COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892.

NO. 3.

DALTONS WIPED OUT.

Desperate Battle With the Gang at Coffeyville, Kan.

They Raid the Banks-Four of the Gaug Killed and One Mortally Wounded -Four Citizens Killed and Another Will Die.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Oct. 6. -- The Daltons, only rivals of the James and Younger brothers, and cousins of those daring men last named notorious as train robbers and murderers-reckless, cruel, ubiquitous—the terrors of the Indian territory, Oklahoma and western Kansas—are no more. They and their immediate followers have been wiped out of existence as completely as though swallowed by an earthquake.

Yesterday morning six members of the Dalton gang, divided into two squads, made simultaneous attacks upon the Condon and the First National banks of this city. One of the most desperate battles on record ensued.

Bob and Grattan Dalton, Tom Evans and "Texas Jack" Moore, desperadoes, were killed outright. So was C. T. Connelly, marshal of Coffeyville; George Cubine, boot and shoe dealer; Lucius Baldwin, clerk, and Charles Brown, a shoemaker. Thomas G. Ayres, cashier of the First National bank, and Emmet Dalton are probably mortally wounded, and others are slightly wounded.

The most remarkable incident of all this bloody battle was the work of Jim Spears, a livery stable keeper. At the sound of the first firing he grabbed his Winchester and with steady nerve and deadly aim he worked it. He killed three of the desperadoes in rapid succession, shooting as an expert marksman would at inanimate targets.

It was 9:45 o'clock when the town was startled by the appearance on the streets of six men, heavily armed with Winchesters and Colt's revolvers. They were Bob, Grat and Emmet Dalton, Tom Evans, "Texas Jack" Moore and Allie Ogee. They had tied their horses in an alley and coming rapidly out upon the street, Grat Dalton, Evans, Moore and Ogee entered the bank of C. M. Condon & Co. Bob and Emmet Dalton Gump had his wrist broken by a ball passed across the street to the First Na-

them and waved his hand to them. Baldwin carried none. The latter was They responded to the salutation. The four who entered the Condon bank ordered Cashier Ball and Teller Carpenter to throw up their hands and give over Ball replied that he could not, as the time lock was on. They asked him when it would be open, and accepted his statement of 9:30 o'clock, Connelly and George Cubine were held although it was nearly 10 o'clock then. yesterday afternoon. The body of Ball was ordered to hand over the Connelly will be buried at Independv on the counter, amounting to some \$2,000, which he did.

Bob and Emmet Dalton found in the First National bank Cashier Ayers, his son Bert, and Teller W. H. Shepherd. These men were ordered to throw up their hands and Bert Avres was instructed to put the money in a bag which the robbers had provided.

Young Ayres complied but told the Daltons that he did not know the combination to the safe. Turning to the elder Avers Bob Dalton called him by name and, with an oath, commanded him to open the safe. The latter followed instructions and himself put the money in the bag, purposely overlooking two bundles of \$5,000 each, but Bob to make things certain went into the safe himself.

After securing from the vault some \$20,000 the brothers got the bankers in front of them and marched them out of the front door. Barber Smith had in the meanwhile given the alarm and men had hastily secured weapons and were rushing to the scene. As Bob and Emmet Dalton emerged from the bank Pacific Express Agent C. S. Cox and George Cubine opened fire upon them wounding Emmet. The brothers turned back, and, running into the bank, emerged from a side door. There Lucius Baldwin met them, and there, too, he met his death. One of the brothers brought his heavy six shooter into play and Baldwin fell to the sidewalk mortally wounded. He died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Bob and Emmet Dalton did not stop to note the effect of the shot. They ran around the corner of the building and returned the fire of Cox and

Cubine. The latter fell dead in his tracks. Charles Brown was in range of a shot, too, and he fell, to die three hours

Thomas Avershad seen all this in the moment he stood irresolutely in front of his bank. Then he gathered his

scattered thoughts and started to run. But the bandits who were robbing the First National bank, had heard the firing, and they turned and opened up on the fleeing man, shooting through windows. The shots came as a volley and Avers fell seriously if not fatally wounded. Bob and Emmet quickly joined the rest of their band and started for their horses, but they were then the targets for a perfect fusilade and Jim Spears was working his Winchester with clock-like regularity. Bob and Grant Dalton and "Texas Jack" were killed at the mouth of the alley, not, however, before Bob had hilled City

Marshal Connelly. farshal Connelly.

Tom Evans and Ogee mounted their horses and dashed out of town, but Evans was hit hard and fell dead from

his horse half a mile away. Cashier Ayers is very low, but has a chance to recover.

ROBBERS BURIED.

, Four Bandits Killed at Coffeyville Put Under Ground-Funeral of the Citi. sens Killed.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Oct. 7.—The town was literally jammed with strangers from all over the state, eager to gaze on the bodies of the dead outlaws and to drink in every story or bit of gossip

Under an awning at the city jail the bodies, in coffins, were exposed to the sight of the thousands of curious people who waited their turn to look on them. They were buried yesterday afternoon in the city cemetery on a lot owned by

the Dalton family. Ben Dalton, the oldest boy, will arrive to-day from Kingfisher. He is a farmer and has always been a good citi-

Emmet rested easy all day and chatted with a number of acquaintances to whom he gave away the plans of the gang in detail, but he is sinking rapidly. His wonderful nerve was displayed when the physicians in probing his wounds subjected him to terrible torture, during which not a moan escaped him nor did his features quiver.

Bob was the first killed, and then Grat fell, and next Joe Powers, which was the right name of Texas Jack, all going down before the terrible fire of brave John Kloehr. All had been wounded before but Kloehr's work was what counted. Emmet had reached his horse and mounted, but turned to go to the assistance of Polk when a load of buckshot from Barber C. A Seaman's gun struck him in the back and downed him. He kept a firm hold on the bag of money when he fell.

It is thought that although the express and railroad companies have no rewards offered they will come down with something handsome for the bereaved widows and children whose husbands and fathers who helped to make another hold-up by the Dalton gang impossible.

The man called Tom Evans was Dick Broadwell, a noted desperado. It is now thought that but five were in the raid, and that all have been gathered in. Cashier Ayres continues to improve

and is in a fair way to recovery. T. A. Reynolds, clerk in Isham Bros., was shot through the foot. Charles and Louis Dutz was slightly wounded. connal bank.

Charles Smith, a barber, recognized in different lodges, but Brown and the support of a widowed mother.

The body of Lucius Baldwin was taken to Burlington, Kan., yesterday morning by his mother, and that of Charles Brown will be sent to Harley, S. D., where his wife is.

The funeral services over Marshal

BAD RAILWAY WRECK.

A Son of Senator Peffer Killed-The Senator's Plans Altered.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., Oct. 7 .- A through freight on the Missouri Pacific went through a burning bridge about sixty miles west of this place early this morning and the enginer, C. T. Peffer, a son of United States Senator Peffer. and the fireman, Clint Howard, were both instantly killed. Charlie Hart, another fireman, was badly bruised and a brakeman named Griffin severely hurt.

After the accident occurred the wreck took fire and thirteen cars of grain were burned.

The dead engineer and fireman both have families living here.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7 .- Senator Peffer, of Kansas, who was to have spoken at the fair grounds here this afternoon and evening, received a message this morning while in the rotunda of the Midland hotel talking to a reporter. He read it as he walked toward the elevator, started and put his hand to his forehead. Then he walked unsteadily to the elevator and went up to break the sad news of his son's untimely death to his family, for such was the substance of the telegram.

Mrs. Peffer was almost prostrated from the shock, and the senator and his children did their best to help her bear the burden of her grief.

Shortly after the senator received the news, the committee of the fair association called to see him and were surprised when he sent down the sad news. Shortly afterwards he received a reporter from whom he wished to get some particulars of the accident. The senator's eyes were red from weeping, and his voice was low and broken. He bore up manfully, however.

"Poor boy," said the senator, "I was afraid it would end thus. He has been railroading for a number of years and I was always afraid of this. Let me see he was just about 30-poor boy-a little over 30. He was born in '59. He leaves a wife and three little children. We will leave at once for Council Grove. We will take the Santa Fe at 12:30 for Emporia and there I guess we will get special."

LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Lord Alfred Tennyson, poet laureate of England and the greatest of the living metrical writers, passed peacefully to his rest at 1:35 o'clock yesterday morning, aged 83 years. So gentle and painless was the passing away that the family did not know he had gone until Dr. Clark broke the news to Lady Tennyson, who bore the closing scenes of her great trial well in spite of her extremely delicate bealth

LIZZIE BORDEN.

Startling Statements Published in the Boston Globe.

Witnesses Who Almost Saw Lizzie Border Murder Her Mother Will Testify-A Witness Who Heard Her Quarrel With Her Father.

Boston, Oct. 11.-The Boston Globe publishes a story from Fall River, setting forth in detail new and startling evidence for the prosecution in the Borden murder case, which it says is in the hands of the police, and is to be given by twenty-five new witnesses who will testify for the state at the coming trial of Miss Lizzie Borden.

The evidence, the Globe states, is forthcoming from people, all of whom stand high in the communities where they live and who could have no motive for speaking maliciously or untruthfully of the defendant.

Briefly stated the new evidence is as follows: John M. Murphy, of Fall River, will testify that he was standing on the sidewalk, close to the Borden house, when Mr. Borden entered his yard at 10;40 o'clock on the morning of August 4, and he saw him a minute or two later ushered into the lobby by Bridget Sullivan.

Mr. Murphy will swear that while Mr. Borden was walking in the yard he saw a window blind of the room in which Mrs. Borden's body was found cautiously opened by a young woman who had the same morning told him when he called at the Borden house about 9:30 o'clock that her father had gone down town and would not be back until noon or later. This woman he has identified as the defendant, Lizzie Borden. The window Mr. Murphy designates as the one in which he saw Miss Lizzie is so situated that she must have been standing over the mutilated remains of her mother at the very time that her father was about to enter the

house between 10:30 and 10:45 o'clock. The next witness of importance is Mrs. Gustav Ronald, of Pawtucket, R. I., who was a guest at the Wilbur house. About 9:40 on the morning of the mursame as the one pointed out by Mr. Mur phy. Mrs. Ronald was almost at that daughter of the Borden family, all edifice in the city. members of which he knew quite well by sight.

Augustus Gunning, at that time a lodger in Mrs. Churchill's house, is said to have seen Lizzie Borden in the window at the same time and under the same circumstances. These witnesses the Globe says, fix Miss Borden at her mother's side almost at the minute when she probably was killed and when Miss Lizzie, according to her own statement, was elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Chase, of Fall River, and Mrs. Abigail Manchester, their daughter, were friends of the elder Bordens and visited them on the evening previous to the murder. They overheard, it is stated, a quarrel between Lizzie and her father. All heard Mr. Borden say: "You can make your own choice and do it to-night. Either let us know what his name is or take the door on Saturday; and when you go fish for some other place to live, as I will never listen to you again. I will know the name of the man who got you into trouble."

Lizzie is said to have replied: "If I marry this man will you be satisfied that everything will be kept from the outside world?

Then the visitors were announced and conversed with Mr. and Mrs. Borden on the subject of the quarrel. Mr. Borden said: "I would rather see her dead than have it come out."

CALLS IT A TISSUE OF LIES. FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 11.-Andrew J. Jennings, counsel for the defendant in the Borden murder cases, made the following statement to an Associated press correspondent:

"The matter published in a Boston paper yesterday morning relating to the murder of Andrew J. Borden and his wife is a tissue of lies. I have endeavored to find out about Mr. and Mrs. Chase at the number indicated, 189 Fourth street, Fall River. There is not only no such number, but not any within 50 feet of it.

"There is no such man as George F. Sisson in the directory nor can I find anyone who knows anybody of that name. The keynote of the whole story deals with a condition which is abso lutely disproved by things found in the cellar by the prosecution and admitted to be what Miss Lizzie claimed they were. Substantial evidence has confirmed her claim. Mr. Morse said that the whole story is absolutely false and not a word of truth in it. The Reagan story has already been denied by Miss Emma and Miss Lizzie and was admitted by Mrs. Reagan to be false to at

least six persons. A member of the police force says that the names used in the story indicated are fictitious, but the matter is substantially true.

COLUMBUS WEEK.

Commencement of the Celebration for New York - The City in Hollday Attire. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Special services were held in most of the churches yesterday. The choirs in some of the

> sisted by orchestras and elaborate musical programmes were given. The pulpits and altars were adorned with flowers. All of the discourses were prepared with special consideration for the children so that the youngest attendant could appreciate the im-

churches were as-

COLUMBUS. portance of the ser-Last evening the Italian colony, under the auspices of the minister, Baron Fava, begun its Columbian celebration at the Lenox lyceum with a concert and a discourse by Dr. Lugi Keversi on

Columbus. In the afternoon many people visited the Italian transport, Garigliano, which brought over the Columbus monument. All day long there was a dense crowd on Fifth avenue, Broadway and other important streets, viewing the decora-

For the first time in some weeks the sounds of the hammer and saw were not heard. The decorations of the public and private buildings are all completed. Flags and banners are streaming from every pole along the line of march of the four big processions. A very popular feature of the celebration is to go to the top of some high building and enjoy a bird's eye view, which shows a long line of colors stretching from the Battery to Central Park, and from river to river, with flags waving from the housetops on all sides. The trellis arches at Twenty-second street, the Manhattan Club building and the residence of ex-Secretary Whitney were visited by thousands.

Along Fifth avenue from Madison square to Thirty-fourth street there are a series of standards, 100 in number, from which depend pointed gonfallons and flags bearing the arms of Ferdider she was wheeling her baby carriage nand, Isabella, Columbus and others. near the Borden house, when she heard | The standards are surmounted by gilt a terrible cryor scream. She looked up eagles and decorated at their bases at the Borden house and saw in a room, with civic shields. Broadway is through a partially open window, a now a kaleidoscope of changing woman, whose head was in part covered colors. All the large wholeby a rubber cap or hood, whose face she sale houses in the dry goods dissaw plainly, as the distance was short. | trict are artistically draped with gay This window she has designated is the bunting. The center piece in most cases is a painting of Columbus on one side and of Washington on the other. minute met by Mr. Peter Mahaney, of The draping on most of the hotels is Fall River. He, likewise, had heard now completed. From the Morton the groans, seen the woman at the win- house to the Plaza decoration is gendow who wore the peculiar head cover- eral. The city hall is probably the most profusely and artistically draped

FALL OF CARACAS.

Particulars of the Triumph of the Revolution in Venezuela-Cowardly Looters at Work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.-Caracas has fallen. The triumph of Gen. Crespo over the government forces is complete. The revolution is victorious, says a special dispatch dated October 8.

After defeating the army of the government at San Pedro, Gen. Crespo began his march upon the capital. Three thousand of his troops, com-

manded by Gens. Guerrera, Rodriguez and Fernandez, entered the city of Caracas Saturday night. Gen. Crespo, with the balance of his army, is at Calvira, a short distance from the city. He will enter the capital to-day.

Had the advance troops of Gen. Crespo's army been angels of peace instead of messengers of war, their advent would not have been more welcome to the people of Caracas. After the crushing defeat at San Pedro, the government discovered that it had played its last card, and Acting President Pulido and his cabinet fled before the advancing hosts. The news caused an instantaneous panic throughout the city. It grew in intensity as stragglers and refugees from the defeated army came pouring into the city, telling the terrified inhabitants that Gen. Crespo and his army were close at their heels.

Confusion and disorder reigned. Hundreds of persons joined the army of fugitives which had started from La Guayra when the first news of the disaster to the government was received. Then all semblance of order was at an end. People who had been too cowardly to fight either for or against the government and many of Pulido's soldiers took advantage of the situation to begin rioting and pillaging. Scores of houses were sacked. Those who had the manhood to protest against such outrages were menaced with death. Many were cruelly clubbed and beaten for daring to protect their property.

The rioters were no respecters of per ons. When the Spanish minister ventured to remonstrate with a gang of

plunderers he was grossly insulted. During the hours that elapsed be tween the ignominous flight of the cabinet and the advent of Gen. Crespo's advance guard, the looters simply held possession of the town. There was nothing to stay them and they plundered right and left, seizing whatever portable property they could lay hands on. The inhabitants who had at first dreaded the advent of Gen. Crespo's soldiers, began to hope and pray for their speedy arrival as the only possible means of obtaining protection for themselves and property against the brutal violence and greed of the mob.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A prairie fire in Gray county destroyed about thirty-five stacks of wheat and other grain recently.

The headquarters of the people's party state central committee have been removed to Topeka.

John Baker, of Marion, 52 years of age, was recently killed by a cable car at Kansas City, Mo. Eleven confidence men, who had been

arrested during the fair, escaped from the city jail at Wichita the other night. The annual convention of the Kansas State Bankers' association has been called by its president, Calvin Hood, of Emporia, to meet in Topeka, October Ollie Ogee, who was reported to be

the only one of the Dalton gang who escaped at Coffeyville, it turns out, was not with the gang at all. He has been working in a packing house at Wichita for the past nine months.

A movement is said to be on foot among the brokers of the country to raise a fund for the families of the men killed at Coffeyville by the Dalton gang. A Sedalia, Mo., banker suggests that every bank in the country subscribe \$50 to such a fund.

The democratic committee of the First congressional district met at Leavenworth and decided that Hon. Ed Carroll should not be withdrawn from the race for congress. It is claimed that Mr. Close, populist nominee, will also remain in the field.

Col. B. P. Waggoner, in behalf of the Missouri Pacific railroad, sent a note of condolence to the people of Coffeyville at the loss of so many of her good citizens in the recent fight with the Daltons and commending the bravery of the people in their successful annihilation of the gang.

J. H. Shiveley, republican nominee for the legislature, died at Wichita the other night from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog with rabies several weeks ago, and trusted to a madstone to dispel all danger. A few days before his death, however, he was attacked and died in great agony.

The dedication of the bridge and German day was celebrated at Eudora in grand style. Large delegations from Lawrence, Leavenworth, Douglas and Johnson counties took part in the celebration. Judge S. O. Thacher, of Lawrence, made a very able address appropriate to the occasion. Mayor Lathholz and Theodore Poehler also addressed the large crowd in attend-

The national republican committee has written offering to let Gov. Mc-Kinley make two speeches in Kansas on condition that ex-Senator Ingalls be permitted to make one speech in New York and one in Pennsylvania. Mr. Ingalls has placed all his time at the disposal of the state central committee, who have the proposal under onsideration. It has not yet been decided whether the offer will be accepted.

Five tramps engaged in a terrible fight in the bottoms just east of Lawrence the other day and in the fray one of them was shot through the leg. His outcries attracted the attention of passers and he was taken into the city for medical attendance, but while his attendant was gone for a few moments the wounded man made his escape and has not since been heard from. He is thought to be one of a notorious gang of thieves that had been plying their business in that vicinity for the past few weeks.

Chancellor Snow, of the state university, in his weather report for September says: "The past month was one of the warmest Septembers on our twenty-four years' record. The second half of the month was warmer than the first half and there was an entire absence of frost. The sky was remarkably free from clouds. The rainfall was about two-thirds the average amount and the wind velocity was nearly normal. Three-fourths of the rain fell the first week, making the rest of the month remarkably dry."

In the presence of his two daughters George Klentz committed suicide at his home in Wichita the other afternoon by hanging himself with a rope to a swing lamp hook. Klentz was a cigarmaker, aged 50 years, and was sobering up after a prolonged spree. The testimony at the inquest was contradictory and revealed a queer state of affairs. Klentz's domestic relations were unpleasant and he remained most of the time away from home. Dr. Shultz, who was called, said that the family acted strangely and he did not believe Klentz died from strangulation. The jury thought otherwise, and rendered a verdict of suicide.

The supreme court recently handed down a decision of much interest: Proceedings in quo warranto were brought by the assistant attorney-general of Sedgwick county, who was appointed to aid in the execution of the prohibitory law, against the metropolitan police commissioners and the marshal of Wichita. It was set out in the petition that they had established by a system of fines a virtual license to dealers in liquor, and that they in other ways connived at the violation of the law; and it was asked that they be ousted from office. The court held as to the police commissioners, first, that they, being appointed by the governor, derive their powers directly from the state and are not removable under the statutes by proceedings of that character, and second that an assistant attorney-general and the company will have to put for a county cannot bring an action in watchmen in the boarding houses bethe name of the state on his relation

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution Successful and the Government Overthrown-Flight of the Late

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. - Confirmation of the report that a decisive battle had taken place between the government forces and those of the revolutionary party in Venezuela was not received at the navy department until yesterday when a dispatch came to Secretary Tracy from Rear Admiral Walker, commanding the United States vessels in

Venezuelan waters, saying:
"It is reported that an engagement has taken place, resulting in the defeat of the government and capture of the Venezuelan commander-in-chief near Caracas. Revolutionists will occupy Caracas to-morrow."

This message was dated at La Guayra and came to the navy department twenty-four hours after it was filed. Shortly after came another dispatch from

the admiral. This was also dated La Guayra last night and read as follows: "President and Venezuelan ministry have abandoned Venezuela. Revolutionists successful."

Both dispatches were in the naval code, and as they were short they were quickly transmitted and copies sent to Acting Secretary Adee, of the state department, and to Secretary Tracy. The officials of the navy department decline to state whether or not any instructions were forwarded to Adm. Walker after the receipt of the dispatches, but it is said that a message was immediately sent him to remain at La Guayra and to order the Concord, now at Colon, back to Venezuela, should he think the occasion warranted her presence. No dispatches have been received lately by the state department from Venezuela.

It is known that messages were sent to Adm. Walker by Secretary Tracy, but their report is kept a secret. It is thought probable that the next step will be the formation of a new government with Gen. Crespo at the head of affairs. The statement that Consul Hanna, while out in a private boat, was fired at from the guns of a Venezuelan warship is thought to have been an accident, as had the consul been fired on out of hostility to the United States either Minister Scruggs or Adm. Walker would certainly have promptly notified the authorities in Washington. The United States is better represented by war vessels in Venezuela than any other country. There are two vessels there, the admiral's flag ship, and the old corvette Kearsage, with the gui boat Concord at Colon within easy reach should they be wanted. Germany and Italy are the only other countries having naval ships present. It is said that our naval vessels will be kept there until all danger to American interests is over.

WORLD'S FAIR OPPOSITION.

Chicago Workingmen Preparing a Count

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 .- A demonstration by workingmen the day before that set for the world's fair dedicatory exercises is said to be among the possibilities. This is in consequeuce of the decision to close the gates on October 21 against all who do not hold invitations. Several of the labor organizations have received invitations to participate in the parade but they have declined them. This declination, so the labor men say, is not to be looked upon in the light of an insult to the committee that tendered them, but rather as conveying the feeling of Chicago's vast army of organized workmen toward the Columbian exposition. The latest move, that to have a separate parade, and to hold it one day earlier than the regular affair, has been agitated for the last three or four days, and the proposition, it is said, has met

with favor on every hand. A powerful effort, it is asserted, has been at work to keep the men from doing anything that would place organ-

d labor in an antagonistic light, but the efforts have proved futile and those who are responsible for the separate parade agitation assert that when the matter is once brought before the labor organizations of the city they will be only too willing to lend their assist-

HOMESTEAD EXPLOSION.

Desperate Attempt to Blow Up a Non-Union Boarding House.

Homestead, Pa., Oct. 8.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning the forty nonunion mill workers boarding at Mrs. Marron's house were suddenly awakened by an explosion which overturned their beds, scattered furniture around the rooms and broke windows. They were all greatly frightened fearing that they had been attacked and were go-ing to be killed. The house was filled with dust from plaster and the peculiar odor of the explosion conveyed the impression that the building was on fire, and men rushed panic-stricken down

stairs. One man fell into a huge hole in the floor. Then it was found that some enemy of the non-union men had broken a window in front and had thrown through this a stick of dynamite. There were four large window glasses in the front, as the room was once used for a store. Those panes were shattered into fragments, the door broken, several chairs battered and the room completely wrecked. Had some explosive whose force was upward, not downward, been used it is possible that all the inmates of the house would have been killed. As it is, the mill workers are terrorized, fore they will go back.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

BABY'S.

A baby's lips are charms complete, Like red rose blooms the brown bee sips; For love's best kiss, what are most sweet?

A baby's lips.

In streets past where the blue sky dips, Where angels congregate and greet,
Doth aught these earthly joys eclipse?
Dew-laden, towards the light and heat,
No scented bloom its calyx slips
In all the world could make more sweet

A baby's lips. A baby's cheek, where beauty blooms, And bright smiles play at hide and seek,
'Tis heavenly splendor which illumes
A baby's cheek.
Its sweetness blesses still the meek;

Its innocence the evil dooms; Its magic maketh strong the weak; Old age that droops among the tombs. Grows young again, however bleak, To kiss—what Heaven itself perfumes— A baby's cheek.

A baby's word, akin to tears, So newly coined, doth blessings gird For every human heart that hears A baby's word.

A baby's word.

The most melodious song of bird
The freedom of the spring that cheers
Was ne'er so fondly sweetly heard:
From men's great hymns we turn our ears, Though be our souls sublimely stirr'd, To the small sound that most endear A baby's word.

baby's laugh, so clear and true, Is real, and not cheat and chaff: No hollow mockery runneth through
A baby's laugh.

It is a feast with more than half

A nectar made of heavenly dew, Which satiates all athirst who quaff; Souls feel new hope and courage new Sustain and serve them as a staff: For Heaven is heard from listening to

A baby's laugh.

-Rufus J. Childress, in Good Housekeeping.



CROWD of ten had been sitting in the Hoffman house bar-room all the evening telling stories. This stranger with a broadbrimmed hat had been ad-

mitted to the circle early in the night, and had listened attentively, but had not talked. It was near midnight when one of the circle demanded a story from him.

"Really, gentlemen," said the ranger, "I'm not much of a story stranger. teller, but I can tell you of an experience I had. It was the time I came nearest being scared to death. My friend George Wood and I had been out in the mountains in Tennessee prospecting for coal mines all day, and it was coming on toward dusk. hadn't seen a living soul or a habita tion of any kind in the whole journey till we came to this hut. A whitehaired old darky sat by the door humming a salvation hymn. An old woman, evidently his wife, was fixing hoe cakes, and the smell that came from her kitchen was most delightful. We hailed the old man, and he bade us and greeted us as only the old mammies can, and then she bustled around and increased the supply of hoe cakes.

"It was dark when supper was ready, and then there came an addition to the family in the shape of the most villainous looking negro that I ever saw in my life. He looked the brute if ever a man looked it. He was fully six feet three inches in height, with coarse features, a coarser tongue, and a surly manner. We felt instinct ively the moment we laid eyes on him he was probably the wickedest man in the whole mountain region, and it made us feel uncomfortable. especially as we had arranged to spend



HE WAS LISTENING

the night at the cabin. The aged house was ten miles away, beyond a where you used to sit and look unutlittle mountain pass, hard to travel terable things into the eyes of some

This big brute had a rifle, which, as he came in, he flung down by the allowed to monopolize all the nice hearth, making some savage exclamation as he did so. We realized that we sister is equally as attractive and far were in for it, as it was impossible for were in for it, as it was impossible for us to reach the next house in the dark-Philadelphia Times. ness, strangers that we were. We were hungry, but somehow we couldn't eat. This fellow all the time glared at us out of the corners of his eyes. the editor of a horticultural paper askwas over. We all sat around the big open fire for awhile croaments. The editor replied: and then the old couple went to bed. leaving us alone with the big negro. | phrena globosa and G. globosa camea. He had never a word to say to us, but every time we looked at him we could boiled over with rage, and immediately movement and he had his foot on the and I, of course, had revolvers, and just because he was asked a simple cided that the only thing to do was to him .- Yankee Blade.

go to bed with these weapons held in our hands under the bed clothing cocked and ready for use, and we agreed that at the first sign of an at-

tack we would shoot. "It was about ten o'clock when we lay down. We had hoped that this fellow would go off to bed himself. But he still sat by the fire and showed no signs of moving. We were in no condition to sleep and didn't sleep. I'm not often afraid of a man, but here the the continued suspense was fearful. I felt that every individual hair on my head was standing straight up, and was very rapidly turning gray. reached my hand softly over and touched the fingers of George. They were as cold as ice. He responded to the touch with a squeeze. I knew he was as bad off as I was.

"Half an hour passed. It seemed an age. I felt that I couldn't stand the thing much longer. I was getting weak. My head was partially buried in the pillow, but with one eye half opened I could see the figure of the savage watcher and caught his furtive glances toward me. Finally I decided to draw him on. I was certain he meant murder, but anything, I thought, to get the thing over. I began breathing heavily, as a man does in a sound sleep. One-two-three-five minutes passed. All the while the eyes of that villainous wretch were glued on me. I wanted to jump up and make a run for it, but I dared not. Six-seven-eight minutes, and then apparently the fellow was satisfied there was no shamming. Slowly he reached down and got his rifle.

" 'Now,' I thought, 'comes the end,' and I clutched my pistol so hard that there was danger that it would ex-

"Rifle in hand, the fellow erept up to us. The dull light of the fire threw a ghastly glare on his brutal face. Whether or not it was my imagination, I do not know, but his eyes looked a shining red. Stoop shouldered and almost creeping as he was, he seemed to me like a great wild beast, crouching for a spring. I would have given all that I possessed or all that I ever expected to possess had I been out of there. I was paralyzed. I could not have moved the hand that held the revolver had I tried. I was positively helpless. I felt that death was not a minute away.

"Now he was by the bedside, leaning over and listening. I broke out in a cold perspiration. A moment's inspection and he straightened up and began moving noiselessly toward the door,

near which there was another bed. "'He is going to lock the door and then shoot us,' I thought.

"You've heard tell of all the scenes of a man's life passing before his eyes when he is drowning. Well, I believe every sin I ever committed, and some I had never committed, passed before my eyes then. 'Just a moment,' I thought, 'and he will kill me;' and just the moment that this thought was uppermost in my mind the savage, the great brute with the coarse and horrible features and the murderous manner, dropped on his knees beside the other bed and buried his face in his hands, and I heard the words:

' 'Now I lay me down to sleep I pray the Lord my soul to keep. "But my partner and I had been seared nearly out of our lives before they came."-N. Y. Sun.

THE WINTER GIKL

She Is Equally as Charming as Her Sum-

"I think it is all nonsense continually singing the praises of the summer girl," said a pretty creature whom, if she only had known it, was herself a typical member of the class she did not fulfilled. wish to hear complimented, "because the girl of the winter is so much sweeter and lovelier in every particular."

The man of the party, who was especially partial to warm-weather maidens, made a faint protest, but was overruled by the little lady, who went on to state the particular attractions of the girl she was defending.

"I know you men are all daft on sunburn and simple gowns, but tell me candidly if a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, fair-skinned creature, with her bair in eurl, her gown taut and trim as a tailor can make it and a well-groomed air about her that is wonderfully fetching is not far more lovely than the wind-tossed, frowsy young miss whose gowns are in a bed of wrinkles and whose

bang will not stay bung?"

The picture appeared very attractive to the man, it must be admitted, yet he was not willing to give in, and sugrested that beach tete-a-tete, canoe ing, rocking and sundry other little amusements would lack zest if entered into with the precise maiden just de-

"That is so like a man," laughed the girl. "Of course, one couldn't do any of those things in Chestnut street togs, but has it ever occurred to you how sweet and womanly a certain somebody looks in her pretty house gown, with lace ruffles at throat and wrists. presiding at her little tea table, when winds howl without and snow lies deep on the ground? Don't it make you on such oceasions actually chilly to think couple had assured us that the next of that great sweep of sandy beach girl in a filmy gown? Summer girls are all right, but they should not be things said of our sex, for the winter

The story goes that a man wrote to were glad enough when the ing what plants would be suitable additions to the dried grasses for winter

"Acroclinium roseum, A. album, Gom-When the man read this he fairly see that he was watching our every sent a note ordering his paper to be discontinued. He averred that an rifle which lay by the hearth. George editor who used such awful language. after a whispered consultation we de- question, should have no support from

21, the schools will assemble. At halfpast nine a detail of veterans will reach the school building in Maine as in California, in Dakota as in Louisiana. A color guard of pupils will meet the old soldiers at the entrance and Uplift th escort them into the building. At a given signal the pupils will gather in the large hall or in the yard where the exercises are to take place, and the master of ceremonies will begin the reading of the president's proclamation declaring the day a national holiday.

As the reader finishes he announces: 'In accordance with this recommendation by the president of the United States, and as a sign of our devotion to our country, let the flag of our nation

be unfurled above this school." As the flag reaches the top of the staff the veterans will lead the assemblage in "three cheers for 'Old Glory. Then, at a signal from the principal, the pupils face the flag and give it the military salute, saying: "I pledge alle-giance to my flag and the republic for giance to my flag and the republic for peace were bought; which it stands; one nation indivisible, And you who front the future—whose days our with liberty and justice for all." Then in unison will sing "America."

A prayer and an acknowledgment of God follows, and the song of Columbus day will have its first rendition in pub-The first stanza is given in the accompanying cut. The other stanzas

BY I THE FIRE 8714 7 915 31 31 31 31 31 When first to the stream Hope point of the way Hull him who thro' dark ness first fol lowed the Flame Prist III I I II III

Dear country, the star of the vailant and free No air breathes such incense, such music as

Humanity's home! thy sheltering breast Pale children of hunger and hatred and wrong

Find life in thy freedom and joy in thy song. Thy fairest estate the lowly may hold, Thy poor may grow great, thy feeble gre bold;

For worth is the watchword to noble degree. And manhood is mighty where manhood is

O union of states, and union of souls! Thy promise awaits, thy future unfolds, And earth from her twilight is hailing the sun

An address follows in which the story of the four centuries is told. We give it in condensed form as follows: We, who are here met together, are now really in company with 13,003,000 pupils of the American public schools. That is the thought, this day, which stirs our hearts.

Though our eyes do not see all these, we can

see them with our minds-an army of 13,000,000 boys and girls gathered in schoolhouses great and schoolhouses little, throughout the land— and all with the flag of our country floating over them. All are assembled at the request of the president of the United States for one pur-That purpose is to celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus, whose ship fired a gun 400 years ago this morning, to signal that the then first saw the new world. Yes—the New World. For that discovery

added more than a new continent to the other continents. It changed the prospects of man-kind; it opened broad lands to their labor; it give them great new hopes, and so made the

That there are 13,000,000 American children in free school rooms this morning is the best evi-dence that those hopes have been more than Behind him, in old Europe, Columbus left our

own ancestors-men, women, girls and boys-without any better prospect than that of toiling and fighting for kings and nobles. He left behind him a world where the most of the people were common people, and where comon people were treated as having few human

common people, set free to do their own will, were by and by to establish the same rights for everybody, free education for all the chil-dren and a government by the people for the

000,000 of us pupils of the common schools are this day met in thankfulness to God who sent All that our forefathers did we receive. It was

done for us: it is given to us freely. So upon us is laid a mighty trust. Upon us is laid the duty leaders in this Columbus day celebration, so as to give to us a lesson in patriotism which we never shall forget. We can begin to be patriots now. We are

patriots as soon as we love our country and its flag. When we try to make our school a better school, when we try to make our games fair

games, we begin to be patriotic citizens.

And then, we, the boys and girls of America
to-day, are going to be the men and women of America before long. Very soon we will have to govern the towns and cities, build the schools and make the laws. Whatever we shall do that makes all the people happier will make our country's flag brighter. But if we should vote when we grow up for things that are wrong that would stain the flag.

So, let us promise that the flag of our dear land, which, so proud and bright, flies over our heads to-day, shall never be stained by our fault. Let us produce our proceeds to the stained by our fault.

fault. Let us pledge ourselves that the great name America shall forever mean an equal chance to every citizen and love to all the world. Then follows a magnificent ode written by Edna Dean Proctor. This

is as follows and concludes the uniform exercises:

"God helping me," cried Columbus, "though fair or foul the breeze, I will sail and sail till I find the land beyond the western seas! So an eagle might leave its eyrie, bent, though the blue should bar,

To fold its wings on the loftiest peak of an un-

discovered star!

And into the vast and void abyss he followed the setting sun; Norgulis nor gales could fright his sails till the
wondrous quest was done.
But oh, the weary vigils, the murmuring, tor-

turing days,
Till the Pinta's gun and the shout of "Land!"
set the black night ablaze!
Till the shore lay fair as paradise in morning's

And a world was wen from the conquered deep and the tale of the ages told! Uplift the starry banner! The best age is

begun! We are the heirs of the mariners whose voyage that morn was done.

Measurcless lands Columbus gave and rivers through zones that roll.

But his rarest, nobless hounty was a new world

for the soul!

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CELEBRATION.

Programme for Columbus Day, as Arranged by the Executive Committee.

At nine o'clock on Friday, October 21 the schools will assemble. At helf-

As fogs are lost when sun and wind sweet ocean blue and bare, And freedom and larger knowledge dawned clear, the sky to span,

The birthright, not of priest or king, but of every child of man! It the new world's banner to greet the ex-

ultant sun! ultant sun!

Let its resy gleams still follow its beams as swift to west they run,

Till the wide air rings with shout and hymn to

welcome it shining high And our eagle from lone Katahdin to Shasta's In the light of its stars as fold on fold is flung

to the autumn sky! Uplift it, youths and maidens, with songs and loving cheers:
Through triumphs' raptures it has waved,
through agonies and tears.
Columbia looks from sea to sea and thrills with

joy to know myriad sons, as one, would leap to shield it from a foe! And you who soon will be the state, and shape

each great decree,
Oh, vow to live and die for it, if glorious death must be The brave of all the centuries gone this starry flag have wrought; In dungeons dim, of gory fields, its light and

dreams fulfill-On Liberty's immortal height, oh, plant it For it floats for broadest learning; for the soul's supreme release; For law disdaining license; for righteou

and peace; For valor born of justice, and its amplest scope and plan Makes a queen of every woman, a king of every While forever, like Columbus, o'er Truth's un

fathomed main

It pilots to the hidden isles, a grander realm to Ahl what a mighty trust is ours, the nobles ever sung, To keep this banner spotless its kindred stars

among! Our fleets may throng the oceans—our forts the headlands crown— Our mines their treasures lavish for mint and Rich fields and flocks and busy-looms bring

plenty, far and wide—
And statelier temples deck the land than Rome's or Athens' pride-And science dare the mysteries of earth and wave and sky— Till none with us in splendor and strength and

Yet, should we reckon Liberty and Manhood less than these, And slight the right of the humblest between

fathers' God forgetting, This banner would lose its luster, our sun be nigh his setting! But the dawn will sooner forget the east, the

tides their cob and flow, Than you forget our adiant flag and its matchless gifts forego! Nay! you will keep it high advanced with ever brightening sway—
The banner whose light betokens the Lord's

diviner day— Leading the nations gloriously in freedom's holy way! No cloud on the field of azure—no stain on the rosy bars—
God bless you, youths and maidens, as you guard the Stripes and Stars!

WHAT THE SCHOOLS ARE TO DO. Francis Bellamy, chairman of the executive committee, offers the following among other suggestions:

The first duty of each school is to attend to its own morning celebration.

Teachers, superintendents and school boards should confer that action may be harmonious. and the best results attained. The pro-posed celebration should be explained to each school at the earliest moment. It should be so presented as to awaken enthusiasm. In-teresting topics relating to Columbus and the discovery should be suggested for special investigation. Such topics might be: "The Map of the World Before the of Europe Just Before the Discovery," of Europe Just Before the Discovery," "The Story of Columbus," "The Ships of Columbus," "What Columbus Expected to Find," "Geo-graphical Growth of the United States," "States of South America," etc. The teacher should assign the address and the ode to those who can render them most intelligently. The

flag salute and the songs should be persistently appointed: 1. A committee of invitation, who duty is to see that the family of each pupil receives a special invitation to the morning exer cises of October 21, and also, when they arrive. to show them seats; 2. A color guard, whose duty is (1) to see that the school has a flag and a staff in proper condition; (2) to meet the veterans as they arrive, and escort them with dig-

nity to the principal in the schoolhouse; (3) act as aids of the principal. An efficient adult committee of arrangements should also be constituted. This co must see (1) that seats are prepared out of doors in hope of fair weather, and that a room is also engaged for the exercises, should the day be stormy; (2) that fitting decorations and printed programmes are provided; (3) that the local press is interested and invited; (4) that arrrangements are made with the veterans and other special guests for the parts they are to

The school principal must make himself per-

A Libel on the Cow

"The cow is a born thief," said Thomas Grimshaw to a party of commercial pilgrims who were discussing zoology in the Lindell rotunda. "She will leave a square meal, gotten up expressly for her by an imported chief, to wear her tongue as thin as a political platform trying to coax a wisp of rotten straw through a crack in a neighbor's barn. She relishes nothing so much as what she steals. She has a long head, and could give many of our military heroes points on strategy, Any cow that has paid attention to her education can open a garden gate that fastens with a bank vault lock, get inside and do fifty dollars' worth of damage before the infuriated owner can remember that the shotgun is not loaded. The cow is a calf, if our city butchers are to be believed, until there is no more room on her horns for rings. When she is too old to give two quarts of milk per diem and then kick it all over the dewy-lipped milkmaid, the careful farmer drives her on a railroad track, wrecks a freight train with her, and then sues the company for the price of a Jersey. Of course the com pany kicks worse than the cow eve did, but the honest agriculturist gets a jury of fellow farmers and the soulless monopoly has to come to taw."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-Dancing Master-"I want to look at some nice shoes for dancing." Man-"Yes, sir, here you are. A nice pair of kangaroo-skin shoes; and you know, sir, for hops, the kangaroo cau't be beaten.

-Dora Knew Him. - Cora - "I m much pleased with my new acquaintance, Mr. Jimpson. I hope to know him better." Dora-"Well, it would be impossible to know him worse.". Yankee Blade.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Broiled Mushrooms.-Large mushooms are required for this. Broil over a clear fire, and turn once. Put them in a very hot dish, with a piece of butter, and salt and pepper on each mushroom. Serve very hot. They may be broiled in an ordinrry frying pan almost as nicely, not using any fator butter to grease the pan, of course, and taking care to prevent burning .- Good Housekeeping.

-Canned Pumpkin.-A winter supply of canned pumpkin is very nice to have, and the process of putting it up is simple, and the pumpkin seems to keep very well. Peel them and cut in small pieces, stew until they become tender and mash them. Add no seasoning whatever; simply fill the cans as with fruit, while hot, and seal them, The pumpkin may be seasoned to suit the tase when it is opened for use .-Prairie Farmer.

-Tomato Soy. -One peck of ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced thinly; eight onions minced fine. Sprinkle between the layers one cupful of salt, and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then drain off all liquor and add two quarts of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of ground ginger, cloves, mustard and allspice, and one-half tablespoonful of cayenne pepper. Simmer for three hours, and, when nearly done, add two pounds of coffee sugar and one-fourth of a pound of white mustard seed .-Good Housekeeping.

-Marble is a very difficult article to clean if it is stained in such a way that the stain has sunk into the stone. Slight stains may be removed with a pumice stone, or with vigorous scrubbing. Greasy stains are best removed with a paste of Fuller's earth applied in the same way it is applied to wall-paper. It is said that stains of ink on marble may be removed by hydrochloric acid, which is a powerful poison, and which must be washed off with water almost as soon as it is applied, to prevent its eating into the stone. - N. Y.

-Madeline Cakes.-Rub to a cream half a pound of butter, add three cups of sugar and the strained yolks of six eggs, and then a cup of sweet cream or rich milk, in which an even teaspoonful of soda has been mixed. Beat the cake thoroughly, and add three and a half cups of flour, in which two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar has been mixed. Beat the cake well, and add carefully the whites of four eggs beaten ver stiff. Use the two whites of eggs left over for icing, coloring some of it brown with chocolate, and the rest of it pink with cranberry juice. Cover each little cake with thick, soft icing. properly made and baked, each little cake is deliciously tender, a melting morsel.-Boston Budget.

-Preserved or Candied Violets .-These are sold at extravagant prices but can be prepared at home with small expense and care. Add half a pint of water to half a pound of granulated sugar, put in a new tinepan over the fire and stir until the sugar is all melted. Then cook together until the sirup spins a thread; remove from the fire and set in a pan of cold water. When a little cool beat rapidly until it is partly crystalized. Have ready a quantity of double sweet violets (the white preferred): cut off the stems, drop in a few and stir gently. Then with wire hard and brittle. Then throw the vio-lets into the sirup and keep them in until it boils up again. Stir the sirup around the edge of the pan until it is graining; then stir the flowers about and lift out with the wire tongs on a thin white cloth. Place on a sieve in warming oven, and turn them often to help them dry faster .- N. Y. World.

PEKIN BEGGARS.

The Crying Evil of the Capital of the Chinese Empire.

Beggars are the curse, the most cry ing and shameful evil of Pekin. Num bering some 80,000, they form a kind of caste, a fraternity, with their own traditions and privileges, such as those of the mendicants of the middle ages in western Europe, and like them, having their "emperor of Galilee, duke of Egypt, or king of Thunes," that is to say, an elected chief to whom they all vield obedience. The most curious feature of the whole institution is that the chief, whose headquarters are on the Bridge of the Gate of Heaven, is recognized by the police of Pekin, who deal directly with him in matters relating to the corporation of the town.

As for the misery of these beggars, no description could give any idea of it. But for a rag about their loins, they are stark naked. Even in the severest winter, when the bitter wind sweeps across the Mongolian steppes and the thermometer is far below zero, the poor wretches have, most of them, not a shred of clothing to wrap about their shoulders, and they succumb to the cold every night by hundreds. Gaunt and wan, covered with vermin and sores, they wander about the town, harrowing the feelings of the passers by with their piteous lamentations, and fighting with dogs for a share in the refuse of the streets; or for hours together they crouch outside a shop, driving purchasers away by their mere presence, till the owner gets out of patience and flings them a few coins in self-defense. When night comes, they seek shelter under a bridge beneath the gates of the town, or in some tumble-down house, lying down helterskelter, men, women, young girls and children, in a promiscuous heap. Their physical misery is such that their moral degradation is overlooked. From their faces all traces of an inner life are wiped out; like the beasts, they car only endure, and seem to some extent, to have lost the capacity for suffering -Harper's Weekly.

Permissible English. "If I have to wait much longer," said the new boarder to his landlady, "I shall leave the table."

"Thanks, awfully," said the landlady, 'tables come high just now.' Then he tore up the front stairs .- De troit Free Presz



just as much as a sick and alling one, needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That builds up, strengthens, and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digeshood, improves diges-d, dispels aches and

tion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and

It's a powerful restorative tonic and soothing nervine, made especially for woman's needs, and the only quaranteed remedy for woman's weaknesses and allments. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your

A great many medicines "relieva" Catarrh in the Head. That means that it's driven from the kead into the throat and lungs. But, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh. Remedy perfectly and permanently cures.



About 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, Illinois, February 20, 1891.

"German Syrup'

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, tongs lift them on to oiled paper and the result of Colds, with most exleave them until hard. Another method cellent success. I have taken it myis to boil the sugar and water until, self for Throat Troubles, and have when dropped in cool water, it will be derived good results therefrom. I bors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.





Guaranteed to cure Billous Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c., For sale by druggists





FAT FOLKS REDUCED

A SLUMBER SONG.

I'll dream you stand outside the window, My old whispering trees;

I'll dream you hum outside the window,
My old honey bees,
Till my peaceful spirit drowses
With your pleasant hum,
In and out your little houses,
As you go and come.
Gather we the honey of sleep

Gather me the honey of sleep, Through the old, sweet, sunny light, Where your hum is soft and deep— Softer than this barren night. Little, humming, golden bees, Humming bees, Hum me to slumber,

And from the sweet old summer garden, Flashing to and fro,
And from the bright old summer garden,
Where the lilles blow,

From the hollyhocks' high chamber Humming loud and low, Where the morning glories clamber As you come and go; From the old days fly to me, Hum a dream around my brain, Hum old sweetness drowsily,

And my old, soft sleep again; Little, humming, golden bees, Humming bees, Hum me to slumber, To slumber.

—Irene Putnam, in Good Housekeeping.



CHAPTER XIII.-CONTINUED

And I resolved to seek work immediately, and, if possible to avoid it, not spend a night under my relative's roof. Having come to this sensible conclusion I arose, smartened myself up as well as I could, and descended to my consin's room. She was still reading when I entered, and only stopped long enough to cast a glance in my direction.

"Can I speak a few words with you, Mrs. Bernard?" I asked, stopping just inside the room.

She closed her book, fixed her eyes on the ceiling, and apparently resigning herself to an infliction, said: "Well?"

I was momentarily disconcerted by her nonchalant air, but I recovered my courage directly, and proceeded with the business I had in hand.

"Mrs. Bernard," I began, "l am very anxious to have employment, and I am not particular what kind it is so long as it is honorable and will bring me a living. Would it be presuming too much on your kindness if I asked you to assist

me in obtaining a position?"
"Certainly not," she replied, with her characteristic calmness and indiffer-"I am very glad to devote my life to the poor and needy."

A flush of resentment swept over me, and I felt strongly inclined to say something not at all complimentary to my relative. Why need she continually twit me on my poverty and add insult to injury by making such uncalled-for

"Well," I remarked, keeping my feelings in check, "if you can make any suggestion calculated to aid me I shall be very much obliged to you for the

"I should be very glad to aid you, indeed I would," she replied, "but I am sure I don't know how I could do so. I know nothing at all about employment, nor do I know who has any to give. That is quite outside my sphere."

"Perhaps," I suggested "vou ma able to refer me to some one for in-

formation." "I am sure I cannot," she answered, with the same studied indifference. "I know nothing at all about such things.

You might speak to Mr. Bernard about it. He will be at home within an hour." She brought her eyes from the ceiling and reopened the book, so I knew she had ended the conversation and that it was time for me to withdraw. I went back to my room, and for an hour waited with such patience as I could for the return of Mr. Bernard. At last I heard him enter the house, and every moment after that I expected my cousin to send for me to meet him. But she did nothing of the kind, and finally I descended

to her room once more, at the risk of incurring her displeasure, determined to speak to Mr. Bernard before he went He was sitting at the window opposite his wife reading a newspaper when I came in, but he glanced up quickly,

then arose, and for a moment stood



"I AM GRATEFUL FOR YOUR KINDNESS. casting inquiring glances first atMrs. Bernard, then at myself. Mrs. Bernard

look up for an instant. "Laura," Mr. Bernard finally remarked, "here is a lady."

continued to read, never deigning to

She gave a just perceptible nod of her head to signify that she heard, but offered no other reply. The gentleman was rather puzzled to account for such strange conduct, I think, for his face evinced some surprise as he continued to stare at his wife. I saw that I must speak, for the situation was becoming extremely embarrassing, so, advancing a step or two nearer Mr. Bernard, I said:

"You are Mr. Bernard, I presume?" "Yes, ma'am," he replied. "And you?" "My name is Owens. I am seeking employment, and as my mother, who is now dead, was once an acquaintance of hour, I think, he was engaged thus, either speak unfavorably or utter a paving no attention whatever to me, falsehood. So I maintained silence, your wife, I have taken the liberty of paying no attention whatever to me, falsehood. So I maintained silence coming here to ask for assistance. Mrs. and apparently having forgotten that I feeling as uncomfortable as possible.

"Be seated, Miss Owens," he said, after the lapse of a moment. "If I can assist you I shall willingly do so."

His manner was so different from his wife's, so frank and open when contrasted with her cold reserve, that it quite put me at ease with him directly. He was not a bad looking man and I at once. was impressed with the idea that he was not an ungenerous one.

"So your mother and my wife were once friends, eh?" he questioned, when I was seated.

"They were acquaintances," I answered, careful to avoid any reference to a relationship which I was sure Mrs. Bernard did not care to own.

"Ah, merely acquaintances?" he remarked. "I was under the impression that they were related. My wife had a cousin of your name, and, as you bear a strong likeness to that cousin, I thought perhaps she might have been your mother.

I saw that he had guessed the truth, and I had no alternative save to acknowledge it.

"I knew your mother quite well years go," he continued. "We were very good friends at one time."

Mrs. Bernard dropped her book, and turned her eyes on her husband with work at all to-day, but put in the time anything but a pleased expression beaming from them.

"Ralph," she said, "if you have any information for Miss Owens be so good as to let her hear it."

"In a moment, Laura. It isn't often we have relatives to visit us, and we his gaze, and began to fidget, and I am can certainly spare a little time for friendly chat when one does come.'

Mrs. Bernard returned to her book, and for a moment her husband watched | did he appear fo mind my annoyance. her, a queer smile lurking about his face in the meanwhile. I felt that evidently read my features to his heart's there was a hidden meaning in that content, "since you are so anxious to smile, but I did not suppose it had any interest for me, as I dismissed the thought from my mind.

"Well, Miss Owens," the gentleman resumed, "as it transpires that we are related I shall certainly take pleasure in giving you any information or other assistance I can. Now what kind of employment would you like?"

"I would like anything," I replied, "if it was honorable and brought me

'That's very good," he agreed, "but at the same time one must have a preference for some certain calling and must feel better adapted to that. Have you no choice of occupations?" "Yes," said I, "I should prefer teach-

I said that, not because I knew I would like teaching, but because I supposed I would, and because Charles Cornell had suggested it. Mr. Bernard, I thought, was not exactly pleased with my suggestion, though he said nothing to that effect.

"I'm afraid," he remarked, "that I can do nothing for you in that line. There are no schools to be had now, and if you got a place to teach you would be compelled to wait some time. How would you like to go into a store as a

saleswoman?" "I don't know," I answered. "If I could please my employer I would like it well enough. But I know nothing of business, and I should be very awk-

put you into one at any time."

gladly."
"Then," he continued, "it only re mains to arrange the matter of salary. I am to be your employer, you see, so the whole affair can be settled right now. You will make this your home?"

"I should prefer not." "Yery well. Then you can manage about board, and I will pay you in cash altogether."

He named a salary which I considered very liberal, and I promptly accepted it, and, at once set about preparing to begin the discharge of my new duties. I was very happy in the thought that I was to be independent and make my own way, and I went about my preparations with a light heart and buoyant

> CHAPTER XIV. A KIND RELATIVE.

Mr. Bernard, learning that I had no means, advanced me a few dollars, which he said would be deducted from my weekly salary as I could spare it. He aided me, too, in securing a place to lodge, and even took the trouble on himself to go with me and see personally that I was properly situated. He was exceedingly considerate and kind, I thought, and contrasting the warm interest he manifested in my behalf with the heartless indifference his wife had shown, I was forced to give him a much higher place in my esteem, and already I felt a great liking for him. I had known so little kindness that I was inclined to think a great deal of a kind act, however insignificant, and I was ant to magnify it, and to exalt the actor, far beyond reason.

Mr. Bernard not only saw me comfortably lodged, but the following morning he came to conduct me to his place of business. His store was an extensive one, such as I had never seen or glanced over the vast floor, literally packed with goods and people, my heart sank and a kind of terror seized me. I never had so forcibly realized my

insignificance. "What," I wondered, "could I do in all that hurry and bustle? What kind of | to ignore the fact, for seemingly taking showing would I make, in my clumsy, awkward ignorance, among that army of quick, bright girls and women who seem to be perfectly at home and at

ease there?" Mr. Bernard, all unmindful of my thoughts, and of my sinking heart and quaking limbs, led the way through the crowded store, simply telling me to follow. At last we came to his private office, where he told me to be seated. the abrupt question, and I could not Then he removed his coat and hat, and, seating himself at his desk, began to open and read the letters, a great pile of | it, because I could not in truth say anywhich lay before him. For almost an thing favorable, and I did not want to

Bernard thought perhaps you might be | was there. I grew nervous and impaable to give me some information as to tient and eagerly watched the progress where or how employment could be ob- of the letters, hoping that when he had completed them he would remember me and proceed to place me where I was to work.

Finally the last letter was read and filed away, but Mr. Bernard did not turn his attention to me until, after the lapse of a minute or so, I addressed him, asking if I could not begin work

"You must be very industrious," he replied, whirling about in his chair so that we were face to face.

"No, sir," I answered. "I do not make

any pretensions to a special love of work, but if I am to earn my living I wish to begin to learn how to do it." "Ah, that's the idea, eh? Well, that's

all very well, but in this case you need not be in haste. Your salary commenced this morning and it goes right on whether you are at work or not. If I keep you here in idleness, it is my loss and not yours.'

"It is very kind of you," I replied, "but yet I'd prefer to try to earn my salary. I have no right to your money if I do not work for it."

"Ah, that is all a mistaken idea," he said, with a smile. "We are related, you know, and between kinfolk it is not necessary to draw the line of business so closely. If you wish you need not idling about the store and seeing what kind of place we have here.'

"Thanks," I answered, "I would prefer to work.'

He sat there for some time watching me in silence. I grew restless under sure he could not fail to notice my embarrassment. Yet he seemed in no hurry to continue the conversation, nor "Well," he remarked at last, having

YOU ARE MORE TO ME THAN A COMMON EMPLOYE.

begin work, and refuse to be satisfied with anything else, I suppose we may as well talk business and get this matter settled. Let me see some of your writing, will you?"

"I have none," I replied. "Well, then, copy a sentence from a paper here," and he handed me a pen

and paper. I did as requested and handed him my work for inspection. He examined it critically, nodded his head a time or two, and appeared to be very well satis-"You can learn," he replied, "and if fied with it. It was quite well done,

I was very particular and neat.
"That will do," he said, presently. 'It is better than I expected. I see you have a pretty fair general education, and I think you are inclined to be careful and correct. Now, I'll tell you what I have in mind. I'm going to give you a desk in the office here, and your duty will be to read and answer letters. In other words, you will be my private secretary. That will be a better position than the other, because it will not be half so hard work, and then it has

other advantages." He paused, and looked at me as if for a reply, but I made none. Secretly I was greatly pleased with his proposi-tion, but I had decided to accept with good grace whatever he gave me, doing

my best to fill the position satisfactorily. "How does that arrangement suit you?" he finally inquired, finding that I was not disposed to speak my thoughts

on the subject. "It is perfectly satisfactory," I re-

plied. "Then you accept the place?"

"Yes, sir. I am willing to attempt the duties if you think me capable." "Very well. I believe you will give satisfaction. At first the duties may come a little awkward, but you'll soon adapt yourself to them, and in a short time you'll have a perfect understanding of them. I shall be here the greater part of the day right along, and shall be glad to help you with advice and in-

struction. Don't hesitate to call on me for help when you need it." "Thanks," I said, "you are exceeding-

ly good to me." "Not at all. You are more to me than a common employe," he answered, with a smile, laying his hand on my shoulder familiarly, an action that caused me to start in alarm. "We are relatives, and I believe that relatives ought to be interested in each other. What's the use dreamed of, and when I entered it and in people having relations if they are going to act toward them as they would toward strangers?"

I still felt a little uneasiness on ac count of his act of familiarity and I did not vouchsafe any reply to his remark. If he understood my feelings he chose no notice of my embarrassment, he went on:

"I presume you have not been overwhelmed with attentions from your relatives, for I understand you have known very few and that those few have not been extraordinarily kind to you. By the way, how did you like the reception Laura gave you yesterday?

I was surprised beyond measure by have answered it if I had desired to do so. Besides, I had no wish to answer

"I can easily guess what you think," he continued, directly. "You did not find her manner the most pleasant, I know, and her reception was not exactly what one would like. Your cousin is a queer woman, Miss Owens, a very queer woman. You are a relation, and for that reason I do not mind speaking to you as I would not to a stranger, or to one not connected with us. I will say to you that Laura is not only a queer woman, but she is a disappoint- front elevation, and Fig. 2 the side or ment to me. It hurt me to see her treat you so coldly, because I know how you must feel. I want my wlfe's people to feel welcome at my house just as mine are, and I do my best to make them feel so. I try to make up what she lacks, but you know it is impossible for one to remove the unpleasantness another's conduct creates.'

He paused, but did not look at me. 1 thought his face very serious and earnest; and his appearance, together with the sadness of his tone, touched my heart. I pitied him, and forgetting the liberty he had taken with me a moment before, I increased my esteem for him. I believed that he was a good man, and that in his attentions to me he was striving to make up for the cold indifference of his wife. I felt truly gratified to him, and tried to thank him for his consideration of me, but he waved my words away, saying:

'You owe me nothing, Miss Owens. I have done nothing more than it was my duty to do. You are entirely alone in the world, and of course somebody must take an interest in you. You came to Laura expecting her assistance and friendship, and failing to receive them. why, then it devolves on me to, in some manner, make good what she withholds. am very glad to have the power of favoring one who is connected with my wife, and I do not want you to feel that you are under any obligations to me, for you are not.'

I was deeply sensible of Mr. Bernard's kindness, and I resolved that I would avail myself of every opportunity to show my appreciation of it. I would exert myself to the utmost to aid him with my services, and on every occasion I would make such return as I could for his benevolence. I resolved to tax his generosity as little as possible, and to lose no opportunity of showing him how truly grateful I was for his good-

With this feeling for my employer began work for him. I found my duties light and pleasant, and when I had learned to adapt myself to it my position proved as agreeable as I could wish. I was independent of charity, and out of the reach of abuse, and I was quite happy.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IN A SHOOTING GALLERY.

A John Chinaman Who Hit the Center Every Time He Drew a Bead.

Bang! bang! and three bullets went into the center of the target as accurately as though the eye of the deerslayer was looking over the rifle's sights instead of the yellow optic of a meek and undersized Chinaman. Satisfied with his prowess with the heavier weapon he exchanged & for a revolver, and the way in which he plunked pellets into the vitals of the swinging royal Bengal and peppered the heart of the iron-plated soubrette at the end of the twenty-five yard range was a sight for Creedmoor.

A party of sportive jack tars, who you care to take such a position I can I'm sure, for I was not a bad scribe and had been repelling imaginary boarders and gazed upon him with admiring sur-

After using up a dollar's worth of powder and ball the Mott street marksman laid down that amount, stuck his hands into his pockets and joined the current of humanity that drifted southward through the Bowery.

"Whew," whistled the youngest of the sailormen, "but that Chinee's a likely one on the shoot!"

The man who ran the gallery smiled. "You bet!" he answered. "There's darned few in the whole of your bloomin' navy that kin stand up again him on a short range, an' maybe you'll be took aback to hear that he ain't in it with some of the other Johns that practice in this place."

"It must cost 'em a lot," said the youthful salt, "afore they get good at

"It does. They don't mind that, though, 'tis business with 'em. Every one of them fellers what shoots here belong to the Wang Goo, or the Yen Hoe, or some or other of them assassinatin' Chinese secret societies, an' it pays him to be handy with a pop. Now, you jes' keep your eye on the columns an' you'll notice that every time a John shoots another John he takes him in a vital spot first crack.

"A highbinder with a gun is as sure death as heart disease if he gets one chance to use it, an' when you see a yaller man reach for his hip, be foxy and skip."-N. Y. Advertiser.

Grecian Art.

It is probable that the visitor to the exposition will have an opportunity of eing a more extensive and finer exhibition of ancient Greek art than it has heretofore been possible to see outside of Greece. P. Cavreading, director general of Grecian antiquities, has written that the Grecian government has accepted the invitation to participate in the exposition, with the understanding that it will be represented only by me-morials of its antiquities. Charles Walstein director of the American School of Classic Studies at Athens, states that the Grecian government has agreed to make and send to the exposition casts of the principal works of ancient art now in Greece, together with maps, diagrams and photographs. To these will probably be added casts, and perhaps some of the originals, of specimens of classic Greek art which are now distributed throughout Europe.

Faster and Faster. Father-A rolling stone gathers no

moss, my boy.
Son (who is that kind)—But, pop, it

gathers momentum. Father (sadly)-Yes, my boy, I have observed that it gets faster as it nears the bottom of the hill.—Detroit Free

FARM AND GARDEN.

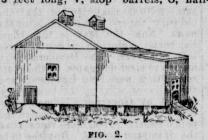
PRIZE HOG HOUSE.

The Materials Required to Build It an Their Cost.

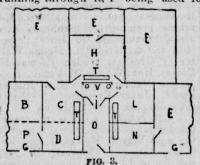
George E Scott, of Mount Pleasant, O., won the third prize in the Ohio Farmer contest for plans of hog houses. His house is described and illustrated as follows: Fig. 1 is the



end elevation. The house is 20x15 feet. and 10 feet to the square. Fig. 2 is ground plan or first floor. The part on the left, marked C, D, is all one, 8x12, with a temporary partition indicated by the dotted line. D, is used for sows at farrowing time. T. T. T. troughs, each 8 feet long; V, slop barrels; O, hall-



way, with double doors at I. L. 6x8, for small pigs after weaning; N, 6x8, for stock hogs. H, is the hog-pen at the rear, for feeding; it is 10x10, with a slop trough, T, 8 feet long. E, E, E, are simply inclosures. B, P, is also an inclosure, with temporary partition running through it, P being used for



sows and pigs, after farrowing. G, G, are gates. Doors are indicated by oblique lines at the openings.

Fig. 4 is the second floor. E. E. are each 8x12, for storing corn and other feed. D is a hallway. H H H are open-

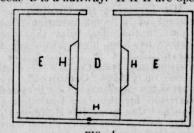


FIG. 4. with much enthusiasm before the Celestial's arrival, put aside their guns through. The door indicated by oblique line is for putting in corn, etc. Following is a bill of material used:

Following is a bill of material used:
Front wall. 3 perch, @ \$2.75. \$8 25
5 stone posts. 3 00
3 locust supports. 100
420 feet 6x\$oak sills @ \$18. 756
325 feet of 2x\$ joists @ \$18. 885
250 feet of 2x\$ studding @ \$14. 4 30
192 feet 2x\$ hemlock & \$14. 26
75 feet 2x\$ hemlock rafters, 8 feet long. 1 15
60 feet 2x\$ hemlock rafters, 12 feet long. 400 feet hemlock sheeting. 5 60
65 squares tin roofing @ \$5.60. 28 00
650 feet 1-inch oak flooring @ \$18. 12 24
240 feet hemlock flooring (2d floor) @ \$14. 3 36
5 windows 2x3 feet. 3 00
18 days carpentering @ \$2.50. 45
0230 feet to finish inside @ \$18. 4 50
230 feet to finish inside @ \$18. 6 00
For painting. 10 00
Cost of ventilators 3 00

Total..... \$155 33

FACTS FOR FARMERS. It requires the very best of management to make the farm carry sufficient | beveled at the top end and firmly nailed manure to keep up the fertility of the

soil without using green manure or

commercial fertilizers. - Live Stock In-

dicator. An English gardener who has had great success in raising radishes makes his radish beds with nearly or quite with a plug, which is drawn to let off one-half soft coal ashes and soot. Under this plan his beds are not infest- the bottom of the legs rests upon brick

ed with worms. THE points of the compass can be told from trees by very simple observations. The side of the tree upon which moss is found is the north. If the trees be exposed to the sun its heaviest and Neighbors Must Work Together to Exterlongest limbs will be on the south side. IF roots supply too little moisture the

tree will not make growth, if too much it will not produce fruit; therefore, it is necessary to prune roots. The practical fruit grower will know which remedy he needs to apply.-Prof. Goff. Some one asked us the other day if | tin to carry out this idea gives general we ever saw a good farmer who was a

poor man, and we have been looking the more common field pests. There around and thinking ever since, and cannot yet put our hand upon one. We wonder if there is not a moral in this hard work for a farmer to keep his omewhere?—Southern Farm. WHEN breeding to improve, no misake will be made if the male is pure

bred. If he is not the best to be found he will at least be far superior to the scrub. If every farmer would aim to grade up his stock he would soon double the value of his flocks and herds. Tre Japan persimmon is usually

grafted on the common persimmon without difficulty. Nurserymen usually graft them precisely as they graft apples in winter time, only employing collar-grafting instead of cutting up pieces of the roots .- Meehans' Monthly. THE corn crop is almost always a

paying one when its simplest demands in the way of cultivation and fertilizaCHANGES IN TILLAGE.

The Need of Radical Reform in Growing

It is a certainty that the future will witness some radical changes in the methods of growing crops on the farm, for already experiments have pointed out the fact that the farmers in this country can improve on the systems practiced at present, and not only is it possible to open new markets, but wider fields are before them. In the old world circumstances compel the farming classes to resort to every expedient in order to derive the largest amount from the least area of land, and as this country becomes more populous, and the area of land therefore proportionately restricted, the support of the consumers must be accomplished by greater production. Already an eminent scientist has given good reasons for the belief that but a decade will be necessary to witness the supply of wheat being sufficient for the needs of America only, but the fulfillment of the prediction should not be a cause for supposing that there will be a lack of food, as a greater variety of crops will be grown, and a larger production of many other articles thar wheat will be secured.

In this country, in competitive contests, over 200 bushels of corn have been grown on one acre of land, and as many as 1,000 bushels of potatoes have been produced on experimental plots. both of which feats were accomplished by judicious cultivation and the liberal feeding of the soil with especial fertilizers. If such crops could be grown by all farmers, the productive capacity of this country would be more than quadrupled; and yet it is possible to secure such yields when the soil is brought to that degree of fertility to which all soils can be brought, and which but requires the aid of intelligence to accomplish. Chemistry is the agent which is rapidly unfolding to the farmer the true condition of the soil, and it will aid him to cultivate less land and secure larger crops.

The growing of two plants where only one was grown before is a consummation sought by all progressive farmers. The time will come when the farmer will not cease his efforts to feed his crop by simply spreading manure on the land where he plants his crop, but will continue to feed until maturity, and at the same time the land will be taxed to its utmost to produce a plant on every square foot of soil upon which some particular kinds may be grown. It is true that at present the farmer has not reached a condition so highly to be desired, but he is aiming to improve, and as there is no limit to improvement, rapid progress will result. The experiment stations are demonstrating every year that farming is as yet but little more than primitive in certain respects, and the revelations made in these experiments will sooner or later effect a revolution in agriculture.-Philadelphia Record.

GRINDSTONE FRAME.

One That Is Cheap, Durable and Made Without Much Trouble. One great cause of trouble with grindstones is fitting them to rickety frames, and placing them out of doors uncovered, and with water in the trough. The portion of the stone standing in the water becomes soft and is easily worn away, while that exposed to the sun's rays is continually hardened, and soon wears out of a true circle, upon The frame shown in the illustration



A HOMEMADE GRINDSTONE FRAME. timber, about one foot square and three feet or more in length, with a trough cut in the top eight or ten inches deep, and thoroughly coated with hot oil, or even with kerosene, several times before it is used. The legs are made from three by four scantling, on, as shown in the engraving. The shaft may be supported by wooden boxes attached, or friction wheels that often come with the stone. Make a good, solid cover, and keep it on the stone when not in use. At a is a hole, the water each time after using. If or stone, the whole apparatus may be left out of doors the year round .-

American Agriculturist. HOW TO KILL WEEDS.

minate Noxious Plants. Weed according to rule is the general tone of bulletin No. 19 of the Oregon experiment station given to that subject. It requires as careful treatment and study to kill out a weed as it does to grow common field crops. The bulleand specific rules for killing many of should be cooperation first of all. It is

fields free from weeds when his neighbor's land is running over with them. Plants living one year can be de-stroyed by keeping them mowed or by plowing under. Removing all plants from the soil before they go to seed will prevent the seeds remaining in the soil and germinating after a long season. Plants living for more than a year are hard to dispose of, but can usually be killed by keeping the leaves cut close. To cultivate in a dry time

and when plants are growing is very injurious for weeds. Cutting when in flower will kill many weeds Look for introduction of weeds through the manure. Keep fields well occupied with crops. Buy seed of reliable firms and avoid introducing tion are complied with. On poor weeds through the seed. Good seeds ground, without manure, and not well are smooth, slimy, full and heavy, worked, it cannot be expected to give readily sinking in water and popping a generous return .- Farmers' Home like corn when placed on a hot stove -Farm and Home.

DEMOCRATIO TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, S. GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois. FOR CONGRESSMAN, 4TH DISTRICT, E. V. WHARTON.

of Woodson County. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WALTER N. ALLE	N Jefferson Coun
E B. CABBELL	Pratt Coun
	Butler Coun
	Atchison Coun
A.C. SHINN	Franklin Coun
H. C. BOWEN	Moutgomery Coun
S. A MARTIN	Greenwood Coun
A. J. MCALLISTER	Cloud Coun
	Jewell Coun
NOAH ALLEN.	Sedewick Cone

DEMOCRATIC STATE FICKET

FOR GOVERNOR. L. D. LEWELLING, of Sedgwick County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. PERCY DANIELS, of Crawford County. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, R. S OSBORNE, of Rooks County FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN T. LITTLE, of Johnson County FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, VAN B. PRATHER. of Cherokee County. FOR STATE TREASURER, W. H. BIDDLE. of Butler County. FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT. H N. GAINES. of Saline County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE. STEPHEN H. ALLEN, of Linn County. FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LAI GE. W. A. HARRIS, of Leavenworth County. FOR STATE SENATOR, 24TH DISTRICT,

PAUL F. JONES, of Marian County. FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, J. I. HEY. FOR CONSTABLE.

S. W. BEACH

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CEN-TRAL COMMITTEE.

Of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at the COUBANT office in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'ctock, p. m., on saturday, Cctober 22, 1892, for the purpose of transacting important business, and, as under the statutes of Kanfor the purpose of transacting important business, and, as under the statutes of Kansas, it requires a majority of the committee present to make any of its acts effective in law, it is very necessary for every member of the Committee to be present, or send a proxy to vote in his stead, which proxy may be any member of the Committee, its Chairman or its Secretary, or any other member The members of the Committee are J. L. Pratt, W. C. Handy, A. L. Morrison, S. T. Slaybaugh, Isaac Eliver, Levi Griffith, J. R. Blackshere, C. C. Smith, Newton Griffith, E. P., Allen, J. R. Holmes, S. E. Yeoman, J. L. Cochran, W. E. Timmons, M. R. Dinan, P. J. Hegg, B. F. Talkington, G. T. Myers, C. S. Ford, G. J. Petford and Robert Matti, every one of whom is most urgently requested to be present, either in person or by proxy, at this meeting of the Committee, as it may be the last meeting of the Committee, as it may be the last meeting of the Committee before the election, and a meeting where much depends on in law.

J. R. BLACKSHEZE,
W. E. TIMMONS,
Chairman.

The Democrats of South Dakota have withdrawn their candidates for celebration meat can be used this Presidential Electors and have put year on Friday, October 21, the four up Weaver Electors instead. What do our "straight Democratic" friends of Kansas think of this? Does it not look as if the Democrats of South Dakota have considerable political ther way to defeat Republicans, there way to defeat Republicans, there way to defeat Republicans, and when the Democracy is the weakest of the three political parties, we think it very wise political judgment to throw our influence to the stronger of the two opposing political parties; and, after the Republican party has and, after the Republican party has from its entrenchment—

from its entrenchment and talented young

men in the State, but he has gone

J.F. Kirker was authorized to furnish 20

The Gause, Bobbittz, Moore-Foreman

Hitcheock, were appointed

for W. B. W. B. G sense? As for us, we know of no Central Committee and incidentally. whether or not we will assist them at all, or put straight tickets of our own in the field. It seems to us there is a good deal of buncombe in the resolugood deal of buncombe in the resolutions and address adopted by the 7th of October convention, in that the "straights" cannot support the People's State ticket, although it was nominated by the regularly constituted Democratic State convention, at Topeka, July 6, when the members of join the procession so noisily led by that convention were elected in nearly every county in the State on the question of fusion or anti-fusion with the People's party of the State, both on Electors and the State ticket. Then again, these "straights" claim there is not a Democrat on the State ticket; therefore, Democrats are not morally bound to support it. Men alive, don't you know when Horace Greeley was nominated for President better join in the procession and be of these United States by the Nain at the redemption of Kansas and
the inauguration of Cleveland? tional Democratic convention he was not a Democrat, but loyal Democrats to the number of 2,834,079, including liberal Republicans, felt themselves morally bound to support his candidacy and did so support it with their yotes? and, perhaps, some of these same Kansas "straightouts" were among his most ardent supporters, and did their conscience hurt them for so doing? Democrats, be up and doing, and leave no stone unturned to disenthral the g. o. p., and again have this a government of the people, by

The Kansas Supreme Court this week declared that it was powerless to remove the Police Commissioners of any Kansas town for establishing a system of fines for liquor dealers, such power being solely vested in the Governor. This makes the Governor an

fashion: The election this fall of a Governor of small caliber, owned by the railroads, which are anxious to throw dust give the State house crowd an indefinite leave of absence

This is a considerable admission for the Star, which so long as there seemed to be any hope of making the prohibitory law effective in Kansas was outspoken in favor of it.—Leavenworth Standard.

It is astonishing what a vast super-structure of talk can be erected on a very small foundation of information. A good many Kansas papers have been boasting that the People's party carried South Carolina a short time ago by 10,000 majority but that the old party papers refused to print the news. Now, the fact is that there has been no election in South Carolina and did a really creditable job.—

Reveille. has been no election in South Carc-lina this year. The Democratic pri-maries to elect delegates to the State convention were held last month and the Alliance wing of the Democracy.

Chase county officials have pur-chased bound volumes of all the newspapers published in the county polled nearly 10,000 more votes than the Hampton faction. But the fight was all within the ranks of the Democratic party and the convention unanocratic party and the convention unanimously endorsed Cleveland and Stevenson. Better post up a little, brethren, or else quit talking.—Eureka Mes.

W. E. Timmons' COUBANT, of Cottonwood Falls, began Vol. XIX, last week. With the exception of the Wyandotte Herald, it is the oldest Democratic paper in the state.—Me Pherson Democrat.

No wonder the Republicans are dis-mayed and disheartened. Besides the thousands of lesser lights the following prominent Republicans have arrayed themselves for Grover Cleveland and tariff reform: Judge Walter Q. Gresham, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Hon. Wayne McVeagh, Hon. A. K. McClure and Hon. Dudley

The Chase County Cours Tweeters and the Wyandotte Herald. A. K. McClure and Hon. Dudley Foulk. Judge Gresham is probably the most prominent figure on the U. S. Court bench; Cooley is the recognized greatest constitutional lawyer of the age; Wayne McVeagh was Garfield's Attorney General; McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps is the ablest editor in the U. S. McClure Was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps is the ablest editor in the U. S. McClure Was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps is the ablest editor in the U. S. McClure Was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps is the ablest editor in the U. S. McClure Was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps is the ablest editor in the U. S. McClure Was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps is the ablest editor in the U. S. McClure Was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps is the ablest editor in the U. S. Court bench; Courty Courant was eighteen years old last week Mr. W. E. Timmons straight Democratic paper; and it seems awfully strange to see it supporting a party about as far removed from the Democracy as the poles are from each other; and deep devenue of the U. S. Court bench; Courant was eighteen years old last week Mr. W. E. Timmons straight Democratic paper; and it seems awfully strange to see it supporting a party about as far removed from the Democracy as the poles are from each other; and deep devenue of the U. S. McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps and the properties of the U. S. McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps and the U. S. McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps and the U. S. McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps and the U. S. McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps and the U. S. McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps are constitutional lawyer of the U. S. McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and perhaps are constitutional lawyer of the U. S. McClure was one of Lincoln's closest advisers and the U. S. McClure was and perhaps is the ablest editor in the United States: Foulk was formerly Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. A veritable galaxy of brilliant minds.

His Eminence the Cardinal is in receipt of a communication from Rome to the effect that the Holy Pope, desired that nothing should preery of America. - Leavenworth Stan !-

The Topeka Democrat, which had been making a brilliant fight as offi cial organ of the Democratic State

name of B. S. Wheeler.
The bill of Wm. I weedale, for \$5, was rejected by the payment of \$250, the first payment of \$250, the fir

There are bad men in all parties. The Atchison Globe, a Republican pa-per somewhat noted for its candor, says frankly "every so-called 'straight Democrat' in Kansas is under railroad influence. There is something the matter with the Democrat who votes the Republican ticket in preference to voting a ticket which will keep the Electoral votes of Kansas away from Harrison, since they cannot by any combination be given to Cleveland.

"Last year when wheat was selling for 90 cents a bushel," says the Atchthe people and for the people, and not a plutocracy to which it is fast drifting under Republican rule.

The people and for the people, by the state of the people and not a plutocracy to which it is fast drifting under Republican rule.

The people are people, by the state a bushel says the Atching is on Patriot. "Republicans gave the McKinley bill credit for it; but now that it is but 50 cents a bushel they keep awful quiet."

STORM PROPHET HICKS' PAPER. Very few of our monthlies are more useful or more popular where best known, than Rev. Irl. R. Hicks' monthly family and scientific paper, Word and Works First and foremost of the contents of this charming paper absolute and powerful dictator. The we must mention the noted monthly Kansas City Star sounds the alarm storm forecasts of Rev. Irl R. Hicks for the people of Kansas after this which are read wherever the English which are read wherever the English language is spoken. Besides these forecasts, Prof. Hicks contributes to the paper every month popular articles on astronomy, which are finely into the people's eyes while robbing illustrated; also articles on the science them, and controlled by a crowd of political Pharisees, who congregate in the white sepulchre in Topeka, will or sermon in each number. Besides in the white sepulchre in Topeka, will make the State of Kansas the merriest perdition for the next two years that the world has ever known. The Supreme Court decision nails power to the State house crowd in Kansas; the only thing left for Kansas taxthe or the low price of things. All this for the low price of \$100 per year. Send six cents for a sample copy and see the paper for yourself. Address WORD AND WORKS PUB. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THOSE FILES OF COUNTY PA

The county made a wise investment, this week, in the purchase of bound volumes of all the newspapers published in the county during the past eighteen years. The binding was done by W. E. Timmons, of the Cour-ANT, and is first-class in every respect.

headed by Governor Tillman, cap-during the past eighteen years. A tured two-thirds of the delegates and move which may avoid serious com-

KINDLY MENTIONED.

We beg your pardon; but while the COURANT is getting along in years, it is not the oldest Democratic paper in the State; but it and its editor, who has been with it from its birth, have been longer connected together than

Thanks, Bro. Hoch, for your kind wishes, and "aside from your abominable politics," we wish you an abundance of personal success. It is your politics that have forced the great bulk of the Democrats of Kansas to ally themselves with the People's party in order to defeat the g. Father has been pleased to grant to the faithful of the United States a dispensation from the law of abstinence on Friday, October 21. As that is the day set aside by President Harrison for the civic festivities in honor of Columbus, His Holiness, the Pope, desired that nothing should president. of this nation, are loyal citizens, and vent Catholics from entering into all the rejoicing. And as there is no fast on feast days and as banquets will form a prominent feature of the will form a prominent feature of the publican press and campaign orators The CHASE COUNTY COURANT is eighteen years old Bro Timmons has weathered a good many storms during that periodstorms which have not, however, served to sour his genial nature or lessen the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the community he has assisted to upbuild.—Florence Bulletin.

COUNTY CONMISSIONERS' PRO-CEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 3, 4 and 5, 1892, all the members being present, and transacted the following business:

signed.

The tax on the J. J Holmes stock, at Clements, was remitted, as it had been paid in the name of B. S. Wheeler.

The bill of Wm. I weedale, for \$5, was remitted.

The County Treasurer was ordered to con-tinue depositing % of county funds in the National Bank and % in the State Exchange

National Bank and 1/4 in the State Exchange Bank.

M. W. Gilmore was appointed Superintendent of the poor farm, at a salary of \$700 per annum, he to furnished team, harness, wagon, spring wagon, one culturator, two plows, two harrows, and his own furniture, and any different provisions desired from that given the papers at the asylum, the county to furnish feed for the horses and repairing of implements.

Turnish feed for the noises and repairing of implements.

The report of A. M. Breese, relative to the appropriation of \$1,000 to pay "xpenses in the railroad bond suit, handed him some three years ago, was received and accepted All bridge matters were laid over.

Adjourned until November 15th.

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 readers 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. THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware, Farm



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.

J. M. WISHERD,

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!! Ice Cream!!!

The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

Milk Shake, Lemonade and Pop, To quench your thirst these hot days.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,

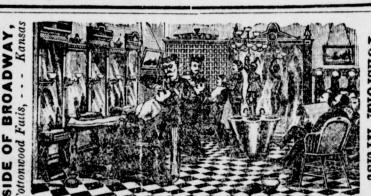
For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls.

- Kansas.



Fine, Artistic Photographs,

time going to a large city to get your Photos taken When you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls.



and finish them in an Come and examine

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photgrapher.

DEMOCRATIC SPESKING

AT STRONG CITY, ON FRI-DAY EVENING.

OCTOBER 21ST, INSTANT, BY EX-COV.C.W.CLICK

Ex. Gov. G. W. Glick, the only Democrat ever elected to a State office in Kansas, and the only one who was ever Governor of the State, will address the people of Chase county, on Friday evening, October 21, 1892, at the Opera House in Strong City, on the issues of the present political cam-People's party man in the county should hear him. Let there be a rousing meeting to greet his presence in Strong City, and to hear the masterful manner in which he will reason

with the people why they should sup-port the People's party and Demo-cratic ticket. Turn out and hear him. PEOPLE'S PARTY MEETINGS. The following list of appointments have been arranged for by the Central Committee and good speakers will be in attendance at each. All will be night meetings and it is hoped that they will be well attended. Other appointments will be made in the near future, as the Central Committee is called for the 15th:

Griffith, Thursday, October 13th. Stribley, Highland and Piper, Friday, Oct. 14th.

Sharp,s Creek, Elmdale, Saturday, October 15th. Woodhull, "Canaan, Thursday. Lone Star, Friday, Patten, Saturday, "Little Cedar, Saturday," leasant Hill. 24th.

EDUCATIONAL QUERIES. Supt. Moore wants to know: 1st-Who was the first teacher Chase county?

2d-Who was the first lady teacher?

Elinor, Monday,

3-When and where was the first school taught? 4th-What were the conditions under which the first schools in Cotton-

wood Falls and Strong City were or-5th-What events of more than ordinary interest transpired in connec-

tion with these early schools The information requested is to be used in preparation of a history of the schools of Chase county to be furnished for the Kansas Educational exhibit at Chicago.

Will the old settlers please respond to these queries soon, in person or by letter, that the history may be prepared very soon?

CANADA TO CAPE HORN. Every druggist in this vast territory keeps and recommends Humphreys' Specifics and finds they give the best satisfaction of anything he sells.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

"Chase Co. Driving Club." TO BE HELD AT

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KAN.,

OGT. 27TH, 28TH & 29TH, 1892, ON THE GROUNDS OF THE Chase Co. Fair Association,

Stable, \$2.00. - Hay, Free. We agree to pay purses in full. J. C. TUCKER, President,

EARL BLACKSHERE, Sec. Elmdale, Kansas. PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY 1. Pony race each day. Entries free. Ponies of Chase

county only (14 hands and under). Winner of each day barred from the next day. 5, 3, 2. Purse. \$ 10.00 2. Green trot..... 2:40 trot..... 4. Double team trot or pace... 30.00 SECOND DAY. 5. Farmers' trot-2 in 3-Chase county horses.....

THIRD DAY. 9. 3 minute trot..... 60.00 12. 1.2 mile bicycle race..... 20.00
13. 1-2 mile and repeat running 60 00 race RULES ADD REGULATIONS,

All trotting and pacing races will be governed by the rules of the American Association, of which our track is a member-exceptions noted. All running races by the American running rules. Entrance 10 per cent., payable before starting.

Any horse distancing the field en-titled to one money only. And no money for a walk-over. The right to postpone or declare off races, is reserved for sufficient cause.

Four entries required and three to Entries close the night before each race. Record made on 1st or 2d day no bar for subsequent days.

Supplemental Tax Sale of 1891

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, ss. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, ss.

I, A. M Breese, County Treasurer in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the fourth Monday in October, 1892, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much off of each tract of land and town lot herein after described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1891.

A. M, BREESE, County Treasurer.

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 21st day of September, 1892.

Description.

ST.R.

S T.R.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas (Postofice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the countries of Chase Marion, Harvay, Reno, Rice and Barter 1628-71

WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the Chase County National Bank.
COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federa al courts

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of

Toledo. 1y11-tf

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

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

R. C. HUTCHESON. C. N. SMITH. HUTCHESON& SMITH,

DENTISTS. No efforts spared to give satisfaction.

D. W. MERCER

always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for

> CASH. Try Him. Matfield Green.

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK,

and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best

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

Publication Netice.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS. County of Chase, SS.
In the District Court of Chase county, in the State of Kansas.

Isaac L. Surles, de-

Lou Surles, plaintiff,

fendant. To Isaac L. Surles, defendant: To Isaac L. Surles, defendant:
You are hereby notified that you have been sued by plaintiff, Lou Surles, in the District Court within and for chase county, Kansas. That the names of the parties to this action are as stated. That you must answer the plaintiff's petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1892, or the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, divorcing said plaintiff from you and awarding her unrestrained control of her property, and costs.

D. A. GILLETT.

D. A. GILLETT,
Attorney for Lon Surles.
By John Bell, Deputy.

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

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

PENSIONS.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers disabled in bit is a Law.
Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled.
Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER. Late Commissioner of Pensions, Was hington, D. C. je41yr



COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO.

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

THE LEADER LINE"OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER HEATING STOVES

FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES'NOT HANDLE

ST.R. THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US

5 20 8
FOR PRICES.
COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO.

TRS FOR THE PE

MEN'S SUITS.

Working Suits, Business Suits & Fine Dress Suits, Preparation for Cold in all Grades, Cut and Weather, with a Magnif-these goods we will show Made in the Best Possible icent Line of Overcoats, Gregory's, of course.

BOYS' SUITS.

Knee Pant Suits, age 4 Double Breasted Coats. These suit the Boys, and are Just the Thing for Winter. Long Pant Suits, WINTER UNDERWEAR. age, 9 to 19. A Great Storm of Bargains, from can find just what they Grade and Extra Low ory's, of course.

OVERCOATS.

We have made complete Manner, at Holmes and Heavy - weight Ulsters, also, a Beautiful Line of fine Dress Overcoats, in a to 14; many Styles, with Large Variety of Cloths, Colors and Prices, at Holmes and Gregory's, of

ory's, of course.

Cold Weather Defyers; Paterns and Colors, at Holmes & Gregory's, o course.

HATS AND CAPS.

All the Popular Styles, We have struck the right for Old Men, Middle Aged Top to Bottom. The Boys thing, sure. Extra High Men, Young Men and the want, at Holmes & Greg- Prices, at Holmes & Greg- Boys, at Holmes & Gregory's, of coursee

Style with Good Wear.

FLANEL OVERSHIRTS. | BOOTS AND SHOES.

Customers who have When you are ready for worn the Gieseche Boot and Shoe for five years, say they are Very Servicewith big collars, certain We have them in many no Other. In addition to thess goods, we carry a line of Extra Fine Shoes, in French Calf, Kangaroo, Cordivan and French Kid These goods are especially attractive, and Combine

PRICES.

We mark all prices in plain figures and give every one the Benefit of the Lowest Possible Prices on Reliable Goods, of

COTTON WOODFALLS,

KANSAS

The Bhuse County Courant, R. M. Ryan has sold his fine pacer to Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS, THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"Yo fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, less he chips fall where they

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

S. D. C., what is it? S. D. C., where is it?

Did any one say: "Times are dull?" For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Geo. B. Carson now 'sports a bicycle. Cool and cloudy, Tuesday afternoon. N. W. English, of Newton, is in

School books at the Corner Drug Store. Wild geese were flying south, last

Saturday. Frank Darling is digging a well in J. M. Kerr's corral. W. L. Wood, of Fox creek, has gone

on a visit in the east.
E. W. Ellis, of the Reveille, was at Hutchinson, Monday.

W. B. Luther, of Emporia, was a Strong City, yesterday. Frank Daub is row assisting Julius Remy in his harber shop.

Mrs. J. H Mayville, of Emporia, was quite sick, last week. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was

down to Emporia, Sunday. John Bardill, of Illinois, is here

visiting his Rock creek farm. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was

Emporia, Saturday, on business. M. W. Heald has moved into the H.

S. Fritz house, near Dr. C. E. Hait's. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cuthbert visited friends in Kansas City, last week.

Wm. Martin and James Ryburn are re-capping the Court-house chimneys. Born, on Saturday, October 1st, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Comer, a

Mrs. C. M. Gregory and Miss Nettie Cartter were down to Emporia, Mon-

A. Schneider, of Elmdale, went to Kansas City, last week, on a business

Dr. W. H. Cartter left, vesterday, for a six weeks' visit in Washington.

County Superintendent T. B. Moore has a pet in the shape of a boil on his

Harvey C. Stuart has bought the farm of M. K. Harman, on South

Born, Tuesday afternoon, October 11, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Clark,

Ed. R. Beadle, of Washington, is visiting his old home, at Matfield Green. FOR RENT .- A two room house in

this city. Apply to Mrs. Jane Car-

Frank Gillett is also a member of the firm of Gillett Bros., lawyers, of

Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday, on business. Residence property for sale, cheap

for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at aug18-tf Second-hand school books bought, ing the Presbytery of this district. sold and exchanged at the Corner Drug Store.

to Wichita, last week, on a visit to her brother.
J. W. McWilliams and Dennis Mad-

den were down to Emporia, Saturday, on business. The Rev. W. C. Somers has bought the Walker house, in the southwest part of town.
Geo. B. Carson was at Emporia,

Sunday, visiting at his father-in-law's, R. B. Evans. B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield

Green, say they are selling cashmere for mere cash. Miss Dora Hayden, of Elmdale, has sic house. gone to Arkansas City, on a visit to)

relatives there. Judge C. C. Whitson has returned from Salina, and is now boarding at

Mrs. Simpson's.

from Argentine.

Dave Mercer is building a new house at Homestead, and Joel Silkett is the contractor. Mrs. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City.

has returned home from her visit at Chicago and Ohio.

Go to Cochran & Co. and get a bottle of S. D. C. and stop that cough among your horses. oct6w13 County Surveyor John Frew will leave, in a few days, for a visit to his relatives in Chicago.

Ira Riggs, of Homestead, is on short stay at Arkansas City and in the Indian Territory.

J. G. Birchfield spoke at Strong City, Tuesday night, in the interest of

the Republican party. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Ft. Madison, Wis., the fore part of

the week, on business. Jed Clark is having a bay window built to his residence, and is other- it has been very dusty. wise improving the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miser, of Dia-mond Springs, Morris county, were in town. Saturday, shopping.

Having been invited to do so, A. S. Bailcy will speak in Marion county for the Republican party.

Mrs. Al. Roberts, of Emporia, visited her sister, Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, last week.

Dr. J. M. Hamme returned, Tues day afternoon, from his visit at his city, a few days last week. capt, and Mrs. H. G. Miss Nellie Robertson, of creek, is enjoying a visit from Miss Mary Morrison, of Topeka.

Wm. T. Foreman is suffering with seen selected to fill the vacancy in been poisoned in some way.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hicks, of Mat-field Green, were visiting in Emporia, Miss Bertie Rettiger, of Strong City, visited her sister, Miss Mollie

J. L. Cochran was at Concordia, last week, on business for the firm of Cochran & Fritze, of Strong City.

W. G. McCandless, of South Fork, was at El Dorado, last week, attend-

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mayville, of Emporia, spent a day last week with Mrs. Sam Houston, of Elmdale, went friends and relatives at Strong City

visit to her sister, Mrs. G. W. Roach, of Strong City, a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Johnson were at Kansas City; last week, attend-

Mrs. L. A. Hemphill, of Bazaar, went to Kansas City, last week, for a short visit there, with relatives and serious illness of his son, Henry Tracy.

E. Cooley left, this morning, for Chicago, where he will take a position Kansas City, last week, and attended as traveling agent for a wholesale mu-

John Madden was in the east part of the State, the latter part of last week, making speeches for the People's party.

Ewing Grover, who was bitten by a Mike O'Donnell, of Strong City, is at home on a few weeks' vacation, from Argentine.

Ewing Grover, who was bitten by a dog, a short time ago, had a madstone at Mrs. Carson's father's, R. B. Eyans, and returned home, Tuesday after-Miss Rachel Powers, of South Fork,

who has been visiting in Chicago for the past two months, is expected home, to-day.

Mesdames J. C. Farrington and C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, were visiting at Emporia, last Thursday, and also yesterday. Mrs. A. M. Taylor and Miss Lizzie his wife, a Reeve, of Emporia, formerly of this county, left, Monday, for a long visit M. R. D

at Colorado Springs. Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia. who home, last Thursday.

Frank Lee has purchased of Dr. W. H. Cartter 160 acres of land adjoining as the Gougher farm. A very strong south wind has pre-

vailed, from Tuesday morning until buggy horse from A. M. Breese and our going to press, this morning, and has erected a stable for it and his vailed, from Tuesday morning until Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Birdie Gray, formerly of

has left at this office some very fine, is at Trenton, Mo. specimens of corn, of his own cultivation on his father's farm.

Miss Mary McDonald, of Trenton, week, saw A. D. Ri Mo., visited Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell and Mrs. Geo. McDonald, of Strong improved in health.

to their home at Sedgwick.

the Democratic County Central Com-mittee, from Cedar township.

Mrs. Henry Wilson, of Saffordville, has moved into one of Geo. George's houses in the south part of town.

J. L. Cochrese

C. W. White, of the Strong City of this city, belonging to the Taylor residence with three lots, good well, of this city, belonging to the Taylor stone barn on premises, about 120 estate, which should revert to Eph-Derrick, was down to Kansas City, the latter part of last week, and saw the Fair and Priests of Pallas.

J. R. Drake, who bad his left thigh broke, at Eureka, a short time ago, is return to his home in this city. Jos. Livery, of Strong City, is at

home for a few days' rest from his Miss Lillie Elliott, of Newton, made work on the B Lantry & Sons' railroad bridge contract at Melvern.

The Rochester;" a lamp with the light cutting machine. The animal was to Texas through the beautiful Oklahoma of the morning. For Catalogues, write afterwards killed. ing the Fair and seeing the Priests of Rochester Lamp Co., New York,

> J. D. Minick, Wm. Norton, C. Wilson and Jabin Johnson took cattle to

> the Fair and saw the Priests of Pallas. FOR SALE. - Some very fine Partridge Cochin Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs. cheap. Apply at the Courant office

Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son went Chas. Scherffius, Jr., of Middle

creek, has gone to Wichita county, near Leoti, where he intends purchasing a farm and making that his home

E. P. Allen, of Elmdale, shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. He was accompanied by his wife, and they attended the Priests

M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, took a number of men to Melvern, last week, to work on B. Lantry & Sons' railroad was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. bridge contract, which will soon be Duchanois, of this city, returned completed.

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City. who was visiting her mother, at Arkansas City, who was dangerously ill, Elmdale, on the west and south, known as returned home, her mother being the Courant for a V. Don't be backmuch better. Frank Darling has bought a fine

> cow, on his premises in the southwest part of town. Mrs. Thos. O'Donnell, of Strong

took a rest off at Kansas City, last arrearages can have the COURANT week, saw A. D. Rilea while he was from now to January first, for the there, and he reports &r. Rilea much

that city, this winter.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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-

0 . 0 . 0 0 0

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.

you a very Complete Line. able, and They Will Have 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.

A. MOHLER,

425 Commercial St., 1st Door South of Emporia National Bank, Emporia Kansas.

H. L. Hammer, an old resident of Chase county, died, last Sunday. Elmdale, was thrown from a young at his home, near Toledo, of consump | colt, in the Barnes pasture, and laid tion, and was buried in the Cotton wood Cemetery, Tuesday.

Mrs. P. P. Schriver and Mrs. J. S. Shipman, of Cedar Point, will organize a Young People's Christian Asso-ciation, at the Homestead schoolhouse, on Sunday, October 16.

Married, on Monday, October 3d, 1892, by the Rev. W. C. Somers, in the County Clerk's office, Mr. Henry M. Oakley, of Ohio, and Miss A. M. Emerich, of Lyon county, Kansas.

Mrs. W. W. Sandara and M. Sa

Mrs. W. W. Sanders and daughter, Anna, returned home, Friday last, from their visit to relatives in Ohio, and were accompanied by Miss Belle McDowell, a niece of Mrs. Sanders.

Married, in the Probate Court room, in Cottonwood Falls, on Monday. October 10, 1892, Mr. William H. Gilbert and Miss Nettie Kain, both of Emporia, Judge G. W. Kilgore, officiating.

White men and a negro were arrested, having on their person some of Mr. Holmes' goods and price marks.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS

Remarked to a friend the other day that

W. S. Romigh recently discovered an error in a deed made 28 years ago,

raim Link. S. D. C. is Stewart's Distemper Cure, count of had health of owner. Apply the only remedy on the market that at this office or to W. C. Giese, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. will cure distemper, coughs and in-

ing distemper. For sale by J. L. Cochran & Co. A fine horse belonging to William Happy and contented is a home with short time ago, by backing into a corn

The Knights and Ladies of Security Patrick Tracy, of Strong City, went | will meet in the Court house for the purpose of Organizing a subbordinate

Council, Saturday night, J. M. SWALLOW & A. A. GRAY, Organizers. While assisting in a search for his cows, last Monday, the horse he was riding got frightened and reared up,

falling backward, and hurting A. Fer let, mine host of the Union Hotel, slightly, on one of his legs. Last Saturday, while trying to ge on a cable car in Kansas City. Roll Watson, formerly of this city, was thrown to the ground and hurt about

the head, back and legs, but not so badly that he cannot go to work in a few days.

Mrs. Catherine Predmore, of Bushnell, Ill., who was visiting her sos, J.

M. Wisherd, started home, Monday morning. She will stop at St. Joseph. Mo., and Quincy, Ill., on her way

home, to visit two sons, one of whom lives at each of these places. One hundred and eighteen acres of first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm.

Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER,

1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col. Candidates. now is a good time to be inviting Democrats to give you their support at the polls. You can ward about the matter, as it is votes you want, and must have to get elected.

P. F. Jones, candidate for State Senator, on the People's party and Democratic ticket, and John Madden will address the people at Bazaar, October 15; at Strong City, October 19 this city, and M. W. McCarty, both of Emporia, this evening.

Master Harry Upton, of Buck creek

Mrs. Thos. O Donnell, of Stong the City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her brother, M. J. Burke, a fireman on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., whose home paign.

Now is your chance! New sub Geo. H. Rose, of the COURANT, who scribers and those who will pay up all small price of thirty cents. This low rate is made only with the hope of J. A. Lucas and family, of Strong doubling the circulation of this paper Capt. and Mrs. H. G. White, who were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Hendley, as we, last week, stated, will ing the campaign now upon us. It is Geo. Cosper, of Bazaar, have returned occupy the S. F. Jones residence in hoped that everyone will take advantage of this golden opportunity.

One day last week James Doan, of about five hours, in the hot sun, unconscious, and then was discovered by Cabe Burch, about 3 o'clock, lying on the ground, with cattle gathered all around him. He is now improv-

J. Fred France, Prosecuting Attor-H. V. Simmons, formerly of this county, has purchased the house and friend and class mate of A. F. Fritze, two lots at 101 Cottonwood street, Emporia, through J. M. McCown's real estate agency, of that place.

> The store of E. F. Holmes was broken into, last Friday night two weeks ago, and again, last Friday night, and detectives have been at work on the affair ever since, and yesterday, Jabin Johnson and E. F. Holmes went to Wichita, where two white men and a negro were arrested,

ober 10, 1892, Mr. William H. Gilbert and Miss Nettie Kain, both of Emporia, Judge G. W. Kilgore, officiating.

Ice formed near Elmdale and near Rock creek, last Friday night, to the thickness of about one-sixteenth of an inch, and there was a hoary frost, Saturday night, in many parts of the county.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COT.

TONWOOD FALLS

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle FREE. Large size 50c. and \$1.

FOR SALE A blacksmith shop-stone building, grape vines, will be sold cheap, on ac-

HARVEST EXCURSIONS. On August 30, September 27 and Octobe 25, harvest excursions will be run via the A fine horse belonging to William Stewart, on the Jabin Johnson farm, on South Fork, had a leg cut off. 2 short time ago, by backing into a corn short time ago, by backing into a corn article method. The animal was short time ago, by the control of the short time ago, by the corn article method of the corn article me country. Ask local Santa Fe agent for more facts.

The Democrats of Kansas ought to be united and help defeat the com-

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colle...
3—Teething; Colle, Crying, Wakefulness
4—Biarrhea, of Children or Adults...
5—Dysentery, Griping, Billious Colle...
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis...
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10—Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness...
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains...
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague...
17—Piles, Bilind or Bleeding...
18—Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes...
19—Catarrh, Influenaa, Cold in the Head
20—Whooping Cough...
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing...
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.
26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding
27—Kiduey Discases...
28—Sore Mouth, or Canker...
31—Painful Periods...
31—Painful Periods...
33—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.
EXTRA NUMBERS:
28—Nervous Debility, Seminal Weak-

EXTRA NUMBERS:

UMPHRETS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York SPECIFICS

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 giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle.

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

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

Effect of the Single Tax.

All wealth being, in the last analysis, the product of land and labor, the whole secret of its just distribution lies in securing to every man the full reward of the free application of his labor to natural opportunities. Any laws, therefore which tend to restrict the use of such opportunities-enabling some to use them more freely than others-will result in an unfair distribution of the wealth produced. Remove such restrictions, equalize the benefit of natural opportunities, and a just distribution of wealth will follow without further legislation to that end.

Under our system of private ownership in land we find mines wholly or in part shut down; great water power unused; thousand of acres of arable land untouched by the plow; more than onethird of Manhattan Island unbuilt upon; while thousands of men are clamoring for work, and while thousands more, painfully toiling for scanty wages, are forced to contribute from their pittance towards taxes on thrift and production, exacted to replace the natural community fund now taken by individuals.

But let it be understood by the owners of all valuable natural opportunities-whether of mines or water power, arable lands or city lots-that they must pay over to the community the full rental value of their monopoly, and they find themselves obliged, in order to make such holdings possible with profit, to develop them to their utmost capacity. With the community-fund in the community's treasury, there is an end of taxes on the products of labor; and facilities for the production of all commodities are consequently so increased that, together with the pressing need of capital for labor, comes the ability of labor to employ itself without the aid of capital. Labor, not work, would then be the scarcity, and an immediate consequence would be a rise in the wages of even the unskilled

This increase in the purchasing power of labor, coincident with the cheapening of commodities, soon enables all to call for the comforts and adornments of life as well as for bare necessaries, again raising wages by fresh demand for labor, while indefinitely extending the field for its exertions. This action and reaction must go on, labor costing more and more, and the things produced by labor less and less, until-through no legislative interference, paternal or otherwise, but simply through the unhampered action of the laws of production and consumption-the laborer, al-

Under such conditions nothing but indolence and vice can lead to want. ing for just such an opportunity as has Not grinding poverty, but unanxious competence must be the lot of every worker who enjoys the full product of his work; while monstrous fortunes cease to be a menace when no man can appropriate the wages of another, or receive, unless by gift, more than he

To bring about such a consummation who would not devote himself?-Margaret S. Littell.

Some Object Lessons.

speculation, and of the prevailing ideas | answer: of assessment, and I therefore offer them to the readers of the Standard. It mentioned created by the present indi will be seen that the evils here typified | vidual owner? might have been considerably ameliorated by a just and strict application of present laws, and I am quite sure that workers for the single tax cause can hardly put forth their efforts to better effect than by trying to get the present laws rightly executed. Ninetynine per cent. of the assessors of town property, some in ignorance and some in lack of conscience, sport with the laws of taxation, virtually changing them from lot to lot, from street to unimproved lots, and yet this practice use that which the public made, owns is well nigh universal. I should be and needs? happy to join a club which should make its object that of trying to beat into the heads of assessors the fact that vacant lots are "used" just as much as public?-Ralph E. Hoyt. lots that are occupied, and that speculation is a use that does not deserve In 1881, in Norfolk, Va., where I was

at that time working as principal of a the days of Cobden, and when he private school, I attended an auction of thought the time had arrived to make made a part of the city. I bought for In the last speech he ever made he said; \$55 one of the last two lots that were "If I were twenty-five or thirty years sold. Thirty-six lots had been knocked down to a wealthy gentleman at an take Adam Smith in hand, and I would average price of about \$35. The rest have a league for free trade in land as were bought by intending builders, we had a league for free trade in corn." who, like myself, were looking for Volumes have been written to explain lots whereon to make homes for them-

In the course of a few years, houses at \$5 a foot, and sold the former lot. This thirty feet, for which I had paid \$55, brought readily \$725 cash.

Meantime, the thirty-six lots bought by the rich man for speculation were growing in weeds and value, and daily becoming more and more an eyesore to the community. I knew of his refusing \$800 for a lot that had cost him about forty; and yet he was making no contribution to such improvements as itics. grading and sidewalks, which were carried on largely by the voluntary contributions of those who were building houses around his vacant lots. When approached by a would-be purchaser, his reply was that he was saving his for his son-a boy in knee

As to myself, while I had contributed my due share to the grading of the will be solved.—Mascoutah, (Ill.) Herakt

street on which my lot was located, I thought it remarkable that I should somehow get more for nothing than I could make by three months work in the school-room

On the new lot which I had bought I commenced to make some improvements. Having put around it a fence at a cost of \$80, I leveled the land, sowed it with grass, planted two dozen trees of rare variety, and thus at a cost of about \$200 I made it look like an attractive building lot, instead of a ridged field. How unwise this was was soon shown by the arrival of the assessor. Because of these improvements the lot was assessed at \$2,250. I might not have given a second thought to this valuation but for a contrast. Opposite my lot a speculator had bought five acres. The land was still in cultivation, so that it looked live farm land. Although it lay between my lot and the city, and, therefore, nearer to population, and more desirable, its assessment was at a rate just one-tenth as high as mine. This again struck me as queer. I felt fence and planting trees.

Subsequently I built a house, which was welcomed as a great improvement to that locality. The vacant lots adjoining my property were owned by a gentleman in New York city. His agent told me, in a delightful innocence, that I had doubled their price. This again struck me as queer; that a poor school teacher in Virginia should add hundreds to the wealth of a man in New York, whom he had never so much as

The queerness of these object-lessons was fresh in my mind while I was reading and rereading "Progress and Poverty," and they helped me to appreciate some of its revelations.

As I read on. I could not but see how the homely events that had been going on before my eyes in that corner of old Virginia were interwoven with the greatest social problem of the day. Since that time, whether in Virginia, or Missouri, or Louisiana, or New Hampshire, I have found no lack of similar instances. The consolation is that, wherever I have been, I have found an increasing number of those who appreciate the exposition of the master who has thrown his light upon the injustice of a system which fosters such transactions.-Prof. James H. Dillard.

Interrogation Points.

The owner of a small piece of ground, forty feet, fronting on Randolph street, in Chicago, has executed a lease for the use of it by another party for the unusually long term of 198 years. The annual rental to be paid for the use of this little piece of earth is \$8,000. The ways and everywhere, receives the full total in 198 years will be \$1,584,000. reward of his labor.

The "owner" of the ground has been holding it vacant for a long time, waitnow opened up before his delighted vision. He has not improved the land, but has generously permitted other people to improve the surrounding land in innumerable ways, thereby steadily enhancing the value of his particular holding. And now the city is so big and growing so rapidly that he is able to lease his ground, as above stated, to a man who will improve it and use it. Of course Chicago and every other growing city is honeycombed with such object lessons, but I select this one merely as a basis for a few plain, perti-The following experiences are plain nent questions, which, possibly, the the toiling poor. As we view the foreign affairs have been conducted by illustrations of the rewards of land single-tax-hating Tribune would like to achievements of aggregated capital, Mr. Harrison there has hardly been as

Was the rental value of the ground

If not by him, was it created by the community; that is, by all the people who unitedly have made Chicago what it is?

ergy and industry of the community as a whole, does it not justly belong to the community?

If not, why not? If ground rent rightfully belongs to the community, how does the community "rob" anybody, or "confiscate" anystreet. There is no law for assessing body's property, by taking for public

> Is not the "robber" or "confiscator" the individual who appropriates to his own use that which belongs to the

Cobden and Land Reform.

The reformation of the land system had not become a political question in lots in Brambleton, a suburb not then it so, the hand of death was upon him. instead of twice that number, I would what Cobden meant, for he died a few days after saving that, but the comments are speculations only. What he sprang up as by magic. The streets meant will never be definitely known. were graded, sidewalks laid, and Bram- That he intended a radical change in bleton became the growing quarter. the land system is very likely. First, My lot being but thirty feet front, I because he was a radical in opinion and concluded that I wanted more land. I practice, and secondly, because in a therefore bought 125 feet, farther out, hundred speeches he had shown his hatred of landlordism and his contempt for landlords. His ridicule of their pretensions turned their wine into vinegar, and he feared them above all other men. One night in the house of commons, when they were masquerading as the "agricultural interest," he said: "A landlord is no more an agriculturist than a shipowner is a sailor .- Gen. Trumbull, in American Journal of Pol-

Another Cry for the Single Tax.

If the single tax system should be adopted, we would not now hear of half as many complaints about the unjust taxation of personal property. Take for instance East St. Louis this pants. He could well afford to hold the year. The assessor there has returned land, since, as being considered unpro-ductive, it was assessed at an insignifi-small sum of \$300. There is to-day \$30,000 loaned out by the citizens of That struck me as queer. Here was East St. Louis. Therefore, we say, it a man who was a positive drawback to would be a blessing to the people if the progress of the place, and yet mak- nothing was taxed but land. Let per-

CLEVELAND ON THE ISSUE.

An Intelligent Solution of the Great Sc cialistic Problem.

No more searching analysis of existing American conditions was ever made than that made by Mr. Cleveland in his closing message, that of December, 1888—without doubt the ablest state paper in American archives. "Plutocracy" in America means the control of government, the enactment and the inforcement of laws through the power of money. No intelligent American will deny that such a plutocracy exists and that the issue now to be determined is between a plutocratic and a summarizing the causes which have raised this issue, "we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural

rights to its assumptions of money privilege. And on this issue of popular government against plutocratic government Grover Cleveland is once more at the front of the democratic party, challenging the judgment of every enlightened American on the justice of its cause.-St. Louis Republic.

HARRISON'S REPUTATION.

Some of the Weak Points in the Repub lican Administration.

President Harrison owes his reputation as a "well enough" man at the head of the national government in no small measure to the circumstance that he was opposed in the republican napopular government. "Upon careful tional convention by an uncommonly uninspection," writes Mr. Cleveland in savory lot of politicians. Compared to them his supporters appeared very respectable, and the contrast caused men to reflect how much less safe and less creditable the conduct of the government would have been had the influences of the republican party leading the opposition to Mr. Harrison been insections and discontent with agricultur- trusted with power. But examined inal pursuits. We discover that the dependently of this contrast, the "well that I had been punished for building a fortunes realized by our manufacturers enough" appears somewhat overbalare no longer solely the results of anced by things which decidedly should sturdy industry and enlightened fore- not be let alone. How flagrantly Mr. sight, but that they result from the Harrison violated his solemn pledges discriminating favor of the govern- with regard to the reform of the civil ment and are largely built upon un- service, and how scandalously he, the due exactions from the masses of dispenser of the public patronage, our people. The gulf between em- misused his official influence over



I do feel miser'ble. Them cold winds from Vermont an' Maine hev shook me up bad. My gracious, I hope I ain't agoin' to hev another stroke this fall."-Boston Sunday Herald.

ing, one comprising the very rich and while combinations and monopolies, the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be carefully restrained creatures of the law, are * * The existing situation is in-If that value was created by the en- jurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles in those for whose benefit it is permitted all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people is displaced by the assumpthrough which especial and in-* * Communism is a hateorganized government. But the com- alone. - Harper's Weekly. munism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and the indangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attaks with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who pro- to be.-N. Y. World. poses that the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the gov-

> less imposition."
> Since Mr. Cleveland wrote this the plutrocracy has dictated a great increase in taxes and in the expenses of government. It has inaugurated a policy of paying out millions annually in subsidies and bounties direct from the treasury. It has forced the agricultural states deeper and deeper into debt. It has asserted a right to employ mercenaries for use in private wars against labor. It has demanded complete control of elections through a force bill provided for returning boards ple. And after all this and more it to subject their inherent manhood that subject. - Boston Herald.

ernment owes to the humblest citizen,

makes the boast of free institutions a

glittering delusion and the pretended

boon of American citizenship a shame-

ployer and employe is constantly the vast body of federal officewidening and classes are rapidly form- holders in securing his own renomination, has already been set powerful, while in another are found forth. To the manner in which our we discover the existence of trusts, much attention devoted in public discussion as it deserves; for, in several important instances, well-established principles of international law and the teachings and precedents of our own history were so rudely set aside, and fast becoming the people's masters. recklessly assumed rights asserted in a spirit so aggressive that if this method of dealing with foreign nations be deemed well enough to be let alone international embroilments of a nature by no means honorable to this republi will be the almost inevitable conse

quence. It is true Mr. Harrison's declaration made at Albany with regard to the free coinage of silver had at the time a reassuring effect upon the public mind. tion that the government, instead of But it is also true that Mr. Harrison being the embodiment of equali- signed the silver bill of 1890, which, if is but an instrumentality let alone, will land our monetary system, as surely as free coinage itself, on dividual advantages are to be gained. the silver basis; and it is well remem-The arrogance of this assumption is bered that the passage of this dangerunconcealed. It appears in the sordid ous law might easily have been avoided disregard of all but personal interests, had a firm hand been at the helm of in the refusal to abate, for the affairs. It is no less true that the benefit of others, one iota of present management of the treasury selfish advantage, and in combinations department is such in point of financia to perpetuate such advantages through ability as to command the confidence efforts to control legislation and to in- of the business community in a less defluence improperly the suffrages of the gree .than any administration of that department during the last thirty years. ful thing and a menace to peace and This is hardly well enough to be le

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

--- Mr. Cleveland is composing no ly undermines the justice and the indissertation; he is sounding a bugle tegrity of free institutions, is not less call to duty and to victory.—N. Y. Sun. ---Possibly Mr. Peck will find that the business of regulating wages to meet political emergencies is neither as pleasant or profitable as it promised

> -The failure of James G. Blaine to mention the names of Harrison and Reid and his Maine "pair" do not lose their meaning as the campaign moves forward .- Albany Argus.

> -"The democratic party believe that the true and constitutional purpose of a tariff is the raising of necessary revenue for the support of the government—and that is all."—David B. Hill.

> -Whether wise or otherwise. mighty American constituency look to Grover Cleveland for political inspiration and direction. Like Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden in their day, Mr. Cleveland is regarded as the foremost expounder of democratic doctrine .-Trov Press.

-- President Harrison's attitude toward the civil service of the country is likely to receive a more searching examination and exposure in the next and supervisors, to take the places of month than previously in the camjudges and officers chosen by the peo- paign. The tariff has put it in the background, but there is an important comes once more before the people assection of the voters who are likely to serting its right to control them, and be influenced by Harrison's record on

CIGAR SMOKERS TAKE NOTICE. New York producer got much less for

The Two Dollars Per Pound Tax on Wrap-ping Tobacco Has Deteriorated Your Ci-Tobacco Growers and Benefits Only Mo-

There are many outrageous clauses in the McKinley bill-made by and for those whom it would protect-but none perhaps more demagogic and absurd than the clause which raised the duty on Sumatra leaf tobacco from 35 and 50 cents to \$2 per pound. This was done ostensibly to protect the growers of tobacco to be used as wrappers for

Before mentioning the effects upon growers, cigarmakers and consumers of this tax it will be worth while to notice the effect of the use of Sumatra wrappers upon the cigar industry. It is the importation and general use of Sumatra leaf as wrappers that has, during the past ten years, built up the eigar industry in America, made a market for native tobaccos, given steady employment at good wages to thousands of cigar-workers, and satisfied the æsthetic taste of millions of

No tobacco in the world is grown more cheaply than Sumatra. The growers get but 8 or 10 cents per pound for it. It is carried on the backs of mules to the coast, where it is bought classifying common goat hair with mostly by Amsterdam merchants. The cost at Amsterdam does not usually exceed 50 cents, but now it is controlled by a syndicate, which holds it at 80 cents or more per pound. It is this tobacco that used to cost our cigar manufacturers about \$1.50 before the market began to feel the effects of the McKinley bill early in 1899-when the price climbed to \$1.80, to \$2, on up to \$3 and above-so high that a quantity of '89 Sumatra leaf recently sold for \$4 per pound. The supply here of Sumatra and leaf tobacco is largely held by speculators who get artificial pricesthe duty, as usual, fostering combines. The United States Tobacco Journal of Kinley act, this goat hair was free of September 15 announces the completion | duty. of a leaf tobacco trust in Cincinnati, which will be incorporated in New Jersey, and the same journal of September 17 reprints from the New York Tribune a list of fifty-six millionaires who have made their fortunes in the tobacco industry-many by speculating Not only did the use of Sumatra

wrappers build up the industry here,

but, when the duty was light, it encouraged small manufacturers who interprets the law as it stands, and not could always be certain of obtaining a as it should be from a commercial or supply of good wrapping tobacco at a fair price. Before the introduction of Sumatra the larger manufacturers duty of 12 cents per pound upon an would buy up the best domestic wrap- article, the commercial value of which ping tobacco early in the season and the small manufacturer with but little which has heretofore come in free of capital had to do business at a great disadvantage. With a high duty the tendency is to again put the manufacture of cigars into the hands of large of the measure and the methods emmanufacturers and monopolists. Thus in 1890, when the McKinley bill took effect, nearly all the large manufacturers had an eighteen months' or two years' supply of Sumatra on hand, while the small manufacturers had only a few months' supply and soon had to use wrappers at \$2.50 or \$2.75 and compete wrappers that cost \$1 less pound. This duty at once increased the wholesale prices of cigars from \$2 to \$5 became demoralized and manufacturers were compelled to use cheaper "fillers," to make smaller cigars and in other ways to deteriorate their goods. Often they squared accounts by reducing The effect upon the ten or twelve million consumers has been exasperating. That they still demand Sumatra wrapped cigars is seen from the fact that there has been no great diminution in the imports of Sumatra tobacco. The effect then has been bad upon the millions of cigar smokers: upon the tens of thousands of cigar workers, and upon thousands of small manu- of 12 cents per pound on goat hair is facturers. It is a doubtful boon to hundreds of large manufacturers. only real benefits expected from this that portion of the tariff aimed." duty were to be conferred upon the comparatively few growers of "wrapper" tobacco. Not that McKinley, who increased the duty at the instigation of Congressman LaFollette, of Wisconsin, who came from a tobacco-growing district, wished to aid the tobacco growers at the expense of the general public, but that he wished to make republican votes in farming districts. Now it so happens that Connecticut

tobbaco growers have been prosperous since 1890 and have been getting good prices for their tobacco. The New York Tribune and other republican papers have been accrediting this prosperity to McKinley so vigorously that it has that the farms of the west and south even made some of the democrats in are not yet all mortgaged and there are Connecticut believe its nonsense. The United States Tobacco Journal of Sep- England and the east around our "protember 10, in a two-column editorial, tected home markets" not yet abanshows that, by the Tribune's own admissions, Connecticut tobacco has been so improved by the use of new fertilizers before all farmers would be tenants of that it is "in appearance as good as Sumatra and better in quality." Of is the adjustment perfected in monucourse this is not true or eigar manu- facturing interests. It is true that in facturers would not pay \$3 for Sumatra most cases manufacturers have formed when they could get better for from 25 to 50 cents; but it is true that the better grade of tobacco grown in Connecticut is responsible for the increased prices and prosperity there. The fol- tion and take advantage of the duty lowing from this same journal forever disposes of the Tribune's absurdities:

What benefit can the domestic producer derive from the fact that we are cents more for his crop last year? That justment by the end of this century. does not prove that the domestic producers as a class received more. Conever did. So did the Wisconsin pro- nation, it is very hard to give it up.—ducer for his 70,000 cases. And the Iron Age.

he Two Dollars Per Pound Tax on Wrap-ping Tobacco Has Deteriorated Your (i-gars—It Has Also Reduced the Wages of was admitted at the 35 cent rate of Cigarmakers and Driven Small Manufact-urers Out of Business—It Does Not Help farmer got last year was therefore not due to McKinleyism, but to the poor results of the cigar leaf growing states; he simply got the 'more' at the ex-pense of his brother producers in the other states, and not at the expense of the Sumatra or the Sumatra importer.'

> The United States Tobacco Journal then shows that the increased duty did not catch the cigar leaf growers' vote: "Congressman LaFollette, of Wisconsin, the responsible author of the \$2 outrage contained in the tobacco schedule of the McKinley bill, was ignominiously defeated in his district, which is almost an exclusively tobacco growing district, and a democrat was elected in his place. Hon. W. E. Simonds, the representative of the First congressional district of Connecticut, the principal cigar leaf growing district of New England, was likewise defeated. So was the representative of the Big Flats of this state."

THE TARIFF ON GOAT HAIR. A Protectionist Paper Exposes the Injus-tice and Absurdity of It.

Judge Gray, of the United States supreme court, has just sustained the action of Collector Beard, of Boston, in second class wool and making it dutiable therefore at 12 cents per pound.

In commenting on this decision the American Wool and Cotton reporter (edited by a moderate protectionist) says in its issue of September 22:

"Of course the court did not consider whether this duty of 500 to 800 per cent. upon the pauper goat hair of Bombay or Russia is absurd or the reverse. The court simply decided that under the phraseology of the McKinley bill, all goat hair comes within the provisions of class 2 of the wool schedule and is therefore dutiable at 12 cents per pound. Under the tariff law which was in force previous to the passage of the Mc-

"As the law now reads, the hair of a primitive Russian or Bombay goat, worth 2 cents per pound, is dutiable at 12 cents per pound, while the wool of a primitive sheep at 33 per cent. ad valorem might get in at 3 cents per pound or less.

"The supreme court has decided upon the exact reading of the law, and it has reached a decision that must be conceded as correct by every person who economical standpoint.

"The fact that the law imposes a is from 2 to 3 cents per pound, and duty, has no bearing upon the question. The McKinley schedule is replete with these inconsistencies, and a close study ployed in constructing it will show that these seeming absurdities and ridiculous features did not get in by chance, but were cleverly devised schemes of men who knew what they wanted, and were not scrupulous in reaching for it. And it is this feature of the McKinley bill that has cast odium upon it, and has cost the republican party a large number of voters.

"It seems absurd to talk about 12 cents per thousand on 5 cent goods—perhaps per pound duty on common goat hair, seven-eighths of all. Then the trade escape from it.

"The Ohio wool growers have gained their point, but we fail to see where it can benefit them in the slightest. It is hardly probable that they contemplate establishing a common goat industry; nor is it at all probable that the exclusion of foreign goat hair will appreciably increase the demand for wool, certainly not domestic wool. It is a hardship which falls heavily upon carpet manufacturers and also upon consumers of low grade carpetings, and is of no material benefit to any one. A duty nonsensical; it means absolute prohibition, and that is what the framers of

It is not surprising that, understanding as it does how the wool schedule was concocted, the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, protectionist though it is, has come out in favor of free wool and dares to say that the McKinley bill is not perfect.

Adjusting Ourselves to Protection. The New York Tribune of September 22 says: "Protection has been our poicy for thirty years. All the interests of the country are adjusted to it."

There seems to be a slight error in this statement. The interests are adjusting themselves to it, but the process is not completed. The census shows a considerable number of farms in New doned. The adjusting in this line could be continued two or three more decades our millionaire land holders. Neither trusts to prevent competition and enable them to reap the benefits of high duties: but in a few cases manufacturers have been slow to grasp the situawouchsafed to them. In such cases they actually continue to compete with each other and the consumer sometimes gets goods at the "cheap" and "nasty" prices importing nearly as great a quantity of Sumatra under the \$2 tariff rate as we bill is doing its work better and faster did under the 35 cent rate? That the than the old semi-protective measures Connecticut producer received a few and if left alone might complete the ad-

-Nearly a year ago New South Wales pecticut produces the smallest quantity which had been a free trade colony, importing reaf. By far the largest quantity of our useful cigar leaf is produced per cent. to 15 per cent.; this has proved in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin very unpopular, and a great many think and Ohio. The domestic producer in that the government which came in on Pennsylvania, who raised a crop of 80,- this policy will be supplanted by the 000 cases, against the entire New En- free trade party at the next election. gland's 32,000 cases, received less for But history shows that where a protecthis last year's crop than he probably ive tariff has been entered into by any

SIMPLE WATER FILTER. It Is Simple in Construction and Does Its

Work Well. The best and purest water is supplied by the rain. At first this brings some impurities down from the air, which is always more or less charged with myriads of unwholesome germs that appear to us in the form of dust. This dust is washed out of the air and brought to the ground by the first portion of a shower, and then the water is so pure that if properly collected it may be used even for chemical purposes in place of distilled waterwhich, in fact, it is. But during the dry weather a vast quantity of these injurious matters and much filth, as dead insects, leaves and other waste stuff collect on the roofs and in the

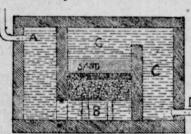
gutters, and thus find their way into

cisterns, or the streams and springs

that are mostly the washings of the

The enormous quantities of such matters may be estimated by every person who has cleaned a cistern, and the character of it is easily realized by the foul odor of the settlings that are taken out. It is not difficult to prevent this, and to insure a perfectly pure supply by the use of a simple filter. But it is advisable before the water from a roof enters a cistern that the first run of it should be diverted, and only that from the washed roof and gutters be allowed to enter. This is quite easy to be done by having a shut off valve in the leader, by which the water is turned into a waste pipe, and after a few minutes this is turned and the water let into the cistern. It is not difficult to make this device automatic, but it is only the work of a moment to make

the change in the leader pipe.
Then comes the filter, and this is a simple matter. The illustration shows how this may be constructed. It is



made of hard bricks laid in cement. The size may be four by two feet for a small building, and larger in prowater and avoid overflow. The water the space under the filter at B, and rising through it enters the chamber C, perforated by sufficient holes to pass the water, or it may be of spruce or the water. Or it may be made of bricks laid with one inch openings, or larger ones, between them, and covered by a sheet or galvanized wire net with halfinch mesh.

On this support is laid a few inches in depth of clean, coarse gravel, only not only freed from all suspended matfeared. But it is quite possible to take infection from the washing water, especially if the skin be wounded in any manner; and therefore it is advisable to filter even this, especially for the use of infants and children-so that the filter is desirable even for this domestic use alone.

The cover of this filter should be of something that may be removed for the purpose of cleaning the cistern. A plank cover that may be lifted off will be as good as anything else, but it should be well painted. If the filter is made of wooden planks it should be painted and finished with the enamel used for such purposes. Or it may be built up of cement, which is as good and durable as stone. It is better to paint the inside, even if it is of brick, and the enamel mentioned gives no taste to the water, and makes a surface like porcelain .- Country Gentleman.

PIG PEN POINTERS.

Do nor feed a suckling sow too much

better stay up all night than lose a litter of pigs. A good hog is born with a constitution if he has any.

A nog cannot have a good vitality if the breeding is neglected.

Breeding only from mature animals is one way to avoid disease. THE best plan of feeding the young

pigs is to plan especially for them. It is very rarely the case that it is prefitable to market a hog half fat.

that will support some hogs with profit. secured by a half-inch bolt, is raised up saving all of the pigs is to be ready for | should be 5 or 5 inches wide. When the

A TIGHT feeding floor, kept clean, is pneferable to feeding on the ground at into its place. K shows edge view of all seasons.

should it will pay to give them a little of order, and never are opened by anispecial attention. Until clover makes a good start to

grow, rye or wheat makes a good pasture for the hogs.

taining a good growth.

should not be fed to growing pigs is ter. There is probably no substance that the surplus fat thus produced will so lacking in uniformity as the milk check the growth of bone and muscle. from different cows in a herd, so far as The growth of these should be uniform quality is concerned. To adopt a uniwith the making of flesh.—National form standard for milk is a very diffi-

ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

steady Growth from Birth to Maturity

With the farmer one of the principal advantages in keeping cattle is that a up the roughness. To do this to the best advantage it is necessary to provide a growth, at least, very little grain is grown. A good supply of rough feed may be readily secured, and this can Fabyan house, seven miles distant. be fed to good thrifty cattle. At present prices it requires the very best of management to realize a fair profit from cattle. To let them make a slow growth so that three or four years is required for growth, and then when they are ready for market, must be sold as low-grade cattle, what will be droppings of birds, pollen of plants. realized from them will not pay for the cost of raising.

With cattle as with other stock, one of the items necessary for profit is a steady growth from birth to maturity. It is, of course, an item to secure this at as low a cost as possible, and in wintering good shelter is necessary to lessen the cost, for the reason that less grain is needed. That is, if cattle are comfortably sheltered in winter they can be kept growing steadily if they are well fed with roughness - hay, straw and corn fodder. . Cattle will thrive better with a good shelter in winter with hay alone than they will with corn alone. Supplying bran in addition to roughness will be of material help, especially if the roughness is first run through a cutting box. Feeding racks should be provided so as to lessen the waste as much as possible.

It should be remembered that the value of the feed is the same, and the work necessary to properly care for them is the same, whether the cattle are of a good grade or are scrubs, while there will be a very considerable difference in the grain secured in proportion to the food consumed.

At best, under present conditions, the margin of profit in feeding cattle is small, and every advantage should be taken to increase them. Selecting a good grade, giving them comfortable shelter and care, so as to maintain a steady growth, are all important. -St. Louis

FRUITFUL FLOWERS.

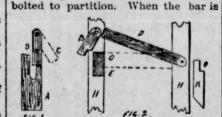
A Little Fraction of the Farm That Yields a Thousandfold.

A portion of the vegetable garden, about thirty feet square, and so located that the lawn joins two sides of it, and of such easy access that it has portion for others. The main point been made a place of delight and adis to have it large enough to pass the miration to every member of the family, and to visitors as well. Bordering, enters from a leader at A. It passes to and on opposite sides, are sweetpeas trained to the height of six feet or more, and now loaded with a pro and flows into the cistern by the screened pipe D. The cistern has a floor preferably of flagstone or slate, devoted to many varieties of roses, making the air fragrant with perfume during their season. At present, in hemlock plank, which give no taste to other portions of the plot, nasturtiums, marigolds, poppies, phloxes, coreopsis, pink balsam and the exquisite pansy, with its peculiar qualities distinguishing it from all other flowers-all of these seem to vie with each other in vigorous healthy growth and profusion of bloom, lading the air with delightful large enough not to pass through the fragrance. Bouquets of the most beaumeshes. This is covered with smaller tiful combinations adorn our tables; gravel as large as peas. On this is laid | sick rooms are made more cheerful; an two inches of broken and washed char- invalid daughter (now spending a year coal, and this is covered with fine, at home that impaired health may be sharp, clean sand. The water passes restored) exclaimed that she "never of the Potomac, and every available upwards through these layers, and is before so enjoyed the flowers;" and the writer while shut in by illness requests ter, but also purified of much dissolved that the blinds be thrown wide open, matter, and is the safest water for do- that unobstructed view of the flower mestic use as a drink. Water that is garden be fully afforded. Yes, brother boiled is quite free from dangerous farmer, let us in every possible vay engerms; it is the raw water that is to be courage our loving friends—the female members of our households-by our cheerful help in the work of planning, planting and caring for these "things of beauty" that the All Wise has so abundantly placed at our disposal to first real baptism of fire under the hecheer the lives so frequently sad and despondent-amid the cares and en- where, supported by Carroll's brigade, vironments of this world. Thus shall they made a glorious though unsuccess we be paid many fold in the pleasure ful charge. imparted to others, and receive rich measure of conscious satisfaction meted out to ourselves for such welidoing .- Irving D. Cook, in N. Y. Trib-

STABLE FASTENINGS.

Devices and Conveniences Needed Every First-Class Stable. Mr. W. H. Black, Flora Dale, Pa.,

sends to the Practical Farmer this description of "devices for securing bars between horse stalls and at stable doors, needed in every stable:" A, Fig. 1, is made of a bit of plank, 2 by 8 by 15 inches, and is nailed or



put in, the trap B, which is 2 by 2 by 12, and moves on a bolt, moves toward C, and then falls back to its place, and the bar cannot get out. Fig. 2 shows a the fortunes of the day. THERE are but very few farms but are door posts. The bar D, which is The only safe plan of being sure of out of the way when not in use. It of such incidents could be related bar descends it pushes B toward C, and when the bar enters O, the trap falls casion required. Private Kay was E. I have used these traps for years. Ir any of the pigs fail to grow as they They are always in place, never get out mals.

Solids in Milk.

The solids in milk vary from 12 to 151/2 per cent., and after the water has Do xor rely too much on the breed; been removed from the milk there will good feed is fully as important in ob- still be no uniformity in the solids, as they vary in their relative proportions ONE reason why very much corn of fat, caseine, sugar and mineral matcult matter.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-An appropriation of \$10,000 was recently made by congress to conduct experiments with electrical devices, pneumatic tutes and other contrivbetter opportunit; is afforded of using ances for the rapid transportation of mails.

-The great search-light on top of comfortable shelter so that during Mount Washington, which is now in successful operation, by the intense needed where a variety of crops is beam of light it projects has enabled people to read coarse print at the

> -The telephone demonstrated its usefulness in a new and very satisfactory manner during the recent strike at Buffalo by being used to gather soldiers from all over the state. Companies everywhere were summoned together and started for the scene of the trouble in very short spaces of time.

> -The latest electric carriage inventor hails from Boston, and has manufactured a two-seated vehicle, with a motor on the front axle and storage batteries under the seat. He claims his carriage can run sixty miles without recharging the cells, whose normal discharge is fifty-five amperes at forty volts.

> -A company has been started in Chicago for the purpose of manufacturing and selling an instrument called the waterphone. It is claimed this device can be attached to systems of water-piping, and will indicate leaks, waste of water and other causes of trouble by transmitting the sound of running water to the listener's ear.

> -The largest generator ever installed in Canada is going into the power station of the Ottawa Street railway. It weighs 33,000 pounds, and will furnish current for the road and for use in heating appliances with which the power house is to be equipped. This will be the first building in America heated throughout by electricity, unless Mr. Peabody, of this city, succeeds in finishing his electrical-heated house

> -In a recent address before the Chicago Electric club it was stated that within a year there will be in operation in this country five electric locomotives of from 700 to 1,200 horsepower, and weighing from forty-five to eighty tons. Such machines will haul trains of 450 tons at thirty miles per hour up a grade of twenty-six feet to the mile, and when operated at a voltage about double that now used on trolley roads, will develop high-speed service.

-The village of Edison, N. J., which was formerly known as Ogden, is the site of the works of the NewJersey and Pennsylvania Ore Concentration Co., and here Mr. Edison has established his magnetic ore separating apparatus. The ore as taken from the mine is run through enormous crushing machines and then passed through the Edison separator, where powerful magnets attract all the metal and allow other substances to be carried away. The metal is then run into pigs.

A WAR EPISODE.

How a Single Command Turned the Tide of Battle

Among the many little events which go to make up the history of the private soldier in the civil war the following episode, which will be remembered by every survivor of the old Corcoran legion, is of rare interest: When Gen. Grant took the command of the united armies of the United States in 1864, he made his headquarters with the Army man, regiment or brigade was at once called to the front and set to work. The Corcoran legion had been sta-

tioned at Suffolk. Va. It had received a light experience in battle at the Blackwater, but Grant had a sterner work for its members to do, and in May, 1864, they were ordered to the front and reported promptly. They were assigned to the Second Division of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and their roic Hancock was at Spottsylvania,

At North Anna, on May 24, shortly before dark, the 69th and 170th New York volunteers of the Corcoran legion were advanced in line of battle

to which the 69th and 170th New York had been attached for the purpose of Private Joseph W. Kay, of Company B, WHEAT No. 2 red 10th N. Y. volunteers, and who was serving as mounted orderly, and said:
"Boy, ride for that fence and halt BUTTER—Creamery.....

those colors there!" No, sooner said than done, and the colors were halted. The boys of the Sixty-ninth-for such it proved to berallied around them, and in less time | FLOUR-Good to choice...... than it takes to tell it they were back again in the thickest of the fight. This had the effect of steadying the entire line, and produced a marked effect on

Such incidents as this were frequent ly known to turn the tide of battle at an opportune moment, and thousands where the private soldier did a whole man's and a brave man's duty when ocwounded and had a horse shot under him in one of the battles of the Wilderness, and at Cold Harbor he received wounds from which he has ever since

suffered .- N. Y. Press. She Had Him. Smartallick was showing off his great knowledge to a girl the other evening. "Can a person strike unless he has something to strike with?" he asked.

He gave a conquering snicker. "What do these laboring men strike with?" and he snickered again.
"With unanimity." she replied promptly and he pulled in his horns.-Detroit

"Certainly," she said, without think

A Simple Water Test.

Into a perfectly clean bottle, having stopper of ground glass, put five Stylish and Pretty Costumes for ounces of water to be tested. To the water add ten grains (by weight) of pure granulated white sugar. Cork tight and set in a window, exposed cesse costume of velvet, with lace, has freely to light, but not to the direct a high collar and a deep fall of lace over rays of the sun. Do not disturb the the front. The sleeves are full at the bottle, and keep the temperature as tops, fit rather snugly at the elbows, near 70 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. and end midway between the elbows within forty-eight hours an abundance filled cut by lace, headed by a full ruchof whitish specks will be seen floating | ing of lace which is set in the edge of about, and the more organic matter the | the sleeve. This makes a sort of undermore specks. In a week or ten days, if sleeve effect, which indicates beyond the water is very bad, the odor of the shadow of a doubt that we are to moving the stopper. The little specks will settle to the bottom, where they tant day. will appear as white flaky masses. Such water should not be used for drinking purposes. This easy test is given by one of the state boards of health for domestic use.

No Life There.

Little Dot-What's all this talk 'bout Mars? Does folks live there? Little Johnny-They used to live there, but they is all dead long ago.

"How do you know?" "I heard papa say the names of all the seas an' lakes an' islands an' things is from dead languages."-Good News.

"Did Miss Sowerby have her photographs taken yesterday?" "Yes."

"Good likeness?" "Yes, must have been, for she refused to take them of the photographer."-Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Greatest Race on Record Is the race for popularity won by Hostet-ter's Stomach Bitters. It took the lead at the ter's Stomach Bitters. It took the lead at the start and distanced all competitors. It erad-icates indigestion, malarial complaints, ail-ments of the bladder and kidneys, nervous-ness, neuralgia, rheumatism. Physicians commend, the public knows its value, the press endorses. Grand are its credentials, grander still its success.

"Dip you know his business had run down?" "I had supposed so. I heard he was going to wind it up."—Nast's Weekly.

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.

That was a pretty hard story to swallow, said the cellar when the upper part of the house fen into it.—Texas Siftings.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"So you have a new servant girl," said one housewife to another. "Yes." "How does she lies you?"—Washington Star.

Tile American Brewing Co. of St. Louis make the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" —Golden, sparkling, pure.

A GREAT many who try to act the prodigal son find too late that they have acted the calf instead.—Atchison Globe. CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's

Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute WHEN a boy is smart there is a question whether he gets it from her folks or his people.—Atchison Globe.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cost only 25 cents a box They are proverbially known throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box."

THE man wno figures in an explosion begins at the bottom and works up Nor necessarily after a bird-the man

THE GENERAL MA	RKE	ETS	
KANSAS C			
CATTLE-Best beeves			
Stockers '			
Native cows			
HOGS-Good to choice heavy			
WHEAT-No. 2 red	64		
No. 2 hard	61		61%
CORN-No. 2 mixed	375	2003	37%
OATS-No. 2 mixed	26	@	2614
RYE-No. 2	50	@	51
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 (0	@ 2	20
Fancy	1 90	@ 2	95
HAY-Choice timothy	7 00	@ 8	50
Fancy prairie	6 00	@ 6	50
BRAN	54	@	55
BUTTER - Choice creamery	19	0	21
CHEESE-Full cream			
EGGS-Choice			
POTATOES		0	50
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Fair natives	3 50	@ 4	75
Torone	0 90	60 9	15

on the left, and soon engaged the enemy. It became very hot, and shot and shell flew about promiscuously. But the confederate line was the longer, so both flanks were turned, and the boys were gradually forced back.

At this juncture Col. Thomas A. Smyth, then commanding Carroll's brigade to which the 69th and 170th New York

CATTLE—Fair natives. 3 20 6 3 170

Texans. 2 20 6 3 15

WHGS—Heavy. 48 9 6 5 80

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 70 16 71

CORN—No. 2 mixed. 30 6 30

ATS—No. 2 mixed. 30 6 30

RYE—No. 2 5346 54

BUTTER—Creamery 2 1 6 25

LARD—Western steam. 8 20 6 8 30 PORK-New..... CHICAGO.

PORK NEW YORK. CATTLE-Native steers...... 3 60 @ 4 90

Cost and Cure.

Years.

bottle of

POTTSTOWN, PA. I was a sufferer from neuralgia for ten years; tried all kinds of remedies without relief, and had given up all hope. I tried a

ST. JACOBS OIL, and it effected such wonderful relief that I recommend it to all. CHAS. LAW, JR. Bottle.



THE USE OF VELVET.

tumn Wear.

Velvet is coming prominently to the front as an autumn material. The prin-If the water contains organic matter, and wrists, the remaining space being rancid butter will be noticed on re- return to the old fashioned half-opened sleeve and under-sleeve at no very dis-

Among the most popular ideas in costumes the Russian still prevails. Although this style has been before the public for some months, it seems to increase rather than the opposite. It is, however, evident that decided offorts will be made to modify and diversify the styles of making and finishing this class of costumes. There are bodices that fit closely at the back and are slightly full at the front and belted in, the fullness being drawn in little gathbuckle of the belt. These blouses, or blouse-bodices, as one might call them by way of distinction, are made with fitted backs and back and under-arm forms only, the fronts being cut whole.

One of the most stylish of these has a very wide turned-over collar; indeed, it fills the entire space between the neck at the waist-line. Some of them are without sleeves, and when made of dark or black velvet and worn over light SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill. and fancy dresses, they are exceedingly pretty.-N. Y. Ledger.

ERADICATES BLOOD POI-SSS SON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.

WM.S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since.

C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF

CASES OF SKIN CANCER. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed ree. Swift Specific Co, Atlanta, Ga.

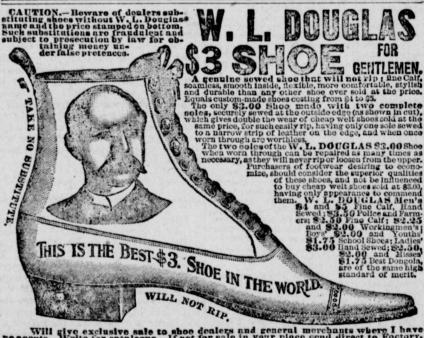
Give the Boys a Chance.

Our successful business men of to-day in the majority of cases were poor boys who struggled hard for an education. They started in life with few resources. and their integrity as their only capital. No young man need ever spend a day inidleness who has an education and whomakes use of it. Too many young men break down in school life through inattention to health. They emerge dyspeptics, their stomachs all gone, their constitution scattered, all because they fail to pay dueregard to the laws of health. Long continued constipation is the bane of academic ers on either side of the rather large life. Nine persons out of ten who follow sedentary pursuits suffer from this cause and yet there is a remedy within their reach. The Laxative Gum Drop will cure any case no matter how bad and once corrected the evil will not return. The Laxative Gum Drops are a mild and gentle cathartic, contain no taste of medicine, they and the tops of the sleeves. There are can be carried in the pocket without any very wide revers, narrowing to a point suspicion that they are medicated. They are put up in two sizes and sell for 10c. and 25c. a box. Get them of any dealer.



N. W.

Bulleng Moore Emergalo, KANSAS CITY.



THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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



With housewives of all lands, all creeds and all ages is: "Which is the best Cooking Stove?" We answer this question to-day by proclaiming "CHARTER OAK STOVES" to be the best in every conceivable respect.

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

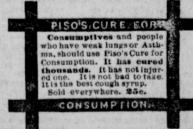
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NEWSPAPER OR CATALOGUE WORK. Copper Half-Tones for Fine Printing.

Write for Samples and Prices. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO. PISO'S CURE EOR



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

The Ex-Senator Opens the Campaign at Topeka.

Thousands Flock to Hear His First Speech of the Campaign-He Reminds Republicans of Their Duty in the Present Contest.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—An hour and a half before the time set for the appearance of Hon. John J. Ingalls at the Grand opera house Saturday night 6,000 persons occupied the seats and the aisles, and fully as many more crowded outside around the house

Being introduced, Mr. Ingalls stepped forward and delivered an address which has been more anxiously looked for than any other utterances ever pronounced in Kansas.

After some personal explanations

Mr. Ingalls said: I have during the past three months talked with scores, yes, with hundreds of business men in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the other great commercial citie the Atlantic seaboard; I have talked them upon the sea: I talked with them as I met them in Europe; men who had hereto fore acted with the democratic party, they said to me that while the republican policy of pro-tection was not all that they desired; while there were features of the McKinley bill that they did not like, that they had adjusted their iness to it, and that they had discovered that the results were not what they had bee

They found that wages had arisen: they found that the prices of the necessaries of life had diminished; they found that the importa-tion of non-dutiable goods had decreased; they said what this country needed in its business energies and resources is permanence, and ability, and repose. We know that if President Harrison is chosen for another four years we shall have permanence and tranquility and repose, but if Grover Cleveland is elected we know we shall have four years of agitation, of turmoil, of disturbance and uncertainty, and we are going to vote for Benjamin Harrison [Applause.] Therefore, I say to you fellow citizens that this campaign has been transferred from the east to the west. This is the battleground of the remaining portion of this campaign and unless the democratic party can secure recruits in the great agricultural states of the west and the northwest, unless they can make some inroad into the republican column, unless they can secure enough repub-licans upon one pretext or another, through the people's party, to vote for James B. Weaver. then the handwriting on the wall is recorded and the doom of Grover Cleveland and the democratic party is sealed. [Great applause.] So I say, fellow citizens. we have been accus-omed always at the outset of every campaign to speak of it as being one of great gravity, of extreme seriousness as involving m

ssues that might result in a catastrophe.

I say to you that it is not the language of ex aggeration, it is not the language of passion, it is not the language of prejudice, when I say to you that here in the great agricultural states of the west and the northwest the battle of this campaign is to be waged: and unless the demo cratic party can cajole, unless they can in some way or other break the directness and vigor and energy of the republican column here, then the election of Mr. Harrison is as assured as the rising of the sun on the 8th of November.

[Great cheering.]
But I hope I shall not in any way whateve interfere with any plan of campaign by alienating a democratic vote. If there be in this vast assembly, if there be anywhere within the borders of this state, if there be anywhere within the reach of the domain which these newspapers are to reach to-morrow, any mar who believes that it is not a matter of national misfortune and calamity that the whole policy of this government should be reversed, that the tide of all civilization should be rolled backward, then I ask him to reflect before yielding to any seduction whatever, before yielding to any menace whatever, and upon any pretext casting his vote for James B. Weaver and the electors upon that ticket. The demo crats are engaged in a very peculiar campaign. In the north, in other states than this, I am told they are going for Gen. Weaver. They seem to be going for him in the south also. seem to be going for un [Tumultuous laughter.]

I have no desire to dig up t undergarment. I have no purpose to revive the passions of the war. I have heard a great deal about magnanimity and I believe the platform of our distinguished friend, the people's party declares that the war is over and that the union cannot be pinned by bayonets. I beg leave to add that it cannot be cemented by eggs. I an willing as any man to forgive and forget, bu there ought to be reciprocity.

I believe my democratic friends say that there is a force bill issue in this campaign; I don't think there is: but I think there ought to I have no authority to speak for the re-dican organization, but I affirm that this nation will never be properly restored: I affirm that there never will be absolute restoration between the two sections until it is just exactly as safe for James B. Weaver or any other northern man, whatever may be his politics, to talk in Georgia, whatever he pleases, as it will be to talk in Kansas, and I affirm beyond all that, that the mission of republicanism as such will never be accomplished until it is just exactly as safe for a black republican to vote in Mississippi as it is for a white democrat to vote here in Shawnee county.

For more than twenty-five years; yes, for more than thirty years, the republican party has practically had charge and controlled the national government, for under the Cleveland hiatus. I speak advisedly, for he never was elected, the senate was republican. In this interval the republican party has established the supremacy of the constitution: it has created a sovereign nation; it has made freedom, the state indestructible, and the nation indissoluble. It has also enfranchised free men and abolished slavery. It has invented national banks and a firm currency, and maintained an official system of unprecedented strength and flexibility. It made paper money legal tender, and it resumed specie payment. It suppressed polygamy and organized the empire of the west by the land laws which have given homes to millions of the public domain.

President Harrison is the only man who has sat in the presidential chair for the last half century that could conduct every department of the government himself and run it without a of the government himself and run it without a break. He was a gallant and heroic soldier. He was an eminent lawyer. Has been an effi-cient and trained legislator. He is a courageous man. He is not afraid to do right. He is a pa-visite way by helicyse in the American records. man. He is not afraid to do right. He is a patriotic man, he believes in the American people and spells the word "Nation" with the biggest letter "N" in the alphabet. His letter in reply to the objections of Lord Salisbury to continue the modus vivendi of the sealing trouble with Great Britain is, in my judgment, one of the finest, one of the ablest, one of the strongest state papers of this country. He wrote it himself. He had no secretary of state, and he is just exactly as competent to conduct the nego-tiations with any foreign power of Europe as he is competent and willing to look over the private papers in the case of a pensioner applying for a pension.

The tariff we hear so much about, I believe and I understand that the party believes that everything we can't manufacture or raise ald be admitted free. That is the reason should be admitted free. That is the reason we admit products of the soil or manufacture, with the exception of articles of luxury like champagne, silk and diamonds, which are chiefly used by the rich. But upon everything that we can raise, that we can produce or that we can manufacture, the republican party believes that a duty should be imposed sufficiently large to prevent the manufacturers and producers of other countries from landing their wares and merchandise tries from landing their wares and merchandise down in our market at a less price than we can produce or raise them at our rate of wages and our interest upon invested capital. That is simple and plain enough. That, I understand, is the republican theory of protection and that is the theory involved in the McKinley bill, est logical and effective machine

for protection that has ever been fatroduced into American politics. [Applause.]

I want to say to you that William McKinley is not popular in Europe. [Laughter and cheering.] If William McKinley were running for office he would not obtain a vote in Germany,

Meeting of Stalwart Democrats at Topeka. or France, or Italy, or England. He is regarded as the arch enemy of the industries of those countries, with hoof and horns and a forked tail. As I said, I do not know what the purpose of the democratic party is in case they are successful upon the question of the tariff, but there is not a tyrant or despot, there is not a pam pered aristocrat, there is not a manufacturer who has grown rich upon the American mar-ket, who does not pray to-day for the election of Grover Cleveland and the success of the democratic ticket. Not one. Whatever we may understand about this question, whatever we may understand about this question, whatever the democratic party may pretend will be or will not be the policy on this question, the manufacturers and the merchants and the governing classes of all the other civilized countries believe the statement of the countries are statement of the countries and the countries are statement of the countrie tries believe that democratic success means destruction of taxation and therefore they are in favor of the election of Grover Cleveland and pefeat of Benjamin Harrison. It is not always safe to do as your enemies want you to do.

I know something of the condition of Euro pean labor and the manner of living in those countries where free trade prevails. I know the hopelessness of the penury and the poverty with which they are afflicted. I have seen women and children working like field hands at the agriculture of Germany. I have seen them moving and spreading the hay and raking in the mowing and spreading the nay and raking in the fields and digging and plowing. I seen them with long-handled rakes leveling the road behind a great granite roll that was crushing stone. I have seen women at work upon railroad dumps. I have seen women harnessed with dogs drawing garbage in the south of Europe. If there he any American citizen who rope. If there be any American citizen who believes there is anything to be gained by an exchange of American condition for the condiion of labor in free trade countries, I wish he could have the opportunity of an object lesson

HOP LUNG AND CHOW TAI.

Chinese High Joints Selected to Raise Funds and Fight the Exclusion Act. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. - Hop Lung and Chow Tai are two of the most prominent Chinamen in Chicago. They are merchants, and Chow Tai is a frequent contributor to the Chicago daily newspapers. He writes and reads English with equal fluency. Both arrived in mission.

the city yesterday on an important Their first business after getting settled at their handsome apartments "with bath" at the Arlington. was to call at the Chinese legation. They had a long conference with the minister, relative to the Chinese exclusion act. The outcome of the conference was related to a correspondent by Chow Tai.

"We have concluded to put the constitutionality of the Geary exclusion act to a legal test," he said. "We have the opinion of the ablest legal talent in the country that the law is unconstitutional. The Chinese residents of Chicago have got together and employed Luther Laffin Mills as their attorney to conduct the test case. Before taking definite action, however, it was thought best to see the Chinese minister: that was the object of our conference. The minister approves our course, and we shall go ahead now with some matters which will have an important bearing on the subject."

What these matters are became apparent later, when the two Chicago emissaries entered a carriage and drove to the business house of leading Chinese residents of Washington. They are the accredited agents of an association of Chinese residents of Chicago, with whom the idea of employing counsel originated, and are authorized to solicit funds for the purpose of defraying all expenses connected with the case. After completing their work here they will visit New York, Boston, Philadelphia

VEILED AS A WOMAN.

town to another. Deputy Sheriff Porter, of Caledonia county, did not like the looks of the rig. The woman sat too stiffly and there was too little communication between them. So he overhauled the turnout and asked the driver who he was and who his passengers were. He stated that he knew nothing about his passengers except that they were French women; that he had hired to carry them to St. Johnsbury, and that he was carrying out his part of the contract without asking any questions. Deputy Sheriff Porter was hunting

for the Chinese underground railroad, which has been in such active operation of late, and he needed no further evidence that the right clew had been struck at last. With a quick movement he jerked the veil from the faces of the supposed women and two badly frightened Chinamen were unveiled. They jabbered in their unintelligible language, but could say nothing. All three men were promptly arrested.

There has been a big traffic in Chinamen who come within the restrictions of the Chinese exclusion act in the last few months and conductors have grown rich in the illegal business. Contractors have been paying from \$20 to \$100 a head for transporting Chinamen across the line, and a steady stream of these immigrants has been pouring into the country across the Vermont border. The arrest will check the traffic for the time being

Rebel Mexican Indians EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 10. - Four hundred soldiers from the City of Mexico arrived at Chihuahua last evening and took up the march for Guerro. They are sent as reinforcements to the troops already in the field against the small band of Indians who captured Gen. Rejal and staff and killed forty-one federal soldiers some weeks since. The Indiana do not number over seventy-five, and there are fully 500 soldiers after them now, besides the 400 en route. They have retreated into the mountains and taken a position from which the government has failed to dislodge them.

Corner Stone Laid.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 10.-The corner stone of the Church of the Sacred Hear's in West Atchison was laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Lillis, of St. Patrick's cathedral, Kansas City, Mo., and music was furnished by St. Benedict's band, of this city. Father Matthew is the pastor of the new church

Topeka.

Fusion With the Populists Strongly Denounced-Resolutions Adopted and an Address Issued-State Central Committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 8.—The conference of stalwart democrats called to meet in this city assembled yesterday, but was not called to order until nearly W. M. Mitchell called the meeting to

order and introduced A. A. Harris, of Fort Scott, as chairman. His speech outlined the policy which the convention was expected to pursue.

Resolutions drawn up to be presented by J. B. Crouch and adopted by the convention were as follows:

The stalwart democrats of Kansas in convention assembled at Topeku, on this the 7th day of October, 1892, declare as follows: 1. We most heartily approve the ennuncia-tion of democratic faith and doctrine by the national democratic convention at Chicago in

2. Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, as statesmen and patriots, are eminently worthy the highest offices in the gift of the American people, and we solemnly promise to do all in our power, consistent with honor, to secure their election.

3. The action of the state convention of July

6, in attempting to bind democrats to the sup-port of the so-called people's party state ticket, was a crime without a parallel in the political history of our country. It does violence to every conception of honorable principles, is contrary to democratic precept and practice, is not binding upon democrats, nor will we be bound thereby. It is the duty of every demo-crat in Kansas to exercise his individual judgment in voting for state officers.

4. We were democrats before that convention, we are democrats now, faithful and true, but we are freemen and refuse to yield our judgments and consciences to despotic dictation 5. It is the duty of all Kansas in the crisis now pending in our state, to so cast their bal lots as best to promote the honor and glory of the state, and the prosperity and happiness of

our people.
6. In the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth districts there are regularly nominated democratic candidates for congress. We urge upon our friends in these districts to give them an active and cordial support. We also urge the support of all regular democratic nominees for the dif-ferent offices throughout the state, who are not members of the so-called people's party, or who are not in sympathy with its principles. 7. It is not true that the people of this great republic are on the verge of either moral, po-

litical or national ruin. 8. The people of Kansas are abundantly able to pay their debts and have no intention of atpting to repudiate their just obligations. 9. We are opposed to the enactment by the legislature of this state of any law tending to pair the obligation of contracts, or which will in any wise injuriously affect the credit of

10. We are opposed to legislation which will unnecessarily disturb the harmonious relations now existing between employer and employe, or which will deprive faithful and honest labor

of its just reward.

11. We are in favor of a convention to revise our state constitution, and request our friends to vote therefor. 12. We are opposed to the sub-treasury and land loan schemes, and to the governmental

ownership of railroads with the consequent dis-franchisement of more than one million of our fellow citizens, as demanded by the Omaha platform of the so-called people's party. 13. We are opposed to all sumptuary legisla-tion, to state socialism and communism in all their various forms, and declare in the language of our illustrious leader that "paternal ism has no place in the creed of democracy."

14. Conscious of the rectitude of our inter tions, we confidently submit our action and this

declaration of our principles to the scrutiny of an intelligent and tair minded people. In the afternoon the resolutions were adopted and an address issued to the democracy of Kansas. The state central committee appointed was as follows: First —: Second, R. S. Davis, Atchison: Third, Charles S Shepard, Leavenworth; Fourth, John D. Cruise, Kansas City, Kan. Chinese Contrabands and a Wagon Driver
Arrested in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 10.—Two heavily veiled persons clothed in women's garb were driven across the line from Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, —: Sixtenth Medical Property of the Columbus, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, —: Sixtenth Medical Property of the Columbus, Sixtenth Medical Property of the Col Canada yesterday by Carlan Worth. To all appearances the party were respectable country folks traveling from one City: Twenty-second, Jerry Sheehan, Solomon City; Twenty-third, W. C. Schull, Council Grove; Twenty-fourth, Alf Roberts, Emporia; Twenty-fifth, William I. Joseph, Potwin; Twenty-sixth, Ed M. Hewins, Cedar Vale; Twenty seventh, F. Hamrich, Arkansas City; Twenty eighth, A. H. Chapman, Wellington; Twenty-ninth, A. C. Burroughs, Wichita: Thirtieth, John B. Fugate, Newton: Thirty-first, W. A. Norris, Salina: Thirty-second, A. G. Morris, Clyde: Thirty-third, Duncan Freeman, Beloit; Thirty-fourth, George D. Abell, Lincoln; Thirty-fifth, D. M. Bell, Lyons: Thirty-sixth, Frank P. Hettinger, Hutchinson: Thirty-seventh, I. W. Stout, Medicine Lodge Harry Brice, Cimparon: Thirty-sighth, W. B. Jackson. Brice, Cimarron: Thirty-eighth, W. B. Jackson, Garden City, J. G. Arnold, Ness City: Thirty-ninth, A. P. Ridenour, Hugoton: Fortieth, H.

R. Pruett. Hill City. The Address.

J. G. Lowe, chairman of the committee on address, submitted the following report:

regret the action of the democratic state cor vention, held at Topeka, July 6, in nominating the people's party state ticket, and we hereby solemnly, in convention assembled, express our disapproval thereof and our inability to accept such action as democratic or binding upon

democrats. Political parties are formed and exist for the purpose of enabling the citizens of a common country, in an effective manner, through the press, from the platform and at the ballot box to give an expression of their political convic-tions, untrammeled by dictation from any one without, and to establish in this manner what politics and principles of government are best adapted to promote the public welfare and to insure to the greatest number the greatest amount of good and disseminate those policies and principles in that manner best calculated

to promote their success. The individual members composing a political party commit to the judgment of their chosen representatives in convention assembled the choice of the persons through whom the poli-cies, principles and teachings of the party can be best, most appropriately and most effectual-ly carried out. But to challenge the support of the individual, the nominee of the convention must be such as fairly and honestly represents the principles of his party, and who will in good faith accept them openly and publicly and promulate them from the piatform and through the press. When such candidates are repre-sented, it is the political duty of and the individual member of the party is politically bound to support him.

But when any political party in convention assembled departs from this uniformly exist-ing and established usage custom and law, a law demanded by every consideration of good faith, a custom universally recognized and a usage as old as party organization, and without eny authorized change of party policy and principle, selects as candidates asking the suffrages of the people of that organization men who represent political principles at variance with, hostile to and different from those adopted by the party, and men who stand pledged to promote the interests and welfare of another party, such action implies bad faith and is a frustration of the primary ends, objects and purposes of party organization.

The convention at Topeka July 6 did this very thing when it presented for the suffrages of the

democratic party in Kansas the nominees of the people's party for state officers, candidates the people's party for state offers, candidates standing upon a platform which condemns the principles and policies advocated by the democratic party, and of a political organization hostile to the democratic party, and men who stand pledged both by platform and speech to destroy the democratic party, men advocating doctrines more erroneous, more injurious, more pernicious than have ever before been advanced or advocated by any other political party or organization in this country. They advocate, and express, and are bound by the strongest party ties to the most extreme doctrines of paternalism, to doctrines destructive of human rights and the material interests and welfare of the and the material interests and welfare of the whole country and utterly and wholly subver sive of democratic doctrines, principles, tradi-tions and teachings. This action of the conven-tion is not binding upon either the judgment or the conscience of democrats, and carries with it no moral or political obligation which can bind the individual. Political conventions are mat-ters of conscience and cannot be blotted out by the unauthorized action of any body of men.
No party convention has the right to make its
party responsible for the errors and mistakes
of a hostile political organization. When it attempts this it transconds the power delegated to it, it violates the sacred rights of its constituency, it merits the condemnation of its fol lowers. No party has a right to say to its members, you shall vote for men of opposite poli

tical faith. When it attempts this it destroys its own identity and voluntarily surrenders itself to the party whose candidates it nominates. We de nounce this principle as pernicious, wholly de-structive of all political organizations, and call upon the loyal democracy of Kansas to assist in defeating this scheme to surrender our or ganization into the hands of its enemy.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

A Few Advanced Figures From the Cen WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The census bulletin giving the manufacturing statistics of 100 leading cities will be ready about the 15th inst. The figures in all cases have not been verified. From advance information the preliminary figures showing the amounts of increase in several of the leading manufacturing cities can be given at this time, all, however, being subject to revision. In most cases the verified schedules are expected to give greater amounts than

quoted here. Kansas City, Mo., shows an increase of more than 1,200 manufacturing establishments over the number given in the census of 1880, of \$10,000,000 of capital, \$8,000,000 of wages paid and \$25, 000,000 in value of products.

St. Joseph, Mo., shows an increase of more than fifty establishments, of more than \$3,000,000, of more than \$1,250,000 in wages paid and \$6,000,000 in value of products.

Kansas City, Kan., was paying in 1890 on a capital of \$11,000,000 more than \$4,000,000 in wages, and showing a value of products of more than \$14,-

Evansville, Ind., shows an increase of capital in the period named of more than \$2,000,000 on a basis of \$2,000,000, an increase in the number of hands employed of more than 1,600, and in wages paid an increase of more than \$400,000.

Minneapolis shows an increase of 2,300 establishments, \$40,000,000 capital, \$13,000,000 in wages paid and \$60,000,000 in value of products.

St. Paul shows an increas: of more than 1,000 establishments, an increase of 12,000 hands employed, of \$7,000,000 increase in wages and more than \$20,-000,000 increase in products.

Chicago shows an increas: of more than 6,000 establishments, of nearly \$230,000,000 in capital, of \$80,000,000 in wages paid, and nearly \$400,000,000 in value of products.

Of the eastern cities, New York shows increase of 13,000 establishments, \$140,000,000 of capital, \$125,000,000 in wages paid, and nearly \$300,000,000 in value of products.

Rochester, N. Y., shows an increase of more than 1,000 establishments, \$12,-000,000 in wages, and more than \$40, 000,000 in value of products.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES. Recent Alarmist Statements Rather Ex-

aggerated.

London, Oct. 8.—The sensational reports current of the prevalence of a severe depression in the commercial and agricultural interests of Great Britain have caused the Associated press repre sentative here to make special inquiries at the labor bureau and in other quarters. The officials of the labor bureau stated that while the prevailing oppression is considerable, it is not unprecedented. Taking the returns of the whole of the trades unions reporting during September, 5 per cent. of the number of workmen are shown to be

out of employment. The report embraces 250,000 union workmen. The ship building trade is the worst affected. Next comes the cotton, iron and steel industries. signs of improvement in the ship building trade are likely to be seen in the near future. It seems probable that not less than from 20 to 25 per cent. of the workmen will soon be idle. As is usual during recurrent periods of de- to carry on the work made necessary by pression, the building trades are the last to suffer. Masons and carpenters will be fully employed during the winter and their prospects are good at an increased rate for overtime, with a reduction of their hours of labor from fifty-five to fifty-two hours.

Statistics of Grain Production. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-The superintendent of the census has issued the preliminary statistics of cereal production in the United States. The figures are as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Barley	3,221,009	78,349,302
Buckwheat	838,877	12, 170, 668
Corn	72,068,074	1,124,559,312
Oats	28,297,272	809, 108, 797
Rye	2,173,622	28,292,244
Wheat	33,574,341	468, 206, 778
Totals	149, 179, 185	3,520,967,511
In 1880 the figures	were:	
Barley	1,997,727	43,997,496
Buckwheat	848,389	11,891,327
Corn	62,338,509	1,754,791,678
Oats	16, 144, 593	407,858,999
Rye	1,842,232	19,831,593
Wheat	35,430,333	459, 488, 137
Totals	118,631,779	2,697,580,222
The state of the s		

Killed By Coal Gas. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8 .- James Roger and his wife were found dead at their home, No. 163 Jefferson avenue, having had been dead for some hours when found, and from the position of the bodies had evidently tried to reach a window, but were overpowered before they succeeded. Rogers was a deputy sheriff connected with the justice courts He was 50 years old and his wife 49.

GROVER'S GREETING.

Democratic Clubs Meet in New York City.

Mr. Cleveland Received With Great Enthusiasm-He Speaks on the Duty of the Party in the Present Emergency.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- The second quadrennial convention of the national association of democratic clubs opened

vesterday. The boxes were filled with fashion ably dressed ladies who seemed to fully share the enthusiasm of their fathers. brothers or husbands, and the whole great auditorium crowded when a little before 11 o'clock ex-Lieut.-Gov. Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, president of the association, was discovered com ing up on the stage. There was a shout which grew to a roar when close behind him the figure of Grover Cleveland was recognized.

Mr. Black at the conclusion of his speech turned toward Mr. Cleveland, who arose at the moment, and presented him to the audience. When the cheers that greeted him had subsided Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It affords me special pleasure to extend to you on this occasion a hearty welcome. As a citizen of this proud municipality I am glad to assure you that our hospitality is always open and gener-ous. In behalf of a community distinguished for its Americanism and toleration in all matters of belief and judgment I know I may extend a cordial greeting to those who here represent political thoughtfulners and sincerity. As an unyielding and consistent believer in demo cratic principles, I trust I need not hesitate to pledge to the representatives of organized de-mocracy the good will and fraternal sympathy

of this democratic city.
Your meeting is the council of war which pre cedes a decisive battle, and your deliberations should be the preparation for stormy conflict. All your weapons and all your equipments are soon to be tested. You have organized and labored and you have watched and planned to in sure your readiness for the final engagement now near at hand. This, then, is no holiday assemblage, but an impressive convocation in furtherance of the designs and purposes for the accomplishment of which you and those you represent are banded together. These designs and purposes, as declared by your as-sociation, are: The preservation of the consti-tution of the United States; the autonomy of the states: the self government and freedom of elections; opposition to the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of the government, economically administered, and the promotion of economy in all branches of the public ser

These professions embody the purest patriotism and loftiest aspirations of American citi-Though at all times they should suggest to us the strongest obligations to politica effort, their motive forces as incentives to political activity and watchfulness should be irresistible at a time when the constitution is held in light esteem as against the accomplishment of selfish purposes, when the state boundaries are hardly a barrier to centralized power, and when local self government and freedom of

elections are the scoff of partisanship.

Those who subscribe to the creed of this association and make any claim to sincerity can hardly excuse themselves for lack of effort, at a time when the necessities of the government economically administered have but little relation to the taxation of the people and when extravagance in the public service has been a contagious plague. To those who hope for better things, this convention of democratic clubs is a bright promise of reform. Unorganized good intentions and idie patriotic aspirations cannot successfully contend for mastery with the compact forces of private interests and greed, nor is the organization always the most iseful which has the widest extent.

The real benefit of political organization is found in its nearness to the people and in the directness of its action. Or course harmony and unity of purpose are absolutely essential. In this view your assembling together is most important, in so far as it promotes this harmony and unity by conference and a consideration of methods and in so far as it inspires re effective your work at home. Therefore I am sure that I can say nothing better in taking my leave of you than to wish that your convention may be a most profitable and encourage.

Two Austrians Arrive First at Berlinging my leave of you than to wish that your convention may be a most profitable and encourage.

BERLIN Oct. 5.—At 9:30 a. m. vesterday ing one and that at its conclusion you may rein the cause of true democracy.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.

Secretary Rusk Thinks His Department Ought to Have More—Cholera Has No Effect on the Revenue.

Washington, Oct. 5 .- The depart ment estimates of expenditures of the government for the next fiscal year. ending June 30, 1894, under the law, should have been in the hands of the secretary of the treasury, who is charged with their transmission to congress, on the 1st inst., but they have not yet made their appearance. As a matter of fact they don't generally reach the treasury much before the date of meeting of congress.

Secretary Rusk's depart ment of agri culture has practically completed his estimates, and they only need revision to make them ready for the secretary of the treasury. He says they do not vary materially from the appropriations made by congress for the current year, a total of about \$3,000,000. Some slight additions will be recommended, in order the extension of the scope and purpose of the department.

"If congress does what ought to be done to advance and encourage the agricultural interest of the country," said Secretary Rusk, "it will appropriate \$50,000,000, but as it is all that vast interest, the greatest in the land, has had appropriated for it by the government is \$3,000,000 a year. Why, a single vessel for the navy costs more than that, and several of them are being built every year,

As to the operations of the current year, which will include nine months of the last year of the present administrative term, Secretary Foster calculated that the treasury will show a balance of \$10,000,000 on the 30th of June,

The financial statement for September shows that the cholera scare had not appreciably affected customs receipts

THE FLORIDA ELECTION. No Heavy Polling—The Democrats, Course, Take What is in Sight.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 5. - The vote of the state is hardly as heavy as was expected. This is accounted for by the fact that the poll tax requirements kept down the aggregate of qualifications in been asphyxiated by coal gas. Both all parties. Up to 11 o'clock full returns had not been received from any one of the forty-five counties, but pre-cinct votes furnished a good basis for calculations. Mitchell, democrat, has carried the state by at least 25,000 majority, though his vote will hardly reach 30,000, which is 10,000 less than the vote

M'VEAGH FOR CLEVELAND.

President Garfield's Attorney-General Tells Why He Will Support Cleveland PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.--Hon. Wayne McVeagh, who was attorney-general in President Garfield's cabinet, sent the following letter to J. W. Carter, secretary of the Massachusetts Reform club yesterday:

J. W. Carter, Esq. : J. W. Carter, Esq.:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Your cordial invitation to address the citizens of Boston on the issues of the canvass happens to reach me just when professional engagements prevent my naming a time when I can do so, but you are quite right in concluding that I intend to vote for Mr. Cleveland. Entertaining the convictions I do, no other course is open to me and I cheerfully accord to the supporters of Presicheerfully accord to the supporters of President Harrison the same sense of public duty by which I claim to be actuated. As both parties have presented unexceptional candidates, there is no reason why the differences which exist upon questions of public policy should be disbussed otherwise than in good humor, and with entire respect for each other's opinio

In the present campaign what may fairly be called the false alarms of the canvass will prove of little value because of the general confidence in the safe and conservative character of both candidates. Every voter knows that free trade is impossible in this country for the conclusive reason that the vast revenues now required to meet the expenses of the government will necessarily afford a far higher degree of protection to our established and prosperous manufactur-ers than either Alexander Hamilton or Henry Clay thought desirable in the infancy of our weak and struggling industries. The average voter also knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war can never reap pear. On the other hand, he knows as well that no system of duties or imports however inequitable can prevent our continued growth in wealth, in manufactures and in population, a growth due to the incomparable gifts of Providence, the intelligence and energy of the people

and the blessings of free institutions.

While I am more than ever resolved to hold duty to country far above any ties of party. I find myself at present in general accord with the democratic party and willing to trust its course in the future. The insight, the courage and the patriotism the masses of the party exhibited in compelling the nomination of Mr. Cleveland when he was without a single office holder to support his candidacy, seems to me to demand that I should meet them in the same spirit and act with them as long as they maintain that high standard of policy and of administration. It is the more easy to do so because the republican party, securing its return to power four years ago by promising to preserve matters as they were, at once embarked upon what I regard as a reckless and revolutionary policy, even overturning all the safeguards of legislation in the house of representatives in their haste to pass the force bill and McKinley bill-both to my mind, unnecessary and unwise

The republican party ought to be an honest money party, and it would be if it could, but while it demanded increased bounties for its favorite manufacturers it could not refuse punties to the silver producers, as the votes they control were probably necessary to the passage of the McKinley bill. The poison of a debased currency is making itself daily more and more felt in every channel of bu siness and finance, and it is inevitably driving gold out of the country and leading us to all the evils of a fluctuating and, therefore, dishonest currency based upon silver alone.

If congress was to levy taxes upon the peo-ple to confer bounties upon certain classes of manufacturers, it was very natural that the pension agents should also join hands to increase their fees by an indiscriminate granting of pensions. The result is a steady increase of the vast sums passing through the pension agent's hands until now the total amount stag-gers belief and has become of itself a very ser-

ious burden upon the treasury. There is still another great and increasing evil chiefly traceable, in my opinion, to the maintenance of an extensive tariff during the war and constant meddling with it to make it higher, and that is the bringing to our shores of those vast swarms of undesirable immigrants. Just as the duties upon imported mer-chandise have been increased so has the grade of imported labor been lowered. As the republican party is now definitely committed to the policy of taxing the people for the purpose of giving bounties to such persons or interests as can secure the necessary votes in congress, so the democratic party is now as definitely committed to the policy of restricting taxation to the needs of the government for public purposes alone.

THE MILITARY RACE.

Prince Leopold First at Vienna. BERLIN, Oct. 5.—At 9:30 a. m. yesterday sume your places in your home organizations. Lieut. Miklos, of the Austrian army newly inspired to determined and zealous effort one of the competitors in the long dis tance military race which began Saturday, arrived at the goal in the Templehof field. He left Vienna at 7:50 o'clock Saturday morning and was therefore three days, one hour and forty-five minutes in traversing the distance. He was the first of the riders, either German or Austrian, to finish. The judges had been waiting at the custom house all night, as it was thought that some of the Austrians would arrive during the night.

At daylight military and civilians began to gather and by the time the lieutenant arrived the assemblage was large. The Austrian officer was given an enthusiastic welcome. Both rider and animal seemed to be completely worn out. The lieutenant was lifted from his horse and conducted to the custom house and the horse was well

The second Austrian officer to arrive at the German goal was Lieut. Gravossy, who finished his ride at 11:10 a. m. He and Lieut. Miklos started from the Austrian starting place together. Lieut. Miklos, however, left his fellow starter behind. Despite the predictions to the con-

trary, Prince Leopold was the first of the German riders to arrive at Florisdorf, the Austrian terminus of the race. He finished his ride at 7:45 o'clock yesterday evening. His horse broke down after he left Iglau and it was given injections of morphia before it was able to proceed. Thousands of persons were present at Florisdorf to welcome him.

His Injuries Fatal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5.—John Baker, of Marion, Kan., who was knocked down by a Fifth street cable car near the Bluff street bridge Monday afternoon, died at the city hospital vesterday morning. His family was notified by telegraph of his death. Baker was a feeble old man of 52 years. He had been drinking and was crossing the street when knocked down.

A Schooner Wrecked.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Oct. 5.-The old schooner Mary B. Hale is ashore just south of the south pier here. The crew escaped from the wreck by jumping on the pier, and their boat broke in two soon after. The vessel now lies about 400 feet from shore. The heavy sea has broken her off just aft of the masthead, and she is a total wreck.

A car loaded with valuable paintings, belonging to Bloomington (Ill.) families, was burned at Pekin, Ill. The paintings had been on exhibition at the polled for Fleming, democrat, in 1888. Peoria fair,