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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY. OCTOBER 27, 1892.

hase County Courant.

DEDICATED.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

Imposing Dedicatory Ceremonies at the Lake City.

The World's Fair Buildings Now Belong to the Country-A Great Event for Chicago-Programme of the Day-A Great Crowd.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.-This was the great day of the week, in which the buildings of the Columbian world's fair exposition were dedicated to the arts and sciences. As might have been expected, it caused an immense concentration of people in the vicinity of Jackson park, apparently unsatiated with the enormous demonstration of Thursday. The national salute at sunrise inaugurated the ceremonies. The procession of in-

D., of California 3. Introductory address by the director-gen 4. Address of welcome and tender of the free-Address of welcome and tender of the free dom of the City of Chicago by Hempstead Washburne, mayor.
 Selected recitation from the dedicatory ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chi-cago: music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston: reading by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne.
 G. Presentation by the director of works of

2. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D.,

6. Presentation by the director of works of the master artists of the exposition of the world's Columbian exposition and award to them of special commemorative medals. 7. Chorus-"The Heavens Are Telling"-

Haydn. 8. Address—"Work of the Board of Lady Managers"—Mrs. Potter Palmer, president. 9. Tender of the buildings on behalf of the world's Columbian exposition by the president thereof to the president of the world's Colum-bian commission. 10. Presentation of the buildings by the presi-dent of the world's Columbian commission to

the vice president of the United States for dedi-

cation. 11. Dedication of the buildings. 12. "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah"

COLUMBIAN ORATION. Address of Hon. Chauncey M. De-

pew at Chicago.

Great Tribute to the Discoverer of America From the New York Orator-The Address of Welcome By Mayor Washburne.

Mr. Depew's Address. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—When No. 15 on the order of exercises was reached at the world's fair dedication to day Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, advanced to the front and delivered the oration on Columbus, essentially as aws, were a little band of Protestants against oration on Columbus, essentially as follows:

rates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization. was the revelation of one. The cross on Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Sal-

cross raised on San Sal-cross raised on San Sal-C. M. DEPEW. vador was opportunity. But for the first. Columbus would never have sailed, but for the second, there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty.

the expansion of civil and religious liberty. The anarchy and chaos which followed the breaking up of the Roman empire necessarily produced the feudal system. The people pre-ferring slavery to annihilation by robber chiefs, norged by ecclesiastical decrees. The dungeor 17. Chorus -- In Praise of God"--Beethoven.
18. Benediction by the Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia.
19. National salute?
Closing Ceremonies.
Chicago, Oct. 22. --The last of the columbian fete days in Chicago has closed. The buildings in which the world's fair of 1893 is to be housed have been dedicated to the progress of art,
19. National salute?
Consing Ceremonies.
Control of the progress of art,
Control of the progress of the progress of the progress of the progress of the progre efficacious in saving his soul from fires eterna

other. Washington and Adams were the new DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

and growth. The Mayflower, with the Pilgrims. and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves, were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts and the other for Virginia. This company of saints, and first cargo of slaves, represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the

come to our prairies, and the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry, mark the passing period. Unwatched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease, pauperism and crime. We do not want candidates for our hospitals, our poor houses or our jails. We cannot admit those who come to undermine our institutions, and subvertour laws. But we will deally throw subvertour laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for, and receive with open arms, those who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of receiving the equal

The grandeur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and prog-ress. The United States welcome the sister republics of the southern and northern contirepublics of the solution and people's of Europe and Asia, of Africa and Australia, with the products of their lands, of their skill and of their industry to this city of yesterday, yet clothed with royal splendor as the queen of the greatlakes. The artists and architects of the country have been hidden to design and harmony of their creations are the contributions of America to the oldest of the arts and the cordial bidding of America to the peoples of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of

but is uttered in every tongue. Neither mar-

Mr. President, Representatives of Fereign Governments, Ladies and Gentlemen: This day is dedicated by the American people

moderation of public sentiment must over be glories to him whose prophetic vision beheld in the general desire for truth, and the light which members of the Loyal Legion, the disthe stars which guided his audacious voyage a our moderan vehicles of information throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake: when it becomes the plain interest of public men, as it is their plain duty to do this, and when, above all, friends and neighbors cease to love one another less because of individual difference of opinion about public affairs, the struggle for unfair advantage will be rele gated to those who have either no character to

stitute the real treaty of peace between the north and the south and seal our bonds as a ne

north and the south and seal our bonds as a me-tion forever. The republic represents at last the letter and the spirit of the sublime declaration. The fet-ters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment, and wear-ing a crown of living light, she steps in the per-fection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories to bid a welcome to the world! The men who planted the signals of Ameri-can civilization upon that sacred rock by Ply-

can civilization upon that sacred rock by Ply-mouth bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, calling their haven of rest after the great recalling their haven of rest after the great re-publican commoner, and founding by Hampton Roads a race of heroes and statesmen, the men-tion of whose names bring a thrill to every heart. The south claims Lincoln, the im-mortal, for its own; the north has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, the one typical Puritan soldier of the war, for its own! Nor will it! The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantle board in fair New England-glorifying many a courage in the sunny south-shall be seen bound to gether in everlasting love and honor, two crossed swords carried to battle respectively

crossed swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray. I cannot trust myself to proceed. We have come here not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories as to bask in the sunshine of pres-ent prosperity and happiness, to exchange pa-triotic greetings and indulge good augurles, and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

shall be our Goethe and our Wagner; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian bay, he shall be our Michael Angelo and our Garibaldi; the son of Arragon and the Indes, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world.

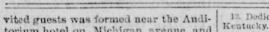
Our good cousin of England needs no words him the latch string is ever on the outer side: though whether it be or not, we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another at the festive board, or in the arena of debate; warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of

All nations and all creeds be welcome here: from the Bosphorus and the Black sea, the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains: from Holland dyke to Alphine crag: from Belgrade Holland dyke to Alphine crag: from Beigrade and Calculta and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far away capes of Africa—Armenian, Christian and Jew—the American, Joving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not: bids you partake with us of these funits of 400 bids you partake with us of these fruits of 400 years of American civilization and develop-ment, and behold these trophies of 100 years of American independence and freedom!

MILITARY BALL.

Though a Private Affair Col. Turner's En. tertainment at the Chicago Armory Was Unique.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-Fully 10,000 people thronged upon the floor of the armory of the First infantry Thursday night in response to invitations issued by Lieut. -Col. Henry L. Turner, of that regiment. In point of numbers the event far surpassed the notable affair at the Auditorium and in brilliancy and success it was fully its equal. Col. Turner's courtesy was extended to the visiting officers e national tinguished visitors now in Chicago, to the friends of their friends. Despite the number which attended it, however, the ball was no crush Col. Turner, in the full dress uniform of his regiment, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. A. H. Nettleton, Gen. A. B. Nettleton and Mrs. John B. Castleman, Col. John B. Castleman and Mrs. Porter, Maj.-Gen. Henry K. Douglas and Miss Castleman, Col. C. H. E. Kuch and Mrs. Laird, Mr. Schiller Hosford and Mrs. Koch, Maj. Fred Brackett and Mrs. Hosford. The recention began at 8:30 o'clock and lasted for two hours when the orchestra, which had been devoting itself to promenade music, changed to a livelier tone and in a few moments the hall was filled with revolving couples, moving in time with the exquisite walts music of over 100 players. Shortly before midnight the gentlemen who had been present at the Fellowship club dinner, arrived with Vice President Morton at their head to the Armory. Mr. Morton and his friends were met at the door by Lieut. Chamberlain and an escort of military men in full uniform and conducted to where the host of the evening was awaiting them. A few minutes after the arrival of the members of the Fellowship club and their guests, three buglers stepp ed to the front of the orchestra and the mellow notes of the "Officers Call" rang through the hall. It met a response from men who had been officers in days gone by and who had won their spurs in other places than ball rooms and dedication parades. They were the members of the Loyal Legion and they formed in a circle in the center of the hall. Around them gathered the officers of the regular army and of the navy and beyond these clustered the men of the national guard. When all was ready the old gray haired and gray bearded fighters burst forth with the words of "The National Guard," a poem written by Col. Turner for the occasion. They sang it to the air of "Maryland" and men who had worn the gray from '61 to '65 clasped hands with the men they had fought during four long and bloody years, and lent their voices in the praise and encouragement of the men who must do the nation's fighting now. It was a beautiful scene and the applause of the listening thousands was long and hearty. After this the dancing was resumed and it was 3 o'clock and after when Col. Turner shook hands with his last departing guest. It was a private affair, but by its beauty, brilliancy and suc-cess, it lost but little, if anything, when compared with the other events of the



torium hotel on Michigan avenue and proceeded southward to Jackson park in the following order:

Columbian exposition. 2. The director-general of the world's Co

lumbian exposition and the president of the centennial commission of 1876, at Philadelphia,

and the director-general thereof. 8. The president of the world's Columbian commission and the president of the world's Columbian exposition. 4. The vice president of the United States.

the vice president of the world's Columbian commission and the vice president of the world's Columbian exposition. The secretary of state and the secretary

of the treasury. 6. The secretary of war and the attorney-general of the United States. 7. The postmaster-general and the secretary

13. Dedicatory oration-Henry Watterson, of

THE MONSTER PARADE IN CHICAGO.

14. "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columwith full chorus and orchestral accom-

1. Joint committee on coremonies of the world's Columbian commission and the world's of New York. Gibb

of New York.
10. Prayer by his Eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore.
17. Chorus - 'In Praise of God''-Beethoven.
18. Benediction by the Rev. H. C. McCook, of Dbladebade

been dedicated to the progress of art, manufacture and science; and so, to the progress and elevation of humanity. progress and elevation of humanity. The formal transfer of the great structures in Washington park has been consummated and Uncle Sam is the possessor of a new piece of property. Vice President Morton, upon the platform in the great hall where the dedication ceremonies took place, acted in behalf of the federal authorities in receiving from the hands of the men who had pushed their construction the practically completed piles in which the national of the earth shall contend for friendly rivalry. It was just half past 12, when a burst of cheering that swelled into a vast volume of sound announced the arrival of the vice-president. The hall at this moment was a wonderful sight. The hackneved expression "a sea of upturned faces" was in this case literally correct, for forty-four acres were covered with expectant countenances, turned toward the northern entrance, over which a band was playing "Hail Columbia." The music came but faintly, however, to those in the center of thirteen original states. 26. Board of directors of the world's Colum-bian exposition, headed by the second vice and the booming of guns from the United States steamer Michigan, lying off the exposition grounds, and the volley firing of a light battery stationed at the north inlet. "The Work of the Board of Lady Managers" was the subject of and address by Mrs. Potter Palmer, and although the lady's feeble voice was not heard by those further than fifty feet away, man's chivalrous tribute of apthence to Washington park, where it plause to woman was not wanting at the close. President Higginbotham, of the world's Columbian commission now forbecame the escort of honor for the en- mally tendered the exposition building tre procession and continued the march to President Palmer, of the world's Columbian exposition. To the address of tion grounds, thence to the manufact- the president of the local directory Presures and liberal arts building, where | ident Palmer, of the national commis-As the president of the commission turned to Vice President Morton at the When Director-General Davis rose close and asked the representative of upon the platform to open the ceremo- ; the nation to dedicate the building and nies there was spread before him such grounds to humanity, the seatiment of a vast sea of human faces as has prob- the occasion reached its climax, and ably never before been seen under a cheers from 100,000 throats welcomed single roof. In front of him, massed the venerable vice president of the At the close of the ovation Vice Presi-At the conclusion of the last sentence large orchestra helped to make the of the vice president's address and as he arches ring again, while behind the pronounced the dedicatory words, the speaker sat in state many of the great- members of the foreign diplomatic est dignitaries of which a republican corps arose simultaneously to their feet in graceful approval of the sentiment, and the example so delicately set by At 12:30 o'clock the following pro-gramme of exercises took place under was instantly followed by all the thousands assembled beneath the vast roof.



became the vassals of territorial lords. The reign of physical force is one of perpetual struggle for the mastery. Power which rests upon the sword neither shares nor limits its authority. The king destroyed the lords, and the monarchy succeeded feudalism. Neither of these institutions considered or consulted the conceded no political privileges, but uncon-sciously prepared its subjects to demand them. Absolutism in the state, and bigoted intolerande in the church, shackled popular unrest, and imprisoned thought and enterprise in the iffteenth century. The divine right of kings stamped out the faintest glimmer of revolt gainst tyranny: and the problems of science, whether of the skies or of the earth, whether of istronomy or geography, were solved or subwas ready for the philosopher who proclaimed the truths of the solar system, or the navigator who would prove the sphericity of the earth. An English Gladstone, or a French Gambetta, or a German Bismarck, or an Italian Garibaldi,

gifts, there was neither thought nor hope.

types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry, and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution, and elastic enough for indefinite extension to meet the re-outerments in governments of ever enlagring Henry Watterson Delivers a Mas-

quirements in governments of ever enlarging areas of population, and the needs of progress and growth

This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemo-rates are the beritage of

The time has arrived for both a closer union, and a greater distance, between the old world and the new. The former indiscriminate wel-

advantages of the priceless gift of American citizenship. The spirit and object of this exhi-bition are peace and kinship.

these institutions considered or consulted the people. They had no part, but to suffer or die in this mighty strife of masters for the mas-tery. But the throne, by its broader view and greater resources, mide possible the construc-tion of the highways of freedom. Under the banner races could unite, and petty principali-ties be merged, law substituted for brute force, and right for might. It founded and endowed universities, and encouraged commerce. It conceded no political privileges, but uncon-sciously prepared its subjects to demand them. Absolutism in the state, and bigoted intoler

their age to the boundless opportunities of this unparalleled exhibition. All hall! Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero and aposite. We here of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon man-kind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is utered in every torque. Neither mar-

burne's address of welcome:

o one whose name is indissolubly linked with hat of our continent. This day shall add new

comed to Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-The oration of Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, at the

terly Oration.

The Memory of Columbus-His Name Hon-

ored and a Patriotic Invocation to

the Country-All Nations Wel-

world's fair dedication was listened to with rapt attention by all within hearing of his voice. After alluding to the struggles of the early settlers and the men who established national independence, he went on:

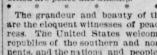
We are met this day to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, to celebrate the 400th annual return of the year of his transcendant achievement and, with fitting rites, to dedicate to America and the universe a concrete exposi-tion of the world's progress between 1492 and 1899 No twenty centuries can be commared 1892. No twenty centuries can be compared with those four centuries, either in importance or interest, as no previous ceremonial can be compared with this in its wide significance and reach: because, since the advent of the Son of God, no event has had so great an influence upon human affairs as the discovery of the west-ern hemisphere. Each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutious. The have intervened marks many revolutions. The merest catalogue would crowd a thousand pages. The story of the least of the nations would fill a volume. In what 1 have to say upon this occasion, there-fore, I shall confine myself to our own, and, in speaking of the United States of America, I propose rather to dwell upon our character as a coople and our reciproced lobications and durits people, and our reciprocal obligations and duties as an aggregation of communities, held together by a fixed constitution, and charged with the custody of a union upon whose preservation and perpetuation in its original spirit and purpose the future of free, popular government depends, than to enter into a dissertation upon abstract principles, or to undertake an historic essay. We are a plain, prastical people. We are a race of inventors and workers, not of poets and art-tack. We have let the presidence of poets and art-he will onter and make himself of home. ists. We have led the world's movements, not its thought. Our deeds are to be found not upon freecoed walls or in ample libraries, but in the machine shop, where the spindles sing and the looms thunder, on the open plain, where the steam plow, the reaper and the mower contend with one another in friendly war against the obduracies of nature; in the magic of electri-city as it penetrates the darkest caverns with its irresistible power and light. Let us consid-er ourselves and our conditions, as far as we are able, with a candor untinged by cynicism and a confidence having no air of assurance. A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by

the present moment. We are in the midst of the quadrannial period established for the selection of a chief magis-trate. Each efficien has his right of choice, each has his right to vote and to have his vote freely cast and fairly counted. Wherever this right is assolied for any cause wrong is done right is assailed for any cause wrong is don and evil must follow, first to the whole country, which has an interest in all its parts, but most to the community immediately involved, which must actually drink of the cup that has con tained the polson and cannot escape its infec

The abridgement of the right of suffrage. however, is very nearly proportioned to the ig norance or indifference of the partles concerned by it, and there is good reason to hope that, with the expanding intelligence of the masses and the growing enlightenment of the times this particular form of corruption in elections will be reduced below the danger line. To that end, as to all other good ends, the

NO. 5.

arms



8. The secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture. 9. The diplomatic corps.

10. The supreme court of the United States. 10. The supreme court of the Context States.
11. The speaker of the house of representatives and the mayor of Chicago.
12 En.President Hayes; escort. Hon. John Sherman, Lyman J. Gage, ex-president of the

world's Columbian expesition. 13. Ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard and W. T. Baker, ex-president of the world's Colum-

14. The senate of the United States, headed

by the president pro tem. 15. The house of representatives. 16. The army of the United States.

17. The navy of the United States.

18. The governors and their staffs of the states and territories of the United States.

19. Ex-cabinet officers.

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20. The orators and chaplains. 21. Commissioners of foreign governments to the world's Columbian exposition. 22. Consuls from foreign governments.

23. The world's Columbian commissioners, headed by the second, third, fourth and fifth vice presidents thereof. 21. The board of lady managers, headed by

the president thereof. 25. One woman representing each one of the

president thereof, and the director of works 27. Board of management United States government exhibit.

The department chiefs.
 The staff officers of the director of works.
 The city council of Chicago.

This procession, escorted by United States cavalry and light artillery, proeded south on Michigan avenue to Thirty-fifth street, thence east on Thirty-fifth street to Grand boulevard. formed in partial lines on the west side of the parade grounds of the park.

The troops having passed in review. via Fifty-seventh street to the exposithe troops took positions assigned them, | sion, responded in fitting words. the officials occupying the platform prepared for them.

before the great bulk of the audience, United States. 15,000 distinguished guests occupied re-To his left on a special dent Morton spoke. served seats. stand 5,500 singers were seated and a

government can boast.

PROGRAMME IN THE BUILDING.

the director-general as master of ceremonies:

"Columbian March," composed by Prof. John K. Paine, of Cambridge

Hon, E. H. Stiles is in Washington on law business before the supreme court

Neither realism nor romance furnishes ore striking and picturesque figure than that Christopher Columbus. The mystery about Christopher Columbus. origin heightens the charm of his story that he came from among the toilers of his ne is in harmony with the struggles of our

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the The periss of the sea in his youth upon the ich argosles of Genon, or in the service of the icensed rovers who made them their prey, had leveloped a skillful navigator and intrepid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the wead billing of the nulproom, here out the block. slbilities of the unknown, beyond the high ars of travel, which roused an unquenchable irst for adventure and research. The study the narratives of previous explorers, and ligent questionings of the daring spirits who and ventured far toward the fabled west, grad-nally evolved a theory, which became in his find go fixed a fact, that he could inspire thers with his passionate beliefs. The words "that is a lie," written by him on the margin of nearly every page of a volume of the travels of Marco Polo, which is still to be found in a Gencese library, illustrate the skepticism of his beginning, and the first vision of the new

world the fulfilment of his faith. To secure the means to test the truth of his speculations, this poor unknown dreamer, must win the support of kings and overcome the hos tility of the church. He never doubted his ability to do both, though he knew of no man lving who was so great in power, or lineage, or carning that he could accomplish either. After en years of disappointment and poverty, subisting most of the time upon the charity of the Ightened monk of the convent of Ribida, who s his unfaltering friend, he stood before the one of Ferdinand and Isabella. His unshakble faith, that Christopher Columbus was mulssioned from Heaven, both by his name nd by Divine command to carry ' Christ across the sea" to new continents and pagan peoples, lifted him so far above the discouragements of an empty purse and a contemptuous court that e was proof against the rebuffs of fortune o Friends. To conquer the prejudices of the lergy, to win the approval and financial support of the state, to venture upon that unknow port of the state, to verture upon that unknown occan, which, according to the beliefs of the age, was peopled with demons and savage beasts of frightful shape, and from which there was no possibility of tetura, required the zeal of Peter the Hermit, the chivalrie courage of the Cid and the imagination of Dante. Colum-has belowed to that hich order of cruches who bus belonged to that high order of cranks, who confidently walk where ' angels fear to tread," and often become the benefactors of their country, or their kind.

The mighty soul of the great Columbus was adaunted by the ingratitude of princes, and the hostility of the people, by imprisonment and neglect Ho died as he was securing means and proparing a campaign for the rescue of the nely sepulchre at Jerusalem from the infidel. He did not know what time has revealed, that while the mission of the crusades of Godfrey of Bouillon and Richard of the Lion Heart was bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was the silvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit; the death, the other life. The town of the four was a narrow and empty vault precious y for its memories of the supreme tragedy be centuries, but the new continent was to be the home and temple of the living God.

The development of the colonial experiment domain makes this day memorable English t is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory hatgovernment of the people for the people and by the people was inaugurated, and has become a triamphant success. The Puritan settled in iphant success. The Puritan settled in England and the Cavalier in the south They represented the opposites of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the

new world and a new hope for the peoples of the earth. The four centuries passing in review have

witnessed the settlement of a newly discovered continent, the founding of many nations, and the establishment in this country of more than sixty millions of people whose wonderful ma-terial prosperity, high intelligence, political in-stitutions and glorious history have excited the nterest and compelled the admiration of the

These centuries have evolved the liberty-loving American people who are gathered here to-day. We have with us the pioneer bearing in his person the freedom of his western home-the ageing veteran, whom all nations honor, without whose valor, government, liberty and patriotism would be but idle words. We have with us builders of cities, founders of states, dwellers in the forests, tillers of the soil, the mechanic and the artisan, and noble women, aughters of the republic, not less in patriotism and deserved esteem than those who seem to play the larger part in building up a state. Those foreign nations which have contributed

much to our growth will here learn wherein our strength lies-that it is not in standing armies-not in heredity or birth-not even in our fertile valleys-not in our commerce or our wealth-but that we have built and are build-ing upon the everlasting rock of individual character and intelligence, seeking to secure an education for every man, woman and child over whom floats the stars and stripes, that emblem which signifies our government and

That flag guards to-day 21,500.000 school chillren of a country not yet four centuries old and who outnumber nearly four times the populaon of Spain in 1492.

This is our hope in the future—the anchor of the republic—and a rainbow of promise for the centuries yet to come. As a mark of public gratitude it was decided

carry down into history through this cele ration the appreciation of this people for him efore whose name we all bow to day. You, sirs, who are the chosen representatives

of our people—you into whose keeping we en-trust our property and our rights—you whose every act becomes a link in that long chain of istory which spans 400 years without a break and whose every link signifies a struggle and victory for man-you who represent that last and most perfect experiment of human govern ment have by your official acts honored this young city with your choice as the most fitting place to mark this country's dawn.

Over the very spot whereon we stand, within he memory of men still young, the wild fowl vinged their migratory flight.

Less than a century ago the site of this young oity was unknown: to-day a million and a half people support her honor, enterprise and thrift. Her annual commerce of one billion and a half tells the eloquent story of her material great-ness. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity and

igh as the dome of heaven. This, sirs, is the American city of your choice her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greet-ing, hospitality and love.

To the old world, whose representatives grace To the old world, whose representatives grade this occasion, whose governments are in full accord with this enterprise so full of meaning to them and to us, to that old world whose chil-dren braved unruly seas and treacherous storms to found a new state in an unknown hand, we give greeting too, as children greet a

welcome to you men of older civilizations to this young city whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hospitalities and out welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to utationality, created or was creed or race

lose or none to seek. It is admitted on all sides that the current presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than was ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we are traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If this be so, thank God for it! We have had full enough of the dramatic and sensational, and need a season of mediocrity and repose. But may we not ascribe the rational way in which the people are going about their business to larger knowledge and experience, and a fairer spirit than have hithertomarked our party contentions?

Parties are essential to free government as oxygen to the atmosphere or sunshine to vege tation. And party spirit is inseparable from party organism. To the extent that it is tempered by good sense and good feeling by love of country aud integrity of purpose, it is a sapreme virtue, and there should be no gag short of a decent regard for the sensibilities of others put upon its freedom and pialn-ness of utterance. Otherwise the limpid pool of democracy would stagnate and we should have a republic in name only. But we should never cease to be admonished by the warning words of the father of his countr against the excess of party spirit, reinforced as they are by a century of party warfare, a war-fare happily culminating in the complete tri umph of American principles, but brought many times dangerously near to the annihila-

tion of all that was great and noble in the national life. Sursum Corda. We have in our own time seen the republic survive an irrepressible con-flict, sown in the blood and marrow of the social order. We have seen the federal union, not too strongly put together in the first place, come out of a great war of sections stronger than when it went into it, its faith renewed, its credit rehabilitated and its flag saluted with love and homage bys 0,000,0.0 of God fearing men and women, thoroughly rec-onciled and homogeneous. We have seen the federal constitution outlast the strain, not merely of a reconstructory ordeal and a presi dential impeachment, but a disputed count of the electoral vote, a congressional deadlock and an extra constitutional tribunal, yet standing firm against the assault of enemies, whils: yielding itself with mirable flexibility to the needs of its the country and the time. And, finally, we saw the gigantic fabric of the federal gov-ernment transferred from hands that had held It a quarter of a century to other hands without a protest, although so close was the poll in the final count that a single blanket might have covered both contestants for the chief magisterial office. With such a record behind us, who shall be afraid of the future?

The curse of slavery is gone. It was a joint heritage of woe, to be wiped out and explated in blood and flame. The mirage of the confed-eracy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic. a vision of Arcadie, the dream of a most at tractive economic fallacy. The constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact re ernment, left open to double con-struction by the authors of our organic being. because they could not agree among themselves and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the three last amendments to the original chart, which con-

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publishor. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

MOTHER'S POSIES.

Kind o' purty, don't yuh think? Green an' red an' yeller Bloomin' in th' winder there Sort o' makes a feller Think 't summer's back agin, Even though he knows his Eyes 'v' on'y caught th' shine There uv mother's posies.

In th' old' tomater cans An' th' pots an' boxes, There they bloom as big as life-Pinks an' hollyhockses. Creepin' things an' vi'lets, too, Purty colors showin', Peekin' through th' winder-pane Out whur it's a-snowin'

There's a grea' big fuzie there Weth some ferns aside it, An' a primrose weth some moss Tryin' fer tuh hide it, An' geraniums an' sich Cluttered all together. loomin' there like sixty an' Laughin' at th' weather.

Pots o' green an' pots o' red Make up lights and shadders, Weth th' ivy an' th' vines Climbin' up th' ladders Vhut I whittled out m'self Jes fer them to grow on-An' the'r' banterin' th' snow An' th' wind a-blowin'.

Yes, sirree, it's purty an' Soothin' like, an' cheerin' To set here on days like this An' see mother clearin' Out th' dead leaves an' such things Frum th' vines an phloxes In th' ol' tomater cans An' th' pots an' boxes. --Carl Smith, in Harper's Weekly.

EDWARD'S RETURN.

Although as a Captive It Brought Peace to His Mother.

Edward Drenton paused uneasily on the street as if trying to decide what to . It was three o'clock in the morning, and all the houses in the row were dark, except one. In that a dim light was burning. He took out his watch, looked at the time, and then glided up the steps and unlocked the door.

It was a large house, luxuriously furnished, and as he crept along the soft carpets and up the stairs he made scarcely any noise. He went to the third story and entered the back room, where he lighted the gas, and, grabbing up a satchel, hastily and nervously filled it with articles, evidently for a journey. He stopped a moment to write a note, but when he read it he tore it up.

Then he turned out the gas, took the satchel and descended the first flight of step

He paused at the door of the room in which the dim light burned and listened, but there was no sound except a steady breathing. After another moment of indecision he went down and closed the door as softly as he could.

He walked briskly when he reached the open air and increased his speed to a steady swing. The streets were deserted and he saw no signs of life-not even a policeman-until he reached a large building where the electric lights, the noise of steam and of bells and the rows of cabs and groups of drowsy ld its char

ing train he did not wish to disturb utes' conversation they left the office The silvery-haired lady looked steadily at her daughter for a moment, and

then said, softly and sadly: "Judith, I am growing very weak,

must write to Edward and ask him for my sake to get back as soon as he can.' Judith endeavored to reassure her, bringing her a handful of flowers from immediate interview." the window and letting in the sunshine to cheer her.

The hours dragged slowly. Visitors came to make their usual inquiries; the purpose of the call. "It is very unusual," said the chief. there was no change in the routine.

unable to bring herself to tell even her will arrive on the ten o'clock train toown sister, Mrs. Nerlington, who lived morrow morning. Will Miss Drenton only a few blocks below on the same street; at least not to tell her more than the fact that Edward had gone precautions.

away. In her miserv she turned to Lawyer "I thank you with all my heart," Wheat, who had managed the family affairs as long as she could remember. It was he who had written her father's will, and he who had turned over the had been impassive in the presence of estate to Edward Drenton when he be came old enough to manage it. She went to his office and in a few sion of gratitude.

"I am very glad to serve you," he rewords told him frankly and freely all she knew. As she spoke a troubled look plied. came over his face.

bank," he said. "It was clearly understood that the checks were to be signed by your mother." "Yes, I believe it was so understood." said Judith, helplessly.

"Then we must go to the bank." They went. The cashier politely showed them the checks. In a moment the whole case was clear.

Lawyer Wheat told Miss Judith that she had better go home. He would investigate and call in the evening. He was on time, and to Judith and

Mr. and Mrs Nerlington he explained their way to the station. the full results of his investigation. It

gambled and lost the money. There natural. There was a man with him, was only one way to recover anything, and the two were met by two other and that was to have Mrs. Drenton bring suit against the bank, which' would, of course, publish the affair to the world. riage.

The three persons, with blanched faces, discussed the situation earnest- lowed. He quickly saw that there was ly. Mr. Nerlington announced the decision.

"We have enough of our own left to live on," he said, "and to keep mother.

her. dav "I hoped that you would agree to

that," said the lawyer, "for the suit would be such a fight that you would all regret it more keenly than the loss

of the money." There it rested. They went around from day to day concealing their mis-

erable secret, and replying to the mother's anxious questions as best they could. "Haven't you heard yet?" she asked.

"I am sure he will come back when he knows that I want him."

Two days after his call at the Dren ton house Lawyer Wheat heard certain rumors that led him, for reasons of prudence, to a visit to the chief of police. To this official he went over confidentially and in full the details of the story, and said that the family had agreed not to prosecute him in any way,

together. They soon branched off from the fashionable thoroughfare a d followed a side street to a commoner part of the city, where they entered a large

building on which were the words: "Poand I cannot live much longer. You lice Department." "I wish to see the chief," said Mr. Wheat to the office attendant. "Tell him, please, that Mr. Wheat desires an After a wait of a few minutes they

were ushered in. The lawyer lost no time. He explained briefly and rapidly

"but I think it can be arranged. I With Judith it was only a waiting to know what she should do. She was have a telegram here stating that they and yourself be at the station? Of course I will be obliged to take certain

"We understand that and appreciate your kindness," said Mr. Wheat.

said the young lady, extending her hand to the man whose cool face, that some of the most heartrending of tragedies, colored slightly at this expres-

At nine o'clock the next morning a

"I cannot understand how Edward carriage drove up to the Drenton resicould have got all the money from the dence and Mr. Wheat got out. Judith was in the sick room and had just heard her mother tell of a dream that she had had during the night, of the joyous return of her son, and of her own happiness in seeing him. The doctor had come in and had stopped the talking because it was too great a drain upon her vitality.

"Her mind is wonderfully clear," he said, "but her strength is going." Judith went out to meet Mr. Wheat, She quickly put on her hat and veil,

and in a few moments they were on When the train came in Edward got was a familiar story. Edward had off. He was haggard, gaunt and unmen. As they came to the exit Mr. Wheat advanced, and after a few

> words the group marched to the car-One officer entered first. Edward fol-

some one by his side. "Judith." he said, 'you should not have come.'

"I came to take you to mother," she It would never do in the world for her replied. "She cannot live much longer, to know of the affair. It would kill and she has been asking for you every

> "I cannot go." "She does not know- You must

go. Mr. Wheat got in. The other two men took a cab and followed the carriage. When they arrived at the house an

officer in uniform was standing at the door. They entered without speaking a word. Judith said:

"I will go and tell her you are coming." When she entered the room, where

the small family and the physican were standing around the bed, the doctor said: "No excitement, please," but Judith

did not hear him. "Mother," she said, "Edward is

here.

eyes, and when Edward was ushered a tariff as we have exists there will be in safely but respectfully, followed by Berce agitation for its abolition. If cible.—Detroit Free Press. A look of gladness came into the dim there are business men who advocate his attendants, she looked up and ex-

BUSINESS STABILITY. The McKinley Tariff Productive of Com

mercial Discord. When the advocate of the McKinley tariff is hard pressed for argument, he will at last resort to the plea that whether the tariff is what it should be pr not, it is now, and has been for some time, in force as the law of the land; that the business of the country has adapted itself to it; that business men are making their calculations and arrangements on the basis of its provisions; that a change of system at the present time would expose the business world to new and hurtful uncertainties; that there should at last be some stability in our economic policy to enable business men to know what conditions they have to deal with; that therefore the tariff should remain untouched, at least at present, leaving such changes as may be necessary for a more convenient time, and that to this end the republican party should be kept in power. This plea has a certain plausibility, but candid inquiry will show it to be essentially fallacious

platform. in several important points. In the first place, the tariff, whether it ought to be left untouched or not, will not be left untouched by the protected interests themselves, if the republican party is kept in power. A protective tariff is in its very nature unstable. The protected industries themselves never have recognized, and never will recognize, any existing tariff as harmonious, symmetrical and generally satisfactory. Those of them that are put at a disadvantage by the advantages granted to others will always move for a revision of duties for their relief. Those which derive from the tariff the largest benefits will always ask for changes securing to them more certain or still larger profits. Adventurers who, without sufficient ability and business knowl-

edge, have embarked in industrial enterprises, allured by the chances for the rapid acquisi-tion of wealth, such as the tariff offers, and then come to grief by their own mismanagement, will always clamor to be helped out of the lurch by higher duties. In short, if the opponents of the protective system were ever so willing to abstain for awhile from disturbing the existing tariff, there would be incessant tinkering and interminable unrest, making business calculations uncertain, caused by its friends themselves. Already the cry for more has begun to be heard, the insatiable shep-

herds of Ohio leading the swelling chorus. In the second place, is there any sensible man among those demanding the continuance of the present tariff on the ground that business has adapted itself to it who really believes that the opponents of protection will ever cease to question the justice of an economic system which, by the operation of the law of the land, enriches a small fa-

vored class at the expense of a large majority of the people? Does anyone really expect that in a free country like ours the voice of the opposition to a system which puts the government at the service of the selfish interest of a favored few, to the detriment of the

many, will ever be silent? That opposition cannot be forced to desist, and more certain that that so long as such

or forty years ago. Wayne Veagh summarily disposes of all this rubbish when he says that "the average voter knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war can never reappear."

The average voter knows that such currency cannot be made legal tender and that he cannot be compelled to take a dollar of it unless he wants it. He knows that the constitution expressly provides that no state shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. He knows that state bank notes would not circulate one hour in company with the \$1,000,000,-000 of paper in which the people have confidence unless issued by the most substantial of banks. He knows that if there was the faintest suspicion regarding the solvency of any bank its notes would not circulate at all. He knows, finally, that the question as to the issue of state bank notes is not an issue in this campaign any more than the question as to the disposal of "arid public lands," which occupies a conspicuous place in the republican

The very men who are fighting so valiantly against the wildcat currency of the last generation are particularly vehement in their assertions that the force bill is not an issue involved in the campaign. With respect to that Mr. MacVeagh pertinently observes: must not be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by President Harrison, earn estly supported by the republican party, and very narrowly escaped be coming a law.

Mr. MacVeagh might have added that the Minneapolis platform is not more explicit or emphatic upon any other subject than upon the one of the force bill. It demands that such law "shall be enacted and enforced," and declares that "the party will never relax its ef forts" until such laws are enacted and enforced. If the republican platform means anything by its most deliberate and explicit declarations the party as much in favor of a force bill as it was two years ago or at any other time.

The republican party must be sadly short of confidence when it abandons and repudiates one of the most con spicuous of the planks in its platform and seeks to magnify into a thing of tremendous portent a little hid-away plank in the democratic platform which is of no more importance in this contest than the republican deliverance about the Nicaragua canal. A party which abandons half of its platform and stands in mortal terror of the other half is in a very bad way indeed. -Chi cago Herald.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-Cleveland is making votes every day by his words and actions. His friends are busy. The entire democracy is alert and lower taxes are sure to result.-Kansas City Times.

----The refusal of the Indiana supreme court to advance the suit of the republicans against the Australian ballot law is in the line of tariff reform. It will put the election in the state on the free list.-St. Louis Republic.

----The federal officeholders, members of the cabinet included, want to keep right on holding office, and comit cannot be persuaded. Nothing is pose the army which is fighting for Harrison's reelection. But the people

TO BRACE UP the system after "La Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute dis-eases; to build up needed fiesh and strength, and to restore health and vigor when you feel "run-down" and used-up, the best thing in the world is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It promotes all the bodily functions, rouses every or-gan into healthful action, purifies and enriches the purifies and enriches the blood, and through it

cleanses, repairs, and invig-cleanses, repairs, and invig-orates the entire system. For the most stubborn Scrofulous, Skin or Scalp Diseases, Dyspep-sia, Biliousness, and kindred ailments, the "Discovery" is the only remedy that's guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, way head you have your money back.

Can you think of anything more convinc-ing than the promise that is made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy † It is this: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, we'll pay you \$500 in cash."



SUMETON seven 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 Cure 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-

TWO GREAT REMEDIES.

nois, February 20, 1891.

The human citadel is open to attacks rom two sources and aside from accidents. these two are the avenues from which all of the maladies that afflict the race spring. The first of these are what is known as the excretory organs-the lungs, the kidnevs and the skin. These suffer from congestion which takes the form of colds. Starting from what is called a cold the maladies that result are wide spread rangno from a cough to consumption. T attack all ages and all stations. No one is free from these troubles. There is, however, a remedy that is a safeguard. This is REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE. It contains no poison, and it will heal any form of lung trouble or any malady that arises from a cold. The other class of disease arise from derangement of the digestive organs and result in constipation. When the bowels do not act the stomach soon refuses to digest the food and we are troubled with indigestion and a long train of disorders that embrace a large range of maladies. THE LAXATIVE GUM DROPS will correct any difficulty of this sort. They contain nothing deleterious, but are safe and pleasant. Get them of any dealer.

Very few people were at the station. and when Drenton stood before the ticket window he had to tap a coin on

the marble slab to attract the attention of the sleepy clerk. "Does the four o'clock train go to St.

Louis?" he asked. "There is a through car," was the

reply.

"And the other cars?"

"Go to Chicago."

The train was on time and Drenton slipped through the gate and made his way to the sleeping car, where a porter perfunctorily took his satchel.

"I want a berth in which I can sleep until ten o'clock." he said.

"I don't know about that, sir."

"Here is a half dollar. I want the berth, and, if there is any objection about late sleeping, I'm ill. Do you see?

"It's all right, sir. You can have the berth."

Five minutes later the train pulled out of the station.

Late the next morning a young lady went to the third-story room which Edward Drenton had left and knocked at the door.

"Edward, your breakfast is ready." Finding no response, she knocked again and added: "Brother, I want to ee you.

She knocked once more, and then turned the knob and looked in. She saw that the room had not been occupied, but she was not alarmed, becaus? it had happened that way before.

A moment later, however, she wa filled with a strange fear.

With the keen eye of a sister who watched over the household effects of bedside, and the invalid asked: an only brother she discovered that certain articles were missing. She quickly looked into the cupboards, the bureaus, and on the stand. She found his writing desk disturbed, and on the floor were scraps of paper which she picked up and pieced together, with this result:

"DEAR JUDITH:- I am going awayfar away. I have lost all the moneyeverything except a few dollars to take me somewhere, where I hope to re- you will have enough." form and gain enough to repay every If you love me, for God's sake thing. don't let mother know. Don't---"

And there it stopped. Judith read it looked vacantly through the lace curagain and sat like one dazed. In a tains. moment tears began to flow, and then she got better control of herself and to know if they had heard, and every wiped them from her face. She went day she repeated the question, and to down the steps and entered the front their answer she replied: room, where an aged lady lay upon the bed.

"Where is Edward this morning?" the invalid asked. "He has not been to see me to-day."

"Edward has gone away."

"Without saying good-by to me?"

'Yes, mother; he was called away out west, and as he had to take a morn- of Lawyer Wheat. After a few min- pockets."

quiet. "As far as they are concerned," re-

"Defaulter Drenton Caught" was the

headline that they read in the morning

newspaper, and below it was a dispatch

from Texas announcing his arrest

while on his way to Mexican territory.

"The identification is complete," it

said, "and Drenton says he is willing

to return without a requisition. The

prisoner takes his arrest very hard and

refuses to eat. Only a few dollars were found on him." Then followed a local

note of three lines saving that the dis-

patch had been received too late to get

any details from the prisoner's family.

Lawyer Wheat was at the house be

fore breakfast, and when the reporters

The afternoon paper gave these few

lines: "Drenton left to-day in charge

of an officer. He will arrive at his

Mrs. Drenton was growing weaker,

and the doctor called in two col-

leagues for consultation. They could

"Have you heard from Edward yet?"

"He is so far away, mother, that I

Mrs. Drenton shook her head very

"He will come; I know he will come."

"Dear," the invalid said, "in my will

"Don't talk any more, mother; it

weakens you. Try to go to sleep," and

the young lady walked away and

Again the next day the mother wished

On Monday the doctors said that Mrs.

Drenton could not last much longer.

She seemed unnatural, and there ap-

"I'm sure he will come."

was keeping her up.

I left Edward half the money, and di-

vided the other half between you and

Matilda. A boy needs more, and you-

Judith looked out of the window.

give no hope. Judith went to the

came he was the unyielding barrier

between them and the family.

destination on Tuesday."

fear he cannot come.

slowly and said:

money.'

"You don't mean-"

to stop the case.'

claimed: plied the chief, "this might easily be "My darling boy!" done, but, unfortunately, young Dren-

That was all. He stood there with ton interested himself in other people's quivering as if wanting to speak, without being able to utter a syllable. For "Yes, he forged a check on the Third a moment every body seemed transfixed. national, and we have been at work on Tears of gladness came into the eyes of it since the day following his departthe patient sufferer, and finally the therefore continue as long as the tariff ure. He bought a ticket to Chicago, but I have every reason to believe he the emaciated hand, kissed it again branched off and went to St. Louis and and again. from there on to the southwest. I am

Then it was that the doctor came forsorry, Mr. Wheat, but it is too late now ward and whispered: "You had better withdraw. She can-

not stand the excitement." He took the hand once more and to avoid. kissed it while the dim eyes looked lov- | paused, and as he paused the officer ad- not be what it should be, but that it vanced and whispered:

"You must come with us." They had reached the street and had

begun their ride to the station when Mrs. Drenton looked up, and with a time will come for the changes which

"I knew he would come."

Then she fell asleep, and as she slept she was smiling in her sleep.-Lynn R. Meekens, in Leslie's Weekly.

A CLOCK MADE OF FLOWERS.

The Curious Mechanical and Decorative Sight in a Paris Garden.

A little masterpiece of mechanism, and at the same time a model of garden decoration, is the floral clock which decorates the garden of an ingenious Parisian. The dial, which is not less than thirty feet in diameter, is composed entirely of choice plants of various colors. The hands, which actually move over the face of the clock, are made in the same manner, and the whole effect of the arrangement is that of an immense basket of flowers. The mechanism which drives the hands is lodged in a large chamber built in the garden immediately beneath the dial. It is composed of the usual machinery employed in operating large clocks, except that it is particularly constructed to move the great weight of the earth which must be supported by the revolving hands. This is cleverly accomplished by making an ordinary clock train release a volume of water every minute, and this by its gravity operates the wheels that send the heavy hands forward. The whole arrangement is exceedingly ingenious and interesting, and is the daily ad miration and wonder of hundreds of the inventor's townsmen. - Philadelphia Record.

-Small Brother-"That big kanpeared to be some excitement which garoo isn't the little kangaroo's mam-When they left, Judith put on her ma, is it?" Big Sister-"Why, 1 supbonnet and wrap and a heavy veil, and pose so." Small Brother-"Well, I don't suddenly on-on-business, to a town went down town, directly to the office believe it is, because girls never have

has adapted itself to it, there are a ate, but has reached the stage of idiocy. great many more business men, taking Senator Stockbridge told an audience his eves suffused, and with his lips the word in its widest sense, who wish the other night that if Grover Cleveto have it out of the way because their land should be elected the rebel debt business interests are injured by it. would be paid!-N. Y. World.

The agitation, with all the unrest are so bright that there was no need to necessarily accompanying it, will young man bowed down, and taking up exists, and both the friends and the two from him will help. His unfailopponents of the protective system will do their best to keep the business world in that state of uncertainty which those who at present advocate

the continuance of republican rule on the ground of business stability wish

But this is not all. If we are told ingly at him. He started away, but that the McKinley tariff may indeed contempt and has said repeatedly that should not be touched just now because business has adapted itself to it,

the question arises, looking at the matter from that point of view, when the smile of sweet fulfillment said softly, may be considered necessary. If busi-but joyously: ness has adapted itself to the McKinley

enactment, will not business have adapted itself to the McKinley tariff still more in five, or in ten, or in twen-

ty years? And will not this reason for the undisturbed continuance of the McKinley tariff be in twenty years just as strong as now, and in fact a good deal stronger? Will not the same plea hold good forever? Is not, according to this course of reasoning, the Mc Kinley tariff to be regarded as a permanent institution to be held sacred and inviolable forever, for the reason that the business of the country, having adapted itself to it, would be unsettled by any disturbance of that institution? These questions carry their own answer with them.

Evidently, if there are reasons why the high protective system should be done away with, it will be wise to make the necessary change before the business of the country has adapted position to endanger the greatest naitself to that system still more. The adapting process should not be permitted to go much farther. The longer we wait with the reform called for, the greater and more painful will be the p.-Detroit Free Press. wrench. All things considered, the most propitious time for doing that

should not hesitate to give power to days, the partisans of the g. o. p. insist the party that will do it .- Harper's that there is not going to be much of a Weekly.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

Republicans Repudiating Part of Their Own Platform.

nopoly are making a desperate effort field; Carl Schurz, secretary of the into divert attention from the one great terior under Hayes; Hugh McCulloch, issue of the campaign by making long secretary of the treasury under Lincoln, speeches and writing long articles Johnson and Arthur; Jacob D. Cox, against the wildcat currency with secretary of the interior under Grant. which the country was afflicted thirty -- Louisville Times.

----The republican campaign in its continuance because their business Michigan has not only become desper----- Democratic prospects in Missouri

bring McKinley here, but a speech or ing record in the campaign so far is to reduce the republican and increase the democratic vote wherever he has gone. -Chicago Times.

-Any hoped-for effect produced by Mr. Blaine's speeches will be nullified by the knowledge that his heart is not in the work. He holds Harrison in the course of the republican party is both illogical and unpatriotic.-St.

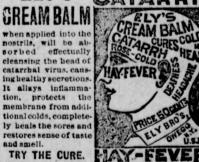
Louis Post-Dispatch. ---When the republicans think it necessary to colonize negroes in an old stronghold like Illinois, it looks as if there might be something in that canvass which the democrats claim shows tariff now, a year and a half after its a majority of the voters in the state opposed to the republican party .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

---- Around Cleveland are gathering the strong and thoughtful citizens of the republic. A false political economy, a paternalistic distribution of revenues, an intolerant sectionalism cannot be painted gaudily enough to deceive them. In the walks of business and labor the plain sense of the country looks to the leader who tells the truth and knows the right.-Kansas City Times.

-It has come to pass that Dave Martin is the republican party. If the will of the people is defeated and plutocracy continues its ruinous policy, it will be because Dave Martin's work of colonization is successful. It is deplorable that one reckless, unprincipled, coarse-grained rascal, tough by nature and experience, should be in a tion and most liberal government on earth. The beginning of the end is at hand when Dave Martin rules the destinies of the proud but tottering g. o.

----Desertions from the republican party are coming thick and fast, but, which must be done is now, and we like the infatuated sinner in Noah's shower after all. Here are a few of the big drops that give premonition of the coming deluge: Walter Q. Gresham, postmaster general and secretary of the treasury under Arthur: Wayne Mac-The organs and attorneys of mo- Veagh, attorney general under Gar-

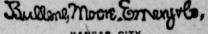




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IF WE COULD KNOW.

If we could know how to assume A cheerful face through days of woe, To look beyond the deepest gloom. And a submissive spirit show.

If we could know when fortune flics And takes life's pleasures all away, Although the darkest storms may rise. That there would be a brighter day.

If we could know that we are blest, Though life is never free from care, That there are some far more distressed, Whose burdens are much worse to bear.

If we could know the grief which lies Beneath some natures proud and cold, What pity for them would arise, If all their troubles could be told!

If we could know that all is right, The good or bad which may befall, Through sun and storm, by day or night, A guiding hand is over all.

A guiding hand is over all. -Alice D. Abell, in Good Housekeeping.



CHAPTER XVI.-CONTINUED.

My mind was calm and collected when I awoke and I reasoned easily. My position was a good one, I thought, inasmuch as it enabled me to live by my own exertions, and if I gave it up I realized how difficult I should find it to secure another through my own efforts. Then, I remembered, Mr. Bernard was a connection, and I ought not to have any fear of him. It was true he had done and said things that I considered improper, and even shocking, but I was inclined to excuse him now, believing that he had lost control of himself for the instant, and that in his calmer moments he would regret his conduct most sincerely. I reasoned, too, that I had but to maintain my own proper conduct, deporting myself toward him as prudence demanded, to be safe from any designs he might have. My reasoning may not have been very philosophical, but it must be remembered that I was ignorant and unschooled in the ways of the world and the arts of man.

When I came down to breakfast my altered, haggard looks attracted the attention of my landlady, and all during the meal she kept her eyes on me with a curious, inquiring gaze. Her action embarrassed me, sending a crimson glow to my cheeks and causing me to cast my eyes down. When I was about to leave the table she detained me, saying:

"You are not looking, well this morning, Miss Owens. Are you sick?"

"No, ma'am," I replied, a little shortly, wishing above all things to be spared any questioning just then.

'You are looking real peaked, I'm sure," she continued, "and one would think you spent a bad night. I think you must either be sick or troubled. I hope you have had no bad news?"

"No, I have not," I answered.

"I'm very glad," she said. "I saw you had a letter last night, and I didn't know but you might have had unpleasant news.

I assured Mrs. Bond, my landlady, that she was wrong in her surmises, and, wishing to escape any further conversation on the subject of my appearance, made another effort to leave the room. Mrs. Bond, however, was one of those curious, prying old women who are not satisfied until they get to the

will believe that, for he appears to take so unexpectedly, caused my heart to be a very friendly old fellow," he ob-a great interest in you, and I reckon flutter and my limbs to tremble at such served, with a sarcastic smile. he's doing a great deal for you. I've a rate that for a moment I was quite incapable of moving from my chair. It often wondered why it is he shows so was as if a long absent father had remuch concern for your welfare. Of course, in a way, there's a sort of conturned; and it would be impossible to nection between you, but land sakes, depict the joy I felt. Before I could men like him are not apt to care anycalm my agitation in the least Mr. Corthing about their wife's poor kinfolks, nell entered the office with his son just and especially when it comes to second behind him. "Wull," exclaimed the old gentleman,

She paused and looked at me as if inviting a reply, but I offered none, and you, thure! Are you well, Mith after the lapse of a moment she pro-Owenth?" ceeded: "Mind now," she said, "I don't say

cousins."

there is anything improper in Mr. Bernard's attentions to you, and I don't mean to hint that he has any improper motives, but at the same time I must say that people have room to form suspicions. I don't say that I have them. but I know other people will, because they can't see what good motive would prompt a man like Bernard to interest himself so much in behalf of a poor girl

like you." These words brought all the deluge knowth, tho they wouldn't be happy. Thuthan hath a mighty queer heart, of grief and fear back to my heart again, agitating me beyond description. Could it be possible, I wondered, that Mr. Bernard entertained wicked de-signs on me? Was it true that because of his attentions I should be made a target for scandal, and be pointed at and remarked about as a characterless woman? Ah! how I longed then for some one to advise with me and instruct me. How keenly I felt the need of a mother's counsel or a father's pro-

tection. I could not advise with Mrs. Bond. for I felt that she was cold and unsympathetic, having far more interest in gossip and scandal than in the poor creature who might be maligned. make any revelations to her would be like scattering them to the four winds, and I knew enough of the world to understand how things were magnified and distorted by gossips until a very little was made to mean a great deal. I could not advise with Mrs. Bond without making my situation worse, and there was no one else in the town to whom I could go, because there was no one else with whom I was sufficiently intimate to warrant my making a confidante of her.

I would have given the world could I have only had the privilege of seeing and talking with Mrs. Cornell. My heart turned to her as to a mother, and to her I should not have hesitated an instant in pouring out all the circumstances of my situation, knowing that she would have advised me well, keeping all my secrets safely locked in her own bosom. But Mrs. Cornell was far away, and I could not go to her with all my troubles and griefs.

"Mrs. Bond," I said, breaking the long silence, "you don't believe Mr. Bernaid has any improper thoughts toward me. do you?"

"Law, Miss Owens," she exclaimed, 'how do I know what to believe? I can't tell what he has in his heart. You ought to know better than I what he thinks, because you know what he says and does, and I don't. If I knew what he says and does I could tell you what he means."

This was another bid for my confidence, but I affected not to understand. She continued, considerably exasperated, I think, and showing some displeasure in her tones: "There's one thing about it, though,

and that is this: It don't look well for a married man, who is no nearer rebottom of everybody's secrets and who have no respect for anyone's rights, and for hours being L neighbor closeted with you in your room. Anybody seeing him when he went out, and seeing you now, would know well enough that something took place between you very much out of common, and if you won't tell what it was people will form their own opinions about it; and perhaps you couldn't wonder much if those ideas were not very complimentary to you." I saw that Mrs. Bond was disposed to put an unfavorable construction on the affair if left to draw her own inferences, but I did not see wherein I would be benefited by giving her my confidences, since she would augment every possibility into an assumed fact. pondered the matter long, and arrived at the conclusion that I had better keep my own counsel and go on about my

served, with a sarcastic smile. "I'm sure," I replied with a tinge of

man, and as generous and kind-hearted as he can be. "Oh, yes, I suppose he's very well in that respect. Now, how about the son? He's generous and kind-hearted, too, I

think you said?" "He is," I answered. coming forward with outstretched "And a most excellent man, I behand. "I'm more than glad to thee lieve?"

"He certainly is."

"Well, sometimes people deceive their appearances." "What do you mean by that?" I

asked. "Why, simply that I didn't see any-thing remarkable in the young man. But then, perhaps, I am not good at reading character from outward appearances, and especially where these country bumpkins are in it."

I bit my lip in very vexation. Why would Mr. Bernard persist in speaking slightingly of Charles Cornell? Why should he show a dislike of him when he certainly had no cause to feel it? Why need he refer to him in terms so uncomplimentary and so entirely inappropriate to his looks and character? It seemed to me unwarranted and rude, to say the least, because Charles Cornell gentleman agreed enthusiastically, a was not an enemy to Mr. Bernard, and pleased smile illumining his whole he was a friend to me.

"I'm sure," I said, with an unusual show of spirit for me, "if you see any-thing in Charles Cornell's outward appearance that contradicts what I have said of him, you are not capable of reading his character from them. I speak the truth of him, and I speak from actual knowledge." "Why, dear me," he exclaimed, sour-

ly, "one would think you a warm champion of the young farmer to hear you so readily defend him. A woman must feel a very deep interest in a man when she shows such spirit in his defense. Now, without any intention of boasting, and not wishing to remind you of what I have done, I venture to say that I have been as mindful of you and as generous in my conduct toward you as this Cornell has. Do you deny that?"

"No, sir; I do not deny that you have been very good to me, and that you have favored me far beyond my deserts. I do not want you to think me ungrateful enough to ever be unmindful of the debt of gratitude I owe you." TO BE CONTINUED.

BIG GAME.

A Sportsman's Veracious Account of His Great Luck.

A newspaper published at Apt, in southern France, La Presse, publishes an account of an extraordinary hunting adventure which lately befell a citizen of that town. A Paris journal, in copying the story, explains that occurrences of the kind never take place except in southern France. But that is not true. Go into any hunter's camp in the wild and woolly west and you may hear yarns just as ingenious and not a bit more truthful than this.

A hunter who had spent a considerable part of the day in an unsuccessful quest for game and had discharged his shotgun many times without result caught sight on his way home of a superb pigeon well up in an oak tree which grew on a very steep hillside.

The hunter's gun was charged with powder but he was entirely out of shot. swapping neighborhood gossip, and In this emergency and resolving firmly that he would have the pigeon he sat were out in the "plaza" telling tall down on the ground, took out his

"VIVA MEXICO!"

warmth, "that he's a most excellent Typical Moxican "Fourth of July" Colebration.

> The Exercises Invariably Begin at Elevon O'clock at Night-Elegant Costumes Worn by Senor and onora Dominguez,

> > [Special Letter.]

Those who have traveled on the coast line and strained their eyes looking at the Camulos rancho, perhaps have noticed a water tank near an arrayo or dry creek, two miles north. A few hundred vards to the left of that tank may be seen, and is seen, a long, low adobe house, with two undecked flag poles in front. This house is the social and political headquarters of the Mexicans of Pinu settlement and even beyond. It is the home of Senor Dominguez-a truly hospitable and knightly old gentleman of the Spanish school. While tarrying in the windy town of Ventura, where a person must hold down the hair on his head to keep from being blown baldheaded, I accepted an invitation from Senor Solari, who, with a number of native Californians, boarded the train for the "Rancho Dominguez." The "hacienda" bore the usual national holiday appearance.

During the entire afternoon the sunbrowned sons of Montezuma were coming in from the canvons, the hills and the mesas. They came on horseback three and four deep, and in frail wagons drawn by pitiful-looking horses almost too weak to cast a shadow. The more aristocratic came in buggies, generally three and four on a seat. Following in the wake came the small boys, walking; also, the smaller girls, who carried their shoes in their hands -preserving them intact for the dance. The men walked alongside of the wagons and buggies urging the horses by prodding them in the sides with sticks. The ladies were dressed in all the colors



colors, red, blue and white, predominating. They wore their ball dresses en route, as the room accommodations at the ranch were considerably limited. There had also arrived the usual motley gang of hoodlums from Santa Paula, and a few three-card monte thieves and "thimble-riggers" from Los Angeles.

After the formal reception by the host and hostess the guests were shown homeward. They wore the ball room to the ball-room-a large hall with a costumes in which they came, but their double row of benches extending the faces were not so bright and fresh, entire length. Here the ladies chatted, rumors of betrothals, while the men stories about their horses, or the losses of their senoritas, and a few wcre taken in by the card thieves. About five o'clock dinner was announced. It was a typical Mexican dinner, in every dish of which red pepper made itself felt. The cooking was excellent, and the dishes very good-barring the red pepper. The host and hostess were dressed very plainly, but their grace, courtesy and hospitable manner at once showed that they were "not of the common people." Immediately after dinner, several Americans expressed themselves as eager for the dance, and were surprised when Senor Dominguez very-courteously replied: "Not until eleven o'clock, senor; then dance until daylight, and until next day if you like. It was just at the hour of eleven o'clock on September 15, 1810, that the "patriot plump into the midst of a covey of part- priest" and other conspirators rushed out into the plaza and exclaimed: 'Viva la Mexico!" "Viva la Libertad!" So, on that hour, to the minute, the celebration begins. The two hundred guests put in the time the best they could until 11 o'clock. A few minutes before that hour Senor Dominguez and the senora appeared in the ball-room, or reception room, to greet the guests anew, and officially, and to announce that the celebration was now on. Both had made a wonderful "make up." The senor wore black cloth pantaloons, with a wide braid of silver on the outer side of each leg, instead of the usual stripe. Around his body was a flaming red sash, about eight or ten inches in width, and hanging to his left side was a huge sword of the old regime. His. ruffled shirt front was a gorgeous affair, from which glistened a brilliant diamond pin-a family relic from away The senora wore a dress of black over yellow, which made a beautiful combination, and over her shoulders was a wide scart of yellow and orange-green. She was literally bedecked with ribbons of various colors, and the long, dark tresses of her hair were radiant with spangles, heightened by the flashes of gems-family jewels of many generations. The senor and wife headed the pro-cession, and all adjourned to the piazza to witness the celebration. Those who could not find seats rallied round the flags in the plaza. The host and hostess and the "privileged few" sat on the platform, where was also the orchestra, consisting of a violin, flute and guitar-Senora Grehilja, the performer on the latter, being an accomplished musician as well as a magnificent type of Spanish beauty The senor inaugurated the ceremonies with a few words of welcome and a "Viva Mexico; Viva Patria; Viva Libertad !" The gunners fired a salute from ap gaged. I go on his knees. -- Truth.

old anvil, the Mexican and American flags were simultaneously hoisted on the adjoining poles, the crowd shouted itself hoarse, and the string band gave s national Mexican air, with a vocal accompaniment by the crowd. Those who did not understand Spanish, sapg in English. The orator of the day, or night, then spread himself, and at each 'outburst of oratory," the auditors sheered, especially those in the background who could not hear. Then the lance began. While partners were taking their places others were being escorted round the room and introduced to the senoritas. The master of ceremonies carried a small box, and as he introduced the stranger he would shake



SENOR DOMINGUEZ IN ANCIENT COSTUME.

the box and the lady would take out what looked like a white ball. A tough from Santa Paula asked if it were a game of fifteen-ball pool?

These were casqueronis-eggs with the meat blown out, and golden spangles and cologne blown in. The shells are then painted various colors. On being introduced, the senor bows his head in meek submission, and the senorita breaks the casqueroni over his head. She laughs, and he also makes an attempt, but fails, inwardly, for he knows that it will take a week's scrubbing to get those itching spangles out of his thick hair. After several introductions, the senor's hair glistens like the coiffure of a court lady of the time of the grande monarch Louis XIV. This is considered an expression of admiration. but several of the Americans whose heads had served as targets for the mischievous senoritas thought there was too much unanimity for much admiration. This is also the first step toward engaging a partner for the dance, after introduction.

The American who attempted the mazes of the cachana, balero, and the zambra soon sat down, and watched the easy, graceful, slow and shuous movements of the senors and senoritas. Every hour or so coffee and cakes were passed around, and in this the Americans seemed to be at home. Dancing was continued until about seven o'clock in the morning, as there were not enough sleeping apartments. After breakfast the teams were hitched, and the all night revelers began climbing into their wagons, buggies and on their horses, and soon resumed their march



"I KNOW THE MAN."

like an introduction to my country friends, and really anxious lest he consider their presence in his office an intrusion. He stood a little while in the door, looking upon the strangers in surprise, then, casting an inquiring glance at me, walked forward to his desk. I was puzzled and embarrassed, not knowing what to do under the circumstances. But, fortunately for me, Mr. Cornell solved the difficulty. Walking up to Mr. Bernard, he said:

'You ith the gentleman that ownth thith thstore, I reckon?" "Yes, sir: I am." Mr. Bernard replied.

a little stiffly. "Wull, I'm glad to meet you, thure. My name ith Cornell, Aaron Cornell, and thith ith my thon Charleth. You don't know nothing about uth, of courthe, but Mith Owenth doth. Thshee ith a friend of ourth, and, being in town, we thought it wathn't no more than neighborly to call and thee how



"Yes, quite well," I replied, hardly

"Thath good. We've been very

much contherned for you, thince you

left uth, and Thuthan thsee wouldn't

reth after your letter came till thsee

got me thstarted off to thee how you

wath coming on. You know what a

queer woman Thuthan ith, Mith

Owenth. Thshe'th alwayth a worry-

ing and a fretting for fear thomething

might happen to thomebody tshe

"And one of the best hearts in the

"Thath a fact, Mith Owenth," the old

features. "Thath the truth, thure.

Thshee hath got the beth heart I ever

knew, and the beth heart, I believe,

I had just time to shake hands with

my visitors and ask after the health of

Mrs. Cornell before Mr. Bernard en-

tered. I was at a loss what to do, not

knowing whether my employer would

world, too," I said, earnestly.

able to restrain my tears in the pres-

ence of his generous solicitude.

thure.'

that ever wath."

have no respect for anyone's rights and feelings, but who continue to probe and delve into people's actions until they unearth their motives and the causes that influence them to the very bottom.

"Perhaps," she observed with a smile I did not like, "the gentleman who came to visit you last night had something to do with your appearance this morning?"

I offered no reply, but I was conscious that the increasing color in my face betrayed the fact that she had guessed aright, and that added still more to my confusion, thus the more plainly confirming her supposition.

"I thought when I saw him go out last night," she went on, "that something of an unpleasant nature must have transpired between you. He was so excited that he hardly seemed to know what he was doing or where he



SHE LOOKED AT ME.

was going. I couldn't imagine, though. whatever could have taken place between you."

I understood perfectly that she had offered that observation as a bid for an explanation on my part, but I did not choose to accept it as such, so I kept silent. She continued, apparently a lit-tle disappointed that I did not proceed to gratify her curiosity and enlighten her as to what had taken place in my room

"He had the appearance of one of the finest of gentlemen," she remarked, "and I suppose he is, though I know very little about him. I never saw Mr. Bernard but two or three times before that day he came here with you, but I've always heard him spoken of very highly. Still, he's rich, and rich men can do pretty much as they please, and having stepped out but a few minutes not be faulted either. I don't doubt before, and I was thinking of the Corbut what if Mr. Bernard was poor, peo- nells and their home when I was diswould find pienty to say against | turbed by Mr. Cornell.

duties just as though nothing had hanpened, relying on my own strength of character, love of right and consciousness of innocence to bear me safely through.

I left Mrs. Bond to form whatever conclusion she chose, and making what preparations were necessary, went direct to the store. Mr. Bernard was sitting at his desk when I entered the office, and he looked up and spoke, simply passing the compliments of the morning. He was quiet, calm and collected, appparently having forgotten our meeting of the night before. He made no reference to the fact that I was later than usual-made no remarks to me at all except to give me a few brief instructions regarding my work. He was courteous, but nothing more, and within an hour the embarrassment I first felt wore away, leaving our relations undisturbed and easy, just as they had always been.

CHAPTER XVII.

MR. BERNARD AND CHARLES CORNELL. "Wull, Charleth, it ith a wonderful

thstore, you know; tho whath the harm in thaying tho. Juth becauthe we never thee thstoreth like thith, muth we let on like it'th common with uth? If a feller don't know anything and never thaw much whath the uthe for him to pretend like he knowth a heap and hath theen wonderth? If a feller ith a ignoramuth he'd juth ath well let folkth know it, cauthe they'll find it out

pretty thoon anyhow.' It was one morning about a week after the occurrence of the events described in the last chapter when I was | was sure he had a purpose in his action, aroused from a fit of abstraction by hearing the above words spoken in Mr. Cornell's well remembered voice. I was in Mr. Bernard's office alone, he

him. But, law! I don't suppose you The well-known, kindly tones, heard

I noticed that Mr. Bernard fixed a searching gaze on Charles Cornell the moment his name was mentioned, and I saw, too, that a look of displeasure, amounting to almost a frown, swept over his features. He saluted the two men rather coldly, I thought, making them a scarcely perceptible bow, but deigning no word of welcome. Mr. Cornell apparently took no notice of this, but Charles Cornell did, I knew, for he flushed up instantly.

"Charleth itb going to remain in town a day or two," Mr. Cornell remarked to me, "and he will thee you again; but I'm going back this afternoon, tho when I go out I muth thay good-by. I'm very glad you're well and happy; and Thuthan will be glad to hear it, too, though thee would be much better pleathed if you would come out and thspend a few dayth with her."

"She would not be better pleased than I would," I returned. "I know of no place I'd rather go, and no one I'd rather visit.

"Then juth thay the word and we'll thend down for you," he cried, eagerly. "I cannot now," I replied.

"Why can'th you?" he questioned. 'I'm thure Misther Bernard would thspare you a little while."

Mr. Bernard heard this remark, which was addressed to him rather than to me. but he took no notice of it, continuing to ignore the visitors entirely.

After a little more conversation the Cornells withdrew from the office, Charles arranging, however, to come for me in the evening and see me home. I resumed my place at the desk immediately, and took up my work where I had left off at their entrance. An hour or so passed in perfect silence, save for the scratching of Mr. Bernard's pen, he never once looking up from the page on which he seemed uncommonly intent. At last he threw his pen down, closed his ledger, and turning his chair about sat facing me. I glanced up for an instant, then went on with my writing.

"Are you done with those letters?" he asked, directly.

"Very nearly," I answered.

"Well, rest awhile, and finish them afterwards."

I should have preferred finishing them then, but I was in the habit of obeying my employer's commands explicitly in all matters of business, so I laid down my pen and pushed the letters back. I

and I believed that purpose had to do with the Cornells; and I was not mistaken. "So those are your friends from whom

you had the letter, ch?" he remarked, rather abruptly.

"Yes, sir," I replied, "that was Mr. Cornell and his son."

pocketknife and with it pulled several nails out of the sole of his shoe. With these he loaded his gun.

The pigeon still sat in his place. The hunter aimed, fired and the pigeon was nailed to a branch of the oak tree with the shoe nails.

The hunter was almost in despair, seeing the game apparently fastened beyond his reach. But he climbed the tree, ascended with difficulty to the place where the pigeon hung and had just taken the pigeon off, when he lost his footing and fell through the air. As chance would have it the hunter landed in the midst of a hare's nest. He began to roll rapidly down the steep

and slippery hillside, but before he did so he seized a large hare firmly by the hind legs. Rolling downward, the hunter slid

ridges and striking about him with the hare he succeeded in killing nine of these admirable birds.

He then picked himself up and took himself homeward with his pigeon, his hare and his partridges, well satisfied with the results of his shot.

The Little One's Version.

A party of young people stopped playing whist long enough the other evening to hear a good story. "In my Sunday-school class," said a bright young woman, "is the sweetest little cherub you ever saw. She is much younger than the other members, but she insists upon remaining in my class. Some days ago I instructed each of the little ones to memorize a verse or sentence from the Bible. Knowing that the infant brain could not retain a long sentence, the mother of my youngest pupil gave the child the shortest in the good book: 'Jesus wept.' The following Sunday I called upon the class to fulfill my instructions. Finally I came to Margaret. "What is yours, my dear?" I asked. 'Jesus k'ied,' she lisped."-- Kansas City Times.

The Hatching Hen.

Instinct teaches the hen that it would be no good to warm only one side of her eggs, and so when she feels that they are 'done" on one side she turus them gently round. Anyone who has watched setting hens has seen them rise every now and then and shufile about for a few moments on the nest. That is when they turn the eggs over.

THE cloak worn by Lady Alington when starting on her wedding tour was one to which interest attaches in consequence of its almost unique value. It was one of Lord Alington's presents to his bride and is worth over \$5,000.

LONDONERS write 57,511 letters a day, "Well, the old gentleman appears to | requiring thirty gallons of ink.

their dresses were less trim, and the roses in their cheeks had faded. In the morning's bright light they somewhat resembled the revelers of a mardi-gras carnival, the day after the feast.

J. M. SCANLAND.

Some Oddities of the Calendar.

The days of the month and week are always the same in March and November, in April and July and in September and December; that is, if March "comes in" on a Monday, November will do likewise, the same rule applying to the other months named above. In leap year January is with April and July, in other months it is with October. February, in leap year, is with August, in other years with March and November. The last day of February and the 4th day of July always occur on the same day of the week; the same is true of May day and Christmas.

Made a Name for Himself.

Wicks-By the way, what has become of Bjackson? I haven't seen him for good many years. Hicks-Bjackson? Why, don't you

know? He went west fifteen years ago to make a name for himself.

Wicks-A name for himself, eh? And did he make it?

Hicks-Oh, yes.

Wicks-What was it? Hicks-Dennis.-Somerville Journal

A Big Undertaking.

"I wonder if another effort will be made to reclaim the Potomac flats this

year ... "I don't know about reclaiming the

Potomac flats, but next winter will be a good time to reclaim some of the flats in congress."-Texas Siftings.

The Religious Attitude.

Miss Gasket-Mr. Fosdick calls on me religiously once a week.

Mrs. Flypp-Why do you say "re ligiously?" Does he go on his knew and pray you to marry him?

Miss Gasket-No; we are already ou



one of whom is most urgently requested to

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. ed.—Oklahoma (Guthrie) Democrat. We take pleasure in copying the foregoing, as it relates to a young man who was reared and educated in this city, and of whose bright prospects his many friends in this county will be pleased to learn. We know if Edgar W. Jones receives the election, he will make his constituency a Representative who will do credit to them and honor to himself, and may he be elected is our earnest wish.

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 electic g the following named officers, to-wit: For 10 Presidential Electors. For 1 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

	FREUIDE			
WAI	TER N. A.	LLEN	Jefferson	County
E. B.	CABBELL		Pratt	County
H. A	. WHITE		Butler	County
D. E.	BARRY		Atchison	County
A.C.	SHINN		Franklin	County
H.C	. BOWEN		foutgomery	County
5. A.	MARTIN.		Greenwood	County
A. J	. MCALLIS	TER	Cloud	County
L D	. RAYNOL	DS	Jewell	County

Slaybaugh, Isaac Silver, Levi Griffith, J. R. Blackshere, C. C. Smith, Newton Griffith, E Heeg, B F. Talkington, G. T. Myers, C. S. Ford, J S Petford and Robert Matti, every



person or by proxy, a 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. BLACKSHERE, W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman.



The sad news was wired all over this country and, in fact. the world, last Tuesday, that Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the beloved wife of Presi- The product of the straightout? Democrats of Kanesas thereof; and the straightout?
 What do the "straightout? Democrats of Kanesas thereof; and there straightout? Democrats of Kanesas thereof; and there straightout? Democrats of Colorado advising them to go and do likewise. Gentlemen, it is worth its greight in Bar equilibria, and so the word of the field? and the National Democrats of Colorado advising them to go and do likewise. Gentlemen, it is worth its greight in Bar. Convert to the State of the field? And the National Democrats of Colorado advising them to go and do likewise. Gentlemen, it is worth its greight in Gamera. dent Benjamin Harrison, had departed this life, at 1:40 o'clock, that morning,

it is said that the National Democratic Committee has sent word to the Dem-ocrats of Colorado advising them to go and do likewise. Gentlemen, if you are the wise politicians you claim to be, you should get down off your perch and join in the procession that will be in at the inauguration of Grover Clevelund, the next President of these Ubited State, and not be saying to your brother: "I am more holy than thou.'

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN

For November has two good Thanksgiving stories. There is likewise the story of two Poland donkeys, with fine illustrations, and a Tiptoe March with a pretty picture. A Boy and a Girl, the Studio Dolls, and Talks by Queer Folks, are as interesting as can be. Joker and his Relations do some very strange things. Home, Sweet Home is a sweet story which points an excellent moral. With its large and small pictures, verses and rhyme. Little Men

9

THE PANSY FOR NOVEMBER

Is at hand, in a bright new cover, suggestive of the Columbian year and its interests. With this number the Pansy Magazine enters upon a new year, and judging by the good things

ment.' is worth its weight in diamends.

ment, is worth its weight in diamends. CHEAP RATES FOR A TRIP VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, all-fornia, Utab aod 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 evable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations in-clude Corpus Christi, El Paso, Gaiveston, Houston, Lampasas, Pockport, San Anto-nid, City of Mexico, Montorey, Pheenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potoci, Las Vegas, Hot springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angelos, San Diego, San Francisco, Sait Like and Portland. New Mexico is not d 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 invalid while it in the known for the Ruth B. Paddock, Plaintiff, J.S. Johnson and J F. Johnson, defendants. The above-named defendants will take no-tice that they have been sued in the above-named Court; that the said plaintim's peti-tion was filed in said Court on the 20th day of October, 1892; that the parties to this ac-

Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland. New Mexico is not d 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 invalid while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United states can compare with the ferture val-leys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard. For full particulars regarding the coun-try. rates, stapovers, etc. call on or ad-dress nearest Sunta Fe agent or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

and Women is as charming as ever. Price \$100 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston. For full particulars regarding the coun-try. rites, stapovers, etc. call on or ad-dress nearest Sunta Fe agent or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

For 1 Associate Justice of the Supremo Court. For 1 Governor. For 1 Lieutenant Governor. For 1 Secretary of State. For 1 Trensurer of State. For 1 Auditor of State. For 1 Attorney General. For 1 State Superintendent of Public In Struction

struction 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 23d District, composed of Chase, Morris and Marion

composed of Chase, Morris and Marion counties. For 1 Representative for the 55th District. For one County Treasurer to fill unex-pired term of Ed. T. 'aker, deceased. For 1 County Attorney. For 1 County Attorney. For 1 Clerk of the District Court. For 1 Probate Judge. For 1 County Superintendent of Public In-struction.

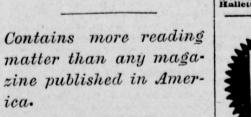
BEST STEEL WIRE

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

Publication Netice. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the District Court sitting in and for aforesaid county and state.

VS.

Sunday Sun. \$2.00 a Year.



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bering people. Improved, it will give, the in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for ey to be made rapidly and honorably erson of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even be-ginners are easily earning from 35 to 310 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industri-ously; and you can increases your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is com-paratively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, freec. Failure unknown among our work. ers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address no one, H. Hallett & Co., Hox 880, Portland, Maine.





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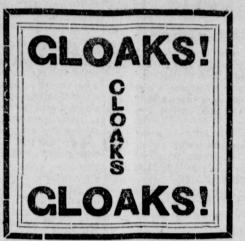
S

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 particular bargain, 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,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

CARSON & SANDERS,

F. P. Cochran will speak at Newton,

to-night, in the interest of the Repub-

The Plase County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1892.

W.E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms-perveer. \$1.50 cash in advance: af-ter threu montus, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

EAST. NY.X. ohi.X M RX. KC. X. w Ft. am p th 0 m am p m Cedar Grove.10 37 127 1243 1013 1127 clements....10 16135 1254am 1023 1145am Etmdale....11 00 146 1 10 1036 12 15pm Evans11 05 1 50 1 14 1040 12 25 Strong11 14 1 56 1 35 10 48 12 44 Ellitor.....11 24 205 145 10 57 1 07 Saffordville..1. 28 2 10 1 53 1103 1 19 WEST. Mex.X Deca.X Col. Tex X. w.ft. pm pm am pm am

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C. K. & W. R. R. Mixed Pass. Frt. Mixed 4 20pm 4 50 5 15 Bazaar. Giadstone..... Cottonwood Falls. Strong City 4 00am 8 30am 5 20

lican party. Geo. G. King, of Emporia, was here, Tuesday, visiting his sister, Mrs. J. E.

Drug Store.

Born, on Friday, October 14th, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pringle, on Middle creek, a son.

Joe Stubenhofer and Dan Foxwor-thy have rented the D. M. Swope farm, on Peyton creck.

Will Wotring and family, of Strong City, have returned home from a visit in Pennsylvania.

A. L. Morrison, of Bazaar, returned home, Saturday, from a two weeks' visit at Atchison S. T. Slaybaugh, of Wonsevu, was a

substantial caller at the COURANT of- cattle. fice, last Saturday.

Go to Cochran & Co. and get a bottle of S. D. C. and stop that cough among your horses. oct6w13 J. F. Evans, of San Francisco, Cal.,

visited his father, J. V. Evans, of South Fork, last week. Cherry trees in these parts were in bloom, last week and the week before.

What does that mean? Judge John Martin will speak at

Emporia, November 5th, under the auspices of the Democratic Club. Dr. Wm. H. Cartter returned home. last Thursday night, from his visit to his mother, at Washington, D. C.

H. Quibler, of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly of this county, recently made his friends in this county a visit. Mrs. George McGovern, of Strong

City, was at Emporia, last week, visit-ing her sister, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan. Rettiger Bros. & Co. have secured

Mrs. H. P. Brockett, of Topeka, ar-

of the People's party.

found in another column.

Rochester Lamp Co., New York,

nail.

Notwithstanding the outside specu-Lation on the vote that will be given in Chase county, for E. V. Warton, for Congressman, his majority in this county will be over two hundred.

gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, Monday. His route is to Galveston, Texas.

S. D. C. is Stewart's Distemper Cure, the only remedy on the market that will cure distemper, coughs and influenza and prevent your horses tak-ing distemper. For sale by J. L Cochran & Co.

Chas. F. Hays, of Bazaar, brought in six car loads of cattle, from Colo-rado, one day last week. and A. S. Howard, of this city, brought in five car loads, to feed, this winter. A num-ber of Hareford grades are among the Sary for a quorum to be present. In ber of Hereford grades are among the sary for a quorum to be present. In another column will be found the call

Remember the races which will take place at Cottonwood Falls, October The Peoples 27, 28 and 29—three days of fine sport. Some of the fastest horses in the State will be present. Don't fail to stop at Grand Central Hotel which is headquarters. The Peoples party will have a grand rally, basket picnic and barbecue at Elmdale, on Saturday. October 29, at which H. A. Hart, of Enterprise, and E. V. Warton, candidate for Congress-man, will be present and address the

is headquarters. Dr. J. T. Morgan has purchased the Martin Heintz property, at the north-west corner of Pine and Pearl streets, and will soon move from his farm to the same, and Mrs. Palmer, who is now occupying the Heintz house, will move to Strong City. move to Strong City.

Dr. M. O'Brien, Secretary of the State Board of Health, was in town, last Friday, urging the people to not ties at Mahlon Lewis's Nursery. last Friday, urging the people to not wait until spring to put the city in a

Making a tour of the State. One hundred and eighteen acres of ber 29, beginning at 8 o'clock, prompt. first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms, nate to secure the help of Miss Lucy contract to furnish the cut stone Farm known as the Oliver farm. for a large building in Leavenworth. Address the owner, While working with a hatchet, Mon-FRANK M. BAKER, day, J. W. McWilliams cut the end of 1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col. his left thumb nearly off across the Haney were participants in the decla-M. P. Strail has received the sad mation contest held at the Normal news that his father, Mr. Abraham last June. The others that appear on the program are well known in Chase J. D. Minick returned home. Friday Strail, died, at his home in Cicero, Onondaga county, N. Y., last Thurs-day, October 20, 1892, from kidney night, from Kansas City, Mo., where he had been for several weeks, on county and we can but expect a rare treat. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. The following is the pro-Mrs. J. H. Mayville. of Emporia, visited her sister, Mrs. Thos. O'Don-nell, of Strong City, the latter part of

While there was no formal celebra-tion of Columbian day in this city, on Tuesday, visiting his sister, Mrs. J. E. Duchanois. Second-hand school books bought, sold and exchanged at the Corner Traveling agent for a real estate paper, gave the COURANT office, a pleasant and the Coursent office, that attracted much attention and elicited favorable comment from all who saw them.

> Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug18-tf The Democratic County Central

Committee met at the COURANT office, last Saturday afternoon, but, for lack for the meeting, with names of the

The Peoples party will have a grand

An entertainment for the benefit of good sanitary condition, to avoid the ravages of cholera, next year. He is making a tour of the State. the Strong City High School Library will be held at the Opera House, Strong City, Saturday evening, Octo-



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A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

.................

The Shoes we handle are all of First-class make. We do not deal in inferior grades. We never misrepresent any of our Goods, and if you are in need of foot. wear, it will be to your advantage to give us a call before making your purchases. We have

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

We have

Men's and Youths' Shoes

THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our

"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES.

Nothing but Solid Made Goods, and Sold at Cash Prices.



38 9 16

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

S. D. C., what is it? S. D. C., where is it? W. C. Giese is on the sick list.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. School books at the Corner Drug business. Store.

W. G. Patten was at Emporia, yesterday.

Be sure to read the programme of the races.

There was a slight fall of sleet. Sunday morning. G. K. Hagans.

Wm. Johnson has moved into the Ed. Small house.

L. B. Breese, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Tuesday.

J. B. Clark was down to Emporia, one day last week.

A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, was down to Emporia. Tuesday.

N. R. Shellenbarger, of Saffordville, was at Emporia, Tuesday.

T. L. Upton has our thanks for some fine, large pumpkins.

Ice formed, Monday night, about a sixteenth of an inch thick.

Frank Frye was at Emporia, Tues-day, visiting John H. Laverty.

Robert Cuthbert has our thanks for some very fine winter squashes.

Wit Adare, of Strong City, was Emporia, Mouday, on business.

H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green has gone to Michigan, on a visit. Miss Ella Shellenbarger, of Safford

while on their way to Oklahoma. ville, is visiting at Council Grove.

F. J. Beardmore is attending the races, with D. K. Cartter's horses. Miss Mattie Eskridge, of Emporia,

visited Mrs. G. B. Carson, this week.

Lee Clay has bought Dan Kirwin's interest in the billiard hall in Strong. Prof. Chas. Fowler, of Strong City,

visited Emporia, Saturday and Sunday.

N. W. Hitchcock, of Cedar Point, has gone on a visit to Sioux City, Iowa

Three new subscribers were added to the COURANT subscription list, last week.

H. B. Jackson, of Strong City, moved his family to Kansas City, yesterday.

FOR RENT.-A two room house in this city. Apply to Mrs. Jane Carpenter.

Ed. R. Ferlet, of Greenwood county, came up, Monday, overlaud, on a visit at his father's, Mons. A. Ferlet, and will return home, to-day, with a wag-A new floor has been put on the bridge over the ravine, near the Heintz property.

Thos. H. Grisham is enjoying a visit from his brother, Robert Grisham, of Colorado.

Mahlon H Lewis and wife, of Strong City, were visiting in Lyon county, affection and old age, he having been 87 years of age on September 15, 1892

visited her sister. Mrs. Thos. O'Don-nell, of Strong City, the latter part of last week. Dr. F. M. Harrow, of Shenandoah, Iowa, was at Strong City, last week, visiting the family of his sister, Mrs.

as was never before seen in this The Strong City High School will world. give an exhibition at the Opera House

The Democrats and People's party in that city, on Saturday evening, Oc-tober 29, 1892. of Morris county, will have a grand ral y and barbecue, at Council Grove, on Saturday, November 5. at which the rived here, Saturday, on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Margaret Kellogg, and old friends here. rounding counties.

Hon. H. A. Hart, of Enterprise, spoke at the Court house, Monday night, to a good crowd, in the interest The speech of ex Gov. Glick, at the Strong City Opera House, last Friday night, was listened to by a large audience, and was well received; and many Democratic County Central Comof his hearers have since said his exmittemen, be sure to read the call for position of the tariff law was the best meeting of the committee, to be explanation of the workings of that law they have erer heard.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write the programme of the first annual meeting of the Chase County Driving Club, which will be held at the Fair Mrs. Long and three children, of Mrs. Long and three children, of Cressline, Iowa, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Cuthbert, are visiting that lady while on their way to Oklahoma State, and the racing promises to be Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong exceedingly good.

City, have gone on a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends of Mrs. Maule, at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mrs. Agnes Blades, of Diamond creek, who came into town to educate her daughter, Daisy Blades, and her niece, Dottie Drummond, and who has As soon as the news reached this city, that Mrs. Harrison was dead, the flags on the Court-house and other places in town were put at half-mast. FOR SALE.-Some very fine Part-ridge Cochin Coekerels; also some very fine Black Langehans in pairs, Morgan, will occupy two rooms in the Johnston house, south of the Courthouse.

cheap. Apply at the COURANT office. R. Teat informed us, last Friday, that it snowed, early that morning, at his place, near Elmdale. It was quite cool all over the county, that morning. S. F. Perrigo arrived home, Sunday morning, on a visit to his family, from Co. the output of the county of the county of the source to the county of th morning, on a visit to his family, from Witchita, where he has been clerking in a boot and shoe house for some Co., the bonds to bear interest at 6 per thirty years. Co., the bonds to bear interest at 6 per wood Falls, Kas., Saturday, October 29th, 1892, beginning at eight o'clock, a. m. THEO. B. MOORE,

Now is your chance! New sub-scribers and those who will pay up all came up, Monday, overlaud, on a visit at his father's, Mons. A. Ferlet, and will return home, to-day, with a wag-on load of hogs. W. W. Sigler, formerly of this county, but more recently of Lansing, we understand is now located at Kan-sas City, and that he will be here in about two weeks. end to give you a reliable paper dur-ing the campaign now upon us. It is hoped that everyone will take advan-tage of this golden opportunity.

ram: Trio, Intermediate Grade. Declamation, Grace Bidwell. Solo. Carrie Hansen Recitation, "Entertaining Her Big Sister's Beau," I ouella Kirker. Music, Male Quartette. Recitation, "The Gamine," Lucy McEl Haney.

Aney. Guitar Solo, G. U. Young. Recitation, "Lasca," Emma Goudie. Solo, "Happy Birds," Lucy Dickson. Declamation. Maud Smith. Trio, Primary Department. Declamation, Mabel Harris. Recitation, "Scene from Ingomar," Lohnson.

Jonnson. Music, Ladies' Orchestra. Solo, 'Dutch Love Song,'' Lucy Dickson Declamation, "Ruth Clevel and Entertain ing Her Mamma's Callers Five Years Hence," Lucy McEl Haney. Flag Drill, Twelve Scholars.

PROCRAM OF THE CHASE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION To be held in the High school build-

ng, Strong City, Saturday, November 12, at 2 p. m., sharp:
1. Guitar Duct, 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 Fowler.

Paper on Hygiene. Dr. J. M. Hamme. Music Solo, Miss Mira Tuttle.

sess, Roll call.-Paper, Early American Literature, Minnie Ellis, Mica Lada Ryan, Allonie El 18. Class Recitation, Miss Lyda Ryan. Music, strong City schools. Miscellaneous Business. 10.

Inez MONTGOMERY, Com. ANNA E. ELLSWORTH,)

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building. 22x52 feet,-two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on ac-count of bad health of owner. Apply

at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of ap-plicants for teachers' certificates held at the High school building, Cotton-

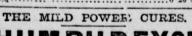
County Superintendent.

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD FALLS

FALLS Is about 1,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our read-ers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. TRIAL size FREE. Large bottles 50c. and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

Dickson, Alice Johnson and Lucie McEl Haney, of Emporia. Miss Lucy Dickson is a singer of considerable repute. Misses Johnson and McEl

Supplemental Tax Sale of 1891. [First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR-ANT, October 29, 1892.] STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, 88.



HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are so ientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practics and for over thirt years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

CURES. LIST OF NUMBERIL

LIST OF NUMBERS. COMP. CONTRACT, COMM. COMM. PROC. 1 - Fevers, Congestions, Inflamm attons. 2 - Worms, Worm Pever, Worm Colle... 3 - Teething; Colle. Crying, Wake Juiness 4 - Diarrhea, of Children or Adults... 5 - Dysentery, Griptag, Billous Colle... 6 - Cholera Morbus, Vomiting. 7 - Coughs, Colds, Bronchits. 8 - Neuralgia. Toothache, Facenci e... 9 - Headaches, Sick Headache, Yer tigo. 10 - Dyspepsia, Elliousness, Constipution 11 - Suppressed or Painful Periods... 13 - Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarsness... 14 - Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruption 18. 15 - Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Paint ... 16 - Malaria, Chils, Fever and Ague... 17 - Piles, Bind or Bleeding... 18 - Ophthalmy, Sove or Weak Eyes... 19 - Catarrh, Influenzs, Cold in the Head at 22 - Kathma, Oppressed Breathing... 24 - General Debility, Physical Weakness 25 - Dropsy, and Scanty Sceretions... 26 - Sore Mouth, or Canker. 39 - Sore Mouth, Or Canker. 30 - Drinary Weakness, Wetting Bed... 31 - Painful Periods. 31 - Painful Periods. 32 - Bick Rhey Disenses. 29 - Sore Mouth, or Canker. 30 - Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed... 31 - Painful Periods. 32 - Chronic Congestions & Eruptions. 23 - Diphthering, Ucerated Sore Throat... 35 - Chronic Congestions & Eruptions. EXTRA NUMBERS: 28 - Nervous Debility, Sor inal Weak-

EXTRA NUMBERS:

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-pail on receipt of price Ds. HUMPHERTS' MANUAL (14 pages,) MAILED FEEL HUMPHRETS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL THE PILE OINTMENT.

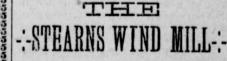
For PILES - External or Internal-Blind or Bleeding-However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, always fiving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistuins, Ulcere, Old Sores and Burns. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 30 cents per Bottle.

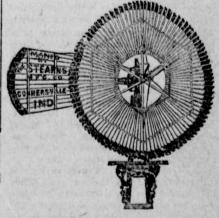
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cor. William and John Streets, New Yor

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. r rertising Bureau (0 Sprice St.), where apaper Ad-batracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

Publication Notice.

Turnearies Notice, To W. H. York and Wilber II. Sargent: To will take notice that you have been Hushaw, Anorew Hinshaw, Sarah A. Hin-shaw, G. W. Brickell, S. J. Brickell, Charles K. Cross, Emporia Savings Bank, Emma J. Hiati, W. B. Hiati and S. B. Warren, in the bistrict Court of Chase county, Kansas, by Eisha Cook, James B. Chase and John F. 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 radge as true and judgment will be rendered against you accordingly, foreclosing a cer-tin mortgage deed executed by Geo. W. Brickell, Sarah J. Brickell, Andrew Hin-shaw and Hannah L. Hinshaw to Nathan cold, dated February first, 1883, upon the Industring described real estate situated in Chase county, in the State of Kansas, to wit. The west half of section twenty-eight (28), if the fifth of the State of Kansas, to wit. The west half of section twenty-eight (28), if the said mortgage debt, and that from add after Fuch sale the above named defend-tioned in said premises, and every said real estate sile the above named defend-sid press and mortgage debt, and that from add after such sale the above named defend-tioned in said premises, and every is the said mortgage debt, and that from and after such sale the above named defend-tioned in said premises, and every is the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for all proper-lose of all right, title, interest and equity of the first, title, interest and equity of the said mortgage debt, and that from and parcel thereof, and for all proper-tionse of all right, title, interest and every biser of all right, title, interest and editors the Mayner, Clerk of the Bistrict Court of Chase county, Kansas.





The lightest, strongest, most durable, has been built and in constant use for years, has stood the test of time, is suitable for all classes of work; ask for illustrated matter giving de-scription of our wheel made with malleable iron rellocs, strongest and lightest wheel in the the trade

iron 'ellocs, strongest and ignitest wheel in the the trade. We build all sizes of both power and pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds, tank work of every kind a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed. We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents. Biend for our large 72 page illustrated cata-beque and mention this paper. Address all correspondence to the

STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,

CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.



THE MOORISH EMPIRE.

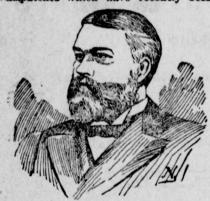
European Diplomats Are Ready to Divide the Sultanate.

Why England Does Not Take Immediate Possession of Tangier and Other Cities -The Resources of a Country Famed in Song and Story.

[Special Letter.]

The sultanate of Morocco has played an important part in European diplomatic affairs during the past six months. The country, which is bounded by Algeria, the Mediterranean, the strait of Gibraltar, the Alantic and the Sahara desert, is one of the richest in the world. A beautiful and fertile plain, containing all the large cities, extends between the coast range and the Atlas mountains, which in several parallel lines traverse the country from the northeast to the southwest. According to Clemens Petersen the climate in the plain is delicious, tempered by cool breezes from the Atlas which keep off the scorching winds of the Sahara. Excellent marbles are found in different parts of the sultanate, as well as gold, silver, copper. tin, nickel, rock salt, sulphur and iron. The forests contain oak, cedar of Lebanon, pine and other valuable timber trees. In the valleys and the plain all the cereals, fruits and vegetables of the warm and temperate zones can be cultivated. Agriculture is, however, in a very backward state, and the country sometimes does not produce sufficient wheat for its own demand. The area of Morocco is 313,560 square miles. The inhabitants, numbering 7,000,000, are Berbers, Arabs, Moors, Jews and negroes. The Moors are the ruling race and control all the offices. The Berbers form the agricultural part of the population, the Arabs are nomadic traders and shepherds, the negroes are mostly slaves.

England has for many years had its ubiquitous eve on the wealthy principality. Tangier, one of the seaports of the sultanate, is a rich city and the key to Africa. Its possession would secure to Great Britain an ascendency in Mediterranean affairs superior even to that secured by the occupation of Egypt and Cyprus. At the present time internal dissensions and revolutions seem to justify foreign interference, and the directors of Britain's foreign policy some months ago delegated Hon. Charles Euan Smith, K. C. B., to protect her majesty's interests. The clever diplomat is backed by a squadron of men of war and a heavy detachment of ma-rines. Those who have paid attention to the squabble have probably been wondering why the English forces have not been ordered to occupy Tangier. The explanation is found in a series of dispatches which have recently been



Experienced travelers know that the judicious application of a bribe is a measure of economy. Taxes are levied on everything brought into the harbor. Not even the ill-smelling French cigarette escapes the vigilant eyes of the villainous inspectors who have grown rich under a system of taxation which has flourished from time immemorial in

the North African states. The sultan, whose name is Maley el Hassan, can increase or decrease taxes and import duties at will. He is an autocrat, responsible to no authority. When the funds in the imperial treas-



THE PALACE AT FEZ.

ury run low, he orders the arrest of some wealthy citizen and has him conveyed to Morocco or Fez, the two capitals of the sultanate. No reason is given or expected for such arbitrary action. The prisoner knows that his sovereign needs money, and as soon as he reaches his destination opens negotiations for his release. As the sultan rarely appears personally in these transactions, the unfortunate victim has to pay a heavy tribute to the minister in charge of his case, besides his ransom to the greedy potentate. Sometimes the sultan gets hold of a particularly obstinate creature who values his money more than his life. In such a case the gentle ruler of the faithful has the recalcitrant captive executed with neatness and dispatch or bastinadoed until the wretch confesses the hiding place of his treasures. Officers are sent to his house and, if the poor devil has told a lie, the building is torn down and every stone examined

until the money is discovered. Although the Mohammedans despise the Jews the government looks with displeasure upon their emigration. The sent sultan has, in fact, gone so far pre as to issue an edict prohibiting Jewish women from leaving the country. The Jews control the foreign and a large share of the domestic trade of the country, and an occasional raid of their quarters at Tangier, Morocco, Fez and other towns produces excellent results for the profligate court.

It is safe to risk the assertion that no semi-civilized nation under the sun is as unprogressive as the Moors. They have clung with unparalleled tenacity to the tradition of remote ages. The farming population manages its affairs with the

simplicity which characterized the operations of the patriarchs, and could not be persuaded to try labor-saving ma-chinery and devices. The same holds good of the mechanics and artisans. The leather, for instance, which made Morocco famous, is tanned and dressed as it was a thousand years ago. Masons and goldsmiths pursue their avoca-tions with an equal disregard of modern methods.

The sultan is the spiritual as well as the temporal ruler of his subjects. Fanatical devotion to the Koran and strong faith in the liberal interpretation of its injunctions have produced a race of stern, gloomy fanatics who would hail with delight the utter ex-

THE TARIFF ROBBERY. t is Unjust and Unconstitutional-Beside it is Legalized Robbery.

Andrew Jackson, in his fare well address, in pointing out the evils and the dangers of exorbitant tariffs, said:

"Do not allow yourselves, my fellowcitizens, to be misled on this subject. The federal government 'cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption and must end in ruin."

The democratic platform adopted at the Chicago convention, which nominated Cleveland and Stevenson, declares:

"We denounce republican protection as a fraud-as a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the government has no constitutional power to impose and collect a dollar for tax except for purposes of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes be imposed by the government when only honestly and conomically administered."

It is therefore no new doctrine nor new declaration that the democratic platform makes. It remains simply in ine with all that is just, fair and constitutional in the successful management of governmental matters. The creed of the democratic party pledges complete faith in the people; and it is therefore unalterably and patriotically opposed to the iniquitous and unjust system of high tariff that takes from the pockets of the voters millions of dollars in excess of what is needed to carry on the government economically and honestly administered.

Under the democratic low tariffs of forty and fifty and sixty years ago, there were prosperous times, and we have the word of James G. Blaine himself that then progress and plenty went hand in hand. But in those days, with the democratic party in power, the people were not robbed by frightfully burdensome tariff taxes. Untold millions were not being wrung from the hands of the workingmen to augment the mighty riches of such men as those who have become opulent and

arrogant as the beneficiaries of the republican tariff inquisition. The principles upon which the repub

licans justify high and oppressive tariffs is in itself wrong. The money to be collected is simply for the good management and the safe and adequate requirements of the government; and whatever other amounts are collected from the people is the result of a system of bold and monstrous robbery on the part of the party in power. The founders of the republic and the framers of the constitution never intended that the people should pay towards the maintenance of the government millions more than are required. They intended such a proceeding to be unconstitutional and to prohibit it; hence it is that Jackson, giving expression to a democratic doctrine as old as the republic itself, asserts: 'The federal government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes [for.political purposes and more than the needs the government require] without violating the principles of the constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted."-York (Pa.) Gazette.

TIN PLATE SUPERSTITION.

newspaper reports could be believed, tin plate mills were starting up by the hundreds? Yet it was during this very period, owing to a speculative demand for plates, that the price was run up over \$1 per box.

If Mr. Harrison were a plain business man would he pretend that the fluctuations in tin plates for the two periods mentioned above, and to which he refers in his letter of acceptance, were not the direct result of fluctuations in the raw material of which they were made?

It lacks only a few days of two years since the McKinley law was enacted. The reports quoted by Mr. Harrison show that 13,636,719 pounds of tin and terne plates have been produced. Of this amount 9,107,129 pounds were simply roofing iron with a mixture of lead and tin in the coating. During this time the American consumption of tin plates, according to the returns of the government, were something over 1,-300,000. So it appears that an industry which its promoters promised would supply the whole requirements within nine months has supplied less than one per cent. of such requirements. Up to the 31st of March last it was shown that tin plates had been advanced to consumers, through increased price of plates and duty paid thereon, \$20,736,808.30. Add to this duty paid on importation for the last quarter of the fiscal year ending 1892, over \$4,000,000, and we have a total outlay of nearly \$25,000,000. The only thing to be credited against this enormous expenditure is the wages paid to imported Welshmen for tinning this 13,-646,719 pounds, which at 12 cents per box, the established price, would amount to \$16,876.04, less than 80 cents

received to every \$130 paid out. Would Mr. Harrison as manager of : business corporation not backed by a government bounty and organized under the expectation and assurance that the industry would be self-supporting in less than nine months, felicitate himself in realizing that after two years the industry of which he is the responsible head had cost the company \$25,-000,000, and that the only asset was a labor account of \$16,374.04; in other words, that the concern had paid out \$100 for every 60 cents received?-T. L. Bunting, in National Provisioner.

REFUSE TO DEBATE.

Protectionist Weapo is Are One Hundred Million Pages of Documents and the Con-tents of Three Safes. The American Protective Tariff eague refuses this year to accept the challenge of Hon. E. Ellery Anderson, president of the Reform club, to debate the tariff question at county fairs. Mr. W. F. Wakeman, secretary of the league refuses to have anything to do with a party so lost to self respect that it declares that "protection of all kinds and at all times is unconstitutional,' and says of the Reform club, "we can not see that your association stands for anything practical or practicable." He then proceeds to tell of the wonderful work being done this year by the league. He says:

"Our work is national-not local The league does not care to be diverted from its legitimate work at this late date by organizing a stumping tour throughout one state. We have during the past five months issued over one hundred million pages of protection documents, which have been mailed to individual voters in all parts of the an assignment in a murder case. It United States. At present we are also was a rainy day and he had to cross a teen cents.

Knew How to Keep a Hotel. Guest-I'd soon starve here.

Proprietor (country hotel) -There's plenty to eat. "Perhaps so, but those waiter girls

of yours don't attend to me." 'They don't? Well that's easily fixed. Here's some wax."

"What good is that?"

"Put it in your mustache. of course, and curl the ends. You've got too much of a married look."-N. Y. Weekly.

Medical Item.

Medical Student-1 think, father, when I have graduated I will become a specialist.

Father-What kind of a specialist? "I think I will make a specialty of ear diseases."

"I think you had better become a tooth specialist: man has only two ears, but he has fifty-two teeth that are always more or less out of order."-Texas Siftings.

Miserly.

The man who was so mean that he sat in the back pew in church to save the interest on his cent while the contribution box was coming around has at last found a rival. This, man, it is declared, took his

supper a little later each night. Now, why does he do that?" some

one asked, in surprise, who didn't know him very well.

"Why, so that presently his supper will come after twelve o'clock, and then he'll call it his breakfast and save one meal!"

How She Wanted Him-

The lady was trying to beat down the price of a canary bird.

"Why, madam," said the dealer in a hurt tone, "would you ask me to let him go for a song?"

"Well," she replied, significantly, "If he can't go that way I don't want him at all," and she paid the price .-Detroit Free Press.

Not Fit for a Hog.

Customer (paying check at restaurant counter)-That steak 1 ordered was a disgrace, sir. It wasn't fit for a hog to eat.

Proprietor-Very sorry, sir. Pray send it back and have anything else you choose to order, sir. Customer-Oh, it's too late now: I've

eaten it ail.-Truth.

NATURE'S SHOWER BATH IN ASIA.



He Wanted Environment. The reporter had just come . in from

Te Spoke Too Soon

(Soure-breakfast-room in a saburban town. Daughter presiding over one of those sfiver receptacles warranted to make coffee on the table in five minntes.

Pater (who has lost one train and has doubts about getting his coffee and the next train)-Look here, Clara, that thing's enough to try the patience of Job.

"Why do you say that, pape, it hasn's come to a boil yet."-Life.

More Time Than He Needed. Penning Clarkly-Yes, I leave the hotel this morning.

Miss Lenox-Isn't that rather sudden?

Penning Clarkly (importantly)-Yes, very. I have been telegraphed for. And now, I have only just time to kiss you good-by and catch the train.

Miss Lenox-Oh, if you're in such a hurry you can save some of that time, Mr. Clarkly.-Life.

Excessive Frankness

"I wasn't looking for this sudden change," remarked Rivers, with a shiver, "or I would have put on some thicker underwear."

"This thing of wearing thinner underclothing in summer than you do in winter," said Parks. "is all nonsense. I'm wearing the same undershirt now I wore last January."-Chicago Tribune.

His Chesterfieldian Compliment.

Miss Ainsley (decidedly plain)-Are you an admirer of beauty, Mr. Badbreak?

Mr. Badbreak (inspired by a desire to be polite)-Really, Miss Ainsley, if I did like beauty-I-er-couldn't be ungal-lant enough to say so.-Chicago News Record.

UNSATISFACTORY WORK.



McGuire (after his first day's work at the quarry)-Oi worruk no more at thot place. They deshtroy every drap of worruk Oi do.

Mrs. McGuire-For phoy, Dennis? McGuire-Oi spint hours to-day drillin' holes in th' rocks, phen a mon coomes round an' puts powdher in thimholes, and blows thim all to smithereens.-Puck.

Not a Lotharlo.

Mr. Dudely-I suppose you get lots of love letters?

Miss Chorusgirl-Yes, but not as many as my brother. He gets a hundred a day. "Is he an actor?"

"No; letter carrier."-Texas Siftings.

What She Spont. Husband-How much did you spend! to-day?

Wife-Seventy-six dollars and seven-Husband (ironically)-Was that all? Wife (with an injured air)-That was all I had.-N. Y. Weekly.

AIB CHARLES EUAN SMITH.

exchanged between the foreign offices of the great European powers. From these documents it is learned that France, Italy, Spain, Germany and Austria have a finger in the Moorish pie, and that each demands to be assured of a cut before allowing any other govern-

ment to land troops. It is safe to assert, however, that the autonomy of Morocco cannot be maintained much longer. The powers are united in demanding the dismemberment of the empire of Morocco, but, like boys quarreling about an apple, they cannot agree upon a division. Italy claims that, owing to geographical reasons, she is entitled to the lion's share. France and Spain put their claims on the same ground. Germany demands a large strip of the seacoast which would prove very advantageous in case of a war with France, which already owns Algeria. England, with her usual modesty, wants the entire apple

Unless diplomacy succeeds in averting a coup d'etat the Morocco embroglio, insignificant as it may now seem, threatens to fire the European mine. Any discrimination in favor of Italy or Germany might be considered a casus belli by France, which has for a long time viewed with distrust the expansion of German influence in the Mediterranean. For the sake of maintaining peace, the powers interested in the proposed division could well afford to let England have her own way, but the latest developments indicate that John Bull will have to put his appetite matched until the followers of one or on ico.

The city of Tangier is the first point of interest reached by foreign tourists who have a desire to familiarize themselves with African-Moorish civilization. It is, like all towns under Mohammedan administration, indescribably filthy. The streets are narrow, sewerage and plumbing are unknown luxuries, the water supply is secured by the most primitive means. It has experienced no "boom" since the Moors were expelled from Spain. Social cus-toms and racial prejudices rule the people with a hand even more severe than that of the sultan. Travelers receive no attention from the natives. They are looked upon as outcasts. heathen logs who are unworthy of drawing the breath of life. They would not be allowed to visit the country, had not the governments of Europe and the United States established a sort of consular jurisdiction. A considerable portion of the empire's revenues are secured from tariffs. Unless a tourist is thoroughly familiar with Moorish customs he is bled unmercifully by the Arab custom officers, who, it is perhaps needless to say, are in the habit of retaining the sulk of their collections for private use

termination of Christianity. Intoxicating liquors are eschewed by the Moors whose only stimulant consists of coffee. Polygamy is practiced by the wealthier members of society. A wife can be se-cured on trial. If found unsatisfactory, she can be returned to her father's house, but after the marriage has once

taken place the husband is compelled to provide for her. Failure to do so carries with it severe bodily punishment. Occupation of the empire by the European powers would unquestionably work wonderful changes in the empire. It could, however, be accomplished only at a great expense of money and life, as the fierce Arabs of the interior would



A STREET IN TANGIER.

never consent to Christian domination without a terrible struggle. The Cross and the Crescent would have to be the other have been wiped from the

face of the earth. G. W. WEIPPIERT.

His Vocation.

Miss Blanche-What a successful Arctic explorer you would make, Mr. Remayne!

Remayne-Why so, Miss Blanche? Miss Blanche-Because there the night is six months long.-Truth.

A Useless Accomplishment.

Amateur Yachtman-How does it appen that you have always lived near water, yet do not know how to the swim?

Fisherman Boy-Don't have to swim. know how to sail. -- Good News.

Easily Pleased.

Miss Elderly-I don't care anything for society. Heaven be praised, I am satisfied with being in my own com-

Mr. Blunt-You are altogether too modest, Miss Elderly.-Texas Siftings.

May Not Have Picked a Winner. At the race track.

"Don't you feel hungry for a big din-

"Wait till after this race is over and I'll tell you."-Chicago News Record.

Mr. Harrison, in his letter of accept ance, reiterates the exploded arguments of his party in defense of the tin plate industry, so called, which has been born under the midwifery of his administration.

No one knows better than Mr. Harrison the utter hollowness of the tin plate pretense up to date, and it seems incredible that he should so far presume upon the ignorance of the people as to bring forward the antiquated subterfuge of reasoning so often exploded in defense of the infant.

"One or twice," says Mr. Harrison, "in our history the production of tin plates has been attempted, and the price obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of business, and when this was accomplished again made their own prices. Mr. Harrison is inexcusable in thus re vamping this logic of Cronemeyer after it had been so thoroughly disproved in congressional debates and had come to be so thoroughly discredited by the

people. The history of the price of imported tin plates for the past twenty-five years has been gauged strictly by the world's market price of iron an | pig tin, which ingredients constitute the entire bulk of tin plates and 90 per cent. of their cost. Market reports show that in 1872 pig tin was quoted at £159 per ton. They dropped to £52 in 1878: Philadelphia pig iron in 1872 was \$53 per ton, and dropped to \$16.50 per ton in 1878. The corresponding prices of tin plates were 26s per box in 1872 and 12s 11/d in 1878, a less percentage decline than noted in the case of either iron or pig tin. Yet this is the very period when, as the parties of high bounties assert, the Welsh makers put down the price of their plates in order to run American makers out. In a business sense the Welsh manufacturers were making better profits in selling at 12s 11/d in 1878 than they were in selling for 26s in 1872 owing to the difference in the price of raw material.

In 1880 there was an advance in the price of plates for the very reason of the enhanced cost of pig tin and iron. David A. Wells, in September Forum. Pig iron had advanced to £41 in February, 1880, while pig tin had advanced to £105 per ton. This increase in the raw material sent up the price of tin plates about 3s. Since 1880 the price of tin plates has gradually declined, until the increased duty was assured in July. 1890, when there was an advance of nearly \$1 a box, caused by the rush of American buyers. If it was the policy of Welsh makers to put down prices whenever there was an attempt on the part of Americans to start the business, why did they not lower the price during enue only so deep there will never be a the first six months of 1591, when, if resurrection .- Des Moines Leader.

million copies of the accompanying

pamphiet entitled, "American Tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley," and and muddy boots, "you have brought the same number of the report of Hon. "the scene of the murder with you."-Charles F. Peck, labor commissioner Boston Globe. of the state of New York, together with

the letter of that eminent lawyer and democrat, George Ticknor Curtis. discussions proposed." Surely ten pages of the league's

solid educational matter to each voter in the United States, with the reserve supplies now in the safes at republican | Truth. headquarters, will save the country to "protection." Democrats and tariff reformers might as well show the white feather at once. The result of the November election is already determined -at least protectionists consider debate unnecessary to their cause. The farmers and the officers of the county fairs are greatly disappointed. These debates in 1890 and 1891 were very attractive features of the fairs in New

Dangerous Protection.

York state.

Now, if these premises are correctand it is difficult to see how they can be disproved-it would seem to follow that to seek to make taxation, which is a fit contrivance only for raising revenue, an instrument for effecting some ulterior purpose, be it never so just and legitimate, to seek to use it for the attainment of any other advantage than the obvious one of raising money, is to lose sight of a fundamental principle of every free government and to forbid all expectation of recognizing any other basis for the exercise of this great sovereign power of the state than expediency, which in turn will depend upon the actions, passions and prejudices of legislators, who may not be the same in any two successive legislative assemblies. Such a perversion of principle, furthermore, reaches its climax of absurdity in practice when its immediate beneficiaries claim to be the only proper persons by whom the incidence and amount of taxation can be intelligently determined, a claim that is practically equivalent to the assumption that privilege should take the precedence of

Obstruction of Trade Is a Crime Every interference with trade is a check on the wheels of progress. He who tunnels a mountain, tridges a river or in any way removes any impediment to the freest intercourse between people is a public benefactor. And he who in any way puts up a barrier to commerce is a public enemy. The people are beginning to see this, and when they do see it in its fullness they will bury the opponents of a tariff for rev-

alowed field on foot. "I see," observed the city editor, look ing with some displeasure at his large

He Will Not Be Forgotten.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the servitor, Having fully covered the field it as Ballston was about to leave the reswould be idle for us to hold the joint taurant. "but it is usual to remember the waiter."

"Then you won't forget me," replied Ballston. "I waited about half a day for you to bring my dinner."-

Suspicious Proplaquity.

Mr. Hall B. Roome-Do you buy your sausage by the pound, Mrs. Hamoneg?" Mrs. Hamoneg-Yes: why? Mr. Hall B. Roome-Nothing; only 1 would humbly suggest that in future you select a butcher shop a little more remote from that institution .- Puck.

Her Windows. Isaid to Maud, who loves to shade Her earnest orbs 'neath lashes brown: "If eyes be windows of the soul. Now tell me why, most charming maid, You always keep the blinds pulled down." -Judge.



A Faux Pas.

Harry-I motice that Miss Spurre loesn't speak to you at present. Yon haven't been making any careless renarks about her red hair, have you?

Jack-No: but I invited her out riding the other day, and the fool of a livery man brought around a white horse. -Truth.

True Forgiveness. The Waiter-Beg pardon, sir, butahem-the gents here usually remem-

ber my services. The Guest (pocketing all the change) -Do they? They ought to be more "'Cause every time you'd fall off an' charitable and forget it. - Boston get 'most killed, you'd crr."-Good Giobe.

Insisting on Accuracy.

Dumley-Brown, I understand that Robinson referred to me yesterday as an old fool. I don't think that sort of thing is right.

Brown-Why, of course it isn't right, Dumley. You can't be more than forty. at the outside.-Boston Globe.

Too Easy.

Wiggs-The fat man has oballenged the walking skeleton to a duel. Futlites-That gave the bone the. choice of weapons.

Wiggs-Yes, and he was mean enough to make it Winchesters, at forty rods .-Brooklyn Life.

Presumptuous.

Maisie-What do you suppose that horrible Mr. McChubb I was engaged to at the beach has done? Gladys-Give it up. Maisie-He had the impudence to call on me when I got back to town .- Chieago News Record.

A Common Case.

"Parker, I'm dead in love." "Well, why don't you marry?" "Can't." "Won't she have you?" "She? Who said anything about . she? It's myself I'm. in love with."-Harper's Bazar.

When Greek Meets Greek

Miss Summit-Mr. Jagway, B don't see how you have the effrontery to call on me. I saw you last night and you were in a disgraceful condition.

Jagway-I saw you also. Miss Summit, and I noticed that your hat wasn't on straight. - Life.

Disinterested Advice

He-I have decided to ask your fa ther's consent by letter, Pauline. Now what sort of a letter would you advise me to make it? She-I think, Horace, that I would

make it as anonymous letter.-Life

To Be Put in Repair.

Footynd (three a. m.)-Wot time is it, mister?

Belated Citizen-Eh-er-my watch doesn't run.

Footpad (producing a revolver)-Well, you just hand it over ter me an' watch me and it run fur a few seconds .- Chicago News Record.

Not for Girls.

Little Dot -- I wish you'd let me ride your bicyclo.

Little Dick-These big-wheel bicycles won't do for girls.

"Why won't they?"

News

9

THE FARMING WORLD.

HOG AND CALF STABLE.

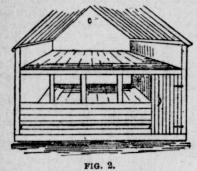
Exterior and Interior Views Which Explain Themselves.

We present in Fig. 1 a very practical stable for the shelter of hogs and calves with yards attached. building can be made of any dimen- gathering them, or half of their milk sions, so that this point can be best decided by the farmer building it. A



FIG. 1.

small door opens up into a yard on either side of the building, giving fresh air and exercise to the animals in favorable weather. The small door to the right of building is used to remove the manure from the stables. On the opposite side of the building is a similar door. The space between the hog and calf stables is wide enough to put



in one feed bin at the far end of the building, which is very convenient in winter weather. This building is one of many on the farm of an Ohio farmer, whose practical ideas I had the pleasure of listening to during a visit to his lovely farm.

Figs. 2 and 3 are interior views of

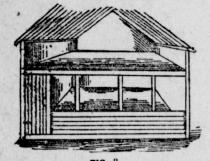


FIG. 3. provided with small, comfortable stalls,

and room sufficient for them. The hog stable (Fig. 3) is divided into two compartments-one for a sow with young pigs, the other for odd sexes. -John W. Caughey, in Country Gentleman.

CONCERNING STRAW.

Its Disposition Leaves a Wide Margin for Wise Judgment.

It is a vexed question what to do with the straw. One says it must be through the animal as possible, when a part of it will be made over into aniwould burn it, presumably on the should be eight feet long and six inches

PACKING BUTTER.

Principles to Be Carefully Observed at of the Year.

Golden pumpkins can be turned into golden butter simply through the process of feeding them to your cows

this fall. You must not wait until the pump-This kins are frost bitten, however, before producing value will be lost. But very few dairymen get the worth of this cheaply produced crop on this account. Continued frosts while the fruit lies ungathered in the corn field practically ruin its quality.

If you are going to lay down butter for winter's use observe carefully the following principles: A stone jar or an ash firkin should be used, and this should be rendered in all cases pure and clean.

The inside may not be of a proper cleanliness for butter packing simply because it smells sweet, for precautions must be observed deeper than smell to destroy bacteria.

Some smile at the common use of the word bacteria, and poke fun at the mixing of scientific terms with the practical, but I tell you if dairymen would employ sealding hot water more freely about dairy utensils they would know neither the presence nor the evils of bacteria. The fetid germ life quickly developing on improperly

you like, but it produces only one genbutter quality. So, to eradicate the inception of this ruinous evil employ an agent coming within "the bounds of common cleanliness, namely water at a boiling hea

Whether the jar or firkin has been used before or not wash it scrupulou ly, and then scald thoroughly with boiing water. We have seen some care ful housewives wash butter jars with cold water just prior to filling them, to the door. keep the product firm, but the butter

always had a bad flavor about the edges. Scald first, and then chill the jar and pack the butter in firmly. Butter cloth over all, on which has and slippers. Mr. L-asked if his

been sprinkled a little extra salt, and landlady were there. the stable. The calf stable (Fig. 2) is a scalded cover fitting down tightly onto this ought to hold the butter flavor perfectly if right principles in making have been observed. We went into a milk factory the other day when the maker was using sal soda and cold water in cleansing the milk utensils. To show that this mode of treatment was ineffectual we will state that we found yellow fungus thickly attached to the seams and joints of the tin ves-sels. The same principle that we have laid down above should have obtained in this as in every other such case, daily applications of boiling hot water, or powerful jets of steam to the uten siles, to kill bacteria or germ life.-George E. Newell, in Prairie Farmer.

FOR DRILLING IRON.

An Ingenious Contrivance for Everyday Use on the Farm.

With proper tools, broken farm implements can often be repaired at home in much shorter time than would be needed for a journey to the black-smith. The illustration herewith, a sketch of which was sent us by John C. worked into manure-as much of it Umsted, Kansas, shows an ingenious contrivance for rapidly drilling iron. A heavy log, a, forms the base, and if mal produce, and the rest, going into forked is still less liable to turn. It is the manure pile as dung, will be so also better if it bows up slightly at the finely ground up that it will rot readi- middle. To the base log, four uprights, ly; the rest to be used as litter. Thus each six feet long, are nailed, to sup-

LODGING HOUSE LIFE.

Amenities of the Life and Some Pungent Remarks. Many of the large old-fashioned houses in Washington are owned by

persons whose incomes are in inverse ratio to the size of their dwellings, therefore they take a few boarders or else rent rooms. In one of these houses a certain journalist has the back room just across the broad hall from the back parlor.

One Friday night recently he was out later than usual, so overslept himself the next morning and did not leave the house until about 11 o'clock. When he opened the front door he saw a hearse and several cartiages standing in front of the house and, as he was naturally a little curious to know who was bereaved, he said to a hackman who was

leaning against the fence: "Who is dead? Where is the funeral?" He says you might have knocked him down with a feather when the man replied, looking at him with surprise:

"In your house, sir!" Dr. T--- was at that moment reading the burial service in the front parlor. The deceased, a lady, was only a a visitor in the city and her friends had, at first, intended to take her to her home in W---- for interment; therefore, no crape was hung on the door and no announcement of her death was inserted in the paper. They afterward decided to cleansed dairy tools you may call what lay her in a vault in one of the Washingyou like, but it produces only one gen-eral result, debasement of milk and few, no one but the half dezen relatives were at the funeral. Hence there was no confusion and no stir in the hall to attract attention when the journalist left his room. Mest of the people who room in this

house are middle aged, quiet people; the only young man, Mr. L----, has the hall room up one flight. Last week he went to his landlady's sitting room in the back building (or L) and tapped at

"Come in," said some one.

you some.'

room?"

widow.'

come?

her husband said:

So he entered, and there sat a stranger who looked comfortable and very much at home, in smoking jacket, cap

"No," said the stranger, "she is not." "I'm Mr. L-," said the young man. "Oh! Can I-er-er-do anything for you?" "I came to ask for a piece of ice."

Down-stairs went Mr. L-, and,

"Mr. S-? Why, he's her husband."

"Goodness! I thought she was a

"Some fellow came here awhile ago

and wanted a piece of ice; said he was

"Who's that fellow in Mrs. S-

"Any relation to my landlady?"

after getting his ice, said:

"That is Mr. S-, sir."

"Oh! Well, if you go down-stairs and find the servants I reckon they'll give

By and by Mrs. S-came home and

CURES

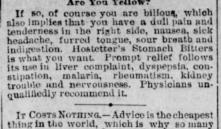
"Why, R .--- !" exclaimed his wife. "He is the young man in the room next to Aunt Mary; surely you knew him?" "Never heard of him. When did he Catarrh and

"He has been here since October." And it was then the last week in April.-N. Y. Herald.

To Make Mint Sauce.

The rules for mint sauce vary. Some cooks use a certain percentage of stock, but this seems to us to be a mistake. The time-honored English rule is the all of it is utilized at home. Another port the weight log, b. The latter best. This calls for vinegar, sugar and only fre wheat land, with the stubble, and says through, and should be hinged at one der mint for this sauce. Strip the it is worth \$2 a ton to the land so end by a movable pin, to be placed in a leaves from the stems, wash them and drain them in a sieve, and mince them plow it under; and still another would rights. The other end is attached by a fine with a sharp cook's knife. Gather rope, h, to a windlass, e, by which the the leaves together in a little pile on an weight log can be raised or lowered. A ordinary board, and strike them rapidly brake rod, d, passes through a hole in with this knife, which is shaped whether much broken or not. The fact the board, e, nailed on top of the up- like an ordinary carving knife. As the pile separates with the force of the chopping, heap it together again and continue the chopp'ng until the leaves are a fine mince. p'ng until the leaves are a fine mince. French cooks always chop up their herbs in this way and even their meats, the chopping knives in our American kitchens being a rarity with them. There should be four heaping table-spoonfuls of mint chopped. Pour over the mint a half cupful of good vinegar boiling hot, Add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and set the sauce away where it will become ice cold. When mint dis-agrees with individuals this sauce may be strained after it has stood four hours; but it is ordinarily served with the mint but it is ordinarily served with the mint in it .- N. Y. Tribune.

Are You Yellow



thing in the world, which is why so many people are so fond of giving it away.-Brooklyn Eagle.

When Nature Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gen-tle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufac-tured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

PEOPLE who cling to the anchor of hop often have to go down into the mud with it. -Puck.

DROPSY is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgin, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving success. Write full information

"Turs," said the red-eyed cook, who was peeling an onion, "is one o' thim concealed weepins."-Washington Star.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O., Proprs. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send onials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c

MRS. GUMSHUN calls her children "stars" because they don't know how to act.-Boston Transcript.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous illness. Beecham's Pills sell well be-cause they cure. 25 cents a box.

Ir isn't the man who blows most who finds it the easiest to raise the wind.-Cape Cod Item.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs, Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WOMEN never stutter. When they want to they can say "yes" without a stammer. -N. O. Picayune.

"I THINK," said the Calendar to February, at the close of the leap year, "that you had better take a day off."

A MAN that has no scruples about going fishing on Sunday is pretty certain to have

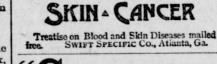
"So you have a new servant girl," said one housewife to another. "Yes." "How does she like you?"-Washington Post.



URELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

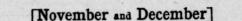


All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism,



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The beginning of the reminiscent papers MAMIE DICKENS. the daughter of CHARLES DICKENS, on My Father as I Recall Him

and articles, poems and stories by **REV. JOHN R. PAXTON, D. D.** MARY E. WILKINS LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER **EUGENE FIELD** and MARIE ROZE

. . \$1.00 a Year 10c. a Copy

CAUTION.- Beware of dealers sub-stituting shoes without W. L. Douglas

such satisfications are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for ob-taining money un-der faise pretences.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents Wanted. Profitable Employment and Liberal Terms. Write for Particulars.

treated. Another would spread it and series of holes bored in one pair of upsell it, the price obtained being from \$2 to \$15, according to the state of the market and the condition of the straw, is, no single rule will answer for all cases; each one must decide his own case for himself, on business principles. If no animal product of any kind can be sold with profit, commercial manures can be used to advantage to replace plant food sold in the straw; and if there is a good market for it, sell it. If all these conditions are just reversed, use it up in the barn. If it can be neither sold or fed, the pile of it 1s large, and the quantity of manure made is small, then burn it with the stubble. Last of all plow it in; a last resort, because of the difficulty in getting it well covered, and of the slow-

but realize more than its mere manurial log.-American Agriculturist. value, for animal produce is worth more than manure. If threshed by hand, and the straw is left in a good condition, little broken, it has been

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

V SHAPED troughs are best for feeding grain.

A LAMB need not be despised because it is small.

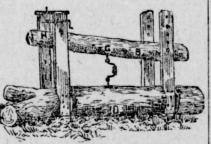
SHEEP may be made the gleaners of the farm; the savers of waste. Give sheep plenty of water and salt

and they will soon clean a field. To RAISE early lambs for the market

the ewes must be of good healthy stock. Ir raising early lambs is to be undertaken select out the breeding ewes in good season.

Some breeders claim that early lambs grow faster, are healthier and make larger sheep than late ones.

ONE advantage with sheep is that if cleaner than horses or cattle.



DEVICE FOR DRILLING IRON

rights, and when the upper log is to be ness with which it decays when so kept raised, this rod is pushed into a treated; not till decayed has it any use hole in the windlass. Place the drill as plant food. The manurial value of in a common brace, and insert the my straw is estimated at \$2 per ton; if brace head in a socket cut in underside burned, half of this may be lost in the of top log. When in use, the weight of nitrogen, all of which passes off into, the upper log must rest upon the drill. the air. If fed to the stock, it cannot For boring wood, use a lighter weight

The Needs of the Soil.

In old times, when the farmers kept their animals upon bog hay without sold for \$15 a ton. There is a wide grain, and allowed the manure to lie in margin here for wise judgment as to the open yard to be washed by rain what to do with the straw.-Dr. G. G. and dried by the winds and sun, the Caldwell, in N. Y. Tribune. ammonia or nitrogen in larger quan-tities than that manure would supply. With conditions greatly changed, the cattle eating clover, hay and grain, and the manure put into a barn cellar, where grain-fed hogs work it over, he i supplying nitrogen enough, but he may need to furnish more potash and phos phoric acid. Luckily for him these are cheaper than the nitrogenous manures.

and if applied in greater amounts than the crop can take they do not waste, being held by the soil.-Colman's Rura World.

Keeping the Poultry House Clean.

There is no necessity for so much scraping and hard work as is often bestowed on the poultry house. The easiest way is to thoroughly clean the house; then keep it clean with a broom. properly managed they eat their food This is done by sprinkling the floor an inch deep with dry earth; or chaff, plas-GENERALLY with wool shipped to ter or sifted coal ashes may be used. market it requires a longer time to get The dry earth absorbs all moisture, returns than with almost any other prevents the droppings from adhering returns than with almost any other farm product. CROSSING a Merino ewe with a Shrop-shire ram is often done to increase the size of the carcass for mution.—Indica-size of the carcass for mution.—Indica-

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24.

 WHEAT-No. 2 red.
 61462
 624

 No. 2 hard.
 57
 69

 CORN-No. 2 mixed.
 34
 6
 344

 OATS-No. 2 mixed.
 25460
 26
 824

 FLOUR-Patents, per sack.
 2:00
 62
 295

 Fancy
 1 90 @ 2 95

 FAncy
 1 90 @ 2 95

 HAY-Choice timothy
 7 00 @ 8 50

 Fancy prairie
 6 00 @ 7 00

 BRAN
 57 @ 58

 BUTTER-Choice creamery
 20 @ 24

 CHEESE-Full cream
 11 @ 12

 EGGS-Choice
 1642 a 17

 BRAN. BUTTER-Choice creamery.... CHEESE-Full cream..... EGGS-Choice..... 16%20 POTATOES 45 @ ST. LOUIS.

	CATTLE-Fair natives	3	50	@
	Texans	2	30	64
	HOGS-Heavy	4	80	0
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	00	a
	FLOUR-Choice	3	20	O.
•	WHEAT-No. 2 red		67	400
,	CORN-No. 2 mixed		37	0
	OATS-No. 2 mixed		27	Co
	RYE-No. 2		52	a
1	BUTTER-Creamery		2)	
	LARD-Western steam			
1	PORK-New	12	35	a
	CHICAGO.			

0	CATTLE-Prime to extra	4	75	01
1	HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	50	6
ð	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	50	0
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4	00	@
	WHEAT - No. 2 red		723	400
1	CORN-No. 2		411	in
Č,	OATS-No. 2		28	1200
	RYE-No. 2		54	0
	BUTTER-Creamery		18	ã
	LARD	8	65	0
	PORK	11	85	@1
	NEW YORK.			199
	CLEMENT Station stars			-

HOGS-Good to choice 1714@ 49%3 34 @ 19 @ 12 00 @13 50

24%

Two bottles of German Syrup

cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement. 63



Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free

J. F. SMITH & CO., Preprietors, NEW YORK.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN. The Best COW ER'C Waterproof Coat in the BRAND WORLD! d will keep you dry in the I IMEL SLICKER is a peri PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asth-ma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured oueands. It has not inju one. It is not bad to tak is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

dealers and general merchants for sale in your place send dire Postage free, W. L. Douglas, Br FOR SALE. A 30-INCH SECOND-HAND Anson Hardy Power Cutter. CAN EASILY BE CHANGED TO A HAND MACHINE. ADDRESS : A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., CHICAGO, ILL. HILL'S MANUAL THE GREAT A. N. K.-D. 1419 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertise neut

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LUUULAG

3SHOE GENTLEMEN

FAST EXPRESS. It Runs Into a Coal Train Near Philadelphia. DISASTER OCCURS IN A TUNNEL. The Wreck Takes Fire and Terrible Death

By Cremation Follows-Ten Killed aud Probably Forty Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 .- The fast express train from Shamokin on the Reading road, due here at 9:30 yesterday morning, ran into a coal train in the West Manayunk tunnel, 10 miles from the Reading station here, and a collision resulted in which, according to the latest estimates, at least ten persons were killed. The cars caught fire in the tunnel and several of the bodies were burned.

The Shamokin express usually leaves the upper coal regions on Monday morning loaded with men employed along the line who take advantage of their Sunday's rest to go home Saturday nights and spend the day with their families.

The first rumor to reach the city was that eight persons had been killed and a number injured. This was followed later by the more alarming statement that not less than twenty-eight lives had been lost, and later still, the figures rose to the appalling total of fifty-two killed, but at noon it was declared that ten were dead and forty injured.

The ill-fated train was known as No. which leaves Shamokin at 5 a.m., Pottsville at 7 and Reading an hour later. It is an express and makes few stops. It was running on the northbound track, which had been ordered kept clear, when a few minutes after 9 o'clock it crushed into engine No. 54. running north in the Manayunk tunnel.

The engineer of No. 54 had been ordered to lie at Pensoyd station, a short distance north of the scene of the accident, and it was due to his disobedience of these orders that the accident occurred. Had he remained there a few minutes longer the loss of a dozen lives and the injuring of over a score of persons would have been averted.

Both engines were badly wrecked and both tracks were blocked. In addition, portions of the wreckage were thrown against a telegraph pole, causing the breaking of the wires and rendering communication between the city and the wreck difficult.

A few minutes after the smashup the wrecked passenger cars caught fire. An alarm brought out engines, but it was some time before the flames were ex-tinguished. Undertakers' wagons from wreckage the maimed and dead passengers. Up to noon fifteen injured people had been removed to St. Mary's hospital at Roxborough, a short distance away, and ten dead bodies had been taken charge of by the undertakers. The killed so far as known, are as

follows: Thomas Walsh, fireman of the engine

of the passenger train. Jacob Kilrain, brakeman.

A mother and daughter named Smith, from Phoenixville.

David S. Herr, of Harrisburg, a member of the state legislature. W. Decker, Pottstown.

Newsboy on passenger train.

WARLIKE CHINA. Preparing to Act Energetically on Ac

count of the Exclusion Act. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—War Kee, a Chinese newspaper published in this city, prints what purports to be a mail summary of news from China by the last steamers.

Among the articles was one printed as a supplement to the paper and be-lieved to be inspired by the Chinese government and to be in the nature of confidential ipstructions to Chinese consuls in the United States. It suggested that they make speedily

and emphatically as possible certain representations to senators and con-gressmen at Washington. The proposition advanced is that all

Chinese in this country are compelled by the Geary law to register within a year, with the alternative of going to jail and being expelled from the United States. Concerning this proposition the article, as translated, reads as follows

"China has plenty of wealth, plenty of guns, and big ships of war of modern construction and plenty of soldiers. China is not afraid of the United States and can cope with her in war. But China does not want to fight with the United States, for there are many other means of retaliation."

The article goes on to state that the people of the United States were nervous after the New Orleans affair, when it was feared Italy might send warships to their shores to demand satisfaction for the slaughter of her citizens, and that the United States began hastily to construct battleships and guns. China, it says, has both these, but the United States is not ready. If the registering act is persisted in, China will insist that American residents in China shall register and wear tags on penalty of imprisonment and expulsion.

China will also impose a heavy tax on American imports, particularly flour and cotton. Chinese ministers, consuls and others in the United States are instructed to dwell on the fact that this country has in years past been friendly to China and afforded protection to Chinese residents, but that the change of sentiment as indicated by the registration act, has been brought about by the machinations of office seekers who desire to gain favor with a certain class in the United States, and eventually obtain a share in the control of public affairs.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Brewer Allows Railroads to Make Through Rates Without Changing Local Rates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-Judge Brewer's decision in the Northwestern case, declaring that two or more roads may make proportionate rates to meet the through rates of a competing line without in the least disturbing their local rates, is Manayunk were soon at the accident causing a good deal of comment among and willing hands extricated from the railroad men. They are both surprised railroad men. They are both surprised and gratified. Heretofore they have been restrained by the inter-state commerce commission from meeting Canadian competition on the ground that to do so without cutting down locals to a corresponding level would be a violation of the laws.

Generally speaking, the local traffic of the roads both east and west of Chicago is too valuable to be sacrificed for the purpose of protecting through traffic, and, as a consequence, the Canadian Pacific and its allies have for several years been able to appropriate a her formidable foe, and from consider- in that unless ratified by congress by large percentage of their through busi-ness that has properly belonged to the this the physician and friend bowed his void. Those interested in the opening American roads. Judge Brewer's de-cision changes all this. In effect he Outside of the threshold he to

SHE IS DEAD.

Death of the President's Wife at the White House.

Her Strength Declines as the Hours and Minutes Fly By and Surrounded By Her Family She Peacefully Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-Mrs. Harrison s no more. At 1:40 o'clock this morning came the end, and for a second time in the history of the White house a president's wife died within its walls. Mrs. Harrison met death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian.

About 12:30 o'clock, while Dr. Gardner sat by Mrs. Harrison's side with his fingers lightly pressed to her pulse, the practiced hand discerned a noticeable weakness of the heart's action followed almost immediately by a slight decrease in respiration. He notified the grief-stricked family and it gathered around the couch. The end appeared to be very near and unless she soon rallied from the stupor into which she then was drifting she could scarcely live half an hour longer.

This intelligence had a most depress og effect upon the president who had been in constant attendance upon his afflicted wife for over nine hours and he sustained himself with the greatest difficulty. If it were possible to add to the gravity of the situation and to ALLAR - FREEKALAR - ALLAR - AL

50

the sorrowing family, gathered about the searcely animate form of the beloved wife and mother, those results were attained when Dr. Gardner, after carefully examining the countenance and feeling the pulse of the dying woman, said that the indications were that she could not last more than half an hour. This was fifteen minutes to 1. The minutes flew past, at 1:30 the helpless form, however, still retained the

The resistance offered by the constifinish the struggle.

The agitation of the family could no longer be controlled and realizing his utter helplessness to longer cope with the Cherokee outlet it is provided there-

THREE MILLION ACRES. the Amount of New Land to Be Thrown

Open Through the Comanches, Klowas and Apaches Taking Allotments. ANADARKO, Ok., Oct. 22.—After four weeks of council the Cherokee commis-sion yesterday finished its negotiation with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes and effected an agreement. The negotiation began at Fort Sill the 26th of last month, at which time a proposition on the part of the government was submitted to the Indians. The proposition provided that these Indians should take allotments of 160 acres each and relinquish the residue of the reservation to the government to be attached to Oklahoma and opened to white settlement. For this surrender and relinquishment the Indians shall receive \$2,000,000.

Of this sum \$200,000 will be paid in cash within 120 days after the ratification of the agreement, \$200,000 within one year and \$100,000 within two years. The remaining \$1,500,000 will be left in the treasury and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. payable annually. Minor paragraphs of the agreement rovide that existing treaties are not to be disturbed, legally executed leases shall not be interfered with until limit expires, customary school sec-tions and land occupied and used for religious purposes to be reserved, and adopted members of the tribe are to receive lands. The proposition was ac-cepted on the 7th and since that time

the commission has been engaged in

securing sufficient signatures to make it effective. The treaty of 1868 entered into cn Medicine Lodge creek provides that no agreement for the relinquishments of lands shall be valid unless signed by three-quarters of the male adults living upon the reservation. The three tribes number about 2,800 people and about 575 bucks over 21 years of age. Yesterday the requisite three-quarters were secured. The agreement will become effective when ratified by congress. Of these three tribes the Comanches are the most advanced in civilization and were the first to accept the proposition. These were followed by the Apaches. A large number of Kiowas banded together to oppose its acceptance and endeavored to intimidate those inclined to sign. The three head chiefs, however, attached their names.

The reservation lies between the Washita and Red rivers in the southwestern corner of the Indian territory and embraces nearly 3,000,000 acres. It is by far the best land yet negotiated for in the Indian territory. It is well watered and fertile and will develop into magnificent corn and cotton land. This is the tenth agreement entered into by the Cherokee commission since May, 1890, from which a total of almost 20,000,000 acres of land have been reclaimed from Indian occupation. Ten thousand five upon allotments and will cease to draw rations from the government. Five of these agreements have been ratified by congress and the reservations have been opened to settlement. These are the lowa, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, and Cheyenne and Arapaboe reservations. Four have been reported to congress for legislative acion-the Kickapoo, Wichita, Tonkawa and Cherokee outlet. Of the first three there is no time limit, but for that of

of this domain would do well to note

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas City, Kan., is seeking more light-or rather a number of electric light companies are anxious to give her more light-for a handsome consideration.

Duane Freeman, democratic candidate for congress in the Sixth district, has withdrawn, and the central committee has indorsed Congressman William Baker.

The fire annual fair of the Kansas Equal Suffrage association met at Topeka on the 18th. Addresses were made by Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Laura M. Johns.

The bankers throughout Texas are making up a fund for the families of the Coffeyville victims of the Dalton raid. One banker sent out a circular to the banks soliciting ten-dollar sub-scriptions which is being promptly responded to.

The Kansas State Bankers association convened at Topeka on the 20th for its sixth annual session. The attendance was not large, owing to the fact that many Kansas bankers had gone to Chicago to attend the dedication ceremonies of the world's fair buildings.

Several men under the direction of a land syndicate were lately digging industriously upon a piece of land, an addition to Kansas City, Kan., for treasure reported to have been buried during the border troubles and estimated at several million dollars. When it is found due report will be made.

Mrs. Minnie Padrick was granted a divorce in the district court of Wichita the other afternoon from her husband. Marshall Padrick, and before the party left the court room a messenger arrived with the intelligence that the plaintiff was dead, her demise having occurred an hour before the termination of the trial.

Bank Commissioner Johnson has completed his report for the quarter ended September 1, and it makes a very flattering showing of the condition of the banking business in Kansas. The total deposits in Kansas state and private banks on June 1 were \$18,445,944.50, and on September 1 they had increased to \$20, 143, 884.50.

The chief of police of Kansas City, Kan., recently received a telegram from the police of Logansport, Ind., asking that Walter Cox, aged about 19 years be arrested. He is charged with stealing \$250 from his father, John Cox. The telegram instructs the chief to secure the money and bicycle the youth took with him, and let the prisoner go,

providing he catches him. The premature discharge of a cannon used at a republican demonstration at Emporia the other evening resulted in badly wounding two men. Julius Kowalski had both arms fearfully lacerated and one finger torn entirely off, while Zeene S. Adair had a portion of one hand blown off and was otherwise injured by the powder. The former is a married man and the latter single. At the recent meeting of the great ouncil of the Improved Order of Red Men at Fort Scott the following officers tion was delivered by Chief Juswere elected: Great prophet, E. H. tice Littlefield, Topeka; great sachem, E. H. court of Kansas, Musical selections Perry, Cherokee; great senior sagamore, were rendered by the Topeka Modoc Charles Bahl, Kansas City; great junior | club and brief addresses were made by sagamore, W. T. Martin, Minneapolis; a number of prominent Kansans, ingreat chief of records, J. H. E. Wiegant, cluding the following: Lieut-Gov. A. Leavenworth; keeper of wampum, C. S. J. Felt, State Superintendent George A. Day, Atchison; representatives, E. W. Winans, Secretary of Agriculture H. Littlefield, Topeka; Charles Fletcher, Martin Mohler, Attorney-General J. N. Emporia.

A disgraceful row took place in a Hanback and Mrs. Robert B. Mitchell. joint at Horton the other night between | Mrs. Lewis Hanback, men notorious tough by the name of lady managers, spoke of the woman's Noonan and Charles Greer, a colored work in Kansas, particularly that man. Next day Noonan rode up to which was made necessary when the where Greer was at work carrying a legislature made no appropriation for a hod and fired at him. Greer pulled his | Kansas state building in order to have revolver and a general fusilade began. | that common wealth represented at the About ten shots were fired. A stray world's fair. Their work, she said, had shot struck W. H. Kemper, a prominent business man, inflicting a severe wound in the arm. Greer received a scalp wound and Noonan was hit in the back and thigh. He was then jailed.

KANSAS DAY.

on of the Kansas Building at Chicago-Chief Justice Horton Delivers the Address.

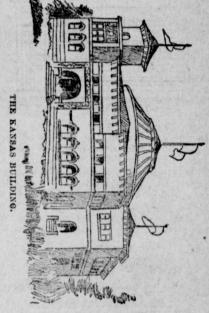
CHICAGO, Oct. 24 .- Although the national dedicatory services of the world's fair closed Friday night, there were attractions at the grounds Saturday suf-

ficient to draw many thousands of people, but instead of gathering under one vast roof they divided into parties by states for the state buildings--or at least a portion of them were dedicated during the Aday.

The militla of the Ivarious states rep-represented in Fri-CHIEF JUSTICE HORTON. day's parade served

escorts, each for its own governor and orators, and the scenes at the park were even more diversified than those of Friday.

Among the structures presented to the world's fair management by the state representatives were those of Kansas, New York, Ohio and Iowa. Each building was gay with bunting and the flags of America, Spain and Italy as well as the state banners. About each great crowds gathered and for each orator there was liberal applause. The words of the speakers could be heard by all their auditors



and as the crowd was not concentrated in one spot and there were other pleasant features, the day was to many fully as enjoyable, though not as impressive, as was Friday.

The Kansas state building was dedicated at noon with interesting exercises and in the presence of a large audience. Many visiting Ohioans and Iowans whose state buildinge were dedicated in the afternoon fraternized with the Kansas people in honor of the occasion. The main oraof the occasion. Horton, of the supreme Ives and lady commissioners. Mrs. Lewis er of the been completely successful and had it failed, it would have set the cause of women in Kansas back fifty years. Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, a pioneer of the state, told of the hardships the early settlers had to undergo. Many of the dangers of the early days were rehearsed and great praise was given to the incessant courage which had made of the state more than the early pioneers had ever dared to dream. In his dedicatory address Judge Horton said: "We stand to-day in a building which is really the people's house. It was not built by the legislature, not by any corporation, not by the enterprise of any syndicate, not by the levy of a tax, but by the men, women and children of Kansas, who offered freely a voluntary offering that the state which they loved might be fittingly represented among the nations of the earth." The speaker then spoke on the various characteristics of Kansas life and spoke in glowing terms of her prosperity and progress, and in conclusion dedicated the building to the purposes of the world's fair. The Kansas building is 138 feet long and 134 feet wide: has 13,944 square feet of floor space on the first floor, 9,876 on the second-and cost about \$20,000. The center of the building is roofed by an elliptical glass dome, eighty by forty feet in diameter and fifty-eight feet high. The rear arm of the building is especially designed to accommodate the natural history collection of the state university and is roofed with glass. Entrance to the building is through a sixteen foot arch into a vestibule twenty-three by thirteen feet. The center of the front part of the first and second floors is designed for use as a club house and the center of the building for the state exhibits.



acred spark.

tution of the patient was surprising to hundred Indians will have been placed the physician and all at the bedside. There was no struggle, no exhibition of pain, but a seemingly passive resistance that was beautiful in its quietude. Dr. Gardner took up the feeble hand and felt the wrist. The blood still crept through the arteries, but O, how slowly. He shook his head and said that a brief fifteen minutes must surely

OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.

Startling Crime at Sedalia - A Handsome Cerman Woman the Victim. SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 25.-About 6

head and face of the dead woman were dent that she had been dragged by the feet after she had been killed to the place where the body was found.

It was soon learned that the murdered girl was Johanna Schoolman, whose parents live near Lincoln, Benton county, and who had for the past eight months been working as a domestic in the family of Maj. E. W. Stevens.

Coroner Muhl had the body removed to an undertaker's, where a post mortem examination showed the fact that the woman had first been outraged and then murdered, the death being caused by a stab in the left side of the neck which completely severed the carotid Her hands and body were artery. bruised, indicating that she had struggled desperately.

The murdered woman was a handsome young German, about 25 years of age, but had only borne a fair reputation since she had worked in this city.

THE FEUD RENEWED.

The Tolliver-Howard Vendetta of Eastern

Kentucky Breaks Out Agaia. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.-A telegram received here says the Tolliver-Howard feud has broken out again in eastern' Kentucky, a general fight occurring at Hogtown, Rowan county, last night between the two factions in which Col. Tolliver was shot in the breast and killed and Wylie Tolliver shot in the bowels, while Sam Howard received four rifle balls in the body. The relatives and friends of the two sides are arming and a battle is expected.

This feud had been slumbering for two years when Col. Hank Tolliver married the widow of one of the Howards he had killed and everybody thought the troubles ended.

This feud has already resulted in more than fifty deaths and the present trouble promises to add many to this list. .

Suicide of a Cashier.

LEOTI, Kan., Oct. 25 .-- George W. Young, cashier of the Leoti State bank, shot himself accidentally yesterday The wound will likely result fatally, tuough there is some hope.

tells the American roads that they can legally meet such competition without changing their local rates at all.

For example, the Canadian Pacific of heart stricken woe and the end had o'clock this morning a colored man has published a tariff on the basis of 51 come. The president was beside his found the body of a young woman in cents first-class, Boston to St. Paul. The dving wife, as he had been for nine the weeds near the corner of Seven- lowest first-class rate from Boston to hours continuously, and his were the teenth and Moniteau streets. Dr. Chicago is 50 cents. From Boston to last loved features her eyes had dwelt A. V. Small and a number of St. Paul it is 60 cents, make the through upon. Her breath was labored and other persons living in the vicin- rate, which is based on the sum of the ity were soon on the ground. The locals, \$1.20 per 100 pounds. The lines connecting at Chicago are told they overed with blood and a small pool of may join in making a 51 cent rate from time-piece marked the hour of 1:40 blood was found about sixty feet from St. Paul to Boston, by way of Chicago, o'clock there was an interruption of the where the body was lying. It was evi- without reducing any of their local rates, notwithstanding the construction that has heretofore been put upon the long and short haul clause of the interwithout pain. state commerce law.

LATEST DOG HORROR.

Two Savage Brutes Strip the Flesh Off a Boy and Devour It. SYCAMORE, Ill., Oct. 24.-Fred Ulrich,

rison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Lieut. and 14 years of age, while returning from a republican rally at DeKalb had occasion, after leaving the train, to alone son's faithful maid, Josephine, and Miss pass the house of Mrs. H. H. Mitchell, Davis, the trained nurse, were in the in the western part of this city. room.

Mrs. Mitchell and her neighbor, William Walrod, own ugly dogs, and the boy crossed to the far side of the street to avoid them. Mrs. Mitchell's dog, however, ran across the street and attacked him, and the Walrod dog, which had been chained, broke loose and joined the attack.

The boy fought desperately for his life. His only weapon was a small last sad offices for the dead were per-pocket knife and the cuts he was en-formed by the nurse, Miss Davis, who abled to give the dogs only served to increase their fury. Screaming for aid, the little fellow was borne to the ground. Before help reached him the dogs had by the knot of waiting newspaper rebitten him in over fifty places.

They were literally eating him alive the lights were dimmed and the quiet when help came and drove the brutes of the grave crept upon the great white away. The flesh was all eaten from mansion. Several policemen, who had one leg. The bone was as clean as if parboiled. One arm was stripped and the entrances of the grounds to prevent other portions of the body were horribly mangled. He died shortly after help had arrived.

Suffering For Water in Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., Oct. 24.-The extent of the inconvenience and suffering caused by the great scarcity of water at north of here can hardly points the king's birthday came around, as to imagined, and it is stated as an actual fact, that at some places beyond Port Clinton it is actually in proposing his master's health. Some necessary to guard the tanks of the locomotives to prevent the people from carrying off the water. It is likewise stated that on one of the divisions of the Lehigh Valley railroad the water to supply the locomotives is transported for quite a distance by engines. Owing to the drought mountain fires have broken out at several places

this feature of it. The commission will Outside of the threshold he took his station and waited. It was not a long proceed to the Pawnee agency on the time. The minutes flew like seconds outlet to negotiate with that tribe. and suddenly there was an expression

STARTLING SUICIDE.

Tragic Occurrence at a Scene of Festivity in Vlenna. London, Oct. 22.-The Vienna corre-

spondent of the News reports a tragic . occurrence in that city, bringing a very slow. As the hands of the clock scene of festivity to an abrupt and crept toward the next hour it grew startling conclusion. While the 20fainter yet and less frequent, and as the year-old son of Pater Benecie was playing on a violin at a party which had been given to celebrate his success at some feeble breath, a resumption and then a examinations which he has just passed in a creditable manner, he suddenly stop, this time to be the last. Life had threw down the instrument and before gone out peacefully and quietly, and any of the guests could divine his inten-All of the family in Washington were tion he drew a revolver and shot himpresent at the death bed except the self dead. When the young man's

> he appeared greatly shocked and fell dead from heart disease.

> father was informed of his son's suicide

OPERATORS RESUME.

Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. The Telegraphers' Strike on the Texas Di-Newcomer. In addition Mrs. Harrivision of the Santa Fe Ended.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 22.-The latest development in the Santa Fe operators' strike situation is an agreement that the operators resume work pending a conference at Chicago between a Texas committee and President Manvel. The understanding is that the schedule that may be adopted at the Chicago conference shall have effect from the beginning of the strike. It is stated here that a conference by wire with President Manvel resulted in a practical agreement on all points except wages. All operators will be reinstated and an order from the strike committee to all; of looking through the coaches. He operators to resume work was forwarded.

Charged With Emuggling. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-Edward Goodcountry by women agents.

Indians Terribly Scared.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 22 .- Indian. throughout the Canadian northwest are in a high state of excitement. They declare that two new born infants on the Sorcee reserve, near the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, had spoken and predicted that a terrible storm would sweep the country in a very short time and destroy trees, houses and every thing in its course. This absurd story has been taken throughout the country by Indian runners and the Indians are alarmed to such degree that they are now all engaged in digging large pits in which to take refuge when the storm comes.

In the United States circuit court at Leavenworth the other day proceedings were begun that may have a far-reaching effect on military prisoners and the regular army. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted for the release of a military prisoner who deserted from Fort Reno, was captured, tried by courtmartial and sentenced to two years and a half confinement. The prisoner was a minor and enlisted without his parents' consent, which is the main ground on which his release is demanded. . The right of a court-martial to confine any one in prison is also raised. A decision will not be rendered for some weeks. Should it be favorable to the petitioner it is said that more than half the military prisoners in the United States would be released on the same grounds. Senator Frank P. Harkness, of Clay Center, was seriously if not fatally injured by being run over by the cars at McFarland the other afternoon. He was on his way to Kansas City, where he expected to meet his wife. At Mc-Farland his train was met by the westbound passenger train, and thinking that his wife might be on that train he started to board it, with the intention walked up the track toward the westbound train, but directed his attention to the train on which he was taking

passage. While looking intently at one ere, a member of the firm of Redfern train the other started up and ran into Co., the women's tailors, and the him. He was thrown under the loco. manager of the New York branch of motive, but was pulled out before the the establishment at 210 Fifth avenue, entire train had passed over him. One was arrested by special inspectors on a lieg was broken and his ankle was badcharge of smuggling clothes into this ly crushed. He is also thought to have suffered several internal injuries.

Henry Humphrey, a farmer of Bourbon county, was recently overcome by gas while digging in a well on his farm. A neighbor named Joe Carter, who was manning the bucket, saw him fall in the bottom of the hole and went down in the bucket to his rescue. He also was prostrated. A brother of the former called for help and was let down to rescue both. He succeeded in getting them out, but Humphrey was' dead and Carter died later.

The university football club returned to Lawrence with flying colors after defeating the Colorado team at Denver. The boys were given an ovation and banque.cd.

A Colossal Balloon

BERLIN, Oct. 24 .- The Æronautic society has decided the gift of 50,000 marks made by the Emperor William shall be devoted to the construction of a colossal balloon for scientific purposes. The balloon is to be of sixteen metres in diameter with a capacity of 2,528 cubic metres. It is to be fitted out with the finest obtainable scientific apparatus and is to make fifty ascensions yearly. It is calculated that it will be practicable to make observations with this balloon at the height of 1,000 metres. Stress is laid upon the fact that the balloon is not to be used for military purposes.

porters were answered by Mr. Halford, been summoned, were stationed at all

"To

the story. He passed out and then the composed the remains for the hands of the undertaker. The doctor went home,

and the last of the many questions put

people from intruding on the privacy

of the president and family in their be-

Clippings.

guage used to inspire bets among the

officers and general staff every year as

the number of words he would employ

backed a nine word speech, others put

their money on eight words. Moltke's

habit was to say, "To the health of his

his imperial majesty's health." In 1884

an oyster breakfast was staked on the

marshal's not useing more than nine

words, but, because he began with the

word "gentlemen" the bet was lost.

majesty, emperor and king;" or,

Von Molke's famous economy in lan-

reavement.

three little grandchildren and the ven-

Harrison. They were: President Har-

The members of the family spent a

few minutes around the lifeless clay.

When they emerged with sorrowful

faces the president retired immediately

to his own room and closed the door.

The others also retired and gave place

to Dr. Gardner. His practiced eye told

erable Dr. Scott, the father of Mrs.