a judgment against him in a libel suit

THE LATEST.

WRIGHT and Cudahy closed out their big deal in pork at an immense profit. No agreement has yet been reached between the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the operators.

In a fire which destroyed the hut of a miner at Des Moines, Ia., two children were burned to death.

THE fight between Choynski and Godfrey took place at New York and Choynski was the victor in fifteen rounds.

AT Alexandria, Ont., Mrs. Morrier went visiting, leaving her four little children in the house, and while she was away the house burned with the children in it.

THE Schuykill (Pa.) coal exchange, in calculating the wages and hours of the miners of the Schuylkill region, have fixed the rate at 8 per cent. above the \$260 basis. This is an advance of 2 per cent. over last month's wages.

ONE troop of the Fifth. cavalry, commanded by Capt. Hall, left Fort Reno, I. T., for the Cherokee strip with instructions to clear the same of all cattle. Reinforcements will follow if necessarv.

ORDER has been completely restored in the city of Santiago del Estero, Argentine. The rebels have been dis armed by the federal troops.

A COLLISION took place on the Southern Pacific railway between two passenger trains near Tucson. The engineer, named Hoffman, was reported killed and several others badly injured. HENRY B. RYDER, formerly American consul at Copenhagen, has been sentenced there to eighteen months' imprisonment for theft, fraud and per-

ROBBERS entered the Phoenix national . bank in the village of Phoenix, fifteen \$527; increase in net earnings, \$1,992,365. miles north of Syracuse, N. Y., and got The net income from various properties away with \$3,000.

THE ninth victim of asphyxiation at Hyde park, Chicago, was John Reynolds, found dead in the Hotel Bernard. These deaths were due to the abominable gas service.

SENATOR JOHN C. CARLISLE failed to register for this election. He explained that he was away from his district at the time and expected the customary two days' grace.

MANN S. VALENTINE's will bequeaths his collection of curios, etc., \$55,000 did not know where the weapon came cash and his elegant mansion as a nucleus for a public museum at Richmond, Va.

THE steamer Puritan ran into a row boat on New York sound. One man was drowned and three injured.

THERE is a cabinet crisis in Brazil

gold medal made to be presented to John Kloehr, who killed three of the Dalton gang in their recent raid on Coffeyville. The medal was recently forwarded to Mr. Kloehr. It is of gold with a large diamond set in the center. The inscription reads: "John Kloehr-

the emergency arose, the man ap-

peared." The Kansas Undertakers' association (the coffin trust) has gotten into trouble. There are fifty-eight members of the association in Kansas, all of whom have been arrested by the United States authorities on the charge of violating the anti-trust law. A hearing of

the case has been set for November 24 before United States Commissioner J. C. Wilson at Topeka.

The dead body of Charles Pickering, an old soldier, was found the other morning in a clump of bushes near the home. Investigation proved that death was due to exposure. He was discharged from the soldiers' home some weeks ago and during this time he appeared to have no other abiding place except that which he could find in

places near by the home. Thomas McDougal, a Leavenworth pension agent, was recently arrested on the charge of violating pension laws. He is accused of detaining and refusing to give over papers belonging to an old veteran named George W. Hutt. The arrest was ordered from Washington. McDougal claims he went to considerable expense to secure Hutt's papers and that he was simply holding them until paid for his outlay and trouble.

The annual financial statement of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, submitted to the recent meeting of the stockholders at Topeka, showed that the average operated mileage of the Atchison system proper is 7,124 miles;

gross earnings, \$36,438,189; net earnings, \$11,227,255; increase in gross earnings, \$2,774,473; increase in net earnings, \$1,606,709. The gross earnings of the entire system for the past year has been \$47,347,226; net earnings, \$15,117,self. 456; increase in gross earnings, \$3,281,-

amounted to \$1,000,000. Paul Switlick visited his sister ten miles north of Silver Lake the other night, and when he mounted his horse

to return home a pistol shot was heard and Switlick received an ugly bullet wound in the left side. He fell to the ground and was picked up unconscious by his nephew. A revolver was found tied to the saddle of Switlick's horse, but he said that he had no revolver and from. Investigation points to a prob-

able attempt at murder. Switlick is an old settler and is a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. Recently he went into life insurance rather heavily and is now carrying policies aggregating #85,.

wheat crop for 1892 of 494,434,000 bush els.

It claims that the acreage of wheat has been greatly exaggerated, the yield per acre over-estimated and the crop reported at 5 to 15 per cent. more than was actually harvested. This year's total crop by states appears from the paper's review as follows in round millions of bushels: Pennsylvania, 18,000.-000; Ohio, 31,000,000; Michigan, 21,000, 000; Indiana, 34,000,000; Illinois, 39,-000,000; Minnesota, 52,000,000; Iowa, 8,000,000; Nebraska, 17,000,000; Missouri, 24,000,000; Kansas, 68,000,000; Califor-nia, 25,000,000; Dakota, 66,000,000; other states, 90,000,000.

LONDON SOCIALISTS.

Unemployed With Plenty of Funds to Hold a Demonstration.

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- The socialist committee of six appointed to arrange the Trafalgar square demonstration on November 13, the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," has formulated a resolution which will be presented and undoubtedly passed at all platforms on that day. The resolution affirms that the number of unemployed workmen in the United Kingdom, and especially in London is increasing with alarming rapidity; that the suffering the coming winter is likely to be unprecedented, and that, therefore, the imperial government, the county councils and all other bodies of local authorities ought to pre-

pare to supply employment on needed public improvements. The fund for the demonstration is under the care of William Saunders, who reports that the contributions have far exceeded expectations.

A JEANNETTE SURVIVER.

Crazed By His Hardships He Commit Murder and Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.-Early yeserday morning James D. Bartlett, one of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, shot and killed his wife's niece. Littie Carpenter, shot his wife in the shoulder and then shot and killed him-

Mrs. Bartlett was aroused by a pistol shot in her niece's room, and as she rushed out into the hall she met her husband who, without a word, shot her through the shoulder, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Then he shot himself through the head.

When the neighbors rushed in they found Miss Carpenter dead by the side of her bed where, evidently, she had sunk down when shot as she was trying to escape. Since his return from the Arctic regions Bartlett's mind has been weak, as the result of hardships experienced, and he had threatened to murder his wife and niece.

Tin Plate at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.-Negotia-

tions are on for the establishment of another tin plate factory in this country, and there is a fair prospect of ground in Kansas City being selected as the site for the plant.

engines were set at work to endeavor to get the loaded cars out of the yards.

As soon as the destruction of the railroad vards was assured, the wind, as though prompted by malice, veered from west to northwest. Had it remained in the west, the flame would have exhausted itself in the lake. Chief Foley kept the fire confined to one block on East Water street until 7 o'clock, when it got away from him and leaped across the street and began a rapid march toward Lake Michigan, six blocks away.

The entire lower part of the Third ward, inhabited largely by poor Irish families, is devasted. About 300 dwellings have been destroyed and the poor people have been wandering about the streets loudly lamenting their losses. Some plan for the relief of them will no doubt be made, but at this time people seem to be stunned and are doing nothing.

At 10 o'clock the gas works were burning and frequent explosions occurred that shook the whole city. The lights went out. The department used dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames and several build ings were blown up.

During the course of the fire a number of barns and large livery stables were burned. These were filled with horses, which were liberated by the police. The horses ran wildly about the streets and before they could be caught a number of persons were run down and badly injured.

From reports now coming in it would seem that the number of lives lost will be considerable.

The losses will reach \$10,000,000. At 2:40 o'clock this morning the fire was under control.

Leading insurance men say that about half of the loss is covered by insurance. Some of the losses are as follows: Bubb & Kipp, furniture, \$30,000; J. Mott & Co., paints and oils, \$250,000; J. P. Kissinger, wholesale liquors, \$55,-000: Milwaukee mirror works \$50,-

000; B. Leedersdorf, tobacco, \$250,-000: . Mugler Lithograph company \$150,000, Roundy, Beckham & Co., wholesale products, \$35,000, H. Schertels & Co., wholesale grocers, \$200,000; J. Wellmure & Co., wholesale grocers, \$200,000; Milwaukee Chair company,

\$250,000; Northwestern freight houses, contents and cars, \$300,000; Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western freight houses, \$250,000; P. Flugo & Co., confectioneries, \$25,000; Sauer & Co., gloves, \$10,000; fifty smaller business buildings, \$500,000; 500 dwellings and cottages, \$50,000; T. P. Dosmen & Co, \$150,000; Weesel & Vitler, machinery,

\$100,000; Toepner Eisens, machinery, \$40,000; Bayley & Sons, machinery, \$50,-000; Inbusch Bros., grocers, \$250,000; Feneker & Broconfred, \$15,000; Delaware & Quentin, tool shops, \$250,000; Milwaukee Bag Co., \$50,000; A. J. Hilbert & Co., flavoring extracts, \$4,000.

not included in the above statement

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A CAMERA ROMANCE.

The Artist's Convincing Argument

for His Favorite Invention. HE owls were

> holding a ses-sion at the club. The hour was late, the cards lay idle on the table, and between puffs of smoke and sips of claret punch we plunged into the discussion of the abstract. Politics were es chewed, but noble protector. My heart almost science, reli-leaped with hope. But no, there were gion and the

arts were debated long and earnestly. he professor had just been telling of his latest mathematical successes

and filled us full of his new theorem of quadratic equations, and the doctor had invited our attention to his recent discovery of a new species of microbe, when the engineer diverted them from their favorite topics by propounding the question: "What is the most valuable invention of the age?"

The professor promptly declared that the locomotive could not be dispensed with, and began an elaborate calculation of the number of horses it would take to move the freight that is annually handled by the New York Central, whereat the doctor put in his oar for the medical application of electricity and opened fire on us with a lecture on electro-therapeutics which he had recently delivered before the students in the hospital.

The engineer interrupted him and M. Dauchy. Almost breathless with expatiated on the use of electricity in excitement and anxiety I strained echanics until I precipitated a derisive laugh & declaring the camera to be of all that was said. I almost forgot eally the most important invention of the age. The professor, the doctor and M. Dauchy picked up a packet of pathe engineer looked at me as if contemplating my removal to the insane ward of the city hospital, but I clung to my opinion and reasserted it.

"Will you buy if we consent to listen to your argument?" asked the professor. I expressed a willingness to foot the bill for additional punch and cigars.

"All right," responded the engineer, touching the electric call for the waiter. We lighted our fresh Gracias and I began my tale.

'When I went to Paris to study art I took with me a folding camera, which thing remarkable about the clearness takes a 5x7 picture. I intended to use of this picture that had struck me at the it on my sketching expeditions, and time. I remember that even the hands preserve with it as well a few souvenirs on the clock were to be seen, for the from the points of interest that I might | sunlight chanced to fall full upon it. visit in Europe. Arrived in Paris, I took a room in a large compartment house, the price of which was in har-I was back with the picture in my mony with my rather limited means. I hand. As I entered the courtroom I cooked my own breakfasts and lunches glanced at Annette. She seemed to on a gas stove, and took one hearty meal a day at some one of the excellent

FARMERS ROBBED.

"While enjoying a ride on top of an

mnibus and reading my Figaro one

in some very shady transactions. The

"I at once decided to attend, hoping

to get a glimpse at the face of my fair

Annette. The courtroom was crowded

with angry creditors, and the usual rabble of lookers-on. Seated near her

of loving solicitude for him. I found a

attracting attention, and there I sat

torturing my soul first with pity for

Annette and her father, and then with

pity for myself. It occurred to me for an instant that if M. Dauchy was sent

to prison, I might play the part of the

relatives rich and kind, that would not

see her suffer, and I felt, too, that An-

nette's proud spirit would never allow

her to marry while her name was

"The case proceeded slowly, and the

weight of the evidence seemed to be

against M. Dauchy. All apparently

hung on the delivery of a certain pack

et of valuable papers to M. De Puy, the banker, whom I had seen across the court. M. Dauchy swore that he de-

livered these papers to M. De Puy on

the 18th of July, that gentleman hav-

ing called for the purpose of obtaining

them on the morning of that day. Hav-

had demanded no receipt. M. De Puy

denied point blank having received the

papers from M. Dauchy on the day

named, or any other day. He even

in Paris on that day, and produced two

witnesses to corroborate his testimony.

"It seemed to me that everything was

going wrong. I could see no hope for

every nerve to catch the full meaning

to look at Annette. Just at this point

pers and handed them across the table

to his attorney. Something in the

movement struck meas familiar. What

could it be? I felt that I must solve the

problem at once. It was my chance to

act, but my brain was in a whirl. What

was the connection? Why could I not

get something tangible out of my con-

"My pictures! There was one; yes,]

remembered it perfectly now, in which

M. Dauchy was handing a packet of pa-

fused ideas?

ing perfect confidence in M. De Puy, he

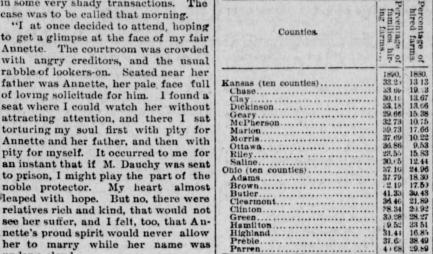
under a cloud.

case was to be called that morning.

Protection Has Foreclosed Firm

norning, a few days after I had wit-Mortgages_Two Typical States. At the request of Senator Peffer, of increased manufactured product grow-Kansas, the census bureau has prepared ing out of their labor which we could not nessed the angry scene between An-nette's father and the banker, my eye a table making a comparison between export, owing to high tariffs on raw was caught by the name of M. Dauchy agricultural conditions in Kansas and material, that in one year the surplus in the headline over the court items, in Ohio. The selected counties are con- of manufactured product would be so Reading farther I learned that he was sidered, and the conclusion is that the great we would have to begin importing concerned in a recent bank failure. He farmers of Kansas have no great reason | farmers to consume it. had gone into some wild speculation to complain, as they are about as well with the president of the bank just a few days before its collapse and had off as those of Ohio. The table is as become involved, innocently I felt sure,

follows:



ns.

33 51

change

It must be noticed here that of the total number of farmers in these ten counties of Kansas 33.25 per cent. are renters, while 37.10 per cent. of the farmers in ten Ohio counties are renters.

It is argued from this astonishing showing (over a third of the farmers of tariff and all it is worth in fair ex-Ohio and Kansas landless) that Kansas has complained too much, since Ohio is even worse. But how are the farmers of Kansas helped by the poverty of Ohio farmers under republican laws? But here is another point for considera-

Percentage of renters in ten Kansas coun-.33.25 went so far as to swear that he was not Percentage of renters in ten Kansas coun-

tics, 1880.

Increase of percentage of Kansas renters in and nearly three times as many landless make 10 cents. He will get rich at it."farmers in Kansas in 1890 as in 1880. Here is the like table for Ohio:

Percentage of renters in ten Ohio counties, 1890 .37.10 Percentage of renters in ten Ohio counties, 18:0 .

Increase of percentage in Ohlo in ten years. 12.14 So it is shown by the figures of the ensus office that while the increase in the number of landless farmers in Ohio has been 50 per cent. in ten years of republicanism, the percentage of increase in Kansas has been 153 per cent. Tabulating these instructive figures they will stand thus:

Increase of the landless farmers in Kan

sas in ten years of republicanism increase of landless farmers in Ohio in pers to M. De Puy. There was someten years of republicanism. Net increase in Kansas over Ohio in pov-"I hurried out of the court and ran

1 . TYLANDINIUT.

ural laborers in one year. Where are they to be employed? One-third of the number would be workers and with the

"You cannot restrict imports without

restricting exports. Two things are necessary to make trade; a man cannot trade with himself. Two things must pass in every transfer. Suppose a man has a horse he wants to trade for a cow. There is no law against a horse trade, but one against the trading of a cow.

What is the effect of such a law? Is it not to restrict commerce? To destroy trade? To lose money? When we bar out importations we not only destroy the exchange of foreign goods for our surplus farm products, but, by reducing the trade, employment and wages in foreign countries injure their capacity to consume them even were they willing to send the cash for our surplus. What is the price of wheat to-day? [A voice: 'Sixty-three cents.'] And how much has it fallen since the famine demand of Russia paid for in gold, because our tariffs prohibited exchange, has

ceased? "Tariffs reduce wages. The farmer who gives six days' work at a dollar a day for six yards of cloth at a dollar a yard is enjoying fair trade, pardon me, free trade, God's trade, but if a tariff of 100 per cent. is put on the cloth, the farmer must work twelve days at 50

cents a day to make the \$6, which is what the cloth is worth without the "The labor cost in protected articles is a small item of the total. In Carnegie's steel works it is \$3 a ton; the tariff is \$13. Since Mr. Carnegie is speculat-

ing in magazine articles what to do with his surplus wealth I will tell him: Give it to the men who make it. "But they tell us the foreigner pays . 13.13 the tax. Oh, yes! The man who makes

a yard of woolen cloth in England for 20.12 90 cents and pays \$1 to import it into Senator Mills at Collinsville, N. Y., Oct.

"CALAMITY CROAKERS."

lamity Howiers"-They See Through "alamity" Glasses.

Talk about "calamity croakers." Just now the republicans are making themselves hoarse telling us about the distress caused by the McKinley billtheir realization of the sermon on the mount. No. they do not mean the distress at home. They never see what can be observed with the naked eye anywhere-the wage reductions in pro-Per Cent. tected industries; workmen stranded by the closing of mills by tariff trusts; 153 hunger and disease in millions of families poorly fed and clad because

the "protected markets" have ex-103 hausted their funds. They look The great percentage increase of through telescopes and see the poor Kansas poverty over Ohio poverty is ac- laborers in England, France, and Gercounted for by the fact that Kansas many who have their wages reduced or farmers made a more recent start as have no work at all because McKinley landowners. Republicanism has been has shut the products of their toil out turning them out of their homes faster of our markets. They enjoy this than in Ohio, because, in 1880 when spectacle in Europe; then why does it this comparison began, the percentage make them so mad when democrats of Kansas farmers owning their own point out the distress here caused the same cloven-footed percentage. It will be seen, however, measure. Both parties agree that Europe is more or less injured by the that over a third of the farmers in both country is also, and to a greater extent, states, as shown by these ten sample cursed by McKinleyism. To this the counties selected by the republican cen- republicans take exception, because they assert that what injures Europe Think of it-an increase of 153 per must necessarily help America. A protectionist cannot understand that both ers in Kansas in only ten years of re- parties to a trade can be, and usually

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

An early application of ointment of nitrate of mercury is recommended as an effective means of absorbing boils.

-Washington Pie-Three eggs, one cup of sugar, heaping cup of flour, tablespoonful of melted butter, small half-cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, pinch of salt. Bake in two tin pie pans.-Boston Budget

-Oatmeal Cakes.-The oatmeal left from breakfast mixed with an equal measurement of flour-that is, one cupful of flour to one of cooked oatmeal, with one beaten egg, half cupful of milk and a spoonful of baking-powder, will make very nice pancakes .- Country Gentleman.

-To Clean Feather Pillows-Feather pillows may be freshened and the feathers made light by placing them on a clean grass plot during a heavy rain Let them be thoroughly wet, storm. and then hung in a shady place to dry. Feather pillows should never be exposed to the sun.-Ladies' Home Journal.

-Spanish Rolls.-Sift one quart of flour, add to it a pinch of salt, one spoonful of yeast, two eggs, well beaten, and a half-pint of milk. Knead it and set in a warm place to rise. Next morning work in two tablespoonsful of butter and make the dough into small rolls. Place on a tin and let them rise again before baking .- Philadelphia

-Roast Pigeons.-Clean, wash and stuff as you would chickens. Lay them in rows, if roasted in the oven, with a little water in the pan to prevent burning. Unless they are very fat baste with butter until half done, after that with their own gravy. Thicken the gravy that drips from them and boil up once; put in gravy-boat. The pigeons should lie alose together on the dish .-Housekeeper.

-All kinds of raised bread or cake rise much quicker in a kitchen in daytime when the kitchen is warm, than at night, when the fire is out. Therefore five or six hours in the day are equal to twelve hours at night. In cold weather anything made with yeast should be made early in the evening, that it may get started to rise before the kitchen is cold. Some housekeepers keep a piece of an old ironing blanket, kept elean, to fold and lay over the cotton or linen bread-cloth, to keep the bread warm while rising.

-Cleaning Curled Hair-Take your mattress into an empty room and remove the hair from it slowly, so that you may not be choked with dust. Pick the hair over thoroughly and wash a little of it at a time, through several pails of strong soap-suds. When it is well rinsed and wrung as dry as possible, lay it in two thin sheets of thin muslin, basting them together at the ends and tacking them here and there in the center, and hang up to dry. Work of this kind should only be at tempted when the weather is likely to be fair. -- Ladies' Home Journal.

-Chicken Soup.-If all the bones of chicken are saved when making pates or the like, a delicate soup can easily be made. Cover them with cold water. bring slowly to a boil and simmer for two hours. After simmering one hour, add onion, parsley, thyme, salt and white pepper. At the expiration of two hours strain, return to the store, add half a cupful of rice soaked in cold

Look at the Clock!

See how regularly its pendulum swings to and fro. With kindred regularity do the bowels move when the habit of body is re-formed by the thorough laxative and pro-motor of digestion and secretion, Hostet-ter's Stomach Bitters. The liver, too, al-ways affected in constipation, resumes its activity when this medicine is used. Not less efficacious is it in malarial and kidney trouble, rheumatism and aervousness.

EXPERIENCED people don't tunble when they try to get in a hammock, because they know the ropes.

GENERALLY a Slow Match-A bashful young man's courtship.-Drake's Magazine.



IT ISN'T IN THE ORDINARY WAY If ISN'T IN THE ORDINARY WAY that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the weak and suffering woman who needs it. It's guaranteed. Not with words merely; any medicine can make claims and promises. What is done with the "Favorite Prescrip-tion" is this; if it fails to benefit or cure, in any case your mousy is returned. Can you any case, your money is returned. Can you ask any better proof that a medicine will do what it promises !

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a certain remedy for the fils and ailments that beset a woman. In "female complaint" of every kind, periodical pains, internal inflam-mation or ulceration, bearing-down sensa-tions, and all chronis weaknesses and ir-regularities, it is a positive and complete-cura.

To every tired, overworked woman, and to every weak, nervous, and ailing cne, it is guaranteed to bring health and strength.



years ago I had Bronchitis, which finally drifted into Consumption, so the doctors said, and they had about given me up. I was confined to my bed. One day my husband went for the doctor, but he was not in his office. The druggist sent me a bottle of Piso's. Care for Consumption. I took two doses of it, and was greatly relieved before the doctor came. He told me to continue its use as long as it helped me. I did so, and the result is, I am now sound and wellentirely cured of Consumption.-Mrs. P. E. BAKER, Harrisburg, Illi-

11, 1892.

The Republicans Are Now the Real "Ca.

cafes to be found along the route be tween my room and the academy where 1 was pursuing my art studies.

"A few weeks after I took these lodgings the suite of rooms on the opposite side of the little court into which my window looked was taken by M. Paul Dauchy, the famous artist, and his daughter, Annette. The court was scarcely twenty-five feet in width, and every morning I saw Annette at the window, watering the flowers or sitting in the little balcony reading, sometimes to herself and sometimes aloud to her father. The face haunted me. I found myself painting her likeness into every picture that I attempted at the academy. I was constantly trying to reproduce her features on canvas, but no red was rich enough to paint those smiling lips, no white could equal her rows of matchless teeth. 'Twould, indeed, have taken the hand of an old master to catch the grace of her darkly arching eyebrows or the glory of her sunlit hair.

'Her cheek was like the Catherine pear. The side that's next the sun.'

"Yes. I was mad with love. I was deliciously miserable. There seemed no hope, yet I remembered that 'he has hope who has nothing else.' But how could it be possible for her father, the famous academician, to look with favor on the penniless student cooking his own meals over a gas stove?

"Every morning I watched for her appearance at the window. Sometimes I met her on the street. Once in a jostling crowd her skirts brushed against me. How my pulses leaped. I the day July 18. was walking on air. Then came the reaction. How absurd. I could never possess her. I began to dread the day when I could no longer see her at the window. How dreary this cruel world his gratitude, and handing me his card would be without a daily glimpse at her fair face and queenly form. I was in the depths of despair. Ah! My camera! I would photograph her every knowing it. I would have her picture proper, immaculately gotten up in as she appeared at home caring for her

aged father. "The very next morning I caught a snap shot of my Annette, and as the weeks passed on every bright day added one or more pictures to my collittle balcony with his friends, gayly chatting of early triumphs and defeats. After a time I noticed that there seemed day angry words seemed to be passing between M. Dauchy and a shrewdlooking old banker whom I had frequently seen in the rooms. I often took shots at these visitors with my seemed to be fond of raising the curtains to their full height and allowing full upon him.



PACKAGE TO DE PUY.

have grown a shade paler; a tear hung from her long lashes and her pretty white teeth were cruelly biting her quivering lips. But my heart was buoyant now. With breathless haste I rushed to the judge's desk and threw down my picture, explaining my action in what was probably the worst French ever heard in that courtroom. But the picture spoke plainer than words. There stood M. Dauchy at a small table across which he was handing a package of papers to M. De Puy.

Between them and just beyond could be seen a calendar clock, the hands of which pointed to the hour 9:10, and to

"The tide was turned; in twenty minutes M. Dauchy was acquitted and Annette was in his arms. His first care was to hunt me out and express he urged that he and his daughter would be pleased to have me call that evening and explain the mysteries of 'La petite camera.' I was on hand at day at the open window without her the earliest moment that I deemed newly-pressed claw-hammer and toothpick patent leathers. I wasn't so

prompt about leaving and readily promised to call again and show Annette all of my pictures.

"As soon as I dared I kept my promlection. I grew interested in the father ise. There were eighty-four pictures as well and often photographed him as and seventy-six of them were of Anhe sat at the open window or on the nette. We were alone when I showed them to her, and-but, gentlemen, I draw the curtain here. The sequel is that to-morrow I sail for Paris and two to be trouble across the court. There weeks from to-day Annette is to be-were conferences and papers, and one come my wife. What'll you have, boys?"

Onnes: "Champagne!"

"And let us drink," said the " fessor, rising, "not to our good doctor's stric bath, not to the dynamo or the camera, for there were large windows locomotive, neither to the fair Annette on two sides of the room, and M. Dauchy nor the expectant groom, but rather to the little instrument that saved M. Dauchy his liberty and gained for our the rays of the morning sun to pour in artist a wife. Vive La Camera."-William De Wales, in N. Y. Journalist.

homes was much greater than the Ohio by that evictions have taken place so rapsus bureau, are now homeless.

cent. in the number of homeless farmpublican tariff taxes against return car- are, benefited by an exchange of prodroes in exchange for farm surplus!-National Democrat.

TWO FALLACIES

Senator Mills Ridicules Protection and Paternalism "But there is another form of govern-

mental paternalism which undertakes to dictate where you shall and shall not buy your clothes. The value of labor lies in the freedom of exchange of its product. Where is the use or value of labor if you cannot sell it or its product where and to whom you please? Commerce needs independence for its best and highest development. We need a brotherhood of man to reach the best results of civilization. This is a need decreed by law. It is one of nature's dictums. Our republican friends attempt to revise this law. They say that we can produce all we consume. They would raise coffee in hothouses and tropical fruits in artificial heat. They want not only to be independent of all the world, but independent of God Almighty. The highest possible beneficence it is possible for humanity to attain is in strict conformity with the laws of nature. They are established for our guidance. If we violate them it is at our peril. But the republicans propose to improve upon the divine plan, and with paternalistic recourse to law reverse the course of nature. Man has never been made religious, moral or wise by law, and he has never been made rich by law, except by processes of legalized robbery.

"Forty per cent. of the people of this country live by farming. It is the in-dustry out of which all live. The aver-in the make-up of the parade. No banage consumption of wheat is five bushels per head. The farmer who raises 600 bushels of wheat consumes 25 bushels with a family of five. The balance is his surplus. The surplus of any prod- taxation. The biggest float of all should uct controls the price of it. It is not have been an "American tin plate" mill what is consumed, but what is left for in operation and showing the recently sale that fixes the price. The great landed Welshmen in the act of dipping wheat surplus goes to a foreign market imported steel sheets into imported tin constituting a large part of the farm and imported palm oil, with a special products, which make 80 per cent of agent of the treasury department stampour exports. The promise of a home ing "American" on each shining sheet. market to consume, being left unful- These should then have been made into filled. After years of protection the re- suitable emblems of "protection" and publican senate committee on finance distributed broadcast to the millions of proposed to shut out foreign manufact- spectators, including the thousands of tures and import foreign non-agricult- school children of New York who had ural laborers. The average annual not previously been supplied. The wheat crop is 625,000,000 bushels. The spectable would have been inspiring average consumption five bushels per and would have made an indelible im-This leaves an annual surplus pression upon all present. It is to be head. of 288,000,000 bushels. To consume this we must import 57,000,000 non-agricult-proper attention at Chicago next year.

ucts. The coatmaker, the shoemaker and the hatmaker exchange products with each other and all exchange with the farmer because each can in this way most easily procure the necessaries of life. For the same reason the cotton, sugar and orange growers of the south exchange their products for the manufactures and the wheat of the north Natural advantages and human intelligence, skill and training determine what individuals, peoples and nations will produce, where they will make exchanges and what they will receive in exchange. If the laws of supply and demand are not interfered with articles will be produced and purchased where the cost of production is least and the world will be supplied with goods with the minimum amount of labor. Protectionists put up barriers to interfere with trade and to compel consumers to buy where the cost of production is high. This interference with the natural routes of commerce increases the cost of goods to both parties making the exchange. But a protectionist will never understand how the interference with the exchange will injure both parties-as soon as he

does he is no longer a protectionist. No Tin Float in the Procession

A great oversight was made by the managers of the Columbian parade in New York. The banners and the floats were symbolical of music, art, printing,

physical science, etc., but the greatest institution of modern times, the one ner bore that most significant of all American words - "protection" - the newly-discovered method of increasing production and enriching the nation by

stituted for the rice, and such herbs as are preferred. Remnants of chicken can be used in various ways, and always have a richer, more delicate flavor if the bones are simmered in cold water as above, and every vestige of meat removed from them, and the liquid used to moisten the chicken .- N. Y. Observer.

ODD FEATS IN TELEPHONING. Remarkable Experiments Conducted in

Philadelphia Recently.

The telephone committee of the Trades league recently witnessed in Philadelphia some very interesting experiments with a new 'phone lately constructed by a resident of Darby. Thomas Martindale, chairman of the committee, conducted the party, and at the place of destination was met by Samuel Crother. For the purpose of the experiment a wire had been attached between two houses about threequarters of a mile apart. To the ends of this wire were fixed two ordinary looking telephone boxes with double ear drums. There was nothing to indicate anything unusual about the instrument. The first experiment, which, like the rest, proved eminently successful, was to talk between the two phones, each man standing twelve feet from the transmitter. Every word was heard as distinctly as if both were in the room together, and not a mile apart. Then from the same distance the two members of the league whispered, and still every word was heard. This over, a small watch was set in motion and placed near the transmitter. Every tick could be heard with remarkable clearness. After that a small child's organ was played about thirty yards from the 'phone, and every note was carried in waves across the wire and reproduced at the other end.

Another pleasing experiment- was conveying sound through half a dozen men, which passed into the drum and could be heard by the one holding it. The drum was detached and two men held the points of the wires, several others joined hands, two more held the projecting pieces of metal where the points of the wire are inserted and another held the drum. As soon as the speaker at the opposite phone began the sound waves were carried faultlessly through each man and passed out to the drum. Five minutes' conversation was kept up in this novel manner.

The next experiment was the calling of numbers from a distance of forty feet, and these numbers were repeated by the one at the other end, and then, finally, the drum was placed upon the table, and the man at the opposite telephone repeated the names of the persons present. So delicate and yet so powerful is this instrument that every name was heard clear and loud, though the parties satat least five feet from the

nois, February 20, 1891. water, one well beaten egg and half a cupful of hot cream. Sago can be sub-

BASKING IN THE SUN.

The love of sunshine is naturally one of our strongest instincts and we should be far better and healthier if we took more of it. All of these things should be enjoyed in moderation. Even walking, if the exercise is carried to the point of fatigue, is hurtful to the invalid. It takes the rarest: common sense to tell just what the sick. should do and should not do in order toobtain the best results and the least injuryfrom these things. This is certain, that: the first thing that the sick must attend to. is to see that the digestion is in perfect order. When this is not the case the evil may be remedied by taking the Laxative Gum Drop. These gum drops are the best things in the world for people with weak stomachs for the reason that they contain nothing deleterious and they can be given. to the most delicate child without injuring it in the least. These gum drops are put up in two sizes. The small size costs tencents the large size twenty-five cents. Getthem of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.,

Did you ever see a sickly baby with dimples? or a healthy one without them?

A thin baby is always delicate. Nobody worries about. a plump one.

If you can get your baby-plump, he is almost sure to be well. If you can get him well, he is almost sure to be plump.

The way to do both-there: is but one way—is by CARE-FUL LIVING. Sometimes this depends on Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We will send you a book. on it; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.



MY TREASURE BOX.

T've a box of precious treasures Which I guard with jealous care, Though I know no thief would take them Even if he found them there, For no heart but mine would cherish E'en the rarest of the set, No other eyes could read the stories Which I never can forget.

There are bits of silk and ribbon Buttons, strings of beads and lace, Tiny shells and rings and pictures Each recalling some dear face. There are locks of hair and letters— Ah, those letters are so dear, For their words of love and friendship Make those distant days seem near.

And each trinket tells a story And each trinket tells a story Of childhood, youth or older years. Tells of loving ties now broken, Scenes of pleasure, scenes of tears. Tells of loving words and wishes, Dear they are—their value naught— Dear because I loved the givers, Volue roler by monor bourth ue ne'er by money bo

Then a book of autographs, But as I read the tears oft come, For so many have departed For their bright eternal home. Thus, with a smile, a tear and sighing For the friends of childhood's day, I put my treasures in their casket, And, locked with love, put it away And, locked with love, put it away. -Luella W. Statzman, in Western Rural.



CHAPTER XVII.-CONTINUED.

"There, there," he cried, holding up "that is enough. I told you that I did not speak to remind you of anything I have done. I make no merit of the little favors and services I have been able to render you. But I am jealous."

"Jealous?" I repeated, wonderingly. "Yes, I am," he answered. "I have tried to be a true friend to you in every way, and I believe I have showed as much interest in you as this farmer ever has. Yet you are quick to speak his praises, or raise in arms for his defense. while as for me-well, you don't have much to say.'

"I have had no occasion to speak of your kindnesses," I said, "nor to arise in arms in your defense. I appreciate it all, though, I assure you.'

"That's all right," he replied. "Whatever I have done has not been done for the sake of praise. I only did my duty, and I do not want you to speak of it. What I object to is that you should lay as much stress on the little services this Cornell has rendered you. Anyone else might have done twice as much and not elicited one-half so much gratitude. I have shown that by contrast, I think."

He was silent for a minute or so. thoughtfully looking down at the floor and drumming his desk absently with his fingers. His air and tone were quite serious - far more serious, I thought, than the occasion and subject demanded.

"What I mean," he continued, presently, "is that you give Charles Cornell too much credit. I'm convinced that your gratitude is not altogether simple gratitude, but that there is a deeper sentiment which inspires your feelings. Excuse me for speaking plainly. I am positive that you love Charles Cornell." It appeared to me that Mr. Bernard

was going entirely too far, and I did not hesitate to tell him so.

"It may seem so to you," he continued. "but I think differently. I dislike to speak of these things, and if I did not feel it my duty I would not. I hold myself to some extent responsible for your conduct while you are in my employ. You came to us for friendship, intrusting yourself to our care, and I should consider that I was wantonly derelict in the discharge of a kinsman's duty if I failed to make every possible effort to train your thoughts into the right channels. Now, I believe you have given Cornell a place in your affections that a friend is denied, and I do not approve of it. As I told you once before there is a higher and brighter destiny for you than that of becoming a farmer's wife. I told you that wealth and all the pleasures and luxuries that wealth can give would be laid at your feet, and I repeat it now. They will, and with them will be the heart of a man overflowing with love and devotion. This is no dream, no anticipation, but a truth. I know it. I know the man.' "Mr. Bernard," I said, after a silence. during which I calmed myself as well as I could, "I have told you that the only sentiment I know for Charles Cornell is that of friendship and gratitude. I do not love him, nor do I believe he loves me. So please do not refer to that again. As to the rich man of whom you speak I know nothing and care nothing. I do not want his wealth nor his heart. I simply ask for the opportunity of earning my own living and of growing up into a life of usefulness. appreciate the friendship and aid of yone, and Heaven knows I should. for I stand enough in need of it to know its value. Now please don't say anything more about Mr. Cornell, and don't dislike him on account of my kindly feelings toward him." The conversation ended there, some one coming at that moment to call Mr. Bernard away. I took up my pen and continued my writing, but all day long my employer's words kept passing through my mind, and a vague fear, and dread of impending evil, took possession of me, and try as I would I could not dispel them. It seemed to me that a chasm had opened at my feet, and that daily it grew deeper, darker and wider.

After leaving the store my companion and I walked for some distance in silence. There were times when Charles Cornell seemed powerless to converse, and at those times he exerted such an influence on me that I was dumb, too. He had one of those spells now, I supposed, and while he stalked gloomily, or rather solemnly, on, I kept step with him, wondering what weighty thoughts could be in possession of his mind.

We had gone a couple of blocks, perhaps, when he suddenly turned his face to me, as if just becoming aware of my presence, inquiring with the most astonishing abruptness: "Are you happy, Miss Owens?"

"Happy?" I repeated, looking up to his disposition was lively and interesthim in perfect surprise, quite startled ing, his thoughts were never trifling or out of my wits by a question so unexin any way ungentlemanly. His advice pected.

"Yes, happy," he replied. "Are you really and truly happy?" "Why, I am as happy as I have a right

to expect, I suppose. Why do you

"I just wished to know. That's all." "Do I appear unhappy?" I asked, be-lieving he had a purpose in asking the question, and wishing to know what kindly: that purpose was.

"Why," he replied, slowly, "I can't just say that you do. Still, I thought it possible you might be. How do you

like your work?" "Very well," I answered. "It is not hard and it brings me a support."

"That's good. How do you like your employer?'

"He is kind and not over-exacting, and I have no reason to find fault with him

"I'm very glad of that," he said; "but if you have no objection I wish you

would answer my question." "Your question?" I repeated, inquiringly. "Yes. I asked how you liked your

employer."

"I told you, didn't I?" "No, you evaded it."

"Well, I suppose one has no right to dislike an employer so long as he is kind and expects only what he pays for. I said I had no right to find fauit with my employer." "As an employer you like him, then?"

"Yes." "But as a man?"

"I have very little to do with Mr. Bernard outside of our business relations."

Mr. Cornell looked at me intently for a moment, evidently perplexed .by the evasiveness of my replies.

"Miss Owens," he said, presently, 'you perhaps think me rather impertinent in questioning you concerning matters that I have no right to know anything about?"

"No," I replied, "I have no such thought."

"Well, I'm going to say something that no doubt will cause you to think so," he continued. "It is a good deal like presumption for me to say what I have in mind, and I would not under any other circumstances, but as you are situated it becomes a matter of necessity. Some one must speak and, in lieu of one better qualified, I take that duty upon myself. Remember, I speak as a friend and as the representative of my mother, and if I wound you or touch your pride, I beg forgiveness in advance. Will you hear me?"

say no. His conduct had been a revela-"I suppose so," I answered, wondertion to me. It brought to me a knowlingly. "I cannot comprehend your meaning, and haven't the least idea edge that filled my soul with sorrow. what it is you wish to say." "Then I'll tell you. You remember you wrote to my mother something

say nothing of the scowl that darkened me so I should have been shocked and himself in office, and the people are bis face. himself in office, and the people are tired of that kind of leaders. They do

champion, friend and defender of the

was a hearty earnestness, a modesty

Charles Cornell was not like other

young men. His mind was so lofty, and his thoughts so mature, that few heads

whitened by the suns of fifty summers

were more serious and sensible. Though

or suggestions came to me as from one

possessing wisdom and knowledge far

superior to mine, and therefore excited

no feeling of resentment in my bosom.

I realized how ignorant and inexperi-

of controlling my own destiny.

he continued.

and myself."

derest solicitude."

asked.

ted.

like mine?"

greatest of happiness."

ing his gaze, walked on.

vou manifest in me."

enced I was, and how utterly incapable

We had walked in silence a little way

"I trust, Miss Owens, that I have not

"And you do not think hard of me?"

"No: but, on the contrary, I thank

"And you will be careful, too?" he

"Yes, I shall be careful to keep the

"Then I am content, and can satisfy

my mother and set her mind at rest.

She loves you very much, and is as great-

ly concerned for you as she would be-

for a daughter; and there is never a day,

she does not think of you. She speaks

mother to me than anyone I ever knew,

and I often think I would give the

a curious light beaming from his eyes. His countenance was flushed and agita-

"Do you really think that?" he ques-

tioned, with unwonted eagerness.

'Would you really like to have a mother

"I should, indeed," I replied. "To

feel her love, to share her kindness and

sympathy, and to be guided and guard-

ed by her counsel would be the very

My companion clasped my arm tight-

ly, and his hand trembled. I looked up

into his face and I saw that it was

flushed and hot. He was excited physi-

cally and mentally. He half drew me

to him and opened his lips to speak.

For an instant he gazed fixedly into my

eyes, and I began to tremble, too.

Then he relaxed his grasp, and, avert-

I was relieved by his change of de-

meanor. I believed I knew what he

had in mind, and for the world I would

not have had him speak it, because to

deny him would have hurt me deeply.

and I should have been compelled to

world to have such a mother."

proper distance between Mr. Bernard

you with all my heart for the interest

when Mr. Cornell resumed, saying

wounded you by speaking as I have?" "No, not at all," I replied.

happiness of humanity.

nell. As I have once remarked, his air not care to follow the leadership of men and bearing impressed me on first sight who espouse their cause simply to win with the idea of his being the natural votes "Patriotism that needs to be stimuweak, and it did not appear to me at all lated by a good office and a large salary

is not the kind the people desire at that he was overstepping the bounds of propriety in saying what he did. There present?" I observed. "No, they have had sufficient of that and friendliness in his manner which class of patriots. But here we are at precluded all thought of his having any your door. I will say good night, now, other object save that of advancing the

as I am sure you are tired. I will see you again to-morrow. Good night." He lingered a moment as if he would add something more, then turned away and walked rapidly down the street, casting never a glance back. I stood on the steps looking after him, thinking what a noble, broad-shouldered man he looked, and what a grand husband he would make for some woman. I felt that his wife, whoever she might be, must be proud of him, and the thought almost made me jealous of the future Mrs. Cornell. I thought how easy it might have been for me to love him had I not known Will Hanley, and I very nearly regretted that it was not all different. It appeared to me that it would be very pleasant to be very comfortably situated in a nice home, surrounded by peace and plenty, and blessed by Charles Cornell's love.

TO BE CONTINUED.

FACTS ABOUT LIFE.

Figures Showing the Healthlest Parts of the World.

As a matter of fact, the average life of all the babies that come into the world is only about 38 years; very few live to be over 90, and not more than one out of 2,000 sees his 100th birthday. In the year 1889 out of every 1,000 persons living in the following countries there died: In England, 18; in Norway, 17; in Sweden, 10; in Austria, 27; in Hungary, 32; in Germany, 23; in France, 21, and in Italy, 25. How many died in and scarcely an hour, I believe, that the United States we do not know, because no account of them was kept in of you often, and always with the tenthe greater part of the country, but it was probably 17 or 18 out of each 1,000 "She cannot love me more than I do living. We do know, however, her," I replied. "She is more like a that they died faster in some cities than in others. For example, out of each 1,000 people living there died during the year ending May 31, 1890, in Mr. Cornell glanced at my face with New York city, 27; in Brooklyn, 25; in Boston, 24; in Philadelphia, 22; in Chicago, 21; in Detroit, 20; in St. Louis, 19; and in Minneapolis, 15, while in the country districts the loss was only 11 or 12 out of each 1.000. Let us see where the greatest num-

ber of old people, in proportion to the total population, are to be found living in the United States. An examination of the records of the tenth census shows that in 1880 this was in New England. Of each 100,000 white persons there were then living and over 80 years old -in Connecticut, 996; in Maine, 1,147; in Massachusetts, 809; in New Hampshire, 1,478; in Rhode Island, 827; and in Vermont, 1,222. These are higher figures than are shown for any other state. In New York the corresponding proportion was 563; in Pennsylvania, 411; in Maryland, 347; and in Delaware, 409. In Ohio it was 412: in Indiana, 261; in Illinois, 215: in Iowa, 218: in Michigan, 319; in Minnesota, 139; in Kentucky, 328; in Tennessee, 337; in Virginia, 501; in North Carolina, 507; in South Carolina, 441; in Florida, 204; in Georgia. 401; in Alabama, 341; in Mississippi 245; in Louisiana, 161, and in Texas, 111 In Montana it was only 27; in Nevada.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK. A Safe Democratic Majority Already in Sight.

The letters of democratic and repubican editors from various sections of the state to the Argus present the first | Cleveland's record fresh in his and in general survey of the political situa- the public mind, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles tion in interior New York, published spoke these brave and just words of during the canvass. This indicates the candidate of his party for presivery plainly that the drift of sentiment | dent: is strongly with the democratic party, and that diligent work from now until

half the vote, and they point by what is said and by what is left unsaid, to considerable reductions in the republican pluralities of 1888 all through the state. The republican party recognizes licans should hang their heads in shame that four years ago its vote reached high | in the presence of such a record." water mark, and has since been steadily receding. The feigned apprehension of the New York Tribune that the new ballot law will keep timid republicans, afraid of its supposed complexities, away from the polls, is a transparent evasion of the fact that the new laws

GEN. SICKLES ON PENSIONS. An Old Soldier's Opinion of Republican Pension Methods.

On the 5th of October, 1888, in the opera house at Utica, with President

"Now as to President Cleveland's record in behalf of the soldiers." They charge that he has vetoed a good many pension bills. So he and that dhight work from how ultil election will give the democratic elec-toral ticket a handsome majority in the state. Our reports cover two-thirds of the counties in the state, outside of New York and Kings, but rather less than half the vote, and they point by what institute of the state is left mercial to be a president of the signed the state of the state is left mercial to be a president of the signed the state of the state is left mercial to be a president of the signed the state of the state is left mercial to be a president of the signed the state of the state is left mercial to be a president of the signed the state of the state of the signed the state of the signed the state of the signed the set of the signed the set of the signed the set of the

Gen. Sickles, continuing, gave President Cleveland's record regarding pension bills and said: "I think the repub-

Under Cleveland's administration there were 192,070 pension claims allowed, an excess of 64,658 over the allowances under the preceding repub-

have checked the corrupt practices by there was disbursed for pensions \$284,-



which the republican vote in the in- 738,000, an excess of \$62,112,000 over the terior was formerly swelled. Reasons | payments during the Garfield-Arthur administration. President Cleveland signed more pri-

vate pension bills than were approved during sixteen preceding years of republican administration.

Mr. Cleveland has neither said por done anything, since Gen. Sickles' just eulogy of him four years ago, to earn the disfavor of any soldier .-- N. Y.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

--- The democrats of North Dakota over 2,000 conceded by republicans in are confident of victory this year. The eleven counties would imply, on a tariff reform victory of 1890 shattered rough calculation of the vote of the the republican party in that state .-

---McKinley still insists that the question of tariff is one of wages. give the state to the democratic ticket Workmen are beginning to think so, by a safe majority of about 15,000.- too, but they view it with alarm.-Ka sas City Times. ----Shelby M. Callom's engagements cover nearly all of Illinois because every other senatorial district is to be contested and nearly all of them, except those which are democratic, are doubtful.-St. Louis Republic. ----Republican managers are not satisfled with the effect of Mr. Blaine's Ophir farm speech, which has done Harrison more harm than good, and they are now begging him to make another speech to undo the mischief. -Albany Argus. ---- "There is no more danger of 'wildcat notes' in civilized communities than there is of the wild cats themselves. Those who have made the outbogus anti-trust law when he well cry know better and laugh in their ' knew that the best and the only anti- sleeves whenever a dupe is made to tremble at the picture they have drawn of the possible peril from these issues." -N. Y. Journal of Commerce. -Thirty years ago a college progood crops of that and the preceding fessor who was a democrat was a great year and urged the people to keep the rarity. Now a large majority of the tariff and star route and electoral vote | Yale faculty are going to vote the democratic national ticket, while among the Harvard faculty the sentiment in favor of Cleveland is still more nearly. unanimous. Nothing else so vividly illustrates the transformation which has come over the republican party as these humbug in the republican party it is revolutions of sentiment among the in-John Sherman. Posing as the high structors of our two oldest universities. -N. Y. Post. ---- "Now as to Mr. Cleveland's record in behalf of the soldiers. They charge that he has vetoed a good many pension bills. So he has, 1 have read his views. I am a soldier. I love my soldiers. Had I been president and a congress had passed such bills for my soldiers, 1 should have vetoed every one of them, too. They were mostly all frauds and shams, and I had no frauds under me. Any right-minded man, sworn to discharge his duty, would have signed these vetoes as President Cleveland did."-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, at Utica, October 5, 1898. ----The more that is known of President Cleveland's pension policy the more he seems deserving of the respect and gratitude of all honest veterans. Most of his vetoes were of bills in favor of claims which had been rejected by former republican administrations before decency took leave of that party. To condemn Mr. Cleveland for these vetoes is to rebuke his republican predecessors. The truth seems to be that he was animated by a sturdy purpose to do honor to the veterans by keeping their pension ranks free from unworthy men. The republican party is now trying to convince the soldiers that the two hundred and fifty applicants for pensions whose claims were rejected by Grant, Hayes and Arthur were wronged by Grover Cleveland. - St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

for the republican losses which are noted by our respected and obliging correspondents were not asked, be-

cause they are on the surface. Briefly summarized, the letters from democratic sources point to a net republican loss or democratic gain of 16,000 in forty counties. The same matio in the remainder of the state would produce a republican loss of World. about 30,000 outside of New York and Kings, in which a democratic gain of at least 10,000 is conceded. A loss of state, a total republican loss of about Albany Argus. 15,000, which, with the allowed democratic gains south of the Harlem, would

CHAPTER XVIII. I AM LOVED.

Charles Cornell came to the store in the afternoon, and together we left the office. Mr. Bernard was present, but was very busy at his desk, and took no notice of my visitor. He knew Mr. Cornell was there, of course. He could not help knowing that, and I understood perfectly that he was not pleased to have him there. He had said enough

9

HE GAZED INTO MY EVES.

about a scene in your room one night in which your employer figured?"

I nodded in the affirmative. "You remember, too," he continued. "that you expressed some uneasiness on account of his conduct?"

I nodded again, and almost breathlessly waited for him to proceed.

"Well," he went on, presently, "your letter caused my mother much anxiety, and she would not rest until I promised to come to see you and talk with you for her. She said you were so unsuspecting, and knew so little of the world. and were so innocent yourself, that people could easily impose on your confidence.

"I realized the truth of her remarks, and feeling it my duty undertook to comply with her requests. So I am here, and, to come to the point at once, I am here for the purpose of warning you against Mr. Bernard. Beware of him, Miss Owens, for your own sake. Do not permit him, on the strength of relationship, to become too familiar. Remember that in spite of your innocence and purity, a designing, unscrupulous man may do you much harm. his enforced attentions, and his publicly exhibited preferences, he can furnish food to slanderous minds and do much to injure your reputation. Be-

ware of your employer, Miss Owens, gested. and keep the proper distance between you."

to convince me of that fact, and if I bold thing for a young man to speak to and if is to coming to be pretty generally under-had wanted any further evidence of it a young lady as he had to me, and if stood now that his whole purpose is to a bound have found it in his manner, to anyone else had presumed to address use the settlers as the means to put

36: in Wyoming, 35: in knew that Charles Cornell loved me. To be loved by a man like that ought

to have filled me with joy instead of sorrow, for such love is the greatest boon a woman's heart can desire. It would have made me happy, reader, but for the knowledge that his love was in vain. I did not, and I was sure could not, love him in return.

During the rest of our walk not a word was exchanged between us. Upon reaching my lodging Mr. Cornell went in with me, and having an introduction to Mrs. Bond, entered into conversation with her on general topics. He seemed to be perfectly at ease, but he did not address me during the hour that intervened our arrival and supper. After supper he asked me to walk with him, and I went, though I trembled lest he should again approach the subject on which he had so nearly addressed me. However, my fears proved groundless, for during all our walk, which lasted for nearly two hours, he talked naturally and freely, confining his conversation chiefly to the local land troubles with which he had to do.

He seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the question, and attached great importance to the effect the western farm mortgage system was likely to have on the welfare of the country. I knew nothing whatever relative to the matter, but I listened interestedly while he talked, because any subject was of interest under his discussion, and further, because while he talked on that subject he was certain not to take up one that would have been less agreeable.

"Is the prospect of a compromise between the creditors and debtors any more promising than it was when I was at your house?" I asked.

"I can hardly say as to that," he replied. "There is very little change in the relations of the two classes. Yet I hope that the outlook is better. Some of the creditors are reasonable men and willing to give their debtors a chance to bridge over the difficulties arising out of the crop failures of the past two years; and some of the debtors are reasonable enough to meet these men half way. But the trouble is, there are some men on both sides who have no reason, but who, if they cannot dictate the terms, will have no compromise at all.'

"Such men as that Anderson?" I sug

"Exactly," said he. "Anderson's leadership has done us a vast amount of I was not as much surprised at Mr. harm. But I hope it may prove less Cornell's utterances as one might sup- potent for evil now. Many of the setpose. I had already entertained some- tlers have turned from him and taken thing of the same idea, and his speech up with more moderate ideas. I think only served to confirm me in it. Of that within a year or so he will have course ordinarily it would have been a lost his influence almost entirely. It is

kota, 57; in Arizona, 53, and in Colorado, 81.-Atlanta Constitution.

ho. 40: in D:

DID THE GHOST KILL HIM? A Daring Young Officer Who Would Slay

Is Himself Slain. The most distinguished ghost of all appears to be the black lady of the castle of Darmstadt, says Galigani's Messenger. In deep mourning she comes to announce the death of some member of the families of the grand duke of Hesse or of the Bavarian royal fami-

The apparition of this lady has from panic among the troops of the garrison. The boldest sentinels are afraid of her. One day a young officer of the grenadiers solicited from the Grand Duke Louis I. the favor of acting as sentinel at the door of the chapel through which the mysterious visitor was expected to "If it is not a genuine ghost," Dass. he said, "I will cure the practical joker of his nonsense." It was agreed that the officer should

order the phantom to halt and if it did not obey fire upon it. The grand dulse and a few courtiers posted themselves in the vestry of the chapel, from which they could see the path that, according to the legend, the black lady always followed.

As midnight approached the gayety the royal group decreased. The clock struck twelve. Before the sound of the last stroke had died away they heard in the distance: "Halt! Who goes there?" Then there was a shot.

The grand duke and the people of his suite came out from their hiding place and ran into the courtyard. The brave young officer was stretched on the round dead. Beside him lay his gun, the barrel of which was torn from the stock and twisted like a corkscrew. There was no wound of any sort on the body. Shortly afterward Louis I. died suddenly in the ducal palace.

LONDON'S water supply is furnished by seven great companies, who, in turn, are pledged as to the filtering and purity of the water, which is examined every day by expert chemists. Even with the very bad weather, which naturally will discolor the water, it is excellent.

THE daily water supply of London is 175,148,189 gallons, of which about 90,-0,000 gallons are drawn from the river Thames, and a little over 85,000,000 from the river Lea and from various artesian wells. The average supply per capita is 39.93 galles.

THE number of paupers in London. Eng., is estimated at from 95,000 to 105,000.

Ireland.

ONLY three kinds of reptiles exist in

Albany Argus. AN ARCH HYPOCRITE.

The Humbuggery of Wildcat Silver Sher-

John Sherman, the author and defender of the present crazy silver law -a law that is hurrying this country toward a sixty-five-cent dollar currency as fast as anything short of unlimited silver coinage can do it-standing before a Chicago audience and pretending to be greatly frightened about wildcat banks was a sight for gods and

This Sherman is the craftiest of all time immemorial produced a sort of the republican monopoly advocates. It was he who undertook to sweeten the McKinley tariff dose by getting up a trust law that this country can have is free trade. It was John Sherman, hypocrite, who stood up in 1880 and thanked the republican party for the good crops of that and the preceding thieves in power because a change in the white house might stop the sunshine, the rain and the harvest. His present appeals are addressed to about the same grade of intelligence.

The truth is that if there is an old priest of honest money, he is the hope of the cheap silver cranks of the far west. His silver law, now in force, is a menace to every wageworker in the land. One step more and every day's labor in America will be paid for with John Sherman's sixty-five-cent silver dollars.

Talk about wildcats! The irredcemable sixty-five-cent silver dollar that John Sherman has given us is the only debased currency that threatens this country to-day, and we have it because John Sherman found it necessary to make this concession to the bullion millionaires of the far west in order to secure their support of the thieving McKinley bill. If there is a wildcat anywhere in this vicinity it is John Sherman himself.-Chicago Herald.

----The attempt of the republican campaign managers to prejudice independent and democratic soldiers against Grover Cleveland is not bearing the expected fruit. From what we are able to see, instead of gaining democratic soldiers for Harrison, our opponents are losing some of their own veterans. The most distinguished of the soldier converts to democracy is Judge Walter Q. Gresham, who has a brilliant war record and was severely wounded on the field of battle. Next in importance is Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, ex-governor of Ohio, a lifelong republican who has announced his intended support of Cleveland.--Rochester ilerald.



The only conclusion we can come to is that the "stalwart" convention at Topeka, October 7, is directly intended

Topeka, October 7, is directly intended to keep the Republicans in power in Kansas; but, for the life of us, we can not see how a stalwart Democrat can do such a thing

bing you for nineteen years.

cents per ounce. American silver was bought up in large quantities by Eng-lish speculators and used for the pur-chase of wheat. Large capitalists en-

do such a thing.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who said that no old soldier could vote for Grover Cleveland, has been nominated for Congress by the Tamany Demo-orats.-Council Grove Republican.

We beg your pardon; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles never said any such thing; but he did say that Beujamin Harri-

son as an old soldier is one thing and as a poltiician he is something else

and that, therefore, he himself, old soldier as he is, will vote for Grover Cleveland.

The Republican papers were loud in denunciation of the treatment given by a few hoodlums to General Weaver in Georgia, but they studiously avoid any reference to the egging of Con gressman Otis while down in Franklin county. They don't care anything about Weaver, but the little episode in Georgia was taken advantage of and sent out to the world as another great southern outrage, and has been used to excite the northern heart against the south. It is all right for Kansas Republicans to throw stale eggs at an Alliance Congressman, but it is awful for Georgians to do so.

The Australian ballot, which at first promised to be such a blessing, is now the object of much fault finding in a great many States. In Arkansas it has been the means of disfranchising half the Republican voters; in Pennsylvania there is a conspiracy by the Democratic administration to hold back the tickets in certain Republican the American farmer, as he then had free and unlimited coinage of silver, just 129 cents. The Act of 1873 made his silver a commodity subject to the law of supply and demand and pur-chased in the American market for 85 center aper comparison silver was precincts until too late to vote. At this rate, the Australian ballot will soon become a stench in the nostrils of the people.—Topeka Journal.

You see, the Democrats being better posted than Republicans can vote by the Australian syster better than can Republicans, and there is where the shoe pinches. Educate yourselves.

gaged in raising wheat in India, where coolie labor could be employed at pau-per prices, and as India has free coin-The Democratic ticket in this county will be headed with Cleveland and Stephenson, followed by the Weaver electors and the People's party State ticket nominated by the Democratic State convention, in Topeka, July 6th. age, the ounce of silver received for every bushel of wheat raised by them could be coined into an Indian rupee ticket nominated by the Democratic State convention, in Topeka, July 6th. The rest of the ticket will be with the name of each different office and a blank line in which to write the name must take back his ounce of the ricket. worth to him by reason of the vicious f a candidate, except where townships have made Democratic nominations Act of 1873, 85 cents. In this way our farmers for nineteen years have been losing the difference between 85 cents and 129 cents, which his ounce of silver for township offices or endorsed a people's ticket. In such cases the town-ship ticket will be printed in accord to the endorsements. On the question of the constitutional convention, the tickets will be printed "For" with a blank space after the word in which "Against" can be written if desired.

Q

reater efficiency of the latter and them longer hours of labor." We also have farms, for these States must be fed, Mr. Blaine's opinion that the ten years following the Walker tariff of 1846 were and the supply must come from these great farming States lying at the eastern years of prosperity and progress in trade foot of the mountains. A vote for free and manufacturers. silver means more money, better prices

THEY ARE ABLE TO JUDCE.

for labor, and a ready market at our western door. Forget your party and With our agricultural products de vote to put more money in your own lining, manufactured goods are "stifpocket and proper clothing on your children. Give a Highland man's bless-ing to the leeches who have been robfening." All cotton goods are rising in price as cotton falls—an anomaly that could not exist except under the unnatural condition produced by the McKinley bill. "The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of The Republicans make the claim that gold is the only metal that has a stable the trade reporter." said President Har rison, in defending the McKinley bill value, and hence the only metal that should be used for money. Let us see how stable its value has been. Sir Frederick Eden, in his table of Eng in his letter of acceptance. "We are now fortunately able to judge of its in We are fluence upon production and prices by lish money, shows that from 1061 to

the market reports." So are we. The people who have wheat and cotton to sell have judged by the market reports, and Mr. Harrison will hear from them 1601 the value of an ounce of gold was changed by the fiat government fifteen times, being nearly three times as great in 1060 as it was in 1601. From 1810 to before long.-St. Louis Republic. 1820, both inclusive, an ounce of gold was changed in value in England ten times. (See Doubleday's Financial His tory of England, page 277.) In 1845. during the Peel Administration, the HAS A CHOICE OF HIS COMPANY It is pretty rough on the Republicans when men selected for Electors-at-Large in the Harrison interest decline the English government passed a law mak-ing an ounce of gold worth 3£, 19s. 9d. questionable honor. This has happened in the case of Judge Hare. a life long Republican, who wants to be taken off the Harrison Electoral ticket in Oregon The entire range of fluctuation in Eng-land since 1610 is from $2\pounds$, 18s. 14d. down to less than $1\pounds$, then up to $5\pounds$, 8s. for the reason thus tersely stated in his letter of declination sent to the State per ounce, then down again to 3£, 19s. 9d. Thus showing it to be exceedingly Committee: "You have passed a high tariff, so you claim, for the protection of labor, yet I have seen more than 650 manufacturing establishments reduce the price of labor of the workingmen." unstable for an exclusive money basis. In 1872 the American farmer controlled the market of the world, which is Liverpool, with his wheat. An ounce The Judge evidently takes no stock in of silver has been, during all this period, Peck's statistics, or maybe those re-markable "figgers" have not yet pene-trated the wilds of Oregon. the price for a bushel of wheat. ln 1872 that ounce of silver was worth to

HENRY TRACY.

I grieve for him, who in manhood's prime Beneath the mountains in the autumn time Passed to his eternal rest; Unbroken link of a fine old race Whose soldier band left a kindred trace In the Island of the Blest;

Far from the isle of Saints, whose ivied walls Round towers and raths, and ancient halls Are dear to all our race; A father kind, and tender mother weep For him who passed into dreamless sleep Weep God's sunshine on his face.

Beneath the prairies where the wild bird'

Falls sadly on the winds that borne along Chant requiem for the silent dead He sleeps to wait the resurrection morn When clothed in splendor, and newly born He shall rise from his lowly bed.

For you who mourn in the autumn years And in sad dreams weep sadder tears, Remember God's holy hand. Has been our refuge and our shield In sorrow keen, on batif field, In every age and land. John MADDEN.

YOU CAN WIN \$6.000

By estimating the plurality of the total popular vote, or nearest to it. which either Harrison or Cleveland will receive. For particulars see this week's Family Story Paper. Out to-day. All news-stands.

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

"Seeing is Believing."

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genulae Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 warieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAND



PROCRAM OF THE CHASE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

To be held in the High school building, Strong City, Saturday, November

12, at 2 p. m., sharp:
1. Guitar Ductt, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Replogle and Mrs F. P. Cochran.
2. Concert Recitation, Intermediate Department Strong City Schools.
3. Model History Recitation, Mr. Charles Foreign

wier. 4. Paper on Hygiene, Dr. J. M. Hamme. 5. Music Solo, Miss Mira Luttle.

antre Solo, and American Literature,
 Recess.
 Roil call.
 Paper. Early American Literature,
 Iss Minnie El'is.
 Class Recitation, Miss Lyda Ryan.
 Music, Strong City schools.
 Miscellaneous Business.
 Lower Montracomery.

INEZ MONTGOMERY, GEO. U. YOUNG, ANNA E. ELLSWORTH, Com.

[First published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR-ANT, October 29, 1892]

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the District Court sitting in and for aforesaid county and state. aforesaid county and State Ruth B. Paddock, Plaintiff,

vs.

J. S. Johnson and J. F. Johnson, defendants. The above-named defendants will take no-tice that they have been sned in the above-named Court; that the said plaintiff's peti-tion was filed in said Court on the 20th day of October, 1892; that the parties to this ac-tion are of October, 1892; that the parties to this ac-tion are: Ruth B Paddock, plaintiff, against J. S. Johnson and J. F. Johnson, defendants; that the action was commenced on a certain prom-is ory note of \$100,00, made and deliv-ered by said J. S. Johnson and J. F. John-son, severally and jointly; that they must answer the plaintiff's petition on or before the 9th day of December, 1892, or judgment will be rendered against them in the amount of one hundred dollars. together with inter-est from the 1st day of June, 1888, together with all costs accruing from this action and such other relief as the Court may deem ex-pedient. RUTH B. PADDOCK. By D A. GILLEIT. Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

Sheriff's Election Proclamation STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, 88.

The State of Kansas. Chase county, to all whom these presents come, greeting: Know ye, that I. J. H. Murdock, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, do hereby proclaim and make known to the legal voters of Chase county and the State of Kansas, that on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in





Railroad or Syndicate Lands, 'Vill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY P. O. Box 672, New York.





A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERI ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN

THE LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER HEATING STOVES

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.

YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

COLLINS & BURCIE CO., CHICACO.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

there will be an election held in each of the voting precincts within the county of Chase, in the State of Kansas, for the purpose of electing the following named officers, to-wit: For 10 Presidential Electors. For 1 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court For 1 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. For 1 Governor. For 1 Lieutenant Governor. For 1 Steeretary of State. For 1 Attorney General. For 1 Attorney General. For 1 State Superintendent of Public In-

For 1 Congressman-at-Large for the State of Kansas. For 1 Member of Congress of the 4th Con-gressional District. For 1 State Senator for the 22d District, composed of Chase, Morris and Marion counties.

composed of Chase, Morris and Marion counties.
 For 1 Representative for the 55th District.
 For one County Treasurer, to fill unexpired term of Ed. T. taker, deceased.
 For 1 County Attorney.
 For 1 Clerk of the District Court.
 For 1 Probate Judge.
 For 1 County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

struction. For 1 Commissioner of the 3d Commission-

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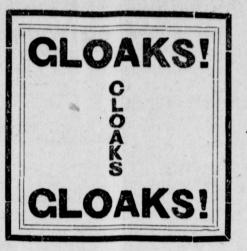
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CLOAKS!

CLOAKS!

CLOAKS.

Our line of Cloaks is now complete and we are ready to show the ladies of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity, as handsome a line of Cloaks and Jackets as will be found in this part of the country. We show the best and leading styles in this line and the prices are below competition. We are satisfied that the garments we show this season are fully 10 per cent. cheaper than they were last year and as we had unusually good success with our line last year, we are satisfied that you will be more than pleased this season.



We consider every garment in our stock a particularbargain, so it would be impossible for us to pick out the best bargains and quote you prices here. Our prices run from \$2.00 up on Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets; and from \$1.50 up on Children's Cloaks.

If you intend io buy a Winter Wrap of any kind this season, be sure to see our line before you buy, and come early, so you can pick out of the stock. Yours Respectfully,

CARSON & SANDERS,

The Shase County Courant.

has our thanks for political docu-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS, ments. THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1892

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms--pervear, \$1.50 cash in advance; af ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

BAST. NY.X. ChI.X MRX. KC. X. WFt.

 BAST.
 NY.X. Ch.X.MRX.KC.X. w Pt. am pm Dm am pm

 am pm Dm am pm

 Cedar Grove.10.87 1 27
 12 43 10 13 11 27

 Clements....10 161 35 12 54am 10 23 11 45am

 Eimdale....11 00 1 46 1 10 10 36 12 15µm

 Evans.....11 05 1 50 1 14 10 40 12 25

 Strong.....11 14 1 56 1 35 10 48 12 44

 Ellinor.....11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07

 Saffordville..1.28 2 10 1 53 11 03 1 19

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 C. K. & W. R. R. Mixed Mixed 4 20pm 4 50 Pass. Frt.

The ladies of the M. E church at Strong City will have an election day dinner. E. Waidley, of Matfield Green, has gone on a few weeks' visit in Pennsylvania.

Frank Oberst, of Princeton, Ind.,

W. J. C. Hansen and W. E. Hansen. f Strong City, were at Emporia, uesday. Mrs. Stella Orr, of Winfield, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt,

ast week Residence property for sale, cheap for eash, or on easy terms. Apply at

this office. E. P. Hickman, of Kansas City, was visiting in Strong City, the fore part of the week.

Remember, B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling goods at

City, last week.

Clements, a son.

Carson's parents.

Mrs. H. P. Brockett, of Topeka, returned home, yesterday, from lervisit to relatives here.

W. L. Osman, of Cedar Point, has moved to Coforado, to go into busi-ness in that State.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wood, of Fox creek, have returned home from their come on Sunday, Thanksgiving will be the only holiday until July 4th.-Ex. Lork Go to Cochran & Co. and get a bottle of S. D. C. and stop that cough among your horses. oct6w13 J. R. Bidwell, of Strong City, has returned home from an extended trip to the Pacific coast. City Marshal W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, on business.

FOR SALE .- Some very fine Partridge Cochin Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs,

cheap. Apply at the COURANT office. Mr. and Mrs. E. W St. Clair, of Pueblo, Colorado, were at Strong City, last week, visiting the parents of Mrs. St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracy. Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker returned

home, Saturday, from a very pleasant visit of three months at her former home in Erie, Pa.—Council Grove Re-publican.

Mrs. Henderson, of Pueblo, Colo., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracy, of Strong City, last week, accompanied by Miss Reed, of Canon. Colorado. aug18-tf

The Hon, Chas. Bucher, of Newton, will deliver a "straightout" Democratic address in the Strong City Opera House, next Saturday night, November 5th.

W. A. Waddell, of Iowa, returned to bottom prices. Mrs. Loy, of Council Grove, visited her mother, Mrs. M. Goudie, of Strong this county, last week, and bought the st of swt sec25, tp19, r8, 80 acres, all timber land, off which he intends cutting the timber.

Messrs. J. S. and S. E. Prather were visiting T. L. McClelland, of Safford-ville, last week. Born, on Thursday.October 20, 1892, to Captain and Mrs. E. S. Green, of

There is not a half inch difference Mrs. G. B. Carson and son went to i in measurement, nor a half ounce dif-Emporit, yesterday, on a visit to Mrs. ference in weight, between D. A. Ellsworth, of the South Atchison school and Jim Corbett.—Atchison Globe.

The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Headloch arrived at their residence, at Elmdale, Kansas, on Oc-tober 27, 1892. All are happy and do-ing well. She weighed 12 pounds. As Christmas and New Years will

Hon. Thos. Ryan and Senator B. W. Perkins entertained a crowded house, n Music Hall, last night. The Min-National bank notes... What is the matter with Washingister to Mexico gave several reasons ton's birthday and Decoration day? why he had come home just now, chief among which was his desire to yote a Republican ticket, thus confess-Mrs. Jesse L. Kellogg has been quite sick for the past week, but is now improving. Her mother, Mrs. Hadley, of Council Grove, was down to see her the fore part of the week. eign Minister to save Kansas to the g. S. D. C. is Stewart's Distemper Cure, o. p. Senator Perkins handled the the only remedy on the market that bloody shirt with the dexterity of an will cure distemper, coughs and the fluenza and prevent your horses tak-ing distemper. For sale by J. L Cochran & Co. Ron Sharp was arrested on Wednes-were listened to with a great deal of will cure distemper, coughs and into aid the parties charged with the Cedar Point burglary to escape from THE PACES. the jail, by tying a saw on to a string the prisoners had lowered. The first meeting under the auspices of the Chase County Driving Club. One hundred and eighteen acres o held here last week, was a complete success in every particular except in

H. E. AKERS,

CEDAR POINT, Kansas, Oct. 29, 1892. Race.-Moloch, 1st money, J. C.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

editor of the COURANT received them in payment for his wages while clerking in the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, as did all the other govern-ment employes at that time in pay-ment of their wages; but read what Sametry, McCullough's treasury to Brasidential cleater and the second to the the second to the Emporia, that he intended voting a Republicant icket, excepting for the Brasidential cleater and the second to the the second to the Republicant ticket, excepting for the Brasidential cleater and the second to the the second to the second to the Republicant ticket, excepting for the Brasidential cleater and the second to the second tothese to the second to the second to the second to the second Nashville, as did all the other govern-ment employes at that time in pay-ment of their wages; but read what Secretary McCullough's treasury re-port for 1865 says: "The paper cir-culation of the United States October 31, 1865, was substantially as follows: U. S. notes and fractional cur-rency 5454,219,038 \$ 454,219,038

rency Notes of National bands Preasury 5 per cent notes.... Notes of State banks. Compound interest notes.... Seven-thirty notes..... 32,536,900 65.000.000 173,012 140 830,000,000

ing tables, showing the amount of currency in circulation in the years 1865 and 1866:

National bank rotes..... Legal tender and other notes ... State bank notes.... Seven-thirty notes...

> \$1,758,240,703 1866.

280.253.818

CEDAR POINT, Kansas, Oct. 29, 1892. I would like for those parties who took the control of my boy, out of my hands, six years ago, when they fined me 15 dollars and costs, for correcting him, and as much as told him he was twas the cause of his downward path since—I would like for them to de-fend him in Court and oblige his fath-er. J. R. SHARP. "There Will Be Music in the Air." Race.—Moloch, 1st money, J. C. Tucker owner; Judge, 2d money, S. Sullivan owner; Fannie Ford and Dia. Tree-for-all Trot.—Jo Or, 1st mon-ey, Chas.Gates owner; Hillside Prince, 2d money, D. K. Cartter owner; Bart Anderson 3d money, James Ford own-er. Best time, 2:39¹/₂. "There Will Be Music in the Air." Under the head lines "Republican John Funk owner; Jordon, 2d money. was a meeting of some kind to be ey, Harry Cartter owner; Sheep, 4th money, McClelland owner. Time, 58s. portant one. Just as the and an im-

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Senator Perkins, in his speech in this city last night, denied that the 7-30 notes were issued as money. Why, the who were here were E. N. Morrill, "etc. Presidential eloctors. Now then, if by the action of such men as Mr. Harris the electors of the State of Kansas are secured to President Harrison, will not Mr. Harris and his kind of voters then be full fledge Republicans?

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN COTTON-WOOD FALLS, As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get FRES a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is sell-ing entirely upon its merits and is guaran-teed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Con-sumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

On Friday evening, November 4th, at 7:30 o'clock, at Cottonwood Falls. The meeting will be addressed by Maj. J K. Hudson, editor of the Topeka Cop-tal, and Rev. Bernard Kelley, United States Pension Agent. The Cotton-wood Falls. Orchester and Cloc Chewood Falls Orchestra and Glee Club will be present Brin

"There Will Be Music in the Air." Nov. 8. The Cottonwood Falls Or-chestra, assisted by the Western Mu-sical Conservator, will give a fine con-cert in Music Hall, election night. In addition to our well known local talent they have secured the assistance of some of the best talent in the State. Little May Spangler is a musical prod-igy; Mrs. McKillep is an accomplished violinist, and each of these persons will render solos well worth the price of admission. Go and be well enter-tained while waiting for the returns.

ELMDALE, Kansas, (

Nov. 1, 1892. Nov. 1, 1892. The voters of Diamond Creek town-ship met, pursuant to call, and nomi-nated the following township ticket: For Trustee, W. H. Triplett; for Treas-urer, E. P. Allen, Jr.; for Clerk, Gco.

Hughes; for Justices of the Peace, Harry Symes, S. E. Yeoman, Caleb Baldwin; for Constables, Wiley Stow-ers, H. E. Akers, Frank Beck. On motion, the ticket nominated was made a part of the Republican and Demo-cratic tickets and ordered printed on both said tickets.

J. R. CRITTON, Chairman. Secretary.

1865.

 Bazaar
 4 20

 Gladstone
 4 50

 Cottonwood Falls.
 5 15

 Strong City
 4 00am 8 30am 5 20

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CEN-TRAL COMMITTEE,

TRAL COMMITTEE. Of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at the COURANT office in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, November 5, 1892, for the purpose of transacting important business. and, as under the statutes of Kanfor the purpose of transacting important basiness, and, as under the statutes of Kan-sas, it requires a majority of the committee present to make any of its acts effective in law, it is very necessary for every member of the Committee to be present, or send a proxy to vote in his stead, which proxy may be anyimember of the Committee, its Chair-man or its Secretary, or any other person. The members of the Committee are J. L. Pratt, W. C. Handy, A. L. Morrison, S. T. Slaybaugh, Isaac Eilver, Levi Griffith, J. R. Blackshere, C. C. Smith, Newton Griffith, E. P. Allen, J. R. Holmes, S. E. Yeoman, J. L. Cochran, W. E. Timmons, M. R. Dinan, P. J. Heez, B. F. Talkington, G. T. Myers, C. S. Ford, J. S. Petford and Robert Matti, every one of whom is most urgently requested to be present. either in person or by proxy, at this meeting of the Committee, as it may be the last meeting of the Committee, before the election, and a meeting where much depends on in law. J. R. BLACKSHEZE, W. E. TIMMONS, C. Chairman, Beeretary.

Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

S. D. C., what is it?

S. D. C., where is it?

Cloudy the fore part of the week. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

J. W. McWilliams, was out to Florence, Sunday.

Wm. Swank has built an addition to his residence.

J. G. Winne, of Hutchinson, was in town. Saturday.

It was cloudy, and rained some, last Sunday afternoon.

J. J. Holmes, of Kansas City, was in town, yesterday.

W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, was quite ill last week.

O. H. Gause, of Cedar Point, was at Emporia, Saturday.

J. R. Hughes, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday.

E. P. Jay, of Emporia, was here, last Thursday, on business.

Hallowe'en was duly celebrated in this city and at Strong City.

Mrs. Judge J. M. Rose, of Diamond creek, is in very poor health.

Charles H. Kuddes was quite sick. last week, but is now improving.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Luther, of Emporia, were at Strong City, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gillett were at Emporia, Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stanley came up, Sunday, from Ponca, I. T., for a visit. Mrs. E. W. Tanner and Miss Carrie Breese were down to Emporia, Satur-

Henry O'Neil, of Marion county, visited relatives at Strong City, last

Captain E. S. Green, of Clements, is enjoying a visit from his sister, Mrs. Wilson, of Paducah, Ky.

H. S. F. Davis has bought of A. Crocker the 200 acres of bottom land adjoining him on the south.

Don't wait for spring to plant peonies. Now is the time. Finest varie-ties at Mahlon Lewis's Nursery.

Some parties were recently arrested and punished for shooting on the farm

of H. S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek. The ladies of the M. E. church, at Toledo, will give a dinner at the schoolhouse, at that place, on election day. Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hardesty have dispensed of all their household goods.

and in the future will take rooms and board. The Willing Workers will serve dinner and supper, on election day, in the Seamans Bros'. hardware store, Cedar Point.

John Madden will address the people of Strong City, at the Opera House in that city, on Monday evening, Nov-

ember 7. C. V. Ice and W. B. Penny, of Em-

poria, were at Clements, Saturday, as-sisting the Clements Band at a political meeting. Miss Jennie Holmes, of Elmdale,

has returned home, from Mt. Hope, Kansas, where she had been visiting an old school mate.

Mrs. J. R. Holmes and Mrs. S. M. Wood, of Elmdale, were both quite sick, last week, but, we are glad to report, are about well.

County Treasurer A. M. Breese is now acting as Cashier of the Elmdale Bank, and Mrs. Breese has charge of the Treasurer's office.

The Ladies' Society of the M. E. church, of Elmdale, will give a dinner and supper on election day, in the K. of P. Hall, in that place.

with games and nice edibles,

Frank Dennison, who has been in Argentine, for the past two months, with Charlie Gill, arrived at his old

nome, in Strong City, for a visit. Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write

first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner,

FRANK M. BAKER, 1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col.

The Democrats and People's party, of Morris county, will have a grand ralv and barbecue, at Council Grove, on Saturday, November 5, at which the populists will be represented by S. S. King, and, no doubt, there will be many people there from the sur-

deep. There were several men in the 2d money, D. K. Cartter, owner; Lady yard at the time, and C. N. Moody H., 3d money, John Wickersham was lowered into the well, and soon owner. Best time, 2:403. brought the child up, with a scalp

wound.

As the Democrats of Falls township have no candidate in the field for Jus-tice of the Peace we would suggest that M. C. Newton is in every way well qualified to fill the office, and a vote tained quite a number of the little boys at their home, Tuesday evening, er candidate in the field of the number of the with games and nine edibler no Democrat should have any compunction of conscience about voting for him.

The stone which is used in the gov-ernment building, at this place, is ship-ped from Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. The stones weigh several tons, each, and two or three make a car load. J. I. Hey declined to run on the Democratic ticket for Justice of the Peace. FOR RENT.—A two room house in this city. Apply to Mrs. Jane Car-penter. J. I. Hey declined to run on the Bochester Lamp Co., New York, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, have fitted up the J. C. Farrington house, on the hill, in that city, for their residence, this winter. J. I. Hey declined to run on the Bochester Lamp Co., New York, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, have fitted up the J. C. Farrington house, on the hill, in that

attendance. The track record for half mile running was beaten 11 seconds by J. C. Tucker's horse "Moloch," his time being 51% in the first heat of the half

mile and repeat race. THURSDAY, OCT. 27-PONY RACE.

Black Nellie, 1st money, John Brown owner; Katie R., 2d money, C. Rose owner; Pet, 3d money, Arthur

2:40 Trot.-Bart Anderson, 1st mon-ey, James Ford owner; Hillside Prince,

FRIDAY, OCT. 28-2:30 TROT.

A man and his family may camp under a cockle bur and live on grass, weeds, etc., during the summer, but in the winter it takes money to furnish them food, raiment and shel-ter, and, therefore, we would suggest to our delinquent subscribers, if they have any spare cash, it can be con-have any spare cash, it can be conmoney, Chas. Gates owner; Kinlock B., 2d money, D. C. Brown owner; Razzle Dazzle,3d money, Henry O'Neil

owner. Best time, 2:47. One-half Mile and Repeat Running Race.-Moloch, 1st money, J. C. Tucker owner; Judge, 2d money, D. Sullivan owner; Fannie Ford, 3d money, C. S. Ford owner; Little Casino, 4th money, H. M. Harpster owner. Time, 621 sec.

Pony Race.—Sam Fry, 1st money, Chas. Fry owner; Ned, 2d money, Walter Sullivan owner; Katy R., 3d money, C. Rose owner; Pet, 4th mon-ey, Arthur Lawrence owner. Time, 582.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29-3:00 TROT.

State bank notes. Legal tender and other notes.... 608,870,829 830,000,900 seven-thirties.....

\$1.728,872,668

51.728,572,668 General Spinner, ex-U. S. Treasur-er, in reply to a note of inquiry by a commitee, replied as follows: "MoHAWK, AUG. 17, 1576, "SIRS.--Your letter of the 15th inst has been received. In answer I have to say that the seven-thirty notes were INTENDED, pre-pared, issued and used as money. F. E. SPINNER."

Senator Perkins does not agree with McCullough. Logan and Spinner. Who is right?

The increase in the deposits in the national banks of Kansas in less than ten months of the current year, was nearly three millions of dollars. This is one of the conditions under which Jerry Simpson says life is a "fierce and terrible struggle."—Emporia Redublican

The deposits in Kansas banks continue to increase at a gratifying rate. The people are preparing to meet that "material ruin" which the People's party says is coming upon us.-Emporia Republican.

The bank deposits in the State banks alone in Kansas increased \$1,-697,939.52 in the past three months. The State Bank Commissioner reports While playing around the well at his father's home, Eddie, the three-ents, fell into the well, thirty for high, but no one will use it in buying property. We know a leading capital ist in the State, who says he will draw in every dollar, and curtail his business as much as possible.-Kansas City, Kansas, Gazette,

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 31, 1892: E. T. Bailey. Dick Bailey, Miss Augusta Lar- Maud McMannis, Peter Miller, . M. Morris, Otto Roberts, W. Saunders, J. D. Silona. All the above remaining uncalled for, November 30, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BREESE, P. M.

THE TIME HAS COME .- NOTICE THE DAY AND DATE.

Surrise Prince, 1st money, D. K. Cartter owner; Lady May, 2d money, W. H. Cartter owner; Little Pickles, 3d money, Fred Coe owner. Best time, 2:594. One-half Mile and Rspeat Running

sweethearts and children. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellont ef-fect after taking the first dose. Price 50c, and \$1.00. TRIAL SIZE FIRE. At all druggists.

CHEAP RATES FOR A TRIP VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Cali-fornia, Utah and Old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe. Tickets now on sale good until June 1st, with sufficient transit limit in each direc-tion to enable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations in-clude Corpus Christi, El Paso, Gaiveston, Houston, Lampasas, Pockport, San Anto-nio, City of Mexico, Montorey, Phænix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potoci, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angelos, San Diego, San Francisco, Sait Lake and Portland. New Mexico is noted for having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly un-known. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the logitation of the context of the sector of the context of the contex

for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United states can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

and the vineyard. For full particulars regarding the coue-try, rates, stopovers, etc., call on or ad-dress nearest Santa Fe agent, or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

[First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR-ANT, October 29, 1892.]

Publication Notice. Tublication Notice, T. W. H. York and Wilbur H. Sargent: T. W. Wilt take notice that you have been such with Stephen C. Hinshaw, Hannah L. Histy, Andrew Hinshaw, Sarah A. Hin-shushaw, Court of Chase county, Kansae, by Eisha Cook, James B. Chase and John P. King, and that unless you answer the peti-tion filed in said cause on or before the 9th day of December, 1892, said petition will be readered against you accordingly, foreelosing a cer-tin mortgage deed executed by Geo. W. Brickell, Sarah J. Brickell, Andrew Hin-shaw and Hannah L. Hinshaw to Nathan ook, dated February first, 1883, upon the chase county, in the State of Kansa, to-wit. The west half of section twenty-eight (28), in township eighteen (28), range nine (9, east of the fit P. M. to secure the payment of there hundred dolars and interest, as meen fuence in said premises, and every satisfier such sale the above named defend to the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for the sale of

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DEMOURATIC DOCTRINE.

Senator Hill Enunciates His Views Before Tammany.

The Principles of the Democratic Party Ably Upheld by New York's Former Governor-McKialey Interrogated.

The united democracy of New York assembled in that famed temple of the party, Tammany hall, on the evening of October 25, to greet Senator David B. Hill, who spoke as follows upon the political questions of the hour:

This occasion is the first time I have had the honor of addressing the democracy of New York in this ancient and honored temple of democ racy. I feel as if I am among friends to-night friends, many of them, personal as well as political; the friends of good government, tho friends of civil liberty, the friends of equal rights, of equal taxation, of liberal laws—in a word, the friends of true, unadulterated and aggressive democracy. I am not unmindful of the fact that, during my entire service as chief executive of the state, my official relations with the democrats of Tammany hall were of the most pleasant character, and I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the fact that they were among my staunchest supporters during all that period from the memorable campaign of 1885 to the last occasion, when the democracy of the empire state honored me with their confidence at Albany and Chicago.

"To-day the great reliance of intelligent po-litical observers for the success of our national candidates in this state is upon the immense majority which is expected to be rolled up in this city under the auspices of the magnificent organization of Tammany hall, which in recent organization of rammany nan, which in recent years has known no such word as defeat, and to which all eyes are now turned and upon which our hopes are centered. It is clear that the way to win national elections is first to win local and state elections. In politics, as in everything else, nothing succeeds like success. "Those who, because of personal disappoint-ments or because condidates of them: particular

ments or because candidates of their particular choice have not been nominated, would encour-age the temporary defeat of their party, usually live to regret their action and to realize how difficult it is for that party to regain the ground that has been unwisely and foolishly lost. "I would endeavor by every honorable means

Twould endeavor by every honorable means to build up the democratic party and make it invincible in the city, state and nation. I would not build up a personal party, but the democrat-ic party. I would seek victory not for a day but for a decade. I would make it possible to elect all meritorious democratic candidates who represent the democratic ideas. The methods of party management have made your organiza tion effective, vigorous, enthusiastic and invin-cible; in short, they have made New York city the very Gibraltar of the democracy of the untry. The issue between the two parties upon the

tariff question was never more sharply defined than in the present campaign. No one ought to be deceived as to the attitude which they respectively assume. Both believe in a tariff sufficient to raise the principal revenues necessar; for the support of the government. The democratic party there stops and declares that no other or larger tariff should be imposed than may be required for such purpose, while the republican party goes further and insists that it is the right and duty of the government to impose such higher duties as may be deemed necessary to prevent competition with domestic industries even to the extent, if desired, of absolute prohibition of importations. Our opponents call the methods or means by which they use the power of taxation for private purposes the system of protec-tion. We meet them at the threshold of the this question and declare that their system of protection violates the spirit, if letter, of the federal constitution

The fact that there is nowhere to be found in the constitution any express provision giving congress power to protect private industries by taxation at the expense of the whole people can-not be lightly dismissed. In my opinion its omission is a matter of the greatest significance. intention of the framers of the constitution that congress should be vested with the power to aid cratic party.

partisan interests, no longer imagined, but a menacing reality, is the special mission of the democratic party of to-day. The position of the democratic party on the tariff question is so plain and simple that every schoolboy under-stands it. The democratic party proposes re-vision of import duties. It does not propose the destruction of the tariff, but it proposes simply a medification of it.

simply a modification of it. simply a modification of it. "We have not advocated and do not advocate free trade, because the government needs rev-enues for its support. The cry of free trade' raised against us by our adversaries is a false, misleading and irrelevant one, but it will de-ceive no intelligent man. We demand the reduction or abolition of duties upon the necessaries of life; we favor free raw materials used i the manufactures, wider markets for our produc-

tions and the imposition of the lowest taxes consistent with the needs of government. "We denounce republican protection as a fraud—as a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few—is the vigorous but truthful language of the democrat-ic pational platform. It will be observed that c national platform. It will be observed that it is a republican protection that is thus de-nounced—not the mild protection of our early history to real infant industries when the excuse for it was more defensible. The republical protection of to-day is not even the protection of yesterday. It becomes worse and worse and more intolerable as years roll on. It is a pro-gressive evil. All pretense that it is a tempo-rary policy designed only for 'exigencies seems now to be abandoned.

"If the republicans shall be successful in this lection they will demand a new tariff bill, with larger duties than are enacted under the Mc-Kinley bill. The favored interests seem to be Achieved in the favored interests seem to be unrelenting and insertiable. Our national his-tory verifies the truth of this statement as evidenced by the course of legislation. The re-publican platform for the present year declares generally in favor of the 'American doctrine of generally in layor of the American doctrine of protection, which in one view must be assumed to be the principles announced in 1884 and 1888, and exemplified in the McKinley legislation. But in addition thereto there is contained the following curious provision, which I will read: 'That on all imports coming into competition which he products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.' What are between wages abroad and at none. What are we to understand by this clause? Is it intended that a tariff representing the differences in wages is to be the measure and extent of that protection which the republican party favors? If not what is the effect to be given to this singular plank? Is the platform of 1892 to be considered as different from those of 1884 and

1888? If it is to be construed to mean exactly what it says, then what becomes of the McKin ey law, which is not based upon any such doe trine? In one aspect of the situation it looks as if the republican party had become frightened over the operations of the McKinley law and feared a renewal of the popular verdict of 1800 upon it and hence had sought to retreat from the ultra position heretofore taken by it.

"We ask of the eminent authority of this law "We ask of the eminent authority of this law, Gov. McKinley himself, what he desires the American people to understand by this plank, which was adopted by the Minneapolis conven-tion in his presence and hearing? The question which I put, and which the people desire to have solved, is, what is the extent and measure of the presentation to which the people of the protection to which the republican party stands pledged under the platform of 1892? Our ponents are diligently seeking to alienate the laboring people from the democratic party. The republicans appeal to the workmen with the false and specious plea that the democratic the make and specious pice that the democratic party proposes to reduce the tariff upon man-ufactures so low that our manufacturers cannot afford to pay the present rate of wages. Intel-ligent workingmen know well enough that the question of wages depends largely upon the matter of the supply and demand of labor. Workingmen know that in spite of the value-less forward of statisticians and our doctored less figures of statisticians and our doctored census returns and the uncorroborated asser-tions of republican newspapers, there has been no general increase of wages under the McKin

"What shall I say of the democratic candidates, Cleveland and Stevenson? They both are the Jeffersonian standard of fitness; both have been satisfactorily tested in the public service and both represent the cherished principles of our party in this campaign and are entitled to your suffrages. Ex-President Cleveland needs no eulogy at my hands. His life and public In the convention of 1787, which framed the federal constitution, a proposition was made to confer upon congress the power to protect man-ifacturers by commercial regulations and it was rejected. This is important evidence from which it may be fairly urged that it was not the intention of the framers of the constitution that is evides are familiar to the people. His admin-istration-dignified, honest and able-has safely with stood the popular criticism, has passed into history and reflected credit upon the coun-try. His reelection will not only be a public tryinching the demotry. His reelection will not only be a public triumph, but it will also be the vindication of our principles and the triumph of the demo-

would be conclusive. But I am glad that you have called attention to the reason for the fact, as well as to the fact itself. It is perfectly clear that Europe cannot possibly buy our farm products unless European goods are accepted, either by us or by other people to whom we are in-debted, in payment for these products. Every obstacle which is thrown in the way of the importation of foreign merchandise deprives our farmers of so much custom for their wheat, corn and cotton. Foreigners will not and can not send us their products without receiving payment in our products, and more than three-fourths of our payments for imported goods are made in things which are raised by the farmers of the west and south. Every \$100,000,000 worth of foreign goods which is shut out by a protec-tive tariff means \$100,000,000 of cash customers

lost to American producers. "The increase of exports of American farm products which has taken place during the last year is proof of this fact. It is due to an in-crease of importations which has taken place in spite of all the efforts of protectionists to keep them out. This increase of imports has been only in articles which they were compelled to let in free of duty in order to retain high taxes upon goods competing with the protections of favored manufacturers. Free sugar and free hides, which the republican platform of 1888 did not favor-preferring free whisky and tobacco-but which were forced upon reluctant party managers by outside pressure, have come in in greatly increased quantities and are paid for by American farm products. I am glad that we have free raw sugar, and I hope that we

we have free raw sugar, and I hope that we shall keep it free. "But scarcely any of our farm products are taken by the countries producing sugar, hides, tea and coffee. We pay for these goods by sending out wheat, corn and cotton to Europe: and Europe sends its manufactures to Cuba, Brazil, China and Japan to pay our debts. But the people of Europe are still hungry for more of our grain and still only half clothed with our cotton. Why should we not take more of their cotton. Why should we not take more of their

cotton. Why should we not take more of their manufactures and pay for them in increased ex-ports of wheat, corn, beef, pork and cotton? "The repeal of the protective tariff' would to-day, even more than it did in 1846, open to our farmers an enormous market, which would pur-chase all that they could possibly furnish. I do not think that you at all oversetimate the do not think that you at all overestimate the amount which would be purchased from our farmers if we once got rid of our high protective tariff. Importations would largely increase, and they ought to increase. There is no over-production in anything. There are not now in this favored country nearly enough coats, or dresses, or hats, or shoes. The American farm-er is entitled to as many coats, hats, shoes and other comforts of life as the American manuother comforts of file as the American manu-facturer. The farmer's wife has as good a right to a good wool dress, a pretty hat, a suit of all-wool clothing, a pair of handsome, warm gloves, and of good shoes, and to as many of these as has the wife of any manufacturer. But there are many of our farmers and farmers' wives in this country who have almost more of these this country who have almost none of these things. I will go further and say that I see no reason why a farmer's wife and daughters should not indulge in the luxuries of life, and I repel with indignation the arrogance of protec-tionists which treats these things as necessary for the manufacturer's wife and daughters, but as sinful extravagances for the farmer

"Let these things come in 'floods' if they will, and let the farmer's family get their share of the flood of comforts. They cannot come in without furnishing instantly a larger market for the farmer's produce and making him rich by the increased sales from his farm. Millions of Europeans are hungry while our granaries are filled with food. Millions of them go half naked while our warehouses are crowded to bursting with cotton which we cannot sell. Many of our American farmers and their fami-lies are insufficiently clothed for the winter. while these same Europeans are ready and eager to send us clothing and other comforts in exchange for our food and cotton. Let us open our ports and make the trade. Let the farmer send out the corn which he cannot eat and the cotton which he cannot use, receiving in exchange clothing for himself and family, free lumber with which to build a better house, and all of the comforts and at least some of the luxuries of life. Or if there is any farmer who does not want to indulge in luxurles, and pre-fers to be rigidly economical, there are plenty of Americans who will take these things and give him high prices in cash for his wheat and orn, which he can put in the bank or lend at interest.

"We must have, and I believe that we speedily will have, such a reduction of the tariff tax as will let down the bars to the payment by foreigners for our farm productions and allow the American farmer to sell in every part of the taking in payment whatever the with whom he trades have to pay with. We must, and I believe that we soon will, in this manner secure a foreign market for twice as much as we now sell and thus bring a degree of prosperity to the American farmer such as he has never yet known. "It is my judgement that, by opening foreign markets to our farm products, the abolition of the protective tariff would now, as it did in 1846, cause a permanent advance of notless than 30 cents on every bushel of wheat, 15 cents on every bushel of corn, and 2 or 3 cents on every pound of cotton which could possibly be grown in this country. "And it is my further judgment that this prosperity of the farmer would not only do no injury whatever to the mechanics and the artisans in the so-called protected industries, but, on the contrary, that it would result in an increase of wages and that it would set the wheels of industry in motion through every part of the land. Beyond this it would at once stimulate our car-rying trade and restore us to our rightful posi-tion as one of the chief commercial nations of the world. For the prosperity of the farmer lies at the basis of all our national industries; and when the farmer is prosperous everybody prospers with him. Very truly yours "HORACE BOIES."

DEMOCRATS HAPPY.

A Sweeping Victory Apparently in Sight.

A Tidal Wave Setting in For the Party-Republicans Correspondingly Blue-Harrison Certainly Beaten-Quay Gives It Up.

Special Correspondence Kansas City Times. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-The political situation is beginning to make the nerves tingle. The managers are watching each other like hawks and the public is beginning to air its opinions vociferously in the hotel corridors. The fierce fighting of the closing days has begun. The beginning of the end looks exceedingly bright for the democrats. It may be due to over-confidence, although Senator Gorman, who is now at the Bellvue, is very cautious and conservative, but at democratic headquarters it seems to be taken for granted that victory is already assured.

As it now stands the managers ar absolutely confident that Cleveland will be elected. The republican managers are playing a strong game of bluff by laying claim to large chunks of satisfaction over the outlook, but to those on the inside it is no secret they are terribly discouraged. They are in fact desperate. This afternoon Steve Elkins, one of Harrison's cabinet officers, who is personally engineering the campaign in West Virginia, and Secretary Tracy came here to confer with Chairman Carter. Quay was requested to be present and he was there. Shortly after the conference he met an old Philadelphia friend of his with whom his relations for years have been of the closest and most confidential character. Quay made no effort to conceal his detestation of Harrison to this gentleman. This is what he told him: "When I came over here I was afraid Harrison might be re-elected. Now

that I'm satisfied that he won't be I'm going back home to have myself reelected to the senate." If I could give the name of the gen-

tleman to whom Quay told this, without betraying confidence, the public would realize how much this statement of Quay's means. As it is, I can only for the fact that these were vouch Quay's identical words, and from it the public can judge, if it values Quay's opinion, about how much chance Har-

rison has. Why, a prominent republican, who is active in the management of things at republican headquarters, told me this afternoon that the task of reelecting Harrison was an impossible one on its face. "We have kept up the fight," said he,

'in states that never gave us a moment's care in former campaigns. There are to-day only six absolutely sure republican states in the union-Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and if the democrats were making a fight in Ohio would not include that state in the list.

Col. John R. Fellows, one of the great Tammany orators, has spent most of his time during the present campaign in the interior of New York. From his observations he predicts that Cleveland will carry New York by a large major. ity. He thinks there will be a tidal wave. "The farmers, I find," said he,

STEVENSON IN NEW YORK. He Talks to Brooklypites on Clevelan

and Democracy. Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic can didate for vice president, spoke to a vast audience in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the evening of October 26, on the political questions of the day. In reference to ex-President Cleveland and his administration, he said:

"Under Cleveland's administration the rights of all property. of all sections, of all people were recognized and enforced. Under it the bonded debt of the government was paid at ma-turity: trust funds were not used to avoid a trensury deficit and the gold reserve was not menaced by threats of invasion to meet the current expenses of the government. Under that administration no additional bordens were laid upon the people. During the latter half of Mr. Cleveland's administration an important question was: 'What shall be done with the sui plus revenues? What is the condition which now confronts us at the end of three years and a half of republican administration? On the basis of revenues to the government, as esti-mated for the present fiscal year, and of the liabilities of the government on account of the annual and permanent appropriations for the same period, there will be a deficit of \$52,000. 600. Upon the assumption that the law requir-600. ing \$48,000,000 for the sinking fund will be com

plied with, there is no escaping the deficiency I have mentioned. The bankruptcy which now I have mentioned. The balancing with now threatens the treasury is the result, first, of the enactment of the McKinley tariff law, and second, the lavish appropriations of the Fifty-first congress. The appropriations of the last republican congress, which has gone into his-tory as the billion-dollar congress, far exceed that of any of its democratic predecessors.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar in markets and in payment of debt, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and re emable in such coin.

"To this plain and emphatic declaration of the Chicago platform in favor of sound, honest money, I subscribe without qualification or re-serve.

Regarding the tariff question, Mr. Stevenson said:

"The democratic party, standing on the sure foundation of the constitution, denounces re publican protection as a fraud on the rights of the people: denies the power in congress to im-pose a tariff tax, except for revenue only, and demands that the limit of such imposition shall be the necessities of an honest administration of the government. I indorse, without qual-ification, the denunciation, denial and de-mand. We do not advocate or contemplate free trade, but recognize in a just system of im port duties a convenient constitutional and equitable plan for raising revenues with which

o meet the necessary expenses of the govern-

"Opposed to this is the new, startling and indefensible theory of protection to certain in-dustries by which heavy tariff burdens are laid upon the great mass of the people for the ben-efit of the favored individuals who are fortunate enough to receive its blessings. This theory culminated in the enactment of the McKinley law, by which heavy and onerous tariff duties are imposed upon some 4,000 manufactured articles, most of which are of daily necessity in the home life of our people. The effect has been to build up colossal private fortunes; to increase the price of living to the poor; to foster and make possible combinations, trusts and monopolies which prey upon the smaller indus-tries of the country and destroy opportunities for individual enterprise.

"We are told to-day that republican tariff protection for the thirty years of its career has produced the present prosperous condition of the country and within that time had added to its material wealth \$44,000,000,000, or three times the amount produced in the preceding 250 years. The fallacy of making one or two coexisting facts the cause or effect of the other is the most common and the most easily detected As well might this boasted prosperity be ascribed to a thousand facts coexisting with it. It would be equally logical for us to charge that all the strikes, lockouts, financial failures, assignments and bankruptcles, which have been RECEPTION TO CLEVELAND.

His Buffalo Friends Give Him a Cordial Greeting .- Mr. Cleveland's Kemarks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.-The reception at the Imperial hotel given to ex-Presi-dent Cleveland by Buffalo's Cleveland club was attended by about 200 persons. consisting of members of the club and a few invited guests. Mr. Cleveland's arrival was the occasion of applause and all those present remained stand. ing until the speeches of the evening, which lasted almost an hour, were over. After a brief preliminary speech calling the meeting to order the guest of the evening was introduced. Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

I hope it is not necessary for me to tell you how much I enjoy being with you and how ex-ceedingly gratifying is every reflection sug-gested by this occasion. Its best and most pleasant feature is, of course, the presence here of many old Buffalo friends, which recalls to my mind incidents and associations which have been and will always, continue to be the things been and will always continue to be the things most carefully kept by memory for my delight You have one among you, at least, who thirty-two years ago belonged with me to a democratic club which had in hand the task of electing Stephen A. Douglas to the presidency. Many a night we marched side by side in yellow capes and bearing torches. I do not believe that either of us supposed for a moment that our candidate would be defeated, provided we marched far enough and made noise enough, and had enough of kerosene oil running from our torches down our backs. I am thus reminded of a time when my participation in the activities

of politics meant enthusiasm for a man or a or pointes meant entrustasm for a man or a cause, a great deal of excitement and noise, plenty of hope and confidence, generally fol-lowed by bitter disappointment, soon forgotten. I hardly think you will be surprised to know that in 1892 my relation to polities has a rather more sober complexion. I recall my share in the campaign of 1863, and all its work and dis-producent with comparation closure appointment, with comparative pleasure. Others do the marching and shouting now, but I believe they are enjoying the campaign more than I am. Somehow the thing looks more than I am. Somehow the thing looks more serious to me now and I cannot help thinking that I am rather more closely related to the present campaign than I was when Douglas ran or president.

other of your members was a student in my Buffalo law office. This reminds me of the days when in the city of Buffalo I attempted by the practice of law to obtain as honest a living as was possible in that business. Those were pleasant days, and I do not mind confessing that they were badly exchanged, so far as my personal comfort and enjoyment are concerned, for the perplexities and troubles of public life. I must not neglect to mention the further gratifying circumstance that the appearance of the name of this member upon your rolls indicates the probability that his politics have improved as well as his knowledge of law since he was associated with me in Buffalo.

I knew another young man when I lived in Buffalo who was a joily, pleasant fellow, but who, from a democratic standpoint, and espec-ally from the standpoint of democratic defeat, was one of the most good naturedly aggravating republicans in the city. I want to emphasize the dominance of his good nature and good heartedness over his former partisanship by mentioning over the fact that I have lately received from him, as your secretary, an vitation to join this organization, which I derstand to be pledged to the support of a democratic candidate for the presidency. At the head of your club. I find a compara-

tively new acquaintance whose generosity as a friend and whose success in business was fully explained to me when I found that he had for-merly resided in Buffalo and had been educated in her public schools. I will not refer to the other members of your organization whose presence here brings to mind pleasant incidents of former days, but will do myself the justice to say that my sensations are such at this moment, in the atmosphere of personal friendliness that pervades this oc-casion, that I nearly forgot that this organization has political plans. I am glad however, that when these plans and purposes occur to mind they merely add to my grateful appreciation of your personal kindness. You encourage us to believe that, though you have associated together in support of certain political principles, the fact that an old Buffalo friend is in trouble on account of his political opinions and needs your help has something to do with your organized political activity. Therefore, while my heart is full of gratitude to the friends I see about me, I cannot forbear the suggestion of my belief that your organiza-tion not only demonstrates your personal friendship for an old townsman, but it also indicates that you are fully alive to your duty as good citizens. You know how devoted I am to the principles of the democratic party and you knowledge of me will, I am sure, acquit me of insincerity when I express the opinion that the result of the pending political struggle means more to our country and our people than any in which you or I which you or I have ever been en-gaged. On one side the claim is de-flantly and arrogantly announced that the functions of our government may be used directly for special interests with at best a very have ever been remote regard to the welfare of the people. In opposition to this an appeal is made to our felow citizens to hold fast to the doctrine that their government should at all times be admin-istered directly for them, and that they should not be obliged to receive as their shares of the blessings of the free government they maintain the small portion which may filter through to them in the process of making special benefici aries rich. In other words the democratic party is insisting upon the honest application of the rule that a government by the people should be a government for the people. It is needless to discuss in detail before those to thoughtful and intelligent as my Buffalo friends the differences between the political principles and purposes presented to our people for their approval. I only desire to assure you that the gratification which your personal attachment affords is greatly enhanced by the consciousness that it is the attachment of those who are thoughtful and patriotic, and by the cor viction that the support you give in an organized way to your old townsman cannot create in your minds the least suspicion that such sup-port is in aid of principles at all inconsistent with your highest duty as American citizens. It only remains for me to say that, whatever may be the result of the pending campaign, I shall always remember as its most pleasing incident this occasion and the evidence it furnishes of the consideration and devotion of the Buffalo friends I see here about me.

a formidable opposition to the adoption of original constitution and that a majority of the states, in concurring, added to their ratification a series of amendment intended to cir. cumscribe the power granted to the federal government and designed as safeguards against the dangers apprehended from the powers granted in the original constitution which were regarded as too extensive or not safely de fined. The amendments in question was one of the most important of these, and of all the amendments, taken together, constitute the most valuable portion of the constitution.

"It is true that tariff bills-called and designed as 'protective' measures-have since been passed at various periods of our history, but in none of them have their authors dared t t any preamble, provision or statement which it might appear that protection from was the sole object and direct purpose of them. There has always been a studied effort by our opponents to avoid the precise question a There has always been a precise question at opponents to avoid the precise question at issue. There can be little doubt that a protective measure, pure and simple, could not stand the test of judicial review even with the supreme court of the United States as at present constituted. The democratic party believes and always has believed that 'republican pro-tection,' as it is expounded by its advocates and exemplified in the details of its measures though artfully concealed from their face), be in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution as it now stands.

"We have nothing to conceal, nothing to dis-lise, nothing to retract. We do not believe that the true theory of our government ever contemplated that it should be a paternal government, having the power to build up one man's business at the expense of another. We believe that the constitution, especially since the amendments of 1791, designed that the power of taxation should only be exercised for was 'for revenue only' and contained no commercial regulations-for protection. Mr Madl-son only sought, and sought under the taxing clause, to bring such a sum of money into the treasury as the wants of the government re-quired, but when Pennsylvania and a majority of the house wished to obtain that money by adding arrangements of detail under the com-mercial clause-discriminations of high and low duties, prohibition here and free trade there, he acquies

The democratic contention is that congress under the expressed power to levy and collec taxes, etc., is only empowered to obtain and ap propriate money, but not to exclude imports in order to prevent the obtaining of revenue. What congress may do under the taxing power is en-tircly distinct from what it may under the pows to regulate commerce with foreign nations. During the present campaign our opponent

in their recklessness have even ventured to laim that 'Old Hickory' himself, Gen. Andrey Jackson, once forced the policy of protection. If he ever did so it must have been in the early stages of the country's history, when prote stages of the country's history, when protec-tion was only sought as a temporary expedient. Certainly his later public utterances were all upon the other side. He said in his farewell ad-dress to his countrymen: 'A tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our states n. The most they have anticipated a temporary and general incidental tection. Rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue and ' burden you with taxes beyond the economical "ants of the gov-ernment is not yet abandone. The various in-cidents which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff and to produce an overflow-ing treasury are too strong and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are en-gaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Deing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse

"To oppose this conspiracy of selfish and

"It should not be forgotten that there had election is that presented by the proposed republican federal election but otherwise known as the 'Davenport force bill.' If republican success should ensue as the result of the pending election that measure would become a reality, with all its dire and unfortunate consequence No prediction can be safely made as to the ex-tent to which federal supervision over our state elections may be invoked, if any extension shall now be permitted. Our opponents do not dis-cuss very much this issue, but seek to evade and

ignore it.

ances of Mr. Harrison and the reticence of the generality of the republican orators, the repub lican party cannot escape in this campaign the responsibility of this measure and the conse quences which its advocacy necessarily entails "This issue alone necessarily makes the south solid for the democratic party. They are naturally opposed to such a law. Its enact-ment would be a blow aimed directly at them and their homes; at their cherished rights: at their cherished principles: at their peace and security. The south will not only be solid against the force bill, it will be solid against unreasonable tariff burdens, against federal en-croachments of every character, against an unnecessarily restricted currency for the benefit of the rich: solid against monopoly plutocracy and republicanism. It will be solid in favor of good government, free and honest election home rule, tariff reform, honest money, wide markets, freer commerce, personal liberty and democratic government.

Notwithstanding the cautious utter

"I believe that a large majority of the electors of this country are in favor of the principles of the democratic party. If the contest is to be decided by New York, as now seems likely, let it be an overwhelming triumph. The Empire state expects every democrat to do his duty. The cause is worthy of the support of every patriot who loves his country and desires to see its free institutions perpetuated and main-tained. The reforms which we demand are ver of taxation should only be exercised for purpose expressly specified therein, and no other. The first tariff bill ever intro-ced into congress was by Mr. Madison and it republic. We readopt the expressive language of the national democratic platform of 1876, of the mational democratic platform of 1876, under which Samuel J. Tilden was elected for the presidency. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

TRUE TARIFF REFORM.

Gov. Boles Outlines the Position of the Democracy

When Thomas G. Shearman, the noted tariff reform advocate of New York, was in Iowa last week making speeches to the farmers of the state Gov. Boies was in Missouri and Chicago, consequently they did not have a chance to meet and exchange views Mr. Shearman, therefore, addressed a letter to Gov. Boies, in which he dwelt at some length upon the protective tariff as it affects the western farmer. To this letter the governor made the

following interesting reply: "Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 24.-My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst has greatly inter-ested me, and confirms by its statistics even more strongly than I had expected the opinion which I had formed without a close study of de

ils. "The simple fact that the exports of American farm products increased fifty per cent. within one year after the adoption of the revenue tariff of 1846, that they doubled within eight years and trebled within fourteen years (all this be-ing a rate of increase which has never been equaled before or since) is conclusive proof of the immense advantage which is conferred by a purely revenue tariff upon the American farmer. "Our protectionist friends constantly declare that they care only for facts and not for theory. If we met them on the simple ground of facts, the proof that revenue tariffs bring prosperity to the American farmers beyond any others

To Thomas G. Shearman.

The Old Cry of Rogues.

The thinnest political canard thus far reported is the republican statement that the democrats are colonizing negroes in New York city for the purpose of voting the democratic ticket. This lie is got up solely to draw attention from the colonization scheme of Dave Martin, the Pennsylvania repeater and all-round scalawag, who was sent to New York to aid in stealing that state for the republicans but fortunately was detected by the democrats. Martin's successful efforts in republican repeating in Philadelphia and keeping out of the penitentiary commended him so highly to the national republican committee that he was sent to New York, where he is now industriously laboring in the interests of Mr. Harrison. The republicans are crying "Stop thief!" to cover their own thieving .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Throughout the country districts of this state the tide is with the democrats. The republicans do not have a monopoly of the apathy, but they have more than their full share of it. The reports of trained political observers sent out by the leading independent newspapers of this city confirm those of the representatives of the demo cratic papers. It only remains for the democratic state organization to see to it that county and town committees do their utmost to register and get out a full democratic vote, and the victory will be won. -N. Y. World.

Additional facts as to President Cleveland's action upon pension bills show a conscientious regard for duty and a generous disposition towards the soldiers. Gen. Sickles was right in saying at Utica, four years ago, that republican critics ought to "hang their heads in shame" in view of the actual facts of President Cleveland's record upon pen sions.-N. Y. World.

have lost their faith in the republican party. They are disgusted with the McKinley law which promised them much and has given them nothing except lower prices for what they sell and higher prices for what they buy.

"What do you fear most in this state?" I asked.

"I can see no possible chance of losing New York," replied Col. Fellows. "The republicans are undoubtedly relying on their money, but it will not save them. You can buy a small margin, but you cannot buy a tidal wave. Money, in my opinion, cannot dam the democratic tide this year."

A PORTENTIOUS CALM. Col. Alex McClure, editor of the Phil-

delphia Times, reports a portentious calm in New England among the republican voters which may raise a Cleveland storm that will sweep all New England with the exception of Maine and Vermont from her political moorings.

At Bridgeport, Conn., where he spoke he had the pleasure of announcing to his audience the withdrawal of T. Devere Warner from the republican electoral ticket. Warner was a lifelong republican. He was the largest corset manufacturer in the world, but he had withdrawn his candidacy as one of the Harrison electors and announces that he will vote for Cleveland because the McKinley law is ruining the industries of New England and Connecticut. The news received at headquarers from Chicago continues to be extremely favorable to the chance of

Cleveland carrying Illinois. INDIANA FOR CLEVELAND.

Senator Brice, who has just returned from a three days' trip through Hoosierdom, says that after a careful survey of the field he is perfectly satisfied that Indiana will give from 8,000 to 10,000 plurality for Cleveland. Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, expresses similar confidence. Col. James E. Neal, the ex-state chairman of the democratic committee of Ohio, who came here very dubious as to Indiana, now shares the confidence of his democratic co-workers with regard to that state.

The betting odds here continue to favor Cleveland in this state and Indiana in ratio of \$1,000 to \$700.

DAN QUIN.

A Considerate Corporation. Irate Passenger (who has managed to board a car that didn't stop)-Say, suppose I'd slipped and lost a leg, then what?

have to do any more jumpin' then. We allers stops fer a man with a crutch.-

Very Remiss. "What are you in for?"

"Matrimony," said the prisoner. "That isn't a crime."

"Yes it is. I neglected to kill my first wife before marrying my second." -Judge.

e times as gr in the preceding 250 years, were attributable to the vicious principles of tariff protection. "There has undoubtedly been a wonderful in-

crease in the material wealth of the United States, but who has it? These are pertinent questions, to which the answer is found in unequal distributions, in the accumulation of enor-mous private fortunes, the tendency to pass leg-islation in exchange for political favors, and utter disregard for the rights of a tax-laden people. Equally untenable is the claim that the republican protection is in the interests of labor. Of the 19,000,000 of laborers in the United States, less than one-tenth are engaged in the protected industries. The McKinley bill went into effect October 4, 1890, and between that time and July 4, 1892 (one year and nine months), there occurred in the pro-tected industries in this country 117 strikes and lockouts, in every one of which the wages of the workingmen were reduced. In the light of this history, what becomes of the con-tention that protection protects labor? Two billion, five hundred million dollars of mortgage indebtedness: wheat selling at 60 cents a bush-el: cotton selling at 7 cents per pound; almost all agricultural products selling below the cost of production: all finding their 'home market' for any surplus in foreign countries, emphasize the conviction that there is no direct benefit to the laboring and farming classes to compensate for the increased cost of necessaries of life and the consequent decrease in the purchasing power of labor. The democratic party, if intrusted with power, proposes to remedy the irregular-ities and the injustice of the present tariff laws, not by radical legislation which will disturb or paralyze any of the business interests of the country, but by a wise, patient and conserva-tive consideration of all interests to so adjust tax burdens that justice shall be done both to capital and labor, to the end that both shall contribute a fair share to the expenses of the government.

"I need hardly remind you that the force bill takes the election of representatives in con-gress out of the hands of the officers provided by state law and gives it to federal agents. This bill in every line and paragraph breathes distrust of the people. It is totally destruc-tive of local self-government. No single officer intrusted with its execution is elected by the people. This legislation, my fellow citizens, is devised in a spirit of hate. Since my nomina-tion I have been in southern and southwestern states of the union and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I find of all classes and conditions there. I find a general and growing apprehension of evils which it is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threat-ened legislation. The enactment of the threat-ened force bill into law would undoubtedly re-tard the growth of the states at which it is along the mould excite in many commutitie race aimed: would excite in many communities race nimed: would excite in many communities race troubles and invite retallatory legislation which would disturb property values and dis-continue and destroy the value of northern in-vestments. And its reflex action upon the north and the northwestern states would result in consequent loss of commercial and trade re-lations with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity. I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Lodge bill, which was pronounced by a re-publican senator 'the most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the senate.'

"I appeal to the instinct of self-interest and to the sense of common justice in the American people. The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the people. The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1834 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self-government; which furnishes an instrument to discredited federal power to perpetuate itself; which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife; which threatens important commercial interests; which offers no excuse or palliation for its ex-istence, except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confi-dence."

A Fiery Female.

LONDON, Oct. 27.-Miss Cozens, a noted female suffragist, speaking today at a meeting of the Woman's Emancipation union, said that women should not go on talking until the crack of doom without getting redress for the injustices under which they suffer. The time had come for them to do something desperate. Women, she declared. had dynamite at their disposal. This statement was greeted with applause. When subsequently questioned as to whether she was serious in her reference to the use of dynamite. Miss Cozens replied that she was if other means failed.

Over a Precipice

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 27.-A. J. Saynor left this city last Friday morning for Pike's Peak. Using the bed of the cog road he reached the Saddle house in safety and telephoned to. Observer Myers on the summit that he would stay there for the night, He decided later to continue his journey, however, and started, but as darkness came on lost his way and fell over a precipice a distance of 700 or 800 feet. In falling he lost hat, coat and gloves, and when found by a search party from the summit he was nearly frozen to death. Ile may recover.

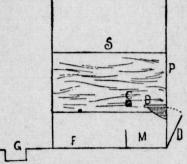
Conductor (kindly)-You wouldn't N. Y. Weekly.

THE FARMING WORLD.

WATER IN COW STALLS. Description of a Perfect Winter Home

for Dairy Cows. I am glad to notice that the practice of keeping dairy cows in the stable through the winter, and watering them without exposure to storms or cold air, is commended by several well-known writers and practical farmers. After some experiments made in former years, my son last December built stalls in the cow stable and put in iron troughs so that each cow has running. spring water constantly within reach. The cows were kept tied in the stalls through the winter with perfect satisfaction to themselves and their owner. The stalls are made of inch spruce matched boards and are in every way satisfactory.

Each cow has a perfect stall, but one basin supplies two stalls. The stall is for cows that weigh 1,200 pounds each. For one weighing 900, a stall nine inches shorter has been found right in length. Each cow has her feed and water so supplied that she can



WINTER HOME FOR DAIRY COWS

S, side of stall, 5½ feet long, 4½ feet high; P, partition in front of stall, 4½ feet high, with 21-inch space at bottom left without boarding; F, floor of stall, 7½ feet: width of stall, 3½ feet; G; water-tight gutter 10x16 inches: M, manger 9 inches high next to the cows' feet; D, door 2 feet wide, held in position by three-eighth-inch iron hook in place shown by dotted line; B, water basin supplied by 1% inch iron pipe with constant stream of spring water; C, point where the neck chain is fastened 2 feet from the floor and 2 feet from the front of the stall.

eat and drink without molestation. There is a board three inches wide fastened in the center of the manger in front and nailed to the partition above, that prevents the cows from getting hay under their feet. They are not unfastened during the winter. The same stalls are used for milking in summer, and the cows soon learn so that they can be quickly fastened. For summer a false bottom is laid in the gutter, so that it is but four inches deep, and the cows can readily pass in and out. A wire placed directly over the manger board at a height of twenty inches from the floor prevents the cows from lying down while milking in summer. They are well supplied with sawdust or straw for bedding, and no difficulty is found in keeping them clean. The stable is thirty-six feet wide, with two rows of stalls and a feeding floor between, and a platform behind the cows is wide enough so that a sled or wagon with team is used for removing manure directly to the field .- C. S. Rice, in Rural New Yorker.

TO CURE BALKINESS.

Be Reasonable and Treat Your Horse in a Reasonable Way.

Take the front foot at the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee joint; hold it thus for three minutes and let

SPACE BETWEEN HIVES.

Matter Deserving the Serious Attention of Beekcepers. The occupants of the hives are not

likely to receive any injury directly from each other if the hives are place. close together in a straight row, as they were commonly placed years ago. There may be some mixing of the bees by their entering wrong hives, but that to the corselet afford an opportunity does not seem to make any trouble. There may, however, be serious trouble whenever young queens fly on their bridal trips, for in that case if a queen enters a wrong hive it leaves queenless the hive she left.

To avoid any trouble of this sort it is necessary to have the hives well apart, and it depends upon circumstances how far that should be. On a level plain, where there is not a tree or shrub or building in sight, I think it quite pos-

sible that there would be some mixing and loss of queens in an apiary of one hundred colonies if the hives should be placed a rod apart. But on the same spot you might with perfect safety put three hives touching each other, in any possible position. Bees are not good at counting, and, if a bee has nothing

else to go by except to find a hive which is the fifth from the end in the third row, it is likely to make a mistake. But if the apiary consists of only three hives the bee does not need to count. It can easily find the one at the left, right or middle.

So it is a good plan to have the hives at least five or six feet apart, especially as it is more convenient for the operator to have plenty of room between them. At the same time it is a very fortunate thing, in case it is desirable to economize room, that it is just as well to place the hives in pairs as to place them

singly. Suppose a row of hives six feet apart. Now you may place another hive beside each hive in the row, having the pair of hives almost touching each other, and there will be no more danger of bees or qeeens entering wrong hives than if you had left them single. You see, a bee will never make the mistake of taking the right-hand hive for the left.—C. C. Miller, in Bee Journal.

HOW TO TRAIN COLTS.

Treat Them Kindly and as Though They Had Some Sense

The practice of letting colts run wild until they are two or three years old has been changed to the habit of breaking to halter while young. Often they are broken to lead before they are weaned, and are kandled and petted more or less until considered old enough to break to harness. Many yearling colts are actually broken to harness and driven before light vehicles, but, at this age, unless managed with rare judgment, injury is liable to follow from overexertion.

If the colt is of a nervous temperament, treat kindly by feeding grain, and teach it to eat lumps of sugar from your hand and soon you will be able to rub and pet it. Speak gently to the colt and soon your coming will be a welcome visit. When tying with a halter use a strong one, so that if it is scared and pulls back the halter will not break but hold firmly. The colt will not soon repeat that method of getting away. Throughout the breaking process, use harness and vehicles that are strong and safe. If a colt once runs away, it seems to watch for a similar opport unity. Should the colt be fretful and try your patience, do not get mad and give it an excessive drive simply to let it know you are the master, or whip and otherwise abuse it to gain the same point. The chances are that if you tell the truth about the matter afterwards, vou will acknowledge vour mistake. Teach colts to instantly obey the word "whoa," and train them to stand until requested to go. Call the colt by its name very frequently. When used by the side of another horse the latter should be of the gentlest disposition, and, no matter how kind and trusty it has been, never leave them without tying both of them, as colts frequently get into bad snarls and the mate, however gentle, is often led to cause you trouble and loss.-American Agricul-

FASHION LETTER.

Something About Fall and Winter Fabrics and Costumes. Special New York Correspondence |

Dress skirts with rather high corselet tops are still greatly liked for house dresses, as nearly any sort of pretty silk or wool shirt-waist looks well with them, and the shoulder straps attached for the further display of the handsome trimmings on other portions of the gown. The variety of winter dress goods is beyond even enumeration, and what with the gay blanket plaids and the striped, dotted, shaded, changeable and checked materials of the season, made up into jaunty Eton costumes, Russian suits and directoire and empire gowns, the latter with their ashes and slashes, open coats, full



shape scarcely trimmed at all. Others, however, are quite elaborate, so that to trim or not to trim is purely a matter of taste. Those designed for home wear are of fine soft wool, or of some of the pretty winter silks with dark grounds brightened with small dots or tiny flowers in gay colors. For slender, youthful women, some of these princess dresses are made to hook or but ton down the back with the usual bias seam down the back of the skirt; others are finished with a Watteau arrangement, starting in a point from between the shoulders, and widening into a cornet demi-train. The open Russian front displays a gathered vest of bright silk matching the color of the figure in the dress fabric, and, as a rule, the large full sleeves are of velvet.

The popular Eton styles will continue fashionable thoughout the winter, but all outdoor costumes display the more conventional modes, the deep

cape or three. quarter coat, being very

often of the same fabric as the bodice and skirt. Silk faced velvet is the preferred fabric for nearly all the pretty fancy jackets and theater coats, but there are also close cuirassshaped jackets very open

The November Wide Awake

Opens with a profusely-illustrated article on "Some British Castles," written by Oscar Fay Adams, and appropriately frontispieced by a splendid full-page picture, by Garrett, of "Marmion's De-fiance to Earl Douglas." Alexander Black has a capital descriptive paper on "The Babies of the Zoo" at Central Park, charmingly illustrated by Irene Williamson, a pupil of Beard. Edith Robinson has a fine story, "Raglan's Substitute," of the pluck and bravery of a Harvard boy at a city fire; Mary Selden McCobb has a good Thanksgiv ing story, "Why She was Thankful," and "Mabel's Election Day" is an ap propriate November story by Ellen Strong Bartlett. Florence Howe Hall

tells of the "Moriarty-Duckling Fair." 'How Dorothy Paid her Way," by Caroline E. Hersey, is a bright story of a bright girl. The serials by Kirk Mun-roe, "the Coral Ship," and "That Mary Ann," by Kate Upson Clark," which all the boy and girl readers have voted as "fine "ond with this number for a new state of the state of picturesque sleeves, double breasted vests, high collars and "fine," end with this number, for a new volume of the ever-popular WIDE AWAKE will begin with the December number. Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or number. Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

How Those Girls Love One Another. Miss Flypp-Yes, Mamie Elder is married at last. The poor thing was over thirty, and not at all good-looking. She has no money, and never had an

had an offer before? Miss Flypp-Of course I am. Who should know if I don't? Why, I'm her dearest friend!-Truth.

lyn Life.

Have You Asthma? DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant re-lief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

"Do you know a gas-meter is to me al-most human?" "To me, too. It has that dreadfully human tendency toward untruth.

M. L. THOMPSON & Co., Druggists, Cou-dersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they over sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE flounder is a fish that requires plen. y of seasoning, and even then is flat.-

Is YOUR blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills. Is your liver out of order? Use Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

The sculptor isn't the kind of a man that cuts no figure in the world.—Binghamton Leader.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Dro; s Cure in one minute.

PEOPLE who never worry do a good deal of missionary work that they don't get credit for.-Ram's Horn.

MR. OLDBOY-"I remember the first fish ever caught." Miss Pert-"What was it-an ichthyosaurus?"-Life.





Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c offer before, so she snapped up the first man that came along. and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE. KY. NEW YORK. N.Y.

OUNG

MUTHERS We offer you a remedy which if used as directed, insures safety to

life of both mother and child. **"MOTHERS FRIEND"** Robs confinement of its PAIN, HORROR and

Robs confinement of 16 FAIN, Honkon and Riss, as many tostify. "My wife used only two bestles of Mothers Friend. She was onsily and quickly relieved is now doing spiondidly." J. S. Monrow, Harlow, N. C.

J. S. MORTON, Marlow, M. C. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on re-ceipt of price, \$1.50 por bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothors mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.





owning a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE. None other will bring you such a maximum of contentment and comfort, nor do its duties as well or as economically.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.





Cures Constipation FAT FOLKS REDUCED Sand 60, for circulars and testimonials. O.W.P.SNYNER, McVickar's Theatre Bldg arriation Bldg Sand Stratter Bldg

Milk Cans, pans, churns, bottles, everything which is used for milk, even down to the baby's bottle-these are things for which you need Pearline. With Pearline, they're cleansed more easily, more quickly, more economically, and more thoroughly, than with anything else known. The people who know most about milk say just that. We can't afford to print all the testimonials we hold. They're free expressions of opinion -in conventions, in papers, every-



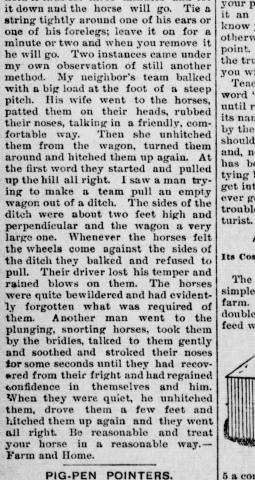
revers, it would seem hardly possible for those to be dissatisfied who delight in bright colors, and novel, fancy effects. The empire and

directoire gowns are increasing in favor constantly, but these many of the stylish dresses.

Mrs. Gazley-Are you sure she never both for street and home wear, are being made in princesse

Recklessness. Clara-You certainly must have some

courage, Charlie. You were brave enough to propose to me when you had only known me three days. Charlie-If I had known you longer perhaps I should not have been.-Brook-



OF the many ways of making a clover field profitable, we believe none will is a driveway. The main bara is 48 figure up a larger return than when the clover is converted into pork by grazing.

STRANGERS should be kept away from the pens when young pigs are on hand. Small litters are often injured or killed by the sow being made restless by too many visitors.

EIGHT hundred pounds of pork should be made from an acre of good clover, if thrifty pigs are turned upon it at the right age. This is cheaper than it can be made from corn.

The feeding of bulky food with corn when fattening hogs is of direct value, because it increases their ability to assimilate a larger quantity of grain. Pumpkins are good for this purpose.

SQUASHES and pumpkins cut up and fed with corn when fattening will make a faster gain, and with less expense

wholesome food of every sort is always stock .-- Colman's Rural World.

A CONVENIENT BARN.

Its Cost Is Not Supposed to Exceed Seven Hundred Dollars.

The Orange Judd Farmer illustrates a simple, convenient barn for the average farm. In the ground plan 1, 1 are double stalls for horses and cows; 2 a feed way; 3 a wheat bin; 4 an oat bin;



5 a corn crib: 6 a machine shed which may be fitted with mangers and used for sheltering sheep, calves or cows; 7

6 1 5

GROUND PLAN.

feet long and the shed at the end will add 12 feet to this, making it 60 feet. It is 24 feet wide and 20 feet high under the eaves. A barn of this kind, made of good material, can be constructed for \$650 or \$700 including the cost of building.

Hastening the Molting Process.

As it is getting late in the season the hens should have finished molting. If than with corn when fed alone. The not give them a daily allowance of a hogs will also keep in better condition. tablespoonful of linseed meal in their It is a great mistake to suppose that food, for every two hens, and keep sour milk is better than sweet for feed- bone meal where they can get as much ing or fattening pigs. In fact, sweet, of it as they desire. Provide dry and warm quarters, as molting hens are the best for this as well as for other liable to roup in damp weather .- Farm and Fireside.



vests finished with a frill of rich lace from throat to belt, or with a glove-fiting vest shaped with a girdle as a finish. For stout women is the new seven gored French skirt; for slender ones, the improved seamless skirt, which is made of goods wide enough to place the selvedge edges at the waist and hem. One of these seamless models shows a cornet back, with the opening from the left hip down, narrow flaps or button-holes holding a row of handsome buttons all the way down.

Among some particularly rich and effective toilets, are those made with a graceful bell



crepe de chine, yellow faille striped with velvet, or deep corn-colored Otto-man silk garnished with rich black lace. Among new dress fabrics is the pure vicuna wool with a rough camel's hair figure raised on its surface. Hop sack cheviot is a kind of basket-patterned wool that comes in black and navy blue, and with skirts of these fab rics are worn three-quarter princess coats of ribbed velvet or Russian velours

Very stylish directoire costumes are made of Napoleon blue, chestnut brown, Indian red, or rosy violet camel's hair or cloth, decorated variously with narrow fur edgings, Russian galloon or feather bands. The fronts open broadly, turning back in revers that reach to the hem, revealing a close-fitting, princess-like underdress made of cloth or palm-patterned or striped satin. This fastens invisibly and is trimmed around the bottom of the skirt-portion with heavy Milan galloon, the color of the directoire underdress, making a very tasty and finished garment.

Ram's Horn. THERE is nothing more pretentious than the capital I -Galveston News. THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.

 POCS-CEOOD to Enorce nearly:
 4 30 3 32-9

 WHEAT-No. 2 red.
 59 42 60

 No. 2 hard.
 55 60 56

 CORN-No. 2 mixed.
 34 60 344

 OATS-No. 2 mixed.
 25 60 2514

 FLOUR-Patents, per sack.
 2 10 60 2 20

 FLOUR-Patents, per sack.
 2 0 60 2 20

 CHEESE-Full cream.... EGGS-Choice... POTATOES..... ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Fair natives...... 3 50 @ 4 25 skirt of velvet

 CATTLE-Fair natives.
 3 50 @ 4 25

 Texans.
 2 30 @ 3 10

 HOGS-Heavy.
 4 80 @ 5 70

 SHEEP-Fair to choice.
 4 00 @ 4 80

 FLOUR-Choice.
 3 20 @ 3 30

 WHEAT-No. 2 red.
 61½@ 65

 CORN-No. 2 mixed.
 3734@ 573

 OATS-No. 2 mixed.
 27 @ 273

 BYE.
 53 @ 534

 -black, olivegreen, deep garnet, etc., skirts are variousOATS-No. 2 mixed61/4065ous stylishRYE-No. 2 mixed278734burnerBUTTER-Creamery2062burnerLARD-Western steam8264burnerPORK-New2062burnerPORK-New1280ceverally ofCHICAGOCATTLE-Prime to extra.475burnerSHEEP-Fair to choir450burnerSHEEP-Fair to choir

 FLOUR-Winter wheat.
 C9
 G8
 C9%

 WHEAT- No. 2 rcd.
 C9
 G8
 C9%

 CORN-No. 2
 40%
 G8
 40%

 OATS - No. 2
 29%
 29%
 47%
 47%
 plain scarlet

 RYE-No. 2
 40% 0
 40

 BUTTER-Creamery
 47
 6
 47

 BUTTER-Creamery
 18
 9
 6
 29

 LARD
 8
 20
 6
 8
 15

 PORK
 11
 8
 0
 8
 15

 NEW YORK
 11
 83
 0
 61
 8

 POGS-Good to observe.
 2
 2
 2
 2

 faille, polka dotted surah, and, for special wear, of rich cream silk or brocade, with full empire

sleeves and Medici collar. CORN-No. 2.... OATS-Western mixed..... BUTTER-Creamery.....

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for ?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver .-honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia

WREN WRITING TO APVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement



The Times and the Tribune Draw Conclusions.

BASED **ON THE REGISTRATION.**

The Times Sees Certain Democratic Vic tory in the Figures and the Tribune Sees Ovekwhelming Republican Success.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-Now that registration in this state has been completed, republicans and democrats are busy figuring out their chances of victory or de-

The democratic view of the situation may be shown by the following, taken from the Times:

The best promise of democratic success found in the registration in this city-309,579. It is about 34,000 more than ever before. It is decidedly a democratic registration-the gains decidedly a democratic registration—the gains are all democratic, the decreases are all repub-lican. A great registration for Cleveland and Stevenson. All the democratic managers are sincerely satisfied. They know what it means, because they know how the registration was worked for by the democrats, and that it is fully up to their private estimates of what it is should be. Barring some of the so-called republican districts, the city is registered up to the full limit. One voter in every five of doculation is what the census shares coll for: volation is what the census sharps call for, voter in six is nearer the facts in a city like s. But take it at one vote in five and chiminse republican decreases, and it appears that the democratic vote must certainly be regis-tered up to the full limit. The republican re-serve vote has not come out. The republican managers know it, and they are squirming around for fake explanations of the registra-tion that will encourace republican workers in around for fake explanations of the registra-tion that will encourage republican workers in the states that are doubtful which is not the case with New York state, which is democratic. In New York and Brookfyn the registration this year numbers stort 50,000 more than it was in 1958. Mere than two thirds of this in-crease concededly goes to the democrats. In-dications are that the increase in the number of enrolled voters will of itself add about 20,000 voters to the democratic plurality south of the northern boundary line of the city. The net Cleveland plurality in 1558 south of Westchester county was 71,033, and the most conservative estimates that it is possible to make, furnished by the registration figures, show that Cleve-land will not have less than 91,000 plurality be-low that same line. The best republican boast is that Mr. Harrison will come down to the

low that same line. The best republican boast is that Mr. Harrison will ceme down to the northern boundary line with his plurality of 1886, which was 85,003. Of course, no shrewd republican politician believes that Mr. Harrison will ceme down with any such figures this year. They know he will not and they say as much when they are not talking for publication. The republican jig is up in this state. The New York city registration shows that. The New York city registration shows that. The napportionment has rendered it impossible to make an analytical comparison of the registra-tion this year district by district. New York city has thirty assembly districts. In 1858, and last year, for that matter, there were but twencity has thirty assembly districts. In 1888, and last year, for that matter, there were but twen-ty-four. The election districts are not the same and even a comparison made on the basis of the election districts would be of no value. But the new Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth as-sembly districts comprise exactly the same territory as was comprised last presiden-tial year in the eld Twenty-fourth as-sembly district and the district fur-nishes an excellent map to show that the increase in registration is all due to democratio gains. In 1838 the registration in the territory was 13.313. This year it is 17.748, a gain 4,655 in a territory which is overwhelmingly democratic a territory which is overwheimingly democratic and which gave Mr. Flower a plurality of 3,006 votes last year. The great democratic vote comes largely from the districts that are on the river and in these districts the increases have been largely democratic.

HOW REPUBLICANS FIGURE IT. The republican view may be shown by the following, taken from the Trib-

une: The registration in this city and throughout the state was completed on Saturday. It is re-garded by the republican leaders with complete satisfaction. Careful examination of the re-turns, not only from New Yerk, Kings county

W. C. T. U. A Great Meeting of Women at Denver-

the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. DENVER, Col., Oct. 29.-Women, young, old and middle aged, women

with independence in their walk and appearance and women who had known little of the rubs of life, were to be seen on all the principal streets of this city to-day. All wore white emblems and each one greeted all others as friends. And so they were, for the women were here as delegates to or interested in the national and international Women's Christian Temperance union, which be-

gan its annual convention to-day. Among these were many women known to all parts of the civilized world as leaders in the battle against the power of the saloon and as champions of strict prohibition in city, state and nation. The Trinity Methodist church in

which the convention was held was crowded some time before the hour set for the opening of the proceedings. It was decorated with the national colors and with the white of the order, and was voted the prettiest of all the churches in which the convention had been held.

The building could not accommodate the crowd that sought admittance, and overflow meetings were held in the Unity and Central Christian churches. Sharply at the appointed hour Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the national and international union, appeared on the platform amid the applause of the 800 delegates and spectators, who crowded all the space not reserved. After she had acknowledged the greeting she rapped for order, and after prayer and addresses of welcome proceeded to read her annual address.

The report of the national secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, shows that the union is in a most flourishing condition. The total number of auxiliaries, including "Y's.," is 7,857; total members of "Y's.," 142,568; number of "Y" unions, 856; total membership, 12,363; number of coffee houses, restaurants, friendly houses and reading rooms, 282; money raised by local unions, \$336;-244.71; money raised by state unions, \$123,874.94; money paid national in dues, \$12,872.02; money paid national for other purposes, \$11,578.36. In Arkansas the number of auxiliaries, including "Y's" is 35; total membership, 340; coffee houses, etc., 5; money raised by local unions, \$214.75; money received by state union, \$840.02; money paid national in dues, \$36.80; money paid national for other purposes, \$12. In the Indian territory the auxiliaries and Y's number 16; coffee houses, etc., 2, raised by local unions, \$100; Y's, 17; membershid, 2,252; by local unions, \$271.23; received by state union, \$993, paid national dues, \$224.80; paid national for other purposes, \$4,873. In Kansas the auxiliaries number 241, with a membership of 3,080; coffee houses, etc., 4; raised by local union, \$5,719. In Missouri the auxiliaries and Y's number 228; membership, 2,791; Y's, 14; membership, 187; coffee houses, etc., 10; raised by local unions, \$13,630.86; received by state union, \$3,400.86; paid national in dues, \$331.30; paid national for other purposes, \$450.86. In Ne-braska there are auxiliaries and Y's, 119; membership, 3,100; Y's, 12; membership, 14; coffee houses, etc., 22;

AT REST.

The Remains of Mrs. Harrison Laid to Rest in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29. - The last ad rites over the mortal remains of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, for thirtynine years beloved wife and helpmate of the president of the United States, were performed yesterday in the church in which she had for years worshipped in health and in the afternoon the body of the first lady of the land was laid to rest for all time in beautiful Crown Hill cemetery.

The funeral train arrived in the morn ing at 9:30 o'clock, on schedule time, and was received by thousand of sympathetic friends, who occupied all points of vantage along the road and crowded the station to its utmost capacity. It was a quiet throng which manifested its appreciation by a grave and respectful demeanor. Although the president was personally known to a majority of the crowd, all desire on their part to give vent to enthusiasm was generally repressed. Nearly all the men present removed their hats and bowed their heads when he passed through the station, leading his sorrowing family to the carriages provided for

A delay of half an hour was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of emblems that typified the de-votion of hundreds of friends. Then the casket was lifted and slowly and reverently the cortege moved out through the sheds of the Union station to the carriages in waiting. The cas-ket was borne by John B. Elam, the woods, E. B. Martindale, Gen. Lew Wallace, Dr. Allen, T. P. Haughey, Judges Niblack and Fishback, Moses G. McClain and John R. Elder. Following them came the sorrowing relatives and the president's official family. The church was elaborately decorated.

When the funeral procession arrived at the church 5,000 people thronged the sidewalks and streets, not boisterously, but with a show of the most intense interest. The police had no difficulty in holding the people back, and the casket was lifted and borne into the church without incident of moment.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity. As the coffin was carried up the aisle and de-posited in front of the chancel, the organ pealed forth a soft melody. The hoir then sang "Lead, Kindly Light" with beautiful effect and Dr. Hains offered a short invocation and read a selection from the Scriptures.

The funeral sermon was upon that text, "Wherefore comfort one another." At the conclusion of the sermon the enerable Dr. Hyde gave utterance to a touching prayer.

The choir then rendered "One Sweety Solemn Thought." Dr. Haines closed the service with a benediction and the cortege took up its line of march to Crown Hill cemetery.

The president and party returned to Washington an the 5:80 train. Before his departure the president gave to the

press the following note: My Dear Old Friends and Neighbors: I can not leave you without saying that the tender and gracious sympathy which you have to-day shown for me and for my children and much more the touching evidence you have given of your love for the dead wife and mother with you and to rest near the deeply to tarry with you and to rest near the hallowed spot where your loving hands have laid our dead, but the little grandchildren raised by local unions, \$8,500; received watch in wondering silence for our return and by state union, \$2,091.04; paid national

THE FUNERAL

Solemn Rites Over the Remains of Mrs. Harrison at the White House-Departure For Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-All that re mained of the once gracious and be-loved mistress of the White house and first lady of the land, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, left Washington forever yesterday and shortly before 11 o'clock the funeral train started on its last sad fourney to the old home, Indianapolis, from whence the now departed had come less than four years ago in the full pride of womanhood and in perfect health.

Services for the dead were held in the east room of the White house before the family and the president's cabinet members as well as the chosen friends of the departed. They were beautiful and impressive, but were chiefly char-acterized by the simplicity which was so dear to her heart. Except the sable rosette of crape at the door there was no sign of mourning about the exterior of the mansion. As the clock in the hall struck 10

o'clock the honorary pall bearers entered the east room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order: Vice President Morton and Sec retary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elkins and Attorney General Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secre tary Rusk.

Then followed the president and nembers of the family.

Dr. Hamlin, the president's pastor, adanced and in a low voice repeated a few passages from the Scriptures beginning "In my Father's house" and included several verses from Psalms. He closed with the Lord's prayer, which was repeated after him by almost every person in the room.

Then Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, who was formerly a friend of the family at Indianapolis, took up the Scriptures and read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments.

The low prelude of the organ was then heard and the swelling voices of the choir chanted the hymn, "I Hear the Voice of Jesus Say." As the hymn proceeded the clouds that had shut out the sun floated away and the room was

the pastor said amen the choir was heard singing Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." This closed the services.

the hearse to the compartment car "Elroy," and placed in a hand-some red cedar case with pol-ished brass handles. After the lid was put in place the wreaths and other floral offerings which covered the casket in the east room were again laid upon the case, completely burying it from sight. Around the sides of the case on the floor, the remaining flowers were

One hour later the train containing the body of Mrs. Harrison, the president and family, members of the cabinet and other distinguished personal left the depot for Indianapolis where the last sad rites will take and all that is mortal of the mistress of the White house will be laid to rest.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

A QUEER STORY.

Avengers Said to Be on the Track of Jerry Simpson or a Fakir at Work. WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 27.-On last Sunday a man came to the farm of George H. Coulson, representative from Harper

Simpson.

so gave him three letters, each addressed to Robert Swivell, Harper, Kan., which he said he obtained from

JERRY SIMPSON. Swivell while the latter was in a drunken slumber, after inviting him to join him in a house on the outskirts of Harper, and where they found a third man that did not allow himself to be seen by the informant.

The first letter was mailed from Mc-Pherson, the second from Emporia and the third from Troy. The answers were to be sent to James L. Cobert, North Topeka; A. T. Dunball, Salina, and C. R. R. Mitchell, Sedan, respectively.

They disclose that the writers had been employed by some person or persons to have Jerry Simpson killed, and they in turn whe trying to employ Swivell to do the work. An offer of \$2,000 was made to him and he was to choose his own method of doing the work.

Coulson took the letters to S. E. Cole, a merchant of Harper, who brought them to Wichita, and the matter was at once placed before the two congressional committees, and, after a discussion, it was determined to give the facts to the public.

CAUSED INDIGNATION.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 27 .- The story sent out from here yesterday with reference to the discovery of a con-spiracy to assassinate Jerry Simpson is causing an immense amount of indignation among all classes of business men, and it is not unlikely that a big demonstration will be held to protest against the publishing of such reports, as business men and good citizens generally regard them as very injurious to the name and reputation of southwest Kansas in the east.

The alleged conspiracy is essentially a campaign fake, and nobody believes that there is anything whatever of a serious nature in it.

TEXAS WATERSPOUT.

Campers Swept Into a Stream and One Drowned.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 27.-The most destructive storm and waterspout that ever visited southwest Texas occurred in the valley of the Neuces river, near Nuevalde, yesterday. At an early hour in the morning a cloud burst fifteen miles west of Nuevalde. The Neuces river was in an instant a torrent. The waves swept down the valley in a terrific flood. Acres of bottom land were overflowed and cattle and sheep and horses were drowned by the hundreds. Near the "W. N. R." ranch H. M. Johnson was camping with his wife and Charles Martin. The flood struck their camp while they were in bed and carried them into the stream. Johnson was drowned, being unable to swim His wife managed to grasp a grape vine attached to a tree, which she held till the flood subsided, when she was rescued. Martin made his escape. Johnson's body has not yet been recovered.

STEVENSON ACCEPTS.

Letter of Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate for Vice President-He is in Full Accord With Cleveland and the

Democratic Policy. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.-Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice president, has sent the following letter of acceptance to the president of the national democratic convention:

To Hon. William L. Wilson. chairman: When, in the presence of 20,000 of my coun-trymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided I promised to indicate by letter in a more for-I promised to indicate by letter in a more for-mal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the democratic party of the United States. Since that time I have been engaged continu-ally in the discussion, before the people of many states of the union, of the issues empha-sized by the convention and represented by your candidate for president, Grover Cleve-land.

Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal an-swer promised to your committee. The full discussion of public questions commonly ex-pected from a candidate for vice president has been rendered less impossible by the complete presentation of the democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the national ticket. His idea of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I more than indorse his position and give that I more than inderse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval. The greatest power conferred upon human gov-ernment is that of taxation. All the great struggies of the past for a broader political lib-erty have looked toward the limitation of this power of the right to tax, a right which should be always limited by the necessities of govern-ment and to benefits which may be shared by all.

Whenever this power is used to draw tribute Whenever this power is used to draw irrbute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly; equal-ity is lost sight of and injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exac-tions, and there arise artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon in tions, and there arise artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon, in due time, as vested rights sacred to themselves. It is plain that our present inadequate sys-tem of tariff taxation has promoted the growth of such conditions in our land, favored though it is by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil and the highest development of political lights. highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of this system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have al-ready enjoyed the development of those unfavorable conditions must continue until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation of privileges originally conferred by a confid-ing people for the preservation inviolate of their own government. There is no longer a pretext or excuse for the maintenance of the war tariff in times of peace and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased.

The platform of the national democratic con-The platform of the national democratic con-vention demands the adoption of a tariff which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes. The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be made of equal intrinsic and exchange value be made of equal intrinsic and exchange values by such safeguards of legislation as shall in-sure the purity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debt and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par and re-deemable in such coin." To this plain and unequivocable declaration in favor of sound bonest money. I subscribe

favor of sound, honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business in the interests of our country, while to the wage earner and the farmer it is all important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket, shall be of equal, unquestioned and uni-versally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

Another issue of great moment in the pend-ing contest is the force bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overestimated. It may mean the control of the election of the representa-tives in congress by the bayonet. The repub-lican party by its acts in the Fifty-first conconvention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass it when it has, the power no same man can doubt To all our peo-ple who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country this question is all important. Since my nomination I have been in eight of the southern and southwestern states of the union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils which it is be-lieved would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threatened legislation. I found that the industries established by northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's admin-istration were in a languishing condition and that the immigration of labor and the invest-ment of capital invited to those states had in a large measure ceased. The enactment of the force bill into a law, while it would threaten the liberties of the en-tire people, would undoubtedly retard the ma-terial growth of the states at which it was especially aimed, would incite in many commun-ities race troubles and invite retaliatory legis-lation which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of northern investments. I appeal to the instinct of self interest and to the sense of common justice in the American people The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commenced with the ad-ministration of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular repre-sentation and the purity of local self-government which furnishes an instrument to discred-ited power to perpetuate itself, to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interests and which offers no excuse or palliation for its exister except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence I accept the nomination tendered me, and ould the action of the convention mest the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me. Very respectfully, ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

When the family were seated Rev.

flooded with bright sun light. "Let us pray," said Dr. Bartlett, and the assemblage joined in prayer. As

The body was at once removed from

placed and strewn in profusion.

The Supreme Council Holds a Session and

Elects Officers. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-The



county, who lives near Anthony, Harper county, and under a pledge of secrecy gave him all the story of what apparently was a plot to kill Congressman Jerry The informant al-

smaller cities of the state and from the rural districts so far as heard from, which was made yesterday at republican headquarters, assured Chairman Hackett and his associates in campaign work that the republicans are certain of carrying the state for Harrison and Reid The state of New York can be lost to the republic-ans only by the occurrence of an unforescen contingency, and it is by no means likely in a canvass like this

canvase like this. The registration in this city is looked upon as significantly favorable to the republicans. The democrats have all along predicted a big regis-tration of anywhere from 320,000 to 530,000 (the latter was Mr. Croker's figures), upon which they could predict a plurality for Mr. Cleveland of 75,000 to 80,000. The normal increase would have brought it to 520,000, but the full registra-tration is 309,833, a heavy decrease in the demo-cratic numberics. Estimation the number of cratic prophecies. Estimating the number of ballots which will be cast for the prohibitionists, socialists and people's party at 25,000, this will leave 250,000 votes to be divided between Harrison and Cleveland. Four years ago Gen. Harrison received 106,923 and Mr. Cleveland had 162,738. This year no-bady would not Harrison's below the number body would put Harrison's below the number received in 1888, while conservative politicians of both parties have figured it at 120,000. At the ratio of increase in Blaine's vote in 1884 over Garfield in 1880, which was about 12 per cent., Harrison will have next month 118,000 votes. But Harrison's increase in 1888 over Blaine in 1884 was over 17 per cent. If this ratic is main tained at the coming election President Harri-son's vote will be 125,000. Even at 15 per cent. over four years ago the vote for the presi-dential republican candidate would reach 119,500.

But the estimates at republican headquarters were placed at the lower figure of 116,000 votes for Harrison, and this would leave Cleveland 155,000, or 7,000 less than he received four years ago. That his majority will not exceed 50,000 in New York city seems a most reasonable con clusion. Adding 5,000 for Kings and 4,000 for the counties of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk will make the democratic majority only 59,999 for the republican interior to overcome. That they will come down to Kings with 90,000 or 95,600 majority for Harrison is far more likely than they will bring down less than 60,000 majority

Wages Advanced,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1. -- The Schuyl kill Coal exchange, in calculating the wages and hours of the miners of the Schuylkill region for the last half of October and the first half of November. have fixed the rate 8 per cent. above the \$2.50 basis. This if an advance of 2 per cent. over last month's wages.

Leland J. Webb Insan

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1.-At 3 o'clock this afternoon Leland J. Webb, former ly national commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, was declared insane and sent to the asylum. Morphine habit was the cause. He shot himself last night, but not seriously.

Children Burned to Beath

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.-The hut of a coal miner named Cage, three miles from here, burned and three children perished, while Cage was burned so badly that his recovery is impossible A woman who was with the children was badly burned.

Two Womes Burned to Death. Омапа, Neb., Nov. 1.-The railway hotel at McCook burned early this morning and Mrs. Granger and Mrs. Cole, two guests, are believed to have perished.

in dues, \$314; paid national for other purposes, \$939. The report of the treasurer, Miss

Esther Pugh, shows that the total amount of money raised by local unions in the past year for temperance work was \$336,244.71, but it is impossible to secure a full report of finances from the local unions, perhaps from one-quarter or one-third of the amount of funds actually passing their hands being never reported. There have been paid into the national treasury for state dues, ten cents per capita, \$15,508.16; for other purposes, \$11,578.26; for the temple, 23,509.52. New York paid dues on a membership of more than 22,000, Illinois on more than 16,000, Pennsylvania on more than 15,000 and Ohio upwards of 10,000.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Wreck of the British Steamer Roumania

-Over One Hundred Lives Lost. LISBON, Oct. 29.-The British steamer Roumania, of the Anchor line, was wrecked at the mouth of the Arelho river, near Peniche. All the passengers and crew, numbering 113, are drowned, except nine. Full particulars of the wreck have

not been received, the reports being very meager. It appears, however, that the steamer was caught in the recent gale and after several days was driven onto the reefs and went to pieces. The Roumania had fifty-five passengers aboard, together with a crew numbersixty-seven. The nine persons saved from the wreck have been given shelter in a hospital in the neighborhood.

The Roumania's captain and pilot are among the lost. Large quantities of wreckage are washing ashore all along the neighboring coast.

The Roumania was an iron screw steamship of 3,387 tons, belonging to the Anchor line and plying between Liverpool and Bombay. She sailed from Liverpool for Bombay on October 22. Her length was 364 feet, breadth 38 feet and depth 261% feet and she was built at Glasgow in 1880. Penice, near where the Roumania is reported to have been wrecked, is a fortified town of Portugal on the Atlantic ocean about fifty miles north of the mouth of the Tagus.

Heavy Gold Export From Australia. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29. - The steamer Mariposi arrived from Sidney, via Auckland, Apia and Honolulu to-day. Among the cargo was 100,000 sovereigns for the Anglo-Californian bank and 100,000 more for London, Paris and American banks.

Sixteen Murderers in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.-The present term of the criminal court presents a great array of homicide cases Sixteen murderers, men and women, are lying in the county prison awaiting their trial for taking the life of fellow be-

ings.

God keep and bless you all. Most gratefully yours, BENJAMIN H/RRISON.

NO PRICE FOR WHEAT.

A Sag of Three Cents Within a Week-Eu ropean Demand Almost Nil. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.-The wheat market dropped more than a cent a bushel to-day, making a decline of more than three cents in the past week. The market has been sagging for a long time under the influence of the extraordinary shipments from the country. All markets have become blocked, and to add to the difficulty ocean freight rates to Europe have been advanced nearly 100 per cent. in the past few days, making it more difficult than ever to get the grain out of the country. There has been a very large holding of wheat in Chicago for December delivery which was bought several weeks ago and has been the chief cause of the stubborn resistance to a decline which the market has until recently shown. In the past few days this "long" wheat has been for sale and that has added to the weakness of the market.

October wheat in Chicago closed to day at 6914 cents, which is the lowest price in a record of twenty-eight years, with two exceptions. In Oct/ber, 1886, the price reached 69% cents and in De-cember, 1887, wheat sold in Chicago at 66% cents.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

About Fifteen Thousand Students Physic-ally Capable of Service. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.-The annual report of the adjutant-general of the army shows that the average number of studenst over 15 years of age attending the several universities and colleges was 18,484, an increase of 2,767 over the number reported last year, and over 6,000 more than the number reported

for the scholastic year 1889-90. The number of students physically capable of military duty is reported as over 15,-000, of which number 8,098 were required by the faculty of the several institutions to be enrolled as military students.

Gen. Williams recommends that the annual appropriation for the national guard be increased from \$400,000 to \$1,-0.000.

Deadly Explosion.

LIMA, O., Oct. 29 .- A nitro-glycerine actory, two miles south of here, exthis morning with a report ploded heard for miles, while the force of the concussion shook buildings and caused windows to rattle in all parts of the city.

Three persons are known to have been killed and two injured. In addition two teamsters are missing and it is probable that their bodies are in the wreck. The farm house of William Hooker, over a mile from the factory, was totally wrecked and a servant girl injured by falling

council of sovereign grand inspectors general of the thirty-third and last de-

gree Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite of the United States of America have been in session at the German Masonic temple in this city for two days. The

meeting was a very large one. The first day's session was devoted principally to discussing the proposed uniting of all Scottish rite bodies under one grand apreme council, there now being three in the United States. At the final session the following grand officers were elected:

Sovereign grand commander, John J. Gorman, of New York; heutenant grand commander, William A. Hershiser, of Ohio; minister of state, Granville A. Frambes, of Michigan; grand prior, Henry D. Moore, D. D., of Cincinnati; grand treasurer, David W. Thompson, of Connecticut; grand secretary, Gen. John Barker, of Brooklyn; keeper of the archives, Hopkins Thompson, of New York; master-general of camp, Willard C. Van Derlip, of Boston; grand marshal-general, Isaac F. Graham, of Connecticut; standard bearer, E. Junius Edwards, of Minne sota; grand captain of the guard, Oliver F. Briggs, of Seattle; grand marshal of the camp, E. J. Babcock, of

The Grain Blockade

Omaha.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.-Reports from the various grain markets and transfer stations from Kansas City to the Atlantic seaboard indicate that the present grain blockade is one of the most extensive in the history of the business and it would seem that there is but little prospect of immediate relief. Cars loaded with grain are reported standing in hundreds and thousands on side tracks at every point offering opportunities for the accumulation of grain. The elevators are full and their owners have given notice that no more grain can be taken until the present gorge has been relieved. It is a peculiar fact, but no less a fact,

that among all the receiving and ship-ping ports of the country Kansas City alone yet offers facilities for the storfilled and grain. Her elevators are not yet filled and grain men say that it will take several hundred thousand bushels to make them throw up their hands.

The Small Arms Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .-- Gen. Flagler, chief of ordnance, in his annual report, calls attention to the inadequacy of the general appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, which at the last session of congress was still further reduced. The highly improved arms of the present day cost more than three times as much as arms cost in 1808, when the appropriation was \$200,000. Last session this amount, which has been annually appropriated for eightyfour years, was cut down to \$175,000, an amount entirely too small to meet the demands made by the states for allot

MEXICAN STORY.

A Terrible Eattle Reported Between Fea. eral Troops and Fanatics. EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 27 .- News has

just reached here of the total destruction of a whole town and its people in western Chihuahua, Mexico. These dispatches have told the story of the religious fanaticism that has prevailed in the town of Tomachic, situated in the mountains about 200 miles west of the city of Chihuahua. Federal troops have been sent out there twice to com pel submission to the authorities, but each time the troops have been worsted. The third time a full regiment was sent out under what was considered a competent officer and accompanied by a battery of two Gatling guns. The result of the battle, which was fought last Saturday, was the total annihilation of the rebels and the killing of more than 300 federal soldiers. Such is the report that comes here, but exparience proves that much of the news from the interior of the republic is greatly exaggerated.

Elephants Battle.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 27 .- A battle royal occurred yesterday at Wallace's winter quarters, 25 miles east of this city, in which five large elephants were the participants. For some time an enmity has existed between Prince and Diamond, two great beasts of the herd, which culminated in the absence of Keeper Sweeney. Diamond, with a weight of four tons, was the aggressor, but Prince was his match, and succeeded in breaking his tusk and fairly crowding him through the heavy brick wall of the building, which fell upon them. All the elephants broke loose from their chains and engaged in the melee. For half an hour pandemonium reigned. Quiet was finally restored, but not before the elephants were badly hurt. The place presented the appear-ance of a slaughter-house. The noise made by the herd could be heard a mile.

Pronounced It Cholera.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.-In Jersey City heights yesterday William Bonner, aged 28, went to his dinner at noon in apparent good health, but was soon afterward taken ill and died in great agony at 1 o'clock this morning. Dr. J. G. Roondy, who attended him pronounced it genuine Asiatic cholera.

Irish Laureate Candidates. DUBLIN, Oct. 27.-Irish newspapers

are urging the claims of Irishmen to poet laureateship. They suggest that Aubrey Thomas de Vere or Timothy Daniel Sullivan are well qualified to occupy the post.

Blaze at Point Breeze

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. S1. -Point Breeze was visited again by fire at an early hour yesterday morning and before the flames could be controlled the wharves and shipping were damaged to the exteut of nearly \$200,000. The iron bark Felix, Capt. Raines, which was lying at the wharf awaiting a load of refined oil. was sunk, and the bark Ellen G., loaded with cased oil, was badly damaged. A lighter loaded with cased oil was burned to the water's edge. Charles Houseman's lime barge was destroyed, 500 feet of wharf property was burned, a house and barn belonging to the city were wiped out and other property was destroyed or damaged.

The Roumania Shipwreck. LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Anchor line officials say the steamship Roumania, wrecked off the Portuguese coast, carried but forty-six passengers and thirtysix men in her crew. Eight of the passengers were children.

Among the other passengers drowned were Lady Johnson's nurse and baby: Miss Burbridge, daughter of Canon Bur. bridge, of Liverpool; Rev. Mr. Malken, a Wesleyan missionary; Miss Dunlop, recently graduated in medicine in Glasgow; Mrs. Boulflower, who was accompanied by her four children, and Mrs. Thompson, a bride.